A group of people, likely migrants, are walking along a dirt path in a rural, hilly area. They are carrying large bundles on their heads and backs, suggesting they are moving their belongings. The scene is set outdoors with trees and foliage in the background.

# **ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

## **Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion**

**(Second edition)**

**Mekong Migration Network • Asian Migrant Centre**

**With the support of  
The Rockefeller Foundation**

**July 2005**

## **Annotated Bibliography Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion**

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### **About AMC**

**T**he Asian Migrant Centre (AMC) is a regional non-governmental organization established in 1989. Its work focuses on migrant workers' issues in Asia. AMC's programs include documentation, information management, research, networking, advocacy work, migrants' empowerment and reintegration. AMC is a member of Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA) and Migrants Rights International. AMC's publications include Asian Migrant Yearbook (1998, 1999, 2000, 2001), AMC monograph series, training manuals, posters and other research outcomes. To find out more about AMC's activities and publications, please check its homepage.

# Contents

<b>Preface</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Acknowledgment</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>Acronyms</b> .....	<b>x</b>
<b>Section 1</b>	
Introduction: Migration in Mekong & Literature Overview ..	<b>1 - 6</b>
<b>Section 2</b>	
Annotated Bibliography .....	<b>7-94</b>
<b>Section 3</b>	
Additional Bibliography (Without Annotation) .....	<b>95-118</b>
<b>Section 4</b>	
Web-based Materials .....	<b>119-126</b>
<b>Section 5</b>	
List of Organizations Working on Migration-related Issues .....	<b>127-151</b>

## Preface

This bibliography is a companion publication of the more detailed, soon-to-be-published resource book on migration in the Mekong region. Both the bibliography and the upcoming resource book, are updates of previous publications – the bibliography published in September 2002 and the resource book in December 2002. These publications are a product of the research project on “migration in the Mekong.”

In September 2001, the Asian Migrant Centre, and more than 20 regional and national research partners covering the six countries of the Mekong region initiated a collaborative action research project on "Migration in the Mekong". The first phase of the project concentrated on joint research to map out the issues, needs and strategies on cross-border migration in the Mekong Subregion. The primary needs at the time were to take stock of the available information, to study the distribution of migrants and the gaps in our knowledge of the situation and to further identify strategic areas of intervention for the next phase of the project. The first resource book and bibliography were the outcomes of this phase of the project.

The bibliography serves to provide a comprehensive guide to the information available on the issue, and also highlights the gaps in the information available. This was fleshed out by the resource book, focusing on the work being done on the ground which was not reflected in the published material. The resource book serves as a reference for NGOs, governments, IGOs and advocates in formulating responses and programs. It also aims to popularize the issues of migrant labor and increase public awareness regarding their contribution and the situation in which they work.

In October 2002, the project partners of the first phase as well as other interested organizations from the region met again in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. All the participants felt it would be desirable to form a network through which they could exchange information and conduct joint actions including research, as it is difficult to assess the issues or effectively advocate for the protection of migrants without cross-border collaboration. It was in this context that Mekong Migration Network (MMN) was launched.

MMN came up with a plan of action during the workshop in Phnom Penh and identified four areas of joint action: 1) information monitoring/research, 2) advocacy, 3) capacity building and 4) networking. For monitoring the information becoming available and sharing the research being undertaken, MMN planned to regularly publish an annotated bibliography and a resource book. We hope these will deepen the understanding and analysis of migration issues in the Mekong as well as monitor information. We feel that an action-oriented network like MMN, whose member organizations work on comprehensive areas of migration —e.g. research, organizing, providing emergency relief and health support to migrants—is best fit to do this task. Many of the members work with migrants on the ground on a day-to-day basis. The information generated through their daily work must be shared more widely, so there will be better coordinated efforts in planning and action by a wide range of organizations working on the related issues.

The present bibliography is an updated version of the first bibliography published in 2002. It includes all the references listed in the first one, along with new ones. A few of the web-based materials included in the first book have been taken out as their URLs are no longer accessible. A few relevant entries which were only listed in the first edition have been annotated here, whereas a few entries which were found to be insubstantial have been dropped from the list. The reference number from the first bibliography has been noted in the entries which have been repeated.

Reviewing available references is an important part of information monitoring. We have reviewed the published literature and listed the organizations working on migration issues in the region. As in the case of the first edition, this process itself is a mapping exercise and the review of literature does reveal a certain trend in the available information. (*See Section 1*)

The references covered in this book include books, monographs, conference proceedings, project summaries, and web-based materials. We selected the most relevant publications and annotated them, especially focusing on the countries, topics/issues, actions, groups, and responses they deal with. The annotation should help the readers gain a grasp of what kind of information and analysis these materials cover, but they do not summarize the whole material; the readers are encouraged to check the original materials should they wish to gain full understanding of the content.

This book has five sections:

- Section 1 gives an overview of migration in the Mekong, as well as the general comments and review of the resource materials contained in this book;
- Section 2 contains the annotated bibliography of key publications (print and online materials);
- Section 3 gives a list of other relevant references, without annotations (print and online materials);
- Section 4 is a list of websites touching on, but not necessarily exclusively covering, migration in the Mekong; and
- Section 5 gives a list of organizations working on migration-related issues. The list includes both MMN member organizations as well as other relevant organizations (local, regional and international, including UN agencies) working on migration related issues, though they don't necessarily exclusively focus on migration in the Mekong.

In this book, the terms originally used by the author or publisher are used in the listing as well as annotation. The usage of the terms does not imply endorsement of particular positions.

As mentioned earlier, preparation for this book has helped MMN consciously monitor information available on migration issues, which we believe is helpful in conducting our own research as well as in further strategizing the best response to be taken by action groups. We also hope that this book will help readers, especially migrant advocates, policy-makers, and researchers, in conducting studies on migration in the Mekong.

Though we have done our best to search for the relevant references (both materials and organizations), the list may not be exhaustive due to resource and time limitations. We have searched for materials in English as well as local languages, but the bulk of references included in this book have turned out to be in English. We will be grateful if other useful references that are not included in this book are brought to our attention, so that we can include them in future updates. Organizations working on migration issues in the Mekong who are interested in working with MMN or joining MMN are also most welcome to contact us.

**Mekong Migration Network**  
**Asian Migrant Centre**  
July 2005

## Acknowledgment

**W**e would like to sincerely thank the following people, organizations and research partners for helping us put together this list of resource materials and organizations relevant to migration in the GMS.

Country Research Teams (CRTs): Most of the CRTs are members of the Mekong Migration Network (MMN). This collective research process helped the MMN to strengthen its ties and further consolidate its base for future action.

### **Cambodia CRT**

- Chou Bun Eng, Cambodian Women for Peace and Development (CWPD); acted as the coordinator for the Cambodia CRT
- Chou Bun Lean, PROMDAN
- Uch Pouh, CWPD
- Yin Hakley & Ray Serey Leakhena, Women and Youth Action
- Thanh Hua, Vietnamese Association
- Meas Saneth, CARAM Cambodia
- Sin Kim, KHEMARA

### **China/Yunnan CRT**

- Han Jialing, Migrant Workers Education and Training Centre; acted as the coordinator for the China CRT
- Zhang Da Yu, Yunnan Floating Population
- Li Chunrui, Yunnan Reproductive Health Research Association
- Pu Hongyan
- Zhao Peilan, Society of Strengthening Capability of Women and Communities

### **Lao PDR CRT**

- Kabmanivanh Phouxay, National University of Laos (NUOL); acted as the coordinator for the Lao PDR CRT
- Phouth Simmalavong, Bountavy Sosamphanxay, Phombouth Sadachit & Kenchanh Sinsamphanh, NUOL
- Ninpaseuth Sayaphonsy, Lao Women's Union
- Vilaythone Sounthonxaymongkhoun, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

- Bounkham Sihalath, Ministry of Labor and Welfare

### **Thailand CRT**

- Jackie Pollock and her colleagues, MAP Foundation; Jackie acted as the coordinator for the Thailand CRT
- Adisorn Kerdmongkol, Action Network for Migrants
- Myint Wai, Thai Action Committee for Democracy in Burma
- EMPOWER Mae Sai & Chiang Mai
- Federation of Trade Unions-Burma
- Shan Women's Action Network
- Young Chi Oo Workers Association

### **Vietnam CRT**

- Huynh thi Ngoc Tuyet; Institute of Southern Social Sciences; acted as the coordinator for the Vietnam CRT
- Le thi My Huong, Sunflower Vocational Training Unit
- Le thi Thuy, Social Work & Community Development Unit
- Bui Xuan Thanh, Saigon Children's Charity

All the CRT coordinators are also members of MMN Steering Committee. Without the commitment of MMN SC, MMN would not have been able to develop into such an active network.

The following people helped us in finalizing and publishing this book:

- Dr. Sureeporn Punpuing, Mahidol University, for helping Thailand CRT in searching references.
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**Asian Migrant Centre**  
**Mekong Migration Network**  
July 2005

## Acronyms

- ADB** . . . . . Asian Development Bank
- AIDS** . . . . . Auto Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- AMC** . . . . . Asian Migrant Centre
- APWLD** . . . Asia Pacific Forum on Women Law  
and Development
- ARCM** . . . . Asian Research Center for Migration
- ASEAN** . . . . Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- ASEM** . . . . Asia-Europe Meeting
- CARAM** . . . Coordination of Action Research on AIDS  
and Mobility
- CATW** . . . . Coalition Against Trafficking in Women
- ECPAT** . . . . End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography  
and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes
- FTUB** . . . . Federation of Trade Unions-Burma
- GAATW** . . . Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women
- GMS** . . . . . Greater Mekong Subregion
- GO** . . . . . Government Organization or Agency
- HIV** . . . . . Human Immunodeficiency Virus
- IGO** . . . . . Inter-Governmental Organization
- ILO** . . . . . International Labour Organization
- INGO** . . . . International Non-Governmental Organisation
- IOM** . . . . . International Organization for Migration
- IPEC** . . . . . International Programme on the Elimination  
of Child Labour
- IPSR** . . . . . Institute for Population and Social Research  
(Mahidol University)
- Lao PDR** . . . Lao People's Democratic Republic
- MAP** . . . . . Migrant Assistance Programme

<b>NGO</b> . . . . .	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>PAR</b> . . . . .	Participatory Action Research
<b>PRC</b> . . . . .	People's Republic of China
<b>SEAHIV</b> . . . . .	South East Asia HIV and Development Program
<b>SEAPRO</b> . . . . .	Southeast Asian and Pacific Regional Office
<b>SLORC</b> . . . . .	State Law and Order Restoration Council (Burma)
<b>SPDC</b> . . . . .	State Peace and Development Council (Burma)
<b>STDS</b> . . . . .	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
<b>TICW</b> . . . . .	Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women
<b>UN</b> . . . . .	United Nations
<b>UNAIDS</b> . . . . .	UN Program on HIV/ AIDS
<b>UNDP</b> . . . . .	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNESCAP</b> . . . . .	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
<b>UNHCR</b> . . . . .	UN High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b> . . . . .	United Nation's Children's Fund
<b>UNIFEM</b> . . . . .	United Nations Development Fund for Women
<b>WHO</b> . . . . .	World Health Organisation

# Section 1 : Migration Overview & Literature Review

## Overview of Migration

In the Mekong region, there are roughly two million migrants. Thailand is the major receiving country of migrants in this region, while Cambodia and Yunnan province of China also host a number of migrants. Most intra-Mekong labor migration has flowed through irregular channels. To control this, the Thai government has implemented a registration scheme for undocumented migrants since 1992. The features of this scheme have changed constantly from year to year, depending on the economic situation and political temper. In February 2005, according to the figures provided by the Employment Department, 1,284,920 migrants registered for a temporary ID card with Ministry of Interior, and 838,934 migrants registered for a work permit.

Inter-governmental cooperation over migration has also increased as governments increasingly recognize both the economic importance and long tenure of migrant workers. Thailand signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Cooperation in the Employment of Workers with Lao PDR, Cambodia, and Burma in October 2002, May 2003, and June 2003 respectively. Following the MOUs, migrant sending countries are expected to make a formal migration channel available to its citizens. As one of the first actions for cross-border collaboration following the MOUs, Thailand has listed the names of migrants working in Thailand based on their nationality and passed them to the migrants' home countries to verify their citizenship. Since January 2005, Lao PDR and Cambodia have been verifying the citizenship of the names sent to their respective countries. There have been some cases where Lao or Cambodian government has denied the citizenship of the workers, resulting in these workers becoming stateless.

Aside from the above mentioned MOUs (hereafter called Labor MOUs), Mekong countries in the past few years have signed a number of statements or MOUs, most of which focus on human trafficking or HIV. On 31 May 2003, Thailand and Cambodia signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Bilateral Cooperation to Eliminate Trafficking in Children and Women.

At the 11th ASEAN Task Force on AIDS (ATFOA) meeting on 16-17

February 2004, Burma, Cambodia, China, Lao PDR and Vietnam met in Yangon, Burma, and signed the MOU for Joint Action to Reduce HIV Vulnerability Related to Population Movement, in which they agreed to further collaborate on the Joint Action Program, that was extended from the initial stage started in 2001.

The first Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative on Trafficking (COMMIT) meeting was held in Bangkok, 28-30 July 2004, where senior officials from Burma, Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Thailand and Vietnam discussed a new framework for fighting human trafficking in the region. The second COMMIT meeting was held on 27-28 October 2004 in Yangon, Burma, and six countries signed a Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation against Trafficking in Persons in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region and Sub-regional Action Plan in October 2004. COMMIT senior officials met again in Hanoi, Vietnam on 29-31 March 2005, where they agreed to collaborate on investigation and prosecution of traffickers and on supporting repatriation and help for victims.

ASEAN also agreed on Declaration Against Trafficking in Persons Particularly Women and Children on 29 November 2004 in Vientiane, Lao PDR.

With Labor MOUs and a number of trafficking and HIV-related agreements signed, it appears that mobility related issues in the Mekong region have gained much attention from the government agencies. However, close monitoring and in-depth research by the NGOs and CBOs will be needed to assess how these commitments will be translated into action to better protect migrants' rights.

In the Mekong, there are currently a number of organizations working on migration or trafficking-related issues. Below we list some of the bigger projects.

International Organization for Migration (IOM) has a project entitled Return and Reintegration of Trafficked and Other Vulnerable Women and Children Between Selected Countries in the Mekong Region. The second phase of the project started in March 2004 and will be implemented through 2007.

International Labor Organization (ILO) has a Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women under the ILO-implemented International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC). TICW Phase I started in 2000 with a three-year research, consultation, analysis, and intervention phase (2000-2003). Phase II focuses

on prevention through continued research, capacity building, awareness raising, and community empowerment.

The UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (UNIAP) was established in 2000. It aims to strengthen the regional response to human trafficking in the Mekong region through improved knowledge, effective collaboration and better targeted action. At a regional level, UNIAP brings together six governments, thirteen UN agencies and eight international NGOs. It also implements programs in prevention, repatriation and rehabilitation, and law enforcement. UNIAP is currently implementing the Phase II of the project with more focus on advocacy.

UN Regional Task Force on Mobility and HIV Vulnerability is a time-limited, multisectoral regional taskforce that aims to provide a forum for identifying priorities and gaps, dissemination of information and best practices, capacity building, facilitating programmatic and policy actions, and for the implementation of joint initiatives to reduce mobility-related HIV vulnerability. It was convened by the UN Development Programme (UNDP), particularly its South East Asia HIV and Development Program from 2000 to 2004. The current phase of the taskforce (2005-2007) will be chaired by the UN regional coordinator based in Bangkok, with a Steering Committee composed of several government, IGO and NGO representatives being a key decision making body.

UNIFEM East and South East Asia office implements counter trafficking projects such as awareness raising, advocacy, and research in Asia, including GMS.

United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) supports research on the trade in minority girls and women from Yunnan, Burma, and Lao PDR into Thailand. It also maintains a trafficking database as a first step towards clarifying existing knowledge about trafficking.

Mekong Migration Network (MMN), officially launched in 2003 but stemming from a loose network formed in 2001, currently implements joint research, capacity building, advocacy and networking. MMN member organizations include CBOs and research institutes, and are committed to jointly promoting cross-border migrants' rights in the GMS.

Conceived in 1990, Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA) was formally organized in 1994. MFA is an Asia-wide network of migrant groups, NGOs and advocates, and it collectively carries out campaigns, conducts research, regularly organizes a regional conference on migration, and promotes migrant economic empowerment programs.

CARAM Asia, formed in 1997, is a regional network that coordinates a participatory action research on mobility and HIV. It also engages in advocacy work aimed at reducing the vulnerability of migrants to HIV.

Many of the publications listed here have been published through the projects under the above-mentioned organizations and networks. The activities conducted by above-mentioned organizations and networks will be discussed in more detail in the upcoming resource book.

### **An Overview of the Bibliography**

This bibliography has been compiled with a focus on labor migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS). This overlaps with trafficking and refugees issues, both of which are of serious concern in the Mekong region. Material on the latter issues is included only when it provides some discussion of the question of cross-border migration. There is also considerable literature on labor migration world-wide. However, we keep this bibliography focused on the Mekong region. In some cases general material of interest to the GMS is listed without annotation.

Even with this specific focus, the resource materials and organizations listed in this book are by no means exhaustive. We list a total 240 publications here. These vary in length from book-length studies to short statements. While most of the items listed are published either in print or on the web, some unpublished reports are also listed. 88 of the of 240 items are annotated, of which 40 had been annotated in the first edition of the bibliography and are included again here. 131 items are listed here because they are of general interest relating to migration in the GMS. 21 website are listed as electronic sources. Some of these are of general interest, likely to carry occasional news about labor migration in the GMS, such as the Bangkok Post or Child Workers in Asia, while others are specifically dedicated to labor migration like the Asian Migration Atlas or the Burma resources library. Over 120 relevant organizations have been included here as useful sources of information on migration in the Mekong.

### General Observations on the Available Materials

**I**ssue focus: The top three issues covered by the materials are labor migration, trafficking/sex work and HIV/AIDS. Of the annotated materials, 34 out of 88 (39%) deal with trafficking. 13 out of 88 (15%) deal with HIV infection in the context of cross-border migration.

Approximately the same percentages apply to the material that is not annotated. Reflecting government perspective on labor migration, often the perspective focuses on management of migration flows rather than on the protection of migrant workers' rights. More recent publications from the NGO sector have started looking at the rights issues of labor migrants, however, these studies and this focus needs strengthening.

Country focus: The materials reflect the greater trend of migration from the various Mekong countries to Thailand, with the bulk of the annotated materials – 69 out of 88 – or 78%, covering issues in Thailand. Another large section, 17 out of 88, (19%) focuses specifically on Burmese migrants to Thailand, and there have also been many general studies on migration from Burma to Thailand and China (41 of 88 annotated publications, or 47%) discussing the situation of these migrants. Recently, considerable material has been produced on the migration into and from China along the Mekong border; 26 of 88, or 30% of the annotated materials in this book were generated in China. More publications on migrants from Lao PDR, Cambodia and Vietnam are required in relation to migration issues between these countries.

Year of publication: Interest in migration in the Mekong region seems to have been sparked in 1995, and by 2000 several of the early workshops, seminars and projects spawned many full-fledged publications. 2004 seems to have seen a spurt of publications after the initial productivity in 2000. The interest in migration and trafficking, and the work on migration issues is reflected in the number of publications over the years. 15 out of the 88 annotated publications and 16 out of the 131 unannotated materials were published in 2000, while 12 of 88 and 15 of 131 materials were published in 2001. The number of annotated and unannotated publications in this book published in 2002 dipped to 7 of 88 and 7 of 131 respectively, followed by an increasing trend in 2003 and 2004. 13 of the 88 annotated publications and 3 of the unannotated materials were published in 2003, while 15 of 88 and 7 of 131 came out in 2004.

Author/source: Many of the documents annotated here are in some ways supported by the broad range of UN activities in the region. The major UN-

funded programs affecting studies on migration are the programs on trafficking of women and children and HIV/AIDS infections. While by 2001 there were 19 out of 46 studies on the topic by Universities, in the past two years only 6 of the items listed here are generated by Universities. Of the remaining 42 items added here, 15 items were produced by the INGO (ILO, IOM, UN) sector and around 22 primarily by the international NGO sector such as Save the Children. Compared to earlier period where only about a quarter of the studies were authored by NGOs, we find almost half in the recent period. This shows greater activity by NGOs in the field of migration and trafficking. However, more material needs to come from the field experience of local NGOs.

Focus of analysis: While most studies listed here focus on producing a basic description of the situation of migrants in the countries of migration and on the push and pull factors causing the population to move, a few focus on the responses and strategies for the amelioration of their condition. The few studies of laws and policies mostly concentrate on the issue of trafficking. A good guide to the laws applicable to labor migrants in the region needs to become available. Two such guides in Chinese, to the laws of Thailand and to international and national laws applicable to migrants and migrant women and children, have been listed here. More are needed in local languages throughout the region. We need more studies on responses and strategies, both on-site and for reintegration. Perhaps this focus will come as more studies and experiences from the field are put down on paper and published. Some useful works such as the guide on what to do in situations of violence against women are helpful, and similar works may be undertaken for other violations that workers suffer.

We hope that the review of literature presented here will provide a good introduction to the material and the resources that are available and of use to those interested in the issue of labor migration in the Mekong. We hope they will also provide a good idea of the gaps in the material and will encourage those in the field to fill these.

## Section 2: Annotated Bibliography

### **1. Analysis of HIV Infection Among 2000-2001 Guangxi Port Immigration And Chinese-Foreign Premarital Check-Ups (In Chinese)**

*Xia Fuming, Wu Wenwang, Huang Caifeng and Li Jie. China Frontier Health Quarantine, Guangxi Frontier Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, 2002, April.*

**Country covered:** Guangxi Port, China

#### **General description:**

- The result of HIV infection tests among people through port immigration is analyzed in order to provide a scientific basis for AIDS prevention and control. HIV infection tests are conducted among 2000-2001 Guangxi Port Immigration and Chinese-Foreign premarital check-ups. In 2000, 28,405 persons received tests and four infection cases were reported. The infection rate was 1.41/10,000. In 2001, 28,537 persons were tested, and 15 infection cases were reported. The infection rate was 5.26/10,000. By comparison there exists a difference of  $\chi^2=6.32$ ,  $0.025 > P > 0.01$ . As the cross-border floating population is increasing, so does HIV infection rate. It is important to make efforts to monitor and control HIV infection in bordering areas.

#### **Key-topics/issues:**

- HIV infection rates
- Monitoring cross-border movement

#### **Key responses (needs and strategies):**

- Need to monitor and control HIV infections in bordering areas.

## **2. Asian Migrant Yearbook**

*Asian Migrant Centre and Migrant Forum in Asia. Hong Kong: Asian Migrant Center, Annual from 1998.*

*Reference # 3.*

**Countries covered:** 22 countries in Asia including Thailand, China (AMY 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2001), Lao PDR, Cambodia, Burma, and Vietnam (AMY2000 and 2001)

### **General description of the book:**

This is an annually published resource book about Asian migrant workers and migrant organizations. It includes country reports (AMY1998-2001) and thematic reports (1998, 1999 and 2000) on issues of interest.

Each country report updates issues, problems, and responses to international migration. In-depth discussion of migrant issues presented in thematic reports are gender, reintegration, regional responses and strategies, ratification of the UN Migrant Worker Convention, and highlights of the MFA's Regional Conferences on Migration.

Each country report provides statistics on economic and labor indicators as well as the latest migration data. Reports are written from the perspectives of migrants and migrant advocates. It includes a table tracking ratification of UN/ILO conventions relevant to migrant workers. There is also a photo album documenting migrant activities throughout the region.

### **Key-topics/issues:**

- Labor migration and working conditions
- Human rights of migrant workers
- Gender and migration
- Reintegration
- Ratification of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
- Migrant organizations' programs and campaigns

### **Key actors/players:**

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

### **3. Automatic Response Mechanism: What to do in Case of Sexual Violence for Migrant and Refugee Women (In English, Thai, Burmese, Shan, Karen)**

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

#### **Countries covered:**

Of general applicability, though languages apply to Thailand and Burma

#### **General description:**

The book offers a ten step process for migrant and refugee women organisations to assist a victim of violence. It outlines counseling support, health responses, how to access hospitals and what to ask for, legal responses and how to use them. The book also clearly states the obstacles and offers possible solutions or activities to address these. Over 600 women participated in the making of this book, which used 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/players**

Government institutions, NGOs, Women victims of violence

### **4 . Between Worlds: Twenty Years On The Border**

*Barron, Sandy and Masuru Gotu - Photographer. Burmese Border Consortium, 2004. pp. 120.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand and Burma

#### **General description of the book:**

The book is both informative and beautiful. It presents an illustrated 20 year history of the border between Burma and Thailand.

The majority of the photographs were taken in 2004 of life in the refugee camps on the Thai-Burma border, showing the various aspects of

people's lives in the camp. There are also a few photos at the beginning of the book showing the first arrivals and establishment of camps. The book details the twenty-year history of refugee camps in Thailand, from the establishment of a "temporary" camp in 1984 for fleeing Burmese refugees to the twelve camps currently housing 154,149 Karen, Karenni, Mon, and other ethnic groups. The photos and the narrative tell the story of individuals, while one chapter explores the challenges and responses and the final chapter relates the history of humanitarian aid to the refugees.

The book pays respect to the resilience and the coping mechanisms of the refugees and outlines the way that humanitarian organisations have adapted to the situation over the years.

**Key topics/issues:**

- Burmese refugees
- Refugee camps in Thailand
- Humanitarian aid to refugees

**5. Breaking Through the Clouds: A Participatory Action Research (PAR) Project with Migrant Children and Youth Along the Borders of China, Myanmar and Thailand**

*Save the Children. London: Save the Children UK and Department of International Development, 2001. pp. 106.*

*Reference # 4.*

**Countries covered:** China, Burma, Thailand

**General description of the articles**

Save the Children (UK) adopts Participatory Action Research (PAR) as a tool in understanding the complex circumstances and perspectives of migrant children and youth. It presents in detail what methods and strategies were used in the PAR process. Children and youth identified their concerns, vulnerabilities, needs and interests.

A summary of the recommendations from the research teams and project participants is presented.

**Key-topics/issues**

- PAR

- Working with migrant children and youth

## 6. Brief Overview of Mae Sot

*Bangkok: Migrant Labour Secretariat - Federation of Trade Unions Burma, 2004.*

**Countries covered:** Burma, Thailand

### General description of the book

This is a brief report of a case study on textile and garment workers in Mae Sot, Tak, Thailand. Most of the workers are migrants from Burma. It includes an Executive Summary for ILO-IOM: Improving Migration Policy Management in Thailand.

### Key-topics/issues

- Illegal labor and migration

## 7. Burmese Children in Thailand: Legal Aspects

*Nyo, Nyo. Legal Issues on Burma Journal, 2001. 10 (December): pp. 51-56.*  
*Reference # 5.*

**Countries covered:** Burma, Thailand

### General description of the articles

Describes the legal situation of Burmese children in Thailand according to the Thai constitution, laws, practice and conventions (Rights of the Child, Labor Conventions).

### Key-topics/issues

- Legal/regulatory framework for citizenship, education, employment rights of Burmese children on-site in Thailand.

### Key responses (needs and strategies)

Thai government to promulgate legislation addressing the issues of legal status, education and employment of Burmese children in Thailand.

**Key actors/players:** ASEAN, Thai legislators, legal community, migrants' rights advocates.

### **8. Burmese Migrant Workers in Thailand: Policy and Protection**

*Paisanpanichkul, Darunee. Legal Issues on Burma Journal, 2001. 10 (December): pp. 39-56.*

*[http://www.ibiblio.org/obl/docs/Legal\\_Issues\\_on%20Burma\\_Journal\\_10.pdf](http://www.ibiblio.org/obl/docs/Legal_Issues_on%20Burma_Journal_10.pdf)*

**Countries covered:** Burma, Thailand

#### **General description of the book**

The article discusses Thai policy and the legal situation of migrants in great detail, beginning with the legal provision which make immigrants to Thailand illegal (act of 1979) and the exceptions to this rule (1992 provisions).

It details the 1996 policy of permitting Burmese, Lao and Cambodians to work in certain industries. One of the consequences of this is that Burmese labour currently comprises 70% of Ranong province's fishermen.

It also discusses the policy of 1998 which restricted permission for foreign workers and the changes in the following years through 2001. The ambiguities and contradictions as well as details of the various policy initiatives are covered, including the various fines and punishments for illegal migrants and their employers.

The article next details the legal protections available to migrant workers under Thai laws. Some of the procedural conditions in criminal actions are detailed, as applicable to the crime of illegal migration. At the same time details of the Thai Labour Protection Act (1998) are listed, which stipulate working hours, rest periods, holidays and wages. It concludes, however, that the protection of migrant workers in Thailand is still in question.

The conclusion covers the debate of the Thaksin government's registration policy for migrant workers and whether it does in fact help to regularize the migration into Thailand. It suggests that migrant labor is now a well entrenched part of Thailand's labor force and requires regional solutions from ASEAN and not national ones from Thailand alone.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Citizenship, labor rights, and Burmese migrants to Thailand

**Key responses**

Need to provide protection to migrant workers coming to Thailand

**Key actors/players**

ASEAN, Thai legislators, legal community

**9. Cambodian Labour Migration to Thailand:  
A Preliminary Assessment, Working Paper 11**

*Sophal, Chan and Sovannarith So. Phnom Penh: Cambodia Development Resource Institute, 1999. pp. 17.*

*Reference # 8.*

**Countries covered:** Cambodia, Thailand

**General description of the book**

This is a succinct assessment presenting an overview and analysis of issues concerning Cambodian labor migration to Thailand based on preliminary research and a small-scale rapid survey including interviews with NGO staff, selected village chiefs, and village development communities, with a focus on the impact of the Asian Financial Crisis on labor migrants seeking work in Thailand.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Push and pull factors, including lack of land, debt, limited means of earning income, and higher wages in Thailand
- Impact of financial crisis on various migration issues such as: fewer long range migrants seeking work deep inside Thailand; increased difficulty in finding work, particularly in construction industry; higher incidence of non-payment or cheating by employers; tougher implementation of anti-migrant worker measures
- Negative impact on home community, i.e., dependents left alone, worsened situation back home if migrant laborers cannot earn enough money to remit to family, and disruption of development programs in home communities due to migration.

## 10. A Case Study on the Migration of People in Border Areas in China

*Jie, Zhang. pp. 21.*

*Reference # 1.*

**Countries covered:** Yunnan Province, China

### **General description:**

Describes factors involved in voluntary labor migration and trafficking in Xishuangbanna, Yunnan province. Presents rich case studies of Bai and Blang minority youth and children and their migration across the border, mostly to Thailand. The report does not give a full overview of the project and methodology. It describes the trafficked and voluntary migration from Xishuangbanna. Through interview excerpts it illustrates push factors such as poverty, lack of education and income opportunities. It also discusses inadequate integration with the Chinese mainstream, trafficking networks, migrants returning better dressed and with some wealth, and the gender system amongst them, as well as difficult living conditions which include very basic subsistence and monotony. It describes some of the experiences of the migrants, especially in relation to their health and sexuality.

### **Key-topics/issues:**

- Provides anecdotes from interviews which describe pre-departure conditions, including: push and pull factors, vulnerability and lack of awareness of the dangers of traffickers and work abroad, living conditions, education levels, awareness of health issues including reproductive health and STDs/HIV/AIDS, and gender perspectives
- Also contains excerpts from interviews with migrants recounting conditions experienced while on-site.

### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

**National level:** general development strategies including legal and regulatory infrastructure and awareness/implementation of rule of law

**Regional level:** general research strategies including information sharing and study of migration.

### **Key actors/players**

Chinese government, INGOs, research institutions, migrant groups and their children

**11. Charting the Exodus from Shan State:  
Patterns of Shan refugee flow into northern Chiang Mai  
province of Thailand 1997-2002**

*Shan Human Rights Foundation, 2003. pp. pdf (896K) 14 pages.*  
[www.shanland.org/shrf/chartingtheexodus.pdf](http://www.shanland.org/shrf/chartingtheexodus.pdf)

**Countries covered:** Shan State, Burma and Chiang Mai, Thailand

**General description**

This report gives quantitative evidence in support of claims that there has been a large influx of Shans arriving into northern Thailand during the past six years who are genuine refugees fleeing persecution and not simply migrant workers. This data was based on interviews with 66,868 Shans arriving in the Fang District of northern Chiang Mai province between June 1997 and December 2002. The data shows that almost all the new arrivals came from the twelve townships in Central Shan State where the Burmese military regime has carried out a mass forced relocation program since March 1996, and where the regime's troops have been perpetrating systematic human rights abuses against civilian populations. Higher numbers of arrivals came from townships such as Kunhing where a higher incidence of human rights abuses has been reported. Evidence also shows increases in refugee outflows from specific village tracts directly after large-scale massacres were committed by the regime's troops.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Mass relocation programmes, massacres and human rights abuses in Shan state, Burma

**12. Chinese Women in the Thai Sex Trade**

*Mahatdhanobol, Vorasakdi. Bangkok: Asian Research Center for Migration, Chinese Studies Center, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, 1998. pp. 112.*  
*Reference # 9.*

**Countries covered:** Yunnan Province of China, Thailand

**General description:**

A focused study of 35 Chinese women trafficked into the sex trade in Thailand between 1991-1993, it describes the background of the victims, the method and routes utilized by the traffickers, the conditions while on-site, and assistance and return to home country, including reintegration experiences.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Cultural and economic background of trafficking victims
- Methods used by traffickers
- Trafficking routes
- On-site socio-cultural phenomena experienced by trafficking victims
- Thai-China economic relations
- Assessment of trends, for Chinese women as commercial sex workers in Thailand

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Maximizing labor opportunities for low-wage migrant workers
- Inter-governmental cooperation to crack down on traffickers/trafficking gangs
- Dialogue, capacity building between IGOs, NGOs and GOs
- Pressure on Thai, Chinese business communities to discourage facilitation/growth of commercial sex industry
- Awareness-raising, capacity building between IGOs, NGOs and GOs regarding costs of HIV/AIDS
- Thai-Chinese cultural exchange

**Key actors/players:** Thai and Chinese GOs, Police officials, NGOs, INGOs, the business communities.

**13. Combating Human Trafficking in Asia:  
A Resource Guide to International and Regional Legal  
Instruments, Political Commitments and Recommendations**

*Emerging Social Issues Division UNESCAP. Bangkok: United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, 2004.*  
<http://www.unescap.org/publications/detail.asp?id=841>

**Countries covered:** Regional coverage of Asia

**General description of the book:**

A resource guide to combating human trafficking in Asia, launched by UNESCAP on 19 December 2003 at the UN Conference Centre in Bangkok. This publication provides a comprehensive framework for using legal and other instruments to combat trafficking in persons, especially women and children.

It portrays trafficking as a multidimensional problem involving various forms of exploitation, including those involving human rights, slavery and slavery-like practices, trafficking, migration, labor, and gender. The Resource Guide calls for a multifaceted response to trafficking, utilizing the complete range of legal and other instruments relevant to all dimensions of trafficking. The publication is part of UNESCAP's ongoing efforts to raise awareness of the range of legal instruments available to governments to fight human trafficking. It was established at a regional seminar on legal instruments organized jointly by UNESCAP and the International Organization for Migration in August 2001. The Seminar served as a forum for sharing national, bilateral and sub-regional experiences in combating trafficking and aimed to incorporate lessons learned into national policy.

The Resource Guide was field-tested at sub-regional seminars held in South East Asia, South Asia and Central Asia in 2002.

**Key-topics/issues:**

- Trafficking and its multiple dimensions
- National policies and legal instruments to combat trafficking

**Key responses (needs and strategies):**

- Multifaceted response by governments using legal and other instruments
- Governments should prepare a broad policy incorporating lessons learnt from the different experiences of combating trafficking by the various countries in the GMS

**14. Combating Trafficking in Children for Labour Exploitation in the Mekong Sub-Region: A Proposed Framework for ILO-IPEC Action and Proceedings of a Mekong Sub-regional Consultation**

*ILO - IPEC. Bangkok: ILO-IPEC South east Asia, 1998.*

*<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/gms98.pdf>*

*Reference #10.*

**Countries covered:** Cambodia, Lao PDR, China, Thailand, Vietnam

**General description of the book**

Publication of the proceedings of the Consultation on the Proposed Framework for Action to Combat Trafficking in Children in Southeast Asia organized by the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC)-International Labor Organization (ILO) in Bangkok, Thailand in October 1998.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Trafficking in children for labor exploitation, including sexual exploitation both internally and across borders, with particular attention given to vulnerable groups such as children of migrants and ethnic minorities, tribal groups, the very young (under 12 years of age), and girls.

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Direct assistance
- Advocacy and campaign work
- Institutional capacity building
- Legislation and enforcement at the country level
- Bilateral and sub-regional actions implemented through a broad alliance of partners including government agencies, workers' and employers' organizations, NGOs, and academia at national and sub-regional levels.

**Key actors/players:**

- Migrant workers, ethnic minorities and tribal groups and their children
- Government agencies
- UN agencies
- NGOs and other international organizations
- Academe

**15. Combating Trafficking in South-East Asia:  
A Review of Policy and Programme Responses**

*Derks, Annuska. Geneva: International Organization for Migration, 2000.  
pp. 67.*

*Reference # 11.*

**Countries covered:** Burma, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Vietnam, Yunnan Province of China, Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia

**General Description:**

Provides an overview of trafficking in South-East Asia and details the wide range of responses to the problem; also reviews common problems and makes recommendations for future emphasis.

**Key issues/needs:**

- Describes the historical background and the varied approaches to dealing with trafficking
- Describes various initiatives to combat trafficking including: regional, sub-regional, bi-lateral, initiatives by countries outside the region
- Describes the general situation and responses made at the national level in each country, including an analysis of: i) laws and the judicial system; ii) prevention; iii) protection; and iv) return and reintegration.

**Key responses (strategies)/Recommendations:**

- Regional initiatives, such as meetings and declarations, including the Bangkok Declaration, Asia Pacific Consultations, the Manila Process, the Asian Regional Initiative Against Trafficking in Women and Children (ARIAT), ASEAN and ASEM
- Sub-regional projects by INGOs such as: i) ESCAP: Sexually Abused and Sexually Exploited Children and Youth in the Greater Mekong Subregion; ii) ILO-IPEC: Reducing Labour Exploitation of Children and Women: Combating Trafficking in the Mekong Subregion; iii) IOM: Return and Reintegration of Trafficked and Other Vulnerable Women and Children between Selected Countries in the Mekong Region; iv) UNDP: Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Subregion; v) UNICEF; vi) UNHCHR; and vii) UNAIDS
- Regional initiatives by NGOs such as: i) CARAM Asia, ii) CATW-Asia Pacific; iii) ECPAT; iv) GAATW; v) Mekong Coordination Team on Migrants and Victims of Trafficking; and vi) Save the Children Fund

**Key actors/players:** INGOs, NGOs, GOs

## **16. Consultation on Thai and Migrant Domestic Workers**

*Bangkok: MAP, CARAM-ASIA, 2001. pp. 55.*

*Reference # 56.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand

### **General description of the book**

This was a local consultation held in Bangkok prior to the regional consultation held in Sri Lanka in 2002. The consultation was held for two days and discussed papers on domestic workers in general, the current working and living conditions of Thai and migrant (especially Burmese) domestic workers, their rights and their health in Thailand, and Thai workers in Hong Kong. Small group workshops discussed the barriers to domestic work being recognized as work, and identified strategies to reduce the barriers and recommended future plans.

### **Key-topics/issues**

- Thai domestic workers in Hong Kong
- Burmese domestic workers in Thailand
- Rights of domestic workers in Thailand

### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Each organization working with domestic workers support workers to form associations
- Network with other concerned groups and local labor unions
- Prepare standard contracts
- Lobby the Thai government for better conditions of work, including the right to form associations.

## **17. Cross-border Migration and HIV / AIDS Vulnerability at the Thai-Cambodia Border : Aranyaprathet and Khlong Yai**

*Chantavanich, Supang, Allan Beesey, Amornthip Amaraphibal, Praweenja Suwannachot, Premjai Wangsiripaisal and Shakti Paul. Bangkok, Thailand: Asian Research Center for Migration, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, 1999, [2nd ed. 2000]. pp. 246.*

*<http://www.chula.ac.th/institute/arcm/execsumm2.htm>*

*Reference # 12.*

**Country covered:** Thailand, Cambodia

**General description of the book**

A situational analysis of cross-border migration and HIV vulnerability on the Thai-Cambodian borders. It is part of a series of studies by ARCM at eight border locations in Thailand funded by WHO Thailand, UNAIDS Thailand and the Ministry of University of Affairs, Thailand. The study utilized structured interviews as the core instrument of research as well as qualitative research, using key informant interviews, in-depth interviews and group discussions to collect background information and support the interpretation and analysis of quantitative data. Efforts are primarily concentrated on one side of the border while exploring and monitoring the potential and development of cross-border networks.

The study was undertaken on the Thai side of the border in all sites, except for Aranyaprathet where it was necessary to also explore the situation in Poipet where most of the migrants and sex workers reside and work.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Migration behavior and conditions in the border regions (Khlong Yai Koh Kong, Aranyaprathet-Poipet)
- HIV/AIDS awareness, attitudes and misconceptions; risk situations and health services and accessibility
- Cross-border migration seen as crucial to the long term prospects of HIV/AIDS programming

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

Site specific recommendations:

(Khlong Yai-Koh Kong /Aranyaprathet-Poipet)

- Formation of a local working committee to take responsibility in determining needs and resources, and coordinating the implementation of prevention and control activities (including bodies relating to the employment, and welfare of migrants as well as migrant representatives themselves);
- Organizing local workshops as an initial stage for the formation of the proposed local committee, with the main focus to discuss and disseminate the results of this study with all stakeholders;
- Encourage employers, businesses and industries to participate in exploring strategies to improve health care for migrant workers;

- Cross-border collaboration;
- Targeted programming (high risk behaviors, vulnerability due to lack of knowledge and awareness, those with little power and authority, etc.); and
- Community mobilization necessary for effective programming

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Improving legal status
- Creation of an enabling environment
- Developing monitoring and evaluation tools for border programs
- Mass media programs for border populations
- Advocacy for migrant workers
- Public health service
- Training for uniformed officials to provide an informed and comprehensive picture on the situation of HIV/AIDS on the border.

**Key actors/players:** Migrant workers, Thai and Cambodian governments, international agencies, NGOs

**Related materials**

HIV/AIDS and Cross Border Migration: A Rapid Assessment of Migrant Population Along the Thai-Burma Region Oppenheimer, *et al.* (1998)  
Asian Research Center for Migration, Chulalongkorn University:  
Bangkok, Thailand

**18. Cross-border Migration and HIV / AIDS Vulnerability at the Thai-Myanmar Border Sangkhlaburi and Ranong**

*Chantavanich, Supang, Chris Beyrer, Amornthip Amaraphibal, Praweenja Suwannachot, Premjai Wangsiripaisal and Shakti Paul. Bangkok: Asian Research Center for Migration (ARCM), Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, 2000. pp. 218.*

*<http://www.chula.ac.th/institute/arcm/execsumm1.htm>*

*Reference # 13.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand, Burma

**General description**

A situational analysis of migrant people's vulnerability to HIV on the

Thai-Burma border, a collaborative effort between ARCM, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University and the AIDS Division, Ministry of Public Health (MOPH) supported by WHO in Thailand.

The study hopes to provide the local and national level service providers, policy makers, donor and international agencies with critical information and contextual analyses to improve health care services for the migrant population including the HIV/AIDS/STDs programmes in the border areas or elsewhere in the region.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Migration process and HIV/AIDS risk assessment at Sangkhlaburi and Ranong

**Key responses: (needs and strategies)**

- Improving legal status
- Improve access to health care, social network with fellow migrants and relations with local Thai population
- Creation of an enabling environment
- Public health service
- Public education for Thai population
- Developing monitoring and evaluation tools for border programs and migrant population
- Mass media program for the border population
- Advocacy for migrant workers
- Raise awareness about migrant and mobile population issues with government officials, NGOs, mass media and the general public
- Provide detailed facts about migrant workers' roles in the local and national economy and their social consequences

**19. Cross-Border Sexuality in the Greater Mekong  
Sub-region: An Executive Summary**

*Beesey, Allan and Rosalia Sciortino. Institute for Health Sciences, Kunming Medical College and Rockefeller Foundation, 2002. pp. 66.*  
*<http://www.rockmekong.org/pubs/lab-pubs/crossborder.pdf>*

**Countries covered:**

Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, Burma, China

**General description**

This is a report of a workshop. The workshop consisted of presentations of theoretical and case studies, followed by plenary and small group discussions. First and foremost the focus of the discussion was on sexuality, and the political and social constraints limiting research and intervention in this field. The debate also touched on the personal difficulties of coming to grips with such an intimate topic. Social and cultural meanings and subjective understandings of sexuality were then related to the broader areas of development and change in the margins, and among the marginalized people, of the countries of the Greater Mekong Subregion.

It covers specific studies of different groups of cross-border migrants including Burmese sex workers in Ruili, Yunnan; Burmese migrant children and youth along the Thai and Yunnan borders; Chinese women in sex work in Thailand; and Vietnamese women crossing borders for marriage markets. It also provides a significant literature review.

Several papers discussed the methodological issues in studying and dealing with cross-border sexuality. Several gaps and problems with current foci of research were identified as having very limited and classist understanding of 'risk group' - e.g. excessive focus on sexuality as a health issue, HIV/AIDs rather than general health, women who work as sex workers rather than those who are engaged in casual sex, and men as a "core group", .

**Key-topics/issues:**

- Methodology for studying the cross-state sexuality should be well documented

**20. Crossing Borders, Crossing Realities :****The Vulnerability of Vietnamese Sex Workers in Cambodia**

*CARAM. Phnom Penh: CARAM Cambodia, 1999, pp. 34.*

*Reference # 14.*

**Country covered:** Cambodia, Vietnam

**General description**

Describes the situation of Vietnamese sex workers in the Cambodian sex industry, including access to reproductive health services, sex health information, and practical difficulties. It provides focused responses to sex

workers' specific needs in relation to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Discusses push and pull factors, profiles sex workers' circumstances in Cambodia
- Describes on-site issues concerning Vietnamese sex workers in Cambodia with a focus on reproductive health services and information

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Accessible sex health education, including peer education, brothel owners, media campaign
- Referral network for appropriate clinics
- Pre- and post-HIV testing counseling
- Language, skills training
- Reintegration programs
- Small credit scheme
- Advocacy for sex workers' rights, anti-trafficking measure
- Pre-departure training, orientation

**Key actors/players:** NGOs, outreach workers, host community organizations, brothel owners, sex workers, clients

**Related materials:** Country Profile - The HIV/AIDS situation and national response in the Kingdom of Cambodia, UNAIDS (1999)

**21. Cycle of Suffering**

*Aung Myo Min. Bangkok: Moe Aung (New Era), 2000. pp. 100.*  
*Reference # 15.*

**Countries covered:** Burma, Thailand

**General description of the book**

A report of the situation of migrant women workers prepared by the Human Rights Documentation Unit (HRDU) and Burmese Women's Union (BWU). This highlights the push and pull factors of migrant women from Burma into Thailand and their workplace situation, detention, and deportation process.

The conditions for Burmese women working in Thailand's sex industry have not been extensively discussed given the absence of pre-existing research on the subject.

Attention is given to the process of migration, the specific labor conditions that exist for migrant women workers in Thailand's construction, agriculture, manufacturing and fishery-related industries, as well as conditions for women undertaking domestic labor.

Research method: primary source of information gathered through key informant interviews with more than 300 Burmese migrant women workers in areas as diverse as Mae Hong Son, Chiang Mai, Chiang Rai, Mae Sot, Samut Sakhorn, Samut Prakan, Bangkok, ThomPa Phun, Kanchanaburi, and Ranong; consultations with representatives from NGOs and academics working with Burmese migrants in Thailand. Secondary sources used, including newspaper reports, academic texts, NGO reports, and press releases issued by the Thai government.



### **Key-topics/issues**

- Causes of migration from Burma to Thailand -
  - 1) Rapid economic growth in Thailand which generates high demand for unskilled workers, and induces a large flow of mostly undocumented unskilled migrant workers from Burma.
  - 2) Economic crisis and political turmoil in Burma which causes waves of illegal movement of the population from Burma to Thailand in search of money and better job opportunities to support their families back home.
  - 3) Extensive human rights violations by the Burmese military dictatorship coupled with prolonged civil war. Almost half of the Burmese migrant workers are women and most of undocumented migrant workers have been subjected to physical and sexual abuses by their employers and Thai officers because of their illegal status. The economic downturn in Southeast Asia in 1998 left approximately two million workers unemployed in Thailand as a result; Burmese migrant workers were deported by the thousands from major urban centers despite the Thai economy's increasing dependence on cheap Burmese labor.
- Evidence collected in interviews revealed that women migrant workers were subjected to both physical and sexual violations during their

deportation back to Burmese borders.

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- State Peace and Development Council (SPDC), Union of Burma
- To work together with other governments, IGOs and NGOs to address the root causes of Burmese women's migration to Thailand
- To explore, determine and implement measures to safeguard the human rights and welfare of all Burmese citizens
- To abide by the basic principles of international human rights and humanitarian law concerning the treatment of men, women and children in Burma
- To abide by ILO Convention No. 29 concerning Forced Labor
- To issue clear orders to the military to halt the practice of state sanctioned rape and sexual assault of women and to bring to justice those found responsible
- To take an active role in monitoring and preventing the trafficking of women from Burma into Thailand
- The Government of the Royal Kingdom of Thailand should : 1) ratify International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; 1951 UN Convention relating to the status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol; ILO Convention concerning Migration for Employment (Revised 1949, No.97), and the ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention (1975, No. 143). 2) make reasonable efforts to prevent the practices of racial and ethnic discrimination in the development and application of Thai immigration and refugee policy. 3) recognize that undocumented women migrant workers from Burma have the right to be protected from violations of their civil and political rights, as enshrined in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

**Key actors/players:** Burmese migrant workers, SPDC, Thai Government

**22. Dignity Denied**

*Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD), Bangkok, 2000. 84pp.*  
*Reference #16*

**Countries covered:** Burma, Thailand

**General description**

Focuses on the mass deportations of Burmese migrants by Thai authorities in 1999 to highlight human rights abuses and gaps in the deportation process. It analyzes needs and responses by SPDC and the Thai government in regard to cooperation, policy-making and implementation of responses to problems relating to Burmese migrants.



**Key-topics/issues**

- Anecdotes, description of human rights abuses and problems faced by Burmese migrants during the mass deportations in 1999
- Discusses the relationship between Thailand and Burma with a focus on Thailand's migrant labor policy and registration process, addresses political and economic situation in the region
- Describes responses of SPDC, Thai government, human rights groups, and other players in reaction to the deportations including open letters and calls for action in response to abuses
- Recommends responses to address migration and deportation issues

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Royal Thai Government in conjunction with local governments: to assess the mass deportation process with a focus on safety and effectiveness, and to reduce vulnerability of migrant workers and protect against abuses, as well as to implement effective migrant worker policy
- SPDC: to end abuses and forced labor; to respect the human rights of its citizens; to provide assistance to its migrant workers in Thailand; and to introduce a monitoring system
- ASEAN: to monitor compliance with labor standards
- Local NGOs: advocacy regarding migrants' labor rights, children's rights, health care services, and gender equality
- INGOs, international community: pressure and monitor Thai government regarding deportation abuses, pressure foreign businesses in Thailand to comply with international labor standards, assist Thai government in providing medical services to migrants

**Key actors/players:** Thai and Burmese governments, ASEAN, human rights NGOs

### **23. Dimensions of Human Rights in the Asia-Pacific Region**

*Muntarbhorn, Vitit. Bangkok: Office of the National Human Rights Commission of Thailand, 2002.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand

#### **General description**

Five chapters of the book are dedicated to discussing the rights of “persons in need of protection”, this includes refugees, children who have been displaced, externally displaced persons, internally displaced persons, smuggled people and trafficked people. Makes conceptual distinction between voluntary and forced migration and cites reasons for displacement including environmental reasons, physical safety, psychological care, access to services.

#### **Key recommendations**

- To ensure effective protection of human rights for all, interlinked with the call for democracy; respect both Internally Displaced Persons and Externally Displaced Persons;
- Empower refugees, revising national immigration laws to not be repressive and therefore force migrants to use traffickers
- Make provision to exempt the victims of trafficking and smuggling from their strictures
- To amend National anti-prostitution laws which criminalizes sex workers and makes them vulnerable to trafficking
- To reform national juvenile justice laws which incarcerate children

### **24. Economic Survey of ‘Burmese’ Working in Thailand: An Overview of a BEW Project - Part one**

*Vicary, Alison. Burma Economic Watch, 2004. 1: pp. 28-36.*

<http://www.ibiblio.org/obl/docs/BEW2004-01.pdf>

**Countries covered:** Burma**General description**

This article reports a study conducted by Burma Economic Watch team at the Economics Department of the Macquarie University, Australia. The Burma Economic Watch team is in the final stages of completing a survey of approximately 1,400 people from Burma employed in Thailand, conducted in 15 provinces. This is the first part in a series of articles examining the situation and economic contribution to Thailand of people from Burma. The article provides a description and outline of the survey with some of the findings.

The questions in the survey were designed to elicit an understanding of the situation for Burmese migrant workers and their role in the economy of Thailand. While the number of the workers surveyed and the geographical spread is limited the survey claims to be one of the most exhaustive available.

**Key-topics/issues:**

- Demographic information including age, ethnicity, education, marital status, place and situation of origin, reasons for leaving. This article suggests that the majority of migrant workers from Burma seem to be young and from the rural areas in Karen, Mon and Shan states and the Tenasserin Division. The survey does not attempt to distinguish between refugee and migrant worker even though they try to assess the political and economic situation in Burma. Temporary ceasefires seem to encourage migration.
- The migrant workers' use of brokering services in Burma and Thailand. This article suggests that in Burma the brokerage may involve members of the local authorities and militias but is mostly unorganized, whereas many of the migrants employ some services once they are in Thailand.
- The migrant workers' legal situation regarding their possession of identity cards and work permits. They describe the numerous different types of cards that have been issued to the different Burmese migrants and the different entitlements that result from these.
- The type of job performed by the migrant worker, their workplace, their wages, and work and living conditions in Thailand. The article suggests that Burmese migrants rarely occupy the same jobs as local employees and if they do they are paid worse than the local employee. They cannot negotiate their work conditions and wages due to the nature of their situation and hence these are highly detrimental. The survey will try to

assess the amount and extent of underpayment (widely reported but anecdotally), the costs to the migrant workers of the unhealthy conditions of work and life.

- The size of remittances and the purpose for which this money is utilized. The survey suggests that most do not remit much money and if they do it is through informal means like the Hundi and gold.

### **25. Fact Sheet - Threats to Livelihoods and Food Security in the Mekong Region**

*Oxfam Community Aid Abroad. 2004: fact sheet.*

[http://www.oxfam.org.au/campaigns/adb/fact\\_sheets/threats.html](http://www.oxfam.org.au/campaigns/adb/fact_sheets/threats.html)

**Countries covered:** Mekong subregion

#### **General description of the book**

The fact sheet is part of the programme to deal with Asian Development Bank inspired “development” in the Mekong Region. It identifies the various push factors that are causing significant displacement of rural populations from the region to urban centers and across borders. It identifies commodification, privatization and appropriation of natural resources, modernization and globalization of the agricultural sector, environmental degradation, population pressure, war, and conflict as some of the significant factors that are impoverishing the countryside in the greater Mekong basin. It identifies some of the specific large projects which have created these stresses like the hydropower development projects and the ADB’s Mekong Subregion Initiative.

### **26. Female Labour Migration in South-East Asia: Change and Continuity**

*Chantavanich, Supang, Christina Wille, Kannika Angsuthanasombat, Dr. Maruja MB Asis, Allan Beesey and Sukamdi. Bangkok: Asian Research Center for Migration (ARCM), Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, 2001. pp. 287.*

*Reference # 17.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand, Yunnan Province of China, Indonesia, Philippines

**General description**

The book focuses on female labor migration from four countries in Southeast Asia, covering a sample of 387 female returnees who had migrated internationally for employment, working as domestic helpers, caregivers, entertainers, sex workers, and, to lesser extent, in manufacturing and agriculture. It includes country reports on the four countries studied and a synthesis identifying common characteristics and differences in Southeast Asian contract labor migration, and concludes with a set of recommendations for policy makers.



**Key-topics/issues**

- Specific aspects of women's international labor migration experiences
- The return and reintegration process in the country of origin
- Women migrants' decision-making within household/family
- Investigates possibilities for women's empowerment through the migration experience

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Policy recommendations – a better protection regime and more efficient social safety nets should be developed to assist vulnerable female migrants
- Concrete action recommendations
- Provision of dormitories for commuting domestic helpers to prevent harassment at home by employers
- Establishment of easy access hotlines and shelter homes for female workers who have difficulties with employers;
- Provision of legal advisors to assist migrant women with work contracts and legal status problems
- Encouragement of family reunion schemes to partly subsidize annual or biannual travel
- Provision of reproductive health and mental health care services to migrant women in the countries of destination, including contraceptive services

- and HIV/AIDS and STD intervention programs
- Rehabilitation programs to be set up for the migrant's families while they are abroad (e.g. remittance management or care-giving)
  - Establish a gender-sensitive reintegration program to absorb women returnees into the economic and social life in countries of origin
  - Conduct public awareness campaign, highlighting the possible vulnerability of female international labor migrants as well as the types of work in which the sending government wishes to encourage its migrating nationals to be employed
  - Develop a database of migrant returnees, which includes their basic characteristics and their development after return
  - Conduct research studies to clarify issues such as: mental health of returnees (or other social costs of migration); the cause of migrant women's reintegration success and failure in various occupations; the sustainability and viability of such work; and the efficacy of existing reintegration programmes;
  - Women's networking through information sharing and self-help interest groups should be encouraged to raise public awareness with regard to the economic imperative which force women to move abroad for work so frequently

**Key actors/players:** Women migrant workers from Thailand, Yunnan Province of China, Indonesia and the Philippines

**Related materials :**

Where China Meets Southeast Asia: Social and Cultural Changes in the Border Regions, Bangkok and Singapore, Evans, Grant. C. Hutton and Kuah Khun Eng (eds.) (1996) White Lotus and Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

International Migration Within and From the East and Southeast Asian Region: A Review Essay by Skeldon, Ronald. (1992) in Asian Pacific Journal, 1 (1).

Migration and the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in Yunnan, proceedings of Second Technical Consultation on Transnational Population Movements and HIV/AIDS in Southeast Asian Countries, Wei, Lui and Wen Mei. (1997) Asian Research Center for Migration (ARCM), Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University: Thailand.

Thailand and the Tai: Versions of Ethnic Identity, in Ethnic Groups

Across National Boundaries in Mainland Southeast Asia, Wijeyewardene, Gehan (1990) Institute of Southeast Asian Studies

Analytical Report on the Migration of Yunnan Border Women into Southeast Asian Countries Yunnan Children Development Center (1998) International Organization for Migration (IOM) unpublished Report.

### **27. The Forgotten Spaces: Mobility and HIV Vulnerability in the Asia Pacific - Abridged version**

*Kuala Lumpur: CARAM-Asia, 2004.*

**Countries covered:** Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam and other countries in Asia

#### **General description:**

A manual for organizations or migrant groups to support migrants to be safe in the process of migration, this addresses each stage of the migration process, outlines the particular vulnerabilities of migrants during that stage and offers examples of interventions, participatory action research and activities that CARAM-Asia partners have implemented.

#### **Key responses/recommendations**

- To involve migrants in policy making and implementation throughout the migration process
- Abolish the discriminatory workplace practice of mandatory HIV testing for migrants
- Countries of origin, transit and destination should assist migrants

### **28. Gender, Human Trafficking, And The Criminal Justice System In Cambodia**

*Vichuta, Ly, Navy Menh and Anne Gallagher. Australian Government, AusAid, 2003. pp. 78.*

*[http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/eap/cambodia/resources/pubs/gender\\_report\\_cambodia.pdf](http://www.humantrafficking.org/countries/eap/cambodia/resources/pubs/gender_report_cambodia.pdf)*

**Countries covered:** Cambodia, Thailand, Lao PDR, and Myanmar

**General description**

The study was undertaken in the context of the Asia Regional Cooperation to Prevent People Trafficking, an AusAID supported project with the goal of improving the criminal justice process relating to trafficking in persons.

**Key-topics/issues**

- An overview of the links between gender and trafficking
- Responses to trafficking from a gender perspective
- Laws which relate to trafficking, directly and indirectly, in Cambodia.
- Push and pull factors for trafficking from Cambodia, including lack of land, debt, limited means of income and better working conditions in Thailand.
- Methods used by traffickers, trafficking routes, and trends which are encouraging Cambodian women to work as sex workers in Thailand.

**Key responses:**

- Women be provided protection from exploitation/deception and protection from brokers/procurer, agents and abusive employers.

## **29. Growth Employment and Migration in Southeast Asia : Structural Change in the Greater Mekong Countries**

*Athukorala, Premachandra, Chris Manning and Piyasiri Wickramasekara. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 2000.*

*Reviewed by Parnwell, M.J.G. 2002. in Journal of Development Studies, 38, 4 pp. 213-215.*

*Reviewed by Pandit, K. 2001. in Papers in Regional Science, 80, 3 pp. 386-388.*

**Countries covered:** Greater Mekong Subregion

**General description:**

This book examines economic change, labor market dynamics, and cross-border migration in countries in the Greater Mekong Region.

**Goals of the study:**

1. To examine the main aspects of growth and structure change in the GMR economies which are of relevance to labor market and migration

developments in the 1990s.

2. To trace changes in labor markets, international migration and labor market information systems in response to structural change and greater economic integration in the GMS
3. To discuss options for national policies on migrant workers, manpower development, and regional cooperation in manpower policies.

**Analysis:** Thailand emerged as the largest and most influential economy in the Mekong region, while other countries undertook important market-oriented reforms as they sought to make a transition from socialist to market economies. Labor market changes were most pronounced in Thailand, as non-agricultural employment grew, real wages rose, and unemployment rates fell. However, the other economies retained a labor surplus and experienced net out-migration of labor. Thailand has been a magnet for workers from all countries; however, the biggest movement has been from Myanmar to Thailand. Cross border labor migration between the other countries remained marginal and is unlikely to grow. However, out-migration to countries outside the GMR would be significant. There are more significant levels of clandestine migration than of legally approved movements in the GMR. This acts to the detriment of workers, and threatens the international sharing of gains from regional growth within the GMR.

### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

#### **Policy implications**

- a. domestic:** raise agricultural output and productivity and export-led industrialization, improve the skill base and human capital to maintain economic growth, and improve information systems for job placements.
- b. international migration policy:** Importing countries should combine a system of direct controls with a market oriented approach to migrant labor by imposing levies on employers of migrant workers and allocating these funds to assist industrial up-grading. Exporting countries should improve labor recruitment for overseas work, protect migrant workers in host countries, and regulate remittances.

Includes country specific labor market information sources, statistical tables.

### 30. Guidelines on Strategies & Responses to the Needs of Burmese Migrant Women in Thailand

*Nang Lao Liang, Won. Mekong Regional Consultation Series. Chiangmai: Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, 2000. pp. xi, 129. <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/toc/fy031/2001356424.html> reference # 6.*

**Countries covered:** Burma, Thailand

#### General description of the book

The handbook presents recommendations and guidelines for NGOs and government workers dealing with Burmese migrant women in Thailand. It discusses the problems Burmese migrant women face, needs and strategies relating to those problems, and responses to such needs.

#### Key-topics/issues

- Introduction of push and pull factors and general background of Burmese migrant women
- Problems, needs and strategies relating to Burmese migrant women
- Responses to such needs
- Impact of Thai economic situation on migrants in Thailand



#### Key responses (needs and strategies)

- skills training
- cultural orientation
- improving living conditions and ensuring safe working conditions
- enforcing existing laws
- communication and health services
- assisting women and children when arrested
- documentation
- fighting police corruption and misconduct
- protection from exploitation/deception
- protection from brokers/procurers/agents/abusive employers
- anti-violence assistance
- gender/sex – sensitive responses
- rights of children

**Key actors/players**

NGOs, governments

**31. Guns, Girls, Gambling, Ganja: Thailand's Illegal Economy and Public Policy**

*Phongpaichit, Pasuk, Sungsidh Piriyarangsarn and Nualnoi Treerat.*

*Chiang Mai: Silkworm Books, 1998. pp. 284.*

*Reference # 18.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand

**General description**

This book argues that control of the illegal economy (particularly gambling, prostitution, drugs, arms trading, oil smuggling, and trafficking in people) especially through reform of the police, is vital for the development of a modern economy and functioning democracy.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Thailand's underground economy with a focus on six illegal activities such as drug trafficking, smuggling, illicit logging, trading in contraband arms, smuggling of diesel oil, trafficking of labor in and out of the country, prostitution and three forms of illegal gambling
- Trafficking in people (Chapter 8 pp.155-195)
- Attempts to estimate the revenue generated by migration of unskilled manual labor in and out of Thailand, and its distribution among the migrants and agents
- Prostitution (Chapter 9 pp.196-231)
- Estimates the value added by prostitution, discusses recent trends in the sex services industry, and comments on changes in law and attitude concerning control of the industry

**Key responses (needs and strategies):**

Raise the level of awareness about the illegal economy, the involvement of public servants and politicians, and the resulting economic, political, and social implications.

**Key actors/players:** Thai women and girls, Thai authorities, women migrant workers

**Related materials**

Corruption and Democracy in Thailand (1994)

**32. HIV Infection Of Entertainment Workers Among Cross-Border Floating Population And Countermeasures (In Chinese)**

*Duo Lin, Li Hong, Zhao Dongyan and Duan Liping. 2002, Feb., February.*

**Countries covered:** Burma and Yunnan province, China

**General description of the book**

Cross-border trade between Yunnan Province and a special zone in Myanmar is booming. Above 80% of the population of the special zone of Myanmar are Chinese citizens. Between 1998 and June of 2001 1,560 personnel from entertainment industry received HIV tests in 4 consecutive years and 25 HIV infection cases have been reported. All the HIV-infected persons have had multiple sexual partners without any drug use. Because of the special geographical location of the border areas, the economy has developed rapidly and a large cross-border floating population increases the risk of HIV infection.

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

It is crucial to enhance the cooperation between countries and regions to prevent HIV infection among the cross-border population and to adopt effective policies and measures.

**Key actors/players:** INGOs, NGOs, GOs, community-based organizations

**33. HIV / AIDS and Cross-Border Migration: A Rapid Assessment of Migrant Populations Along the Thai-Burma (Myanmar) Border Regions**

*Oppenheimer, Edna, Matana Bunnag and Aaron Stern, eds. Bangkok:*

*Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, 1998. pp. 63.*  
*Reference # 19.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand (Chiang Rai, Mae Hong Son, Tak, Kanchanaburi and Ranong) Burma (Tachi eik, Keng Tung, Mywaddy and Kawthaung)

### **General description of the book**

Provides an overview of migration on the Thai-Burma border.

Includes systematic and comprehensive information on the situation of cross-border migration and HIV/AIDS on the Thai-Burma border. Identifies gaps in information required for strategic planning of adequate responses. Makes recommendations to enable a strategic approach to the prevention and care of HIV/AIDS among migrant groups, particularly along the borders.

### **Key-topics/issues**

- Migrant diversity on the border and extent of migrant population – who they are, where do they come from, where are they headed and why
- Health of migrant population - what is known about health problems experienced by migrant groups, HIV/AIDS among migrants
- What are the predominant behavioral and sexual risks taken by the migrant population in border regions which make them vulnerable to HIV/AIDS

### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Policy and strategic approaches to develop and strengthen mechanisms for cross-border cooperation
- The establishment of provincial inter sectoral coordinating bodies including government departments, NGOs, and community-based organizations to develop strategies for the prevention of HIV/AIDS among migrants
- Provision of legal protection to migrants, regularization of status and simplification of legal frameworks that confer legitimacy on migrants qualified for residency in Thailand
- Improve mechanisms and facilitate access to health care

### **Programs that will help migrants**

- Assess existing migrant programs and strengthen the most promising approaches

- Develop interventions, directed at migrants, that integrate with existing national/provincial AIDS prevention plans, where possible.
- Develop additional programs to help migrants
- Foster active community participation in all aspects of HIV/AIDS prevention
- Develop and monitor new and innovative approaches
- Ensure better understanding to avoid giving rise to stigmatization and stereotyping of migrants with focus on: migrants' families and social networks, especially in relation to sexual behavior; problems experienced by non-working dependents; migrants' employment patterns and work conditions; and relevance and efficacy of current social and medical efforts to assist migrants

**Key actors/players:** Burmese migrants, Thai health and immigration officials, NGOs working with migrants and also those actively working with border populations (i.e. Narcotic Control Board)

### **34. In Search of Sunlight: Burmese Migrant Workers in Thailand**

*Koetsawang, Pim. Bangkok:  
Orchid Press, 2001. pp. 176.  
Reference # 20.*

**Countries covered:** Burma, Thailand



#### **General description of the book**

Descriptive narration weaves author's recounting of interaction with Burmese migrants working in Thailand and personal experiences together with anecdotes from the migrants themselves to illustrate the various real life situations endured by Burmese living and working in Thailand.

### **35. Information of Mekong Sub-Regional Economic Cooperation (In Chinese)**

*Foreign Affairs Office, Yunnan Province. Kunming: Foreign Affairs Office of Yunnan Province, 2004. pp. 467.*

**Countries covered:** Mekong region

### **General description**

The contents include background information of sub-regional countries; planning of Mekong Sub-Regional economic cooperation; collaborative mechanism; ten-year cooperation, introduction of important projects; related contracts, agreement, statements and directions of leaders. The information collection is finished by the end of the year 2003 and dominant sources include documents obtained from routine work, conference proceedings of related international meetings and electronic/internet sources.

### **36. International Migration: Some Issues in Cambodia**

*Sovannarith, So. Cambodia Development Review, 2001. 5(Jan-Mar): pp. 5-11.*

*<http://www.cdri.org.kh/webdata/cdr01-1/01-b.PDF>*

**Countries covered:** Cambodia

### **General description**

- This four page article is based on the study of the labor market in Cambodia as part of the Development Analysis Network's study reported at length in their book and annotated in this bibliography. The article covers the nature of the cross-border migrants to and from Cambodia in the GMS, the trends in this migration, the occupation and work conditions faced by the lower income migrants, impact of the undocumented migration and conclusions.
- Cambodia is in an intermediate position in the regional labor market, receiving migrant workers from Vietnam, as well as sending their own to Thailand. Rapid surveys suggest that workers of Vietnamese origin in Cambodia are mainly skilled workers engaged in construction, machinery and electronics repair, wood processing, etc. or involved in fishing. Their earnings are higher than they could obtain in Vietnam, even though they are subject to many levies, formal and informal. While a more orderly immigration process would be helpful, both economically and politically, such workers in industry play an important role in passing on skills to younger workers, and the policy should concentrate on encouraging this. In fishing there is a general need to clean up procedures and fishing

methods, regardless of the national origin of the workers.

- Cambodians who migrate to Thailand are generally from poor households and have a similar economic motivation. Wage rates in Thailand are on average, more than four times what Cambodian could expect to get at home. Short-range migrants, the majority of whom are women, commute daily, or for a few weeks at a time, to work on farms just across the border. Long-range migrants, the majority of whom are men, go deep into Thailand to work, mainly as construction workers and porters. Many migrants report positive outcomes from their experience, in terms of acquiring assets, savings and skills, but such migration is a sign of the lack of integration of the Cambodian labor market due in particular to the poor state of roads and transport infrastructure.

### **37. Labour Export in the Hands of Brokers (In Vietnamese)**

*The Women Newspapers, 2000.*

**Country covered:** Vietnam

#### **General description of the book**

At the time of writing, labor export supply is greater than demand. While many centers and companies have licenses for exporting manpower, there are also many unlicensed brokers who are deceptive to migrant workers. Brokers approach and trick those who are interested in working abroad. This investigative report, a cautionary tale, describes the various scams perpetrated by manpower brokers in Ho Chi Minh City.

### **38. Labour Markets in Transitional Economies in Southeast Asia and Thailand: A study in four countries**

*Development Analysis Network (DAN). Phnom Penh: CDRI, 2001.*

*pp. 246.*

*<http://web.idrc.ca/uploads/user-S/102865652201dan-i-1.pdf>  
reference # 74.*

**Countries covered:** Cambodia, Thailand, Lao PDR and Vietnam

#### **General description**

A collective research project undertaken by special country teams in

Cambodia, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. It begins with an introduction and overview by Sarthi Acharya based on the country papers and a discussion of these at the conference in Laos in December 2000. He reviews the trends of migration in the various GMS countries and examines its effect on poverty reduction locally as well as in the host country.

Primarily people have moved in search of better economic conditions (the book does not cover Myanmar). Most research seems to indicate that migration does help in improving the economic conditions of those left behind at home through remittances that work as capital; and in the host country by filling gaps in local markets. However, as the profile of the migrant affects their working conditions, the impact on migrants is not linear.

Both Cambodia and Laos have not taken steps that would pro-actively promote or control migration – in the same way as Thailand, the Philippines, or Bangladesh have – for either internal or cross-border migration. The only visible policy in Cambodia appears to be that of discouraging rural-urban migration and providing land to the landless in rural areas so that they can earn a living locally. Vietnam, on the other hand, has explicit policy only on international migration. As in 2000, both public and private sector companies were permitted to participate in exporting labour. No official stand on internal migration or cross-border migration is presently available.

### **Key-topics/issues**

- Important to put in place policies that would advance regionally balanced development and growth in economies
- Undertake agrarian reforms
- Encourage labor intensive industries and activities
- The state must enable rapid human capital formation, infrastructure development, and put regulatory mechanisms for labor and business in place
- Each of the countries can learn from each other while they simultaneously pay attention to their specific needs and characteristics.

### **Chapters in the book are listed below:**

- A Study of the Cambodian Labour Market:  
Reference to Poverty Reduction, Growth and Adjustment to Crisis  
by Martin Godfrey, So Sovannarith, Tep Saravy, Pon Dorina, Claude Katz,  
Sarthi Acharya, Sisowath D. Chanto and Hing Thoraxy
- The Labour Market in the Lao People's Democratic Republic

by The National Statistical Centre and the National Economic Research Institute

- Growth, Poverty Reduction and Adjustment to Crisis, Thailand by Srawooth Paitoonpong, Nattapong Thongpakde, Jakrapong Uchupalanun and Chirath Isarangkun na Ayuthaya
- The Labour Market in Vietnam: Growth, Poverty Reduction and Adjustment to Crisis by Le Xuan Ba, Cu Chi Loi, Nguyen Thi Kim Dzung, Nguyen Van Tien.

**39. Labour Migration and Trafficking Within the Greater Mekong Subregion: Proceedings of Mekong Subregional Experts Meeting and Exploratory Policy Paper “Irregular Migration in the Greater Mekong Sub-region: Policy Dimensions of a Growing Issue”**

*ILO Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat trafficking in Children and Women (ILO TICW), International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour, UN Interagency Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women (UN-IAP) and Ronald Skeldon. Bangkok: International Labour Office, 2001. pp. 81.*

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/migration\\_a4.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/migration_a4.pdf)

*also access from*

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/research.htm>

**Countries covered:** Greater Mekong Subregion

**General description**

This publication records the proceedings of a sub-regional meeting of experts called to discuss a specially commissioned exploratory paper on irregular migration in the GMS. The discussion was held in the context of international standards, and summaries of relevant UN and ILO conventions are included in part II. The discussion also focused on country specific and sub-regional policy considerations for follow up. It is a result of a joint initiative by the ILO's Mekong sub-regional project to combat trafficking in children and women



and the UN Interagency Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women (UNIAP) to explore legal labor migration alternatives to trafficking in children and women.

The exploratory paper by Dr. Ronald Skeldon, is titled “Irregular Migration in the Greater Mekong Subregion: Policy Dimensions of a Growing Issue.” This paper describes the recent patterns of migration in the GMS and suggests ways and explores opportunities to open borders in the GMS and regularize migration flows and attract return migrants to stimulate local development. It is written to stimulate discussion. The assumption throughout the paper is that improved, enlarged, and new legal labor migration channels can substitute for the trafficking of children and women into exploitative situations.

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Open boundary policies are not recommended
- Opening legal channels of movement is the most viable way forward
- A managed migration approach mediated through regional associations such as ASEAN would help integrate the differences and benefit both sending and receiving countries.

**40. Labour Migration in the Transitional Economies of South East Asia : Evidences on its impact on poverty from Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam**

*Acharya, Sarthi. Cambodia Development Review, 2002. 6(1): pp. 12-15.*  
<http://www.cdri.org.kh/webdata/cdr02-1/cdr6-1c.PDF>

**Countries covered:** Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and generally South East Asia

**General description**

This article aims to estimate the magnitude of migration by type of migration, and determine the extent to which migration helps in addressing the problem of poverty in the transitional economies of Southeast Asia. It mainly, though not exclusively, draws on data and studies conducted in the three countries, Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, under a research network named Development Analysis Network (DAN). The complete report of the research has been published as a book (entered in the bibliography).

**Key-topics/issues**

- Migration and poverty alleviation
- Economic development and migration

**41. Living on the Edges: Cross-Border Mobility and Sexual Exploitation in the Greater Southeast Asia Sub-Region**

*Muhadjir Darwin, Anna Marie Wattie and Susi Eja Yuarsi (eds.).  
Yogyakarta: Center for Population and Policy Studies Gadjah Mada  
University, 2003. pp.320.*

**Countries covered:** Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, Yunnan province, Vietnam and other South East Asian countries

**General description**

The collaboration among sexuality and health experts and practitioners in several ASEAN countries stemmed out of the workshop on "Cross-Border Sexuality Issues" held in Kunming in 2002, resulted in the establishment of the Consortium on Gender, Sexuality and Sexual Health. The Consortium started a collaborative study on Cross-Border Mobility and Sexual Exploitation in 2001 and this book is the outcome publication of the project. The six papers in this book present cross-cutting themes that emerged from the country studies. Approached from different scopes and objectives, the researchers share a common point of interest in studying the issues of cross-border migration, trafficking in women, sexuality, and exploitation.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Cross-border migration
- Trafficking
- Sexuality
- Exploitation

**42. Managing the Flow of Migration: Regional Approaches**

*Archavanitkul, Kritaya and Philip Guest. Salaya, Nakhonprathom,  
Thailand: Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol  
University, 1999. pp. 36.  
Reference # 21.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand

**General description**

A discussion paper prepared for the International Symposium on Migration: 'Towards Regional Cooperation on Irregular/Undocumented Migration', organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Bangkok, Thailand, 21-23 April 1999. The study identifies areas where a regional approach might be beneficial in dealing with undocumented migration. It proposes strategies that might be used in managing flows of undocumented migrants, and identifies areas where policy adjustments are required and possible policy responses.

**Key-topics/issues**

A comprehensive regionally based policy to deal with undocumented migrants. This policy must respect the human rights of migrants, while at the same time protecting the sovereignty and security of receiving countries.

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Among the short-term strategies identified include those related to strengthening regional approaches to combat trafficking of children and women, and regional solutions for dealing with the stateless.
- A long-term strategy suggested in the paper includes setting up a regional migration office to deal with issues related to migration, particularly undocumented migration.
- Strategies that work towards the free flow of labor in the ASEAN region should be developed.

**Key actors/players**

International agencies, national governments, civil society

**43. Marching of Overseas Laborers**

*The Youths Newspapers, 2000, 18/4.*

**Countries covered:** Vietnam

**General description**

While Ho Chi Minh City (HCMC) is planning to export 5,000 laborers to other countries such as Taiwan, Korea, Japan, overseas laborers from

Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, India, are rushing into Vietnam to work in the hotel industry, tourism service, oil service companies because of the Government's policy on personal income tax towards overseas laborers.

#### 44. The Mekong News

##### *Mekong Sub-regional Program (MSP)*

**Countries covered:** Thailand, Burma, China, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Cambodia

##### **General description**

The Mekong News is a bi-monthly newsletter of the Mekong Subregional Program (MSP). It is a networking of churches in the Greater Mekong Subregion including Thailand, Myanmar, China (Yunnan), Vietnam, Lao PDR and Cambodia. The program seeks to promote churches' involvement and participation in social development, peace and sustainability. The program, at this initial stage, operates under the supervision of the Program on Justice, International Affairs, Development and Service of the Christian Conference of Asia (CCA-JIADS) The magazine contains articles and abstracts from books and other sources. A good focus on people ensures coverage of migrants.

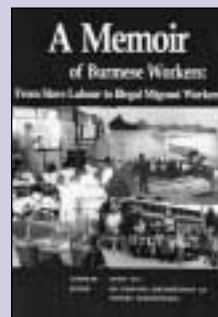
#### 45. A Memoir of Burmese Workers: From Slave Labour to Illegal Migrant Workers

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

**Countries covered:** Burma, Thailand

##### **General description**

This book is a compilation of more than thirty interviews with Burmese workers in Thailand, done from 1998 to 2000. The sectors in which interviewed workers are employed are agricultural and plantation jobs, fisheries, construction, sweatshops and households. There are also several case studies of the treatment meted out to Burmese workers in police stations. While undocumented migrants from Burma have been allowed to



take jobs legally in Thailand by registering with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare since 1992, the ambiguous and changing nature of the policy serves 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.

The Burmese workers interviewed describe the pressures under which they have had to migrate from Burma - of the military persecution of minorities, the forced labor in difficult military jobs, and the absence of livelihood opportunities. In this situation, they trek to the neighboring country of Thailand. The trek itself is dangerous because of the number of officials and checks that have to be passed to cross over. The brokers that the workers need to find the jobs are very exploitative, both financially and physically. The women workers especially have reported rape, trickery, and systematic cheating by the brokers, some of whom are officials. In spite of subjecting themselves to these brokers, there is no guarantee either of safe passage or a secure income at the other end.

The jobs themselves are in difficult, inadequate, and isolating living conditions. The workers are subject to physical abuse, live in fear of harassment from police and government for being illegal, are not protected by any labor laws. A common technique of not paying the workers is to report the workers to the police for being illegal workers, in which situation the employers go free. Torture, sexual violation, corruption, and imprisonment are also experienced by the workers. The language barrier, the national prejudice against ethnic Burmese, the isolation of the workers, official corruption and ambiguous laws all contribute to the helplessness of workers.

#### **46. Migrant Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances in Thailand**

*Bangkok: Asian Research Center for Migration, Chulalongkorn University, 2003.*

*<http://www.chula.ac.th/INSTITUTE/ARCM/child.htm>  
reference # 141, 142, 143, 144.*

**Country covered:** Thailand

#### **General description**

The aims of this study were: to provide readers with the most up to date

and complete status of migrant children in Thailand to identify and analyse the difficult circumstances which are confronting these children to develop some indicators to illustrate the conditions in which the migrant children are suffering.

### Key-topics/issues

- Three groups of migrant children in especially difficult circumstances studied here are street children, children in prostitution and child laborers. These are of many nationalities such as Cambodian, Burmese, Chinese, Lao, Bangladeshi, and Indian.
- Problems faced by children in all three groups are:
  - Inability of their families to protect them;
  - Lack of access to inoculations for preventable childhood diseases;
  - Lack of opportunities to receive an education;
  - Lack of necessary skills and knowledge needed to cope with daily life and work; and
  - Migrant children are assaulted, sexually abused, detained or held captive, and generally exploited for the benefit of others.

The report provides a profile of the children in these situations and indicators for assessing their conditions.

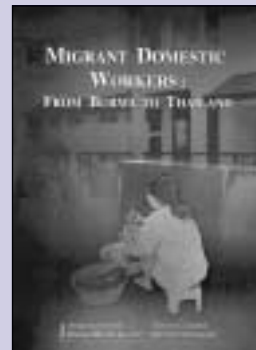
### 47. Migrant Domestic Workers: from Burma to Thailand

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

**Countries covered:** Thailand, Burma

### 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 Organization regarding girls and women who have migrated from Burma



into domestic work in Thailand. The study focuses on two sites in Thailand, Chiangmai 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. The employment conditions were such that none of the workers had any defined rights and duties, thus they were over-worked, frequently underpaid or had wages withheld arbitrarily, isolated in households, or suffered due to the language barrier with society at large. Approximately 75% reported verbal abuse, while about 20% were subjected to unwanted touch, 8% had been subject to sexual advances, and 1.3% had been victims of rape. Their vulnerable economic and legal situation, as well as other socio-cultural factors, kept them from addressing these abuses. One of the main concerns of the interviewees was legal identification and the possession of valid work permits. Even with valid permits, though, migrant domestic workers are generally unable to claim labor rights. Most of the women were concerned about their health and the health care available to them. Public health information as well as care were not available to them. This was another major concern.

While most of the women interviewed were earning to be able to send money back home to Burma, they were unable to do so because of the absence of a safe mode of transferring money. While living in Thailand was difficult, most of them did not have the option to return.

### **Key responses**

- International, national, and local levels must work to recognize and protect the basic human rights of domestic workers in the workplace and in general.
- The Thai government should ratify the UN international migrants' rights convention and provide for labor protection for domestic workers.
- Health information should be made available to the migrants in their own language
- Migrants should get some opportunity to study Thai and enjoy other adult education programs.

- Work permit registration process should be made simpler, clearer, and cheaper.
- In addition to remedying fraudulent actions by employers, the Burmese and Thai governments must take action against arbitrary fees and fines charged to migrants by officials and address the corruption within the government itself.
- The Burmese government should address the mass migration to Thailand and discontinue practices that push labour migration.

**48. Migrant Workers and HIV/AIDS Vulnerability Study in Thailand: Myanmar Migrant Workers in Samutsakorn and Samutprakarn, Cambodian Migrant Workers in Trad, Thai - Lao Border at Chiang Kong Thailand, CARE and Raks Thai Foundation. Bangkok: CARE Thailand and Raks Thai Foundation, 1999. pp. 120.**  
*Reference # 22.*



**Country covered:** Thailand

**General description**

Analyzes migrant populations to assess vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and lays a foundation for prevention strategies. This publication reports the results of its Phase One assessment and data collection stage about mobility in migrant populations and interaction with host community in regard to the spread of HIV/AIDS. The research prepares for Phase Two responses targeting awareness raising programs/interventions aimed at migrant workers in Thailand at high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS.

The report separates analysis into three groups: Burmese migrant workers in Samutsakorn-Samutprakarn, Cambodian migrant workers in Trad, and migrants along the Lao-Thai border at Chiang Kong.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Detailed profiles of vulnerable migrant groups' on-site conditions, including employment, health, living conditions, socio-economic factors, and

mobility factors

- Detailed analysis of sexual health knowledge and behavior, HIV/AIDS and STD awareness, risk behavior including condom use

#### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Burma-Thai Border: recruit network of volunteers, including youth, active in reproductive health and drug prevention
- Develop sex health information and education materials and provide direct training to migrant workers/volunteers
- Increase access to treatment of STDs
- Increase reproductive health awareness and services, including a referral system between community services, clinics and the government providers
- Cambodia-Thai Border: develop and train a network between health workers, employers, brothels and communities for outreach
- Direct education for isolated/mobile groups including timely campaigns at high risk periods
- Group education/training to lead to ongoing peer education
- Lao PDR-Thai Border: media campaign, awareness raising

#### **Key actors/players**

NGOs, international NGOs, governments, employers, community leaders and volunteers, various health care professionals

### **49. Migration**

*Harima, Reiko, Rex Varona and Christina DeFalco. Social Challenges for the Mekong Region. M. Kaosaard, John Dore (eds.). Bangkok: Social Research Institute, Chiang Mai University, 2003. pp. 225-262.*

**Countries covered:** Mekong Region

#### **General description**

The book is aimed at policy making by governments and action by a broad spectrum of civil society groups. It aims to generate a more “robust interdisciplinary debate focused on building more prosperous and equitable futures” in the Mekong region.

It includes discussion on economic issues related to industries, fisheries - agriculture, and infrastructure. All the articles provide a regional overview

and keep the focus firmly on inter-regional issues, including governance, transnational civil society and relationships between Mekong states as well as issues of human rights.

The article by Harima and others from AMC discusses contemporary labor migration in the Mekong region. The chapter presents the key findings of the Mekong Migration Project of AMC and MMN 2001-2002. It provides profiles of migrants in each country of destination and the push factors in each sending country. Differences between migrants in each country are also specified. (For example, between Laotian and Burmese migrants in Thailand).

After the individual country profiles, there is a general overview of the migrants' problems and issues.

1. Personal issues: psychological and emotional issues regarding separation from home and integration in the home society.
2. Legal and institutional issues: many sending countries do not permit free out-migration - e.g. Lao PDR, Cambodia and Burma. The nature of the policies and institutional practices of the receiving countries, like corruption and police brutality. Lack of effectiveness of registration and provision of labor laws to ensure equitable working conditions.
3. Work-related issues: questions of job security, contracts, working conditions.
4. Gender and women's issues: specific job conditions, domestic labor, commercial sex work, specific laws against pregnancy in Thailand, and the problems they face on return.
5. Socio-cultural issues: lack of information, unwillingness to discuss negative experiences, lack of language skills, existing xenophobia.
6. Living conditions: housing, medical treatment, information about local social security, AIDS and health administration, education of children.
7. Return and reintegration: impact of local laws, absence of savings, emotional issues, health, and non-alleviation of push factors.

#### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

Discussing the responses of the various inter-government organisations - IOM, IOL-IPEC, UN, UNESCO, UNIFEM, UNDP, NGOs and Governments. The recommendations address each of the issues outlined above and suggest the directions in which responses could be structured.

### 50. Migration from Burma

*Federation of Trade Unions - Burma. Washington D.C.: FTUB, 2000. pp. 19.*

*Reference # 23.*

**Countries covered:** Burma, Thailand

#### General description

Paper describes various aspects of the Burmese migration phenomenon, provides general overview of the issues involved.

#### Key-topics/issues

- Profiles Burma, migration policy, Burmese migrants working in Thailand (by location, occupation and gender), push and pull factors (including fishery and other natural resource concessions), transportation routes, and methods
- Discusses on-site labor conditions in Thailand including occupations and salary
- Describes social conditions, including harassment by employers, Thai police, living conditions, Thai registration system
- Briefly addresses women laborers, commercial sex workers, child laborers, child beggars
- Issues regarding refugees and displaced persons
- Presents information on Burmese migrant workers living in India, Singapore, Malaysia, Japan

### 51. Mobility and HIV / AIDS in the Greater Mekong Subregion

*Chantavanich, Supang. Bangkok: Asian Research Center for Migration (ARCM), 2000. pp. 128.*

*Reference # 24.*

**Countries covered:** Cambodia, Lao PDR, Burma, Vietnam, Thailand and Yunnan Province of China

**General description**

The study presents a comprehensive overview of population mobility and HIV/AIDS in the GMS undertaken through five case studies, and the exploration of the changing dynamics of population movements throughout the region and facing the situation of HIV/AIDS. It also explores links between the spread of HIV/AIDS and migrant and mobile population groups

**Key-topics/issues**

- Major population mobility and migration trends
- Characteristics/Typology of Migrant and Mobile Populations
- Population Mobility and HIV/AIDS

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Country-specific conclusions discuss priorities for response strategies
- In the GMS, HIV/AIDS response strategies should include the following factors: migrants and mobility, gender and vulnerability, poverty and development, the dynamics of the spread of HIV, and implication for mobility

**Key actors/players:** Research institutes such as ARCM, UN agencies, GMS country coordinators, governments, NGOs, academe

## **52. A Modern Form of Slavery: Trafficking of Burmese Women and Girls into Brothels in Thailand**

*Asia Watch and the Women's Rights Project. London: Human Rights Watch, 1993. pp. 160.*

<http://hrw.org/reports/world/thailand-pubs.php>

**Countries covered:** Burma, Thailand

**General description**

- Based on in-depth interviews with Burmese trafficking victims
- Documents the violation of internationally-recognized human rights committed against Burmese trafficking victims
- Presents detailed recommendations to the Thai and Burmese governments and the international community for improving the protection of women and girls and ensuring the prosecution of their abusers.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Trafficking of Burmese women and girls into Thai brothels where they work under conditions tantamount to slavery
- Involvement of the Thai police and border patrol officials in trafficking and brothel operations

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

Key recommendations to the Thai and Burmese governments and the international community:

- Thailand and Burma should accede to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Convention of the Suppression of Traffic in Person and the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others
- Thailand should:
  - reform its prostitution and trafficking laws to conform to the Thai Penal Code and to be in line with international human rights standards, intensify and impose strict monitoring to guard against the trafficking in women and girls, actively investigate and prosecute all those involved in trafficking and brothel operations;
  - immediately cease the practice of arresting trafficking victims, and if unsure of the status of the arrested victim, ensure that her civil rights are fully protected; and
  - cooperate with the Burmese government regarding the safe return of trafficking victims.
- State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) of Burma should:
  - take an active role in monitoring and preventing the trafficking of Burmese citizens to Thailand;
  - establish systems for monitoring trafficking in women and girls;
  - investigate and prosecute traffickers to the fullest extent of the law;
  - negotiate with Thailand to open border crossings and permit frequent and systematic monitoring of returned Burmese trafficking victims by Thai Officials and international organizations to ensure protection from further detention, harassment, abuse or discrimination; and
  - ensure that no trafficking victims repatriated from Thailand or any other country should be subject to arrest, imprisonment, surveillance or compulsory medical testing on return to Burma.

**Key actors/players:** Burmese women migrant workers, Thai government, Burmese government (SLORC), UN Agencies and NGOs.

**53. The Monitoring of the Registration of Immigrant Workers from Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand**  
*Chintayananda, Sudthichitt, Gary Risser and Supang Chantavanich.*  
*Bangkok: Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, 1997.*  
*pp. 70.*  
*Reference # 25.*

**Countries covered:** Cambodia, Burma, Lao PDR, Thailand

**General description**

The report is an effort by the Asian Research Center of Migration (ARCM), Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, to examine, within six selected provinces, the outcome of the registration process to incorporate illegal migrants into the official system so that authorities can better oversee and protect them under the law. The study is not a comprehensive study of all 43 provinces conducting registration, however, resultant findings will benefit the drafting of directives and guidelines for regulating migrant labor as well as provide baseline information for further study. The researchers used purposive sampling survey method aimed at identifying target areas and appropriate sample quantity.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Cabinet Resolution of 1996 to register foreign labor from Thailand's neighboring countries to regulate and account for the flow of migrants into Thailand
- Condition and characteristics of migrant workers and employers, both legal and illegal, and their involvement in the registration process
- Factors obstructing the registration directive and contributing to low registration figures
- Other administrative and procedural problems in the registration process

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

- Employment standards: Authorities should survey circumstances at the work site and advise or punish owners appropriately, and a short list of the rights of foreign workers should be produced in the Lao, Khmer, and Burmese languages through posters at the Immigration Office
- Government to Government Agreements to regularize labor migration

flows that would hopefully move most migrant labor away from clandestine work towards contract or legal work

- Investigation of the true labor demand and activities required
- Training of Thai workers to accept more jobs that are typically considered as migrants' jobs
- Storage and accessibility of documentation records; and
- Public relations to inform the public of their responsibilities and rights under existing laws and measures

#### Immigration Office

- Investigation and enforcement: a follow-up of strong enforcement will be necessary to discourage new flows and punish those who do not conform with the directive; the establishment of a mandated Central Immigration Authority to combat the issue of influential figures and official corruption
- A concerted plan of action is required to achieve policy objectives, and all departments should concentrate their efforts in the draft of a proactive policy which has concrete steps towards stated goals
- Streamlined documentation to simplify checking and processing
- Screening for HIV/AIDS and other serious communicable disease

**Key actors/players:** Migrant workers and employers, key government agencies

#### **54. National Migration Survey (NMS) of Thailand**

*Chamratrithirong, Aphichat, Kritaya Archavanitkul, Kerry Richter, Philip Guest, Varachai Thongthai, Wathinee Boonchalaksi, Nittaya Piriathamwong and Panee Vong-ek. Salaya, Nakhonprathom: Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University, 1995. pp. 87.*

*Reference # 26.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand

#### **General description**

The study charts levels and spatial (geographical) patterns of migration, with emphasis on interregional flows, migration flows between urban and rural areas, and different types of migrants. It describes differentials (between migrants and non-migrants) in the migration process using gender, age,

educational level, marital status and occupation as key variables. It discusses the determinants and consequences of migration: reasons for moving; sources of information and social networks of migrant groups in various destinations; work opportunities etc. Findings in the NMS identified important internal migration patterns which differs from previously reported migration studies in Thailand

### **Key-topics/issues**

- Key definition of migration enabled researchers of the study to more accurately measure short-term migration in Thailand since migration is seasonal (the study defined migration as a movement across a tambon (sub-district) boundary resulting in more than one month of absence at a person's usual place of residence)

### **Summary of key findings (pp. 80-84) indicate:**

- two levels and patterns of migration;
- the study confirms the selectivity by sex, age, marital status and level of education using the two-year migration definition;
- economic reasons predominate over family-related reasons in decisions to migrate; and
- importance of migration network in decision to move and in selecting the destination

### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Promotion of rural sustainability (as a development policy that centers on people)
- Improvement of the government's news and information center on migrants (especially rural to urban) through the setting-up of a public information center for migrants
- Nationwide information on available jobs for seasonal migrants
- Welfare for female and young migrants through the provision of informal education and vocational training
- Promotion of local migration networks
- Constructive use of remittances to strengthen family institutions, rural communities, and benefit the migrants themselves

**Key actors/players:** Thai households, individuals, and communities

**55. Needs Assessment and Situational Analysis of Migration and Trafficking from Svay Rieng Province, Cambodia, to Vietnam for Begging**

*The Long-term Recovery and Reintegration Assistance to Trafficked Women and Children Project. Phnom Penh: International Organisation for Migration, 2004*

**Countries covered:** Cambodia, Vietnam

**General description**

The book highlights the push and pull factors of migrant women and children from Cambodia into Vietnam and their workplace situation, detention and deportation process. It provides an overview of migration on the Vietnam-Cambodia border.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Aspects of children's international labor migration experience
- The return and reintegration process in the country of origin
- Women's migration decision-making within household/family
- Women's empowerment through the migration experience

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Ensure better understanding of the process and issues in order to avoid giving rise to stigmatizing and stereotyping of migrants with a focus on: migrants' families and social networks, especially in relation to sexual behavior, and problems experienced by non-working dependants; migrants' employment patterns and work conditions; and relevance and efficacy of current social and medical efforts to assist migrants

**Key actors/players**

- Cambodian women and children migrants
- NGOs working with migrants and also those actively working with border populations

**56. No Status: Migration, Trafficking and Exploitation of Women in Thailand-Health and HIV/AIDS Risks for Burmese and Hill Tribe Women and Girls**

*Leiter, Karen, Ingrid Tamm, Chris Beyrer, Vincent Iacopino Moh Wit, Holly Burkhalter and Chen Reis. Boston: Physicians for Human Rights, 2004. pp. 68.*

*<http://phrusa.org/campaigns/aids/bangkok/release07142004.html> or <http://www.phrusa.org/campaigns/aids/pdf/nostatus.pdf>*

**Countries covered:** Burma, Thailand

**General description**

The report explores the background of migration from Burma to Thailand, and the many forms of migration, including trafficking and smuggling. This study was designed to provide critical insight and remedial recommendations on the manner in which human rights violations committed against Burmese migrant and hill tribe women and girls in Thailand render them vulnerable to trafficking, unsafe migration, exploitative labor, sexual exploitation and, consequently, to HIV/AIDS.

The report describes the policy failures of the government of Thailand, despite a program widely hailed as a model of HIV prevention for the region. Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) findings show that the Thai government's abdication of responsibility for uncorrupted and nondiscriminatory law enforcement and human rights protection has permitted ongoing violations of human rights, including those by authorities themselves, which have caused great harm to Burmese and hill tribe women and girls. It finds definite links between lack of citizenship for hill-tribes, forced relocations, lack of representation and discrimination with trafficking. All groups interviewed in Thailand (hill tribes, Burmese migrants) experienced exploitation at work and difficulties accessing health care.

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Royal Thai Government to enforce law and justice for all on Thai soil
- Improve access to health care
- Enforce the labor protections under Thai labor laws
- The United States Government to not include any provisions in its free trade agreement with Thailand that affect Thailand's ability to manufacture or import generic drugs for the treatment of HIV/AIDS

- State Peace and Development Council of Burma (SPDC) to immediately cease policies of trafficking (forced labour), population transfers, and the seizure of ethnic lands, assets and livelihoods

### **57. Passport to Health**

*Action Network for Migrants. 2004, pp. 32.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, Lao PDR

#### **General description**

A passport-size report that is easy and quick to read but packed with information. It describes the situation of migrant workers from Burma, Cambodia and Lao PDR in eight different occupations in Thailand: agricultural workers, construction workers, domestic workers and carers, factory workers, fishermen, sex workers and remote communities.

The migrants put forward their requirements in order to improve their health and show what they and their support groups are already doing to respond to the situation. The names and contact details of the support NGOs and CBOs is also given. The “Passport to Health” also briefly outlines the situation for: workers on quarries and tin mines, street beggars, internally displaced persons, refugees, deportees, disappeared persons and migrant workers rights defenders.

#### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Right to register to work legally as NGO workers, health counselors, paralegal workers and occupational health and safety monitor volunteers
- Labor laws to be enforced and for informal sector work to be included (domestic work, sex work)
- Effective and user friendly mechanisms to utilize the existing labour laws.

**Languages:** English. (currently being updated and translated into Thai)

### **58. Paths of Exploitation: Studies on the trafficking of women and children between Cambodia, Thailand and Viet Nam**

*International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and Center for Advanced*

*Study (CAS). Geneva: International Organisation for Migration (IOM) and Center for Advanced Study (CAS), 1999. pp. 229.*

Notes for the book have been prepared by Jocelyn Grace in the journal *Intersections*, issue 8, Oct. 2002.

**Countries covered:** Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam

### **General description**

At the Fourth United Nations Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995, the trafficking of women was identified as a priority for international action. Since then, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) has developed a programme of activities to combat the trafficking of women and children worldwide, including research, information campaigns, technical cooperation and return and reintegration assistance. *Paths of Exploitation* brings together the reports of five qualitative studies commissioned by the IOM to inform its work in Southeast Asia.

Part One of *Paths of Exploitation* is about the situation of women and children trafficked to Thailand, and includes two reports: a survey of Cambodian and Vietnamese sex workers in brothels along the Thai-Cambodian border, and the other on Cambodian and Vietnamese women and children in detention in Bangkok for illegal entry into Thailand. These two studies were the result of a collaboration between the IOM, the Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW) and the Cambodian Women's Development Association (CWDA). While the scope of these studies is not broad, with only a small number of people being interviewed in each, the qualitative information it provides is valuable and informative. Each includes a number of individual profiles of women explaining the circumstances which lead to their being where they were, the way in which they were trafficked, their sense of the possibility of escaping their present situation and what they might look forward to in the future.

Part Two of the volume focuses on the trafficking of women and children into and out of Cambodia, and consists of three reports written by Annuska Derks, collaborator of the Center for Advanced Study (CAS) in Phnom Penh. The three chapters in this section cover the trafficking of Cambodian women and children into Thailand, the trafficking of Vietnamese women and children into Cambodia, and the reintegration of trafficked women in Cambodia. These studies are more in-depth than those presented in Part One, and are clearly the

result of a longer research process. Each chapter, like those in Part One, includes quotes from a range of people, in particular those who have been trafficked, giving the reader insight into the range of individual circumstances and experiences of trafficking, and the conditions under which women and children live as a consequence of being trafficked. However, beyond this descriptive material, the author also sets out to understand the underlying social, cultural and economic causes of trafficking. Derks provides an excellent analysis of the relationship between trafficking and migration and the historical, economic and cultural conditions which have given rise to the trafficking of women and children between these countries. While poverty is certainly an important factor, the author concludes that poverty alone cannot explain this trafficking, and further research will be needed in order to really understand all the underlying factors. These studies already go a long way in achieving that goal.

### **59. Population Mobility and HIV Vulnerability in South East Asia: An Assessment and Analysis**

*Skeldon, Ronald. Bangkok: UNDP-South East Asia HIV and Development Programme, 2000. pp. 24.*

*<http://www.hiv-development.org/text/publications/Mobilitypaper.pdf>*

*Reference # 27.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Yunnan Province of China , Vietnam and other countries in Southeast Asia

#### **General description**

A technical review of existing data on the linkages between development, population movement and HIV/AIDS, to identify the significance and the location of the various types of migration in the ASEAN region, paying special attention to indicate the intersection/interaction points and patterns. The paper reveals that while policy makers and scholars pay most attention to cross-border migrants, the number of these migrants are extremely small compared with the numbers of people moving within the borders of each country

#### **Key-topics/issues**

- Types of migration in the ASEAN region, focusing on interaction/

intersection points and patterns

- Behavior and practice of mobile populations associated with the spread of HIV/AIDS, pointing out both vulnerability and resilience factors to HIV/AIDS
- In reviewing the issue of mobility and HIV/AIDS transmission:
  - it is not so much the migration that is important as the behavior of the migrants - people who may engage in high-risk behavior include groups normally classified as “migrants”
  - tourists and other short-term mobile populations within the region are often overlooked in analysis
  - by migrating, or more correctly by moving, individuals are thrust into high-risk situations that they may not normally experience in their home environments

#### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- An effective intervention strategy needs to focus on mobility and risk behavior at key points in the total system, rather than simply on supposedly more mobile groups or on migrants
- If international migrants are made the focus of attention, a fear of, and prejudice towards, the outsider is reinforced and attention is shifted away from the real dangers of infection through other forms of mobility that are inherent in the week-to-week, or even day-to-day, behavior of the population as a whole

### **60. Preliminary Assessment of Illegal Labour Migration and Trafficking in Children and Women for Labour Exploitation in Lao PDR**

*Phetsiriseng, Inthasone, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and Participatory Development Training Center (PADETC). ILO Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women: Working Papers. Bangkok, Vientiane: ILO-IPEC, 2003. pp. 55.*

[www.ilo.org/asia/child/trafficking](http://www.ilo.org/asia/child/trafficking)

[http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/lao\\_sitan-sep01.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/lao_sitan-sep01.pdf)

*Reference # 28.*

**Countries covered:** Lao PDR

**General description**

Describes the legal framework and socioeconomic conditions and provides education statistics and general profiles of children in especially difficult circumstances, with a view towards assessing underlying causes of trafficking and voluntary migration to Thailand. It profiles a number of villages throughout the country with statistics regarding the number of women and children reportedly working in Thailand

**Key-topics/issues**

- General description of Lao PDR including geography, demography, education and economic situation, legal framework regarding trafficking
- Provides provincial profiles, interviews migrants and migrants' families with reports of experiences abroad and views as to why migration/trafficking is occurring and how to combat it
- Analyzes push and pull factors including i) large numbers of school-aged children out of school; ii) lack of skills (including life skills for school drop-outs); iii) lack of vocational training centers; iv) limited job opportunities, limited variety of jobs due to narrow industrial base; v) economic hardship in village; vi) trafficking networks; and vii) demand for cheap low-skilled labor in Thailand

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Increase social services in villages
- Develop local economy
- Media campaign about dangers of working abroad
- Attempt to counter growing consumerism

**Key actors/players:** INGOs, GOs

**61. Proceedings of the Senior Officials' Meeting, Yangon, 28 October 2004 and Sub-regional Action Plan: Areas for Cooperation and Activities as Agreed at the meeting**

*Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking (COMMIT). Yangon: UNIAP, 2004.*



***For Sub-Regional Action Plan:***

[http://www.humantrafficking.org/collaboration/regional/eap/news/2004\\_10/commit\\_plan\\_of\\_action.pdf](http://www.humantrafficking.org/collaboration/regional/eap/news/2004_10/commit_plan_of_action.pdf)

***For news of the meeting***

[http://www.humantrafficking.org/collaboration/regional/eap/news/2004\\_10/mekong\\_agreement.html](http://www.humantrafficking.org/collaboration/regional/eap/news/2004_10/mekong_agreement.html)

**Countries covered:** Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, Vietnam, Yunnan China, Lao PDR

**General description**

On 28-30th July 2004, in Bangkok, Thailand, the COMMIT Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was officially signed by Ministerial representatives from Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Burma, Thailand and Vietnam. This is a historic agreement on human trafficking, the first of its kind in the Asia-Pacific region. COMMIT stands for Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative Against Trafficking. The UN Inter-Agency Project on Trafficking Office acts as Secretariat to the COMMIT Process.

On 27-28 October 2004, COMMIT senior officials met to discuss the Sub-Regional Plan of Action, which is the action-oriented follow-up under the framework of the MOU. There are four major areas of action:

1. policy matters and cooperation between countries, including sharing of information and joint training of enforcement officials.
2. law enforcement, legal frameworks and justice, which deal with the prosecution of traffickers.
3. protection, recovery and reintegration: dealing with the victims of trafficking and developing effective means of tracing and repatriating them.
4. preventive measures: ensuring information sharing and monitoring those suspected of trafficking, and regional cooperation with the tourism sector in the region to combat trafficking.

The Senior Officials' third meeting was held, in Hanoi, Vietnam from 29-31 March 2005. During this meeting the COMMIT Sub-regional Plan of Action (SPA) was discussed in depth.

## **62. Proceedings: Mekong Region Occupational Health and Safety Workshop**

*Asia Monitor Resource Center (AMRC) and Cambodian Labour Organization (CLO). 2000. pp. 54.*

*Reference # 29.*

**Countries covered:** Cambodia, Thailand, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Hong Kong

**General description**

A workshop on occupational safety and health (OSH) held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, and attended by representatives from workers' organizations, academic institutions, government bodies, trade unions and advocacy groups. It records the exchange of information through focus group discussions on OSH situations in Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand, Lao PDR, and Hong Kong, showing the similarities and problems that workers in the Mekong region are facing and also the problems of those elsewhere in Asian countries. It also highlights the particularities of each country and the dynamics within the national borders.

**Key-topics/issues**

Issues arising from the four focus group discussions (FGDs):

- Improvement of communication between workers and employers;
- Ensuring employers respect labor standards, laws and regulations;
- Encouraging governments to i) enforce management to respect and comply with labor standards, ii) address inhumane living and working conditions, iii) address the lack of medical health services, iv) address lack of advocacy and implementation of labor codes; and
- Inadequate attention from governments in the Mekong region

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

Based on the recommendations from the FGDs, a challenge for AMRC is to find a way to establish, sustain, and strengthen the network in the region and to create a program that will respond to the daily struggles and primary needs of the workers and labor activists in the region.

**Key actors/players:** AMRC, CLO, representatives from workers' organizations, academic institutions, government bodies, trade unions and advocacy groups

### **63. Questionnaire of Thailand's immigration regulations (In Chinese)**

*Jinghong City, Xishuangbanna, China: Service Center of Women and Children's Psychology and Law, Xishuangbanna Prefecture, 2004.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand and China

#### **General description**

The book compiles Thailand's laws and policies on migration and aims at helping people in the project area to understand Thailand's immigration laws and regulations, to make better use of current information and to make an informed decision to migrate.

### **64. Regional Summit on Foreign Migrant Domestic Workers: A Report**

*Kuala Lumpur: CARAM-Asia, 2003.*

**Countries covered:** Asian region

#### **General description**

A report of a regional summit organized by CARAM-Asia in Colombo, Sri Lanka in August 2002. This brings together the participatory action research projects undertaken by CARAM-Asia partners and foreign migrant domestic workers. The presentations at the summit are from government bodies, UN bodies, domestic workers and NGOs.

#### **Key recommendations of the summit are enshrined in the Colombo Declaration:**

- Protect domestic workers under labour and human rights laws and standards
- Provide comprehensive information to domestic workers
- Access to education and reproductive health rights
- Ratification of the 1990 UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families

**65. Reintegration of Victims of Trafficking:  
Defining Success and Developing Indicators - Cambodia,  
Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam**

*Ginzburg, Oren. IOM Project “Return and Reintegration of Trafficked Women and Children between Selected Countries of the Mekong Region”. Bangkok: IOM International Organisation for Migration, 2004. pp. 60.*

**Countries covered:** Mekong Region

**General description**

This report is based on a consultancy for the IOM project on return and reintegration of trafficked women and children in the Mekong Region. The objective was to produce a document which defines successful reintegration of returned victims and indicators for successful reintegration. This was based on four workshops with the various country partner agencies.

The report suggests in detail five possible objectives of reintegration :

1. the returnee enjoys all rights,
2. safety from re-trafficking,
3. stays within the community and no obvious indication of failure,
4. return and stay in the community, and
5. return to the community.

It also details the views of reintegration as a political right and as a process. Views differed strikingly amongst the countries and the relevant conditions of the trafficked person and the conditions on return. The report identifies the different variables and the levels of success noted above with quotes from partner agencies who participated in the workshops. It offers a questionnaire and table which may be used to measure successful reintegration.

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- People working with returned victims should listen to them more and involve them more in reintegration programmes
- IOM should not equate remaining in the village with success and re-departure with re-trafficking
- Prevention and crime reduction are powerful reintegration instruments

### **66. Replication Meeting of Good Experiences to Prevent Trafficking in Children and Women in Yunnan Province of China, Record of Proceedings**

*Kunming, China: ILO and ACWF, 2002, Oct. 31-Nov. 1. pp. 272.*

**Countries covered:** Yunnan Province, China

#### **General description**

In June 2000 the ILO and ACWF signed a letter of agreement to collaborate in the implementation of the Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women. Six good experiences of the project which prevent trafficking in children and women have been documented and shared with participants at this replication meeting.

#### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Preventive & holistic approach to combating trafficking
- Building the capacity of partners and beneficiaries
- Working towards sustainability through ownership building and Participation
- Providing income generation alternatives to trafficking in children and Women
- “Cascade” training
- Women's homes as venues for sharing information

### **67. Report of the Technical Consultation on Information Regarding Population Movements and HIV/AIDS**

*Asian Research Center for Migration (ARCM). Bangkok: Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, 1995. pp. 220.*

*Reference # 30.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand, Burma, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia, Southern China

#### **General description**

A publication of the proceedings of the technical consultation on cross-border migration and HIV/AIDS held in May 1995 in Bangkok, Thailand, participated in by NGOs, UN agencies, and academics from countries

directly involved with cross-border movements of people linked to HIV/AIDS. The technical consultation was organized by the ARCM with the support of WHO.

### **Key-topics/issues**

- Analyze and understand the relationship between the expanding problem of HIV/AIDS in the sub-regions and increasing cross-border movements of migrant groups
- Determine mechanisms for collecting information and make recommendations for a network
- Examine inter-country collaboration and make recommendations for action-oriented cooperation

### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

Participants' recommendations:

- Activation and stimulation of existing mechanism: bilaterally between NGOs, academic institutions, and governments at ministerial or provincial levels; and multilaterally through regional programs of INGOs and government agencies, UN (specific UN agencies and UNAIDS program), ASEAN AIDS task force, regional development projects;
- For the governments to be more collaborative with NGOs working with AIDS and migrant groups
- Cooperate more in information sharing and to discuss with other governments issues dealing with migrants and HIV/AIDS; and
- Develop cross-border cooperation at the local technical level, i.e. setting up local border committees to deal with HIV/AIDS consisting of members from various agencies from both sides of the border

**Key actors/players:** Migrant workers from Thailand, Burma, Lao PDR, Vietnam, Cambodia, Malaysia and Southern China, Governments of sending and receiving countries previously identified, UN, and NGOs

## **68. Report on the Second Technical Consultation on Transnational Population Movements and HIV / AIDS in Southeast Asian Countries**

*Asian Research Center for Migration (ARCM) and SEAMEO-TROPMED.  
Bangkok: ARCM, Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University,*

1998. pp. 456.

Reference # 31.

**Countries covered:** Cambodia, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Nepal, China, Philippines, Thailand, Burma, Vietnam

**General description**

Published proceedings of the second technical consultation held in Chiang Rai, Thailand represented by ten countries

**Key-topics/issues**

- Transnational population movements and trends in the South East Asian region
- Potential risk factors for HIV/AIDS and impact on populations, health care facilities and infrastructures
- Impact of migration on regional health care services and on populations

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Need for surveys and rapid assessments on migration and border issues
- Document best practices and utilize a variety of methodologies
- Need for a survey center at the national level in each country
- As for interventions, there is a need to put up the lessons learned from the past and act on them, focus on migrant sending and host communities, as well as the migrants themselves, and ensure that blanket HIV testing does not become the norm for marginalized populations.
- Need for intra-country, as well as inter-country, networking that would eventually lead to joint actions

For policy review:

- Formulation must be within the context of best practice
- Greater efforts must be made to ensure the respect of individual human rights, access to adequate health care and AIDS must not be an automatic deterrent to mobility

**Key actors/players:** International organizations, representatives from ten countries who participated in the consultation, and governments of the ten represented countries

### **69. Ruili Project Review**

*Hongyan, Pu. Save the Children Fund (UK), SEAPRO (Southeast Asian and Pacific Regional Office).*

**Countries covered:** Ruili province, China

#### **General description**

Burmese Migration to Ruili in China began in 1984, and reached a large scale began in 1989. During 95-96 the migrant population in Ruili peaked. In 2000 there were 1,500 to 2,000 Burmese migrants in Ruili. The project aimed to be a comprehensive survey of the situation of these migrants as sex workers and to assert that HIV/AIDS were more serious problems here than any part of China.

#### **Key-topics/issues**

- Profile of migrants
- Reasons for migration
- Occupation in Ruili
- Living and working conditions
- Health situation

#### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- A more extensive project measuring and dealing with the migrants in Ruili and their occupational and health problems.

### **70. Rupture And Return : Repatriation, Displacement, And Reintegration In Battambang Province, Cambodia**

*Robinson, Court, Supang Chantavanich and Lekha Nou. Occasional Paper Series: Indochinese Refugee Information Center, no. 7. Bangkok: Indochinese Refugee Information Center, 1994. pp. 53, 10.*

**Countries covered:** Cambodia

#### **General description**

The paper offers an appraisal of the post-conflict situation for returnees and internally displaced persons in Cambodia in the period following the 1992 peace agreement. It gives a detailed account of a 1994 study undertaken with

the aim of assessing the degree of reintegration between returnees and local people in four sites in Battambang province. The document thus sets out the background to the study and the methodology applied, and gives findings and conclusions reached. It therein compares the living conditions and self-sustainability of survey respondents in terms of family, housing, land, food, education, sources of income and other perceived relevant factors, and presents concluding remarks on possibilities for the future.

### **71. Sex Slaves: The Trafficking of Women in Asia**

*Brown, Louise. London: Virago Press, 2001. pp. 276.*

*Reference # 32.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand, Burma, Vietnam, Nepal, Bangladesh, India, the Philippines

#### **General description**

Stories of silent and abused women who have been forced into prostitution by the men they trust. A documentation of the journey of these women from home to captivity, the horrors of 'seasoning' for prostitution and the hidden life within the brothel.

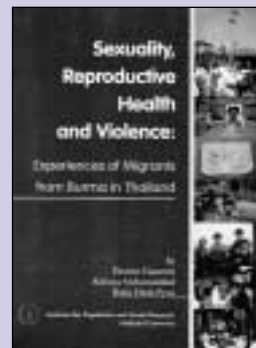
#### **Key-topics/issues**

- Trafficking of women and children
- Use of women in prostitution
- Sexual slavery
- Lack of awareness/exposure

### **72. Sexuality, Reproductive Health and Violence: Experiences of Migrants from Burma in Thailand**

*Caouette, Therese, Kritaya Archavanitkul and Hnin Hnin Pyne. Salaya: Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, 2000. pp. 194.*

*Reference # 33.*



**Countries covered:** Thailand, Burma

### **General description**

Documents the perceptions, concerns, and realities of female migrants from Burma who live in Thailand to better understand their lives and reproductive health concerns, including the voices of others, particularly those of male migrants, as well as employers, government officials, and service providers.

Provides critical correlation and similarities that need to be considered when working with migrant populations in general. Three sites in Thailand were selected: Chiang Mai Province in the North, Mahachai District of Samutsakorn Province near Bangkok, and Ranong Province in the South. They represent maximally different migratory routes and each attracts distinctly different ethnic groups from Burma.

The study's findings provide important information on the reproductive health needs and concerns of a critical segment of the community (women and ethnic minorities). The study focused on one side of the migration route, Thailand, and only at one point at a time.

### **Key-topics/issues**

- Migration and reproductive health in Burma
- Thai government policies on undocumented migration from Burma
- Profile of migrants from Burma in Thailand
- Violence and abuse
- General health problems and access to health care in Thailand
- Sexuality and reproductive health

### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

Policy implications:

- Modification of Thai government policy in relation to the government of Burma: to work with the international community (at the multilateral level) as well as directly with the Burmese government (bilaterally) to address migration flows from Burma
- Findings of the study suggest that changes in approaches of domestic policy regarding migrant workers and social status of migrants are required to formulate more humane and effective management of undocumented migrant workers
- Special consideration for the health care policy regarding migrant population to improve the quality and well being of migrants.

**Key actors/players:** Undocumented Burmese migrant workers in Thailand, Thai authorities

### **73. Small Dreams Beyond Reach: The Lives of Migrant Children and Youth Along the Borders of China, Myanmar and Thailand**

*Caouette, Therese M. London: Save the Children (UK). pp. 191.*

*Reference # 34.*

*A Participatory Action Research (PAR) Project of Save the Children (UK) funded by the British Department for International Development.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand, Burma, Yunnan Province of China

#### **General description**

Provides anecdotes and insights of the experiences of migrants during all three stages of migration based on participatory action research with migrants along the borders of Burma, China and Thailand.

#### **Key-topics/issues**

- Migrant profiles
- Reasons for migrating
- Channels of migration
- Job categories
- Working and living conditions
- Health issues
- Education
- Drugs
- Child labor
- Trafficking
- Vulnerabilities of children
- Return and reintegration

#### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Describes responses of the community to the problem
- Provides recommendations regarding methods of working with migrant

children, interventions, advocacy, identifying vulnerable populations, and issues requiring further research and interventions

**Key actors/players:** International agencies, NGOs, governments, community-based organisations

#### **74. Status Of Knowledge About Migrant Workers In Thailand (in Thai)**

*Archavanitkul, Kritaya. Salaya, Thailand: Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR), Mahidol University, 2003.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand

##### **General description**

The book reviews and analyses research on six topics about Migrant workers in Thailand:

- 1) Impact of transnational migration in theory and policy,
- 2) analysis of meanings or definitions,
- 3) Numbers and estimate of migrant workers,
- 4) Policies for migrant workers' management in Thailand
- 5) Migrant workers and health issues
- 6) Trafficking.

#### **75. A Study on the Situation of Cambodian Victims of Trafficking in Vietnam and Returned Victims of Trafficking from Vietnam to Cambodia**

*International Organisation for Migration (IOM). Ho Chi Minh City: International Organisation for Migration (IOM), pp. 82.*

**Countries covered:** Cambodia and Vietnam

##### **General description**

This study sought to obtain additional information on children including: the causes of migration; trafficking; the cross border transport; their working conditions; the degree of exploitation, abuse, and coercion they experience; and recommendations on assistance for their safe return and sound

reintegration. It is worth noting that, amongst the women interviewed for this study, none characterized themselves as having been trafficked for the purpose of exploitation through begging. Accordingly, although the study was designed to explore trafficking of both women and children to Ho Chi Minh City, it was modified at a mid-point in the investigation such that its focus highlighted the situation of Cambodian children in Vietnam.

**76. Thailand : Improving The Management Of Foreign Workers : Case Studies On Five Industrial Sectors (In English and Thai)**

*Asian Research Center for Migration (ARCM), Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR) and Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI). Bangkok: ILO and IOM, 2003.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand

**General description**

This study provides an overview of labour market condition and prospect in Thailand as well as in-depth information on the extent and condition of employment of migrant workers in several industries of Thailand that employ the great majority of migrants - agriculture, construction, garment and textiles, marine fisheries (including fishing and seafood processing), and domestic work.

**77. Thailand: Improving the Management of Foreign Workers**

*Martin, Philip. Bangkok: International Labour Office and International Organization for Migration, 2003. pp. 145.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand

**General description**

This is an advisory report produced by ILO - IOM for the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (now Ministry of Labour) to improve the management of foreign labour in Thailand as this is a



phenomenon of the 90s for Thailand. The report draws on research by leading national research institutes in Thailand.

Includes tables of overall data on migrants, migrant registrations, Thai policies, labor markets, and micro-studies of industry profiles such as garment, agriculture, domestic work, construction, sugarcane, hogs etc.

The report expects in-migration to Thailand to continue for another decade or more. It suggests employers and workers should be consulted in the development of migration management policies. Sending countries should be involved in the “3 Rs” of recruitment, remittance, and returns. Mostly gives a set of recommendations to the Thai government to change from ad hoc policies to a longer-term policy.

#### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Introduce flexibility in regulation process
- Give more rights to migrants, enable change of employers within a sector
- Develop cooperative programmes with areas of migrant origin to accelerate their development
- Cautions: persistent irregular migration can frustrate any migration management policies
- Need to provide both Thai and migrant workers with a better understanding of government policies and goals

### **78. Trading Women: Investigative Documentary about the South-East Asian Sex Trade**

*Feingold, David. USA: American Public Television, 2003,*

*pp. approx. 77 min.*

*<http://www.whyy.org/about/pressroom/TradingWomen.html>*

**Countries covered:** Burma

#### **General description**

This documentary investigates the trade in minority girls and women from the hill tribes of Burma, Laos, and China into the Thai sex industry. Filmed on location in China, Thailand, and Burma, "Trading Women" follows the trade of women in all its complexity, entering the worlds of brothel owners, trafficked girls, voluntary sex-workers, corrupt police and anxious politicians. The film also explores the international community's response to the issue.

The culmination of five years of field research, *Trading Women* is the first film to demonstrate to viewers the relationship of the trade in drugs to the trade of women. The film dispels common beliefs about the sex trade, such as: “The problem is the parents – it’s part of their culture to sell their daughters”; “The sex trade exists because of Western sex tours”; and “They sell their girls for TVs.”

*Trading Women* begins with a simple question: Thirty years ago, there was a thriving sex industry in Thailand, but there were no minority girls in it - what happened? The film cites the destruction of the traditional upland economy by a combination of well-meaning development and opium suppression programs in Thailand, civil unrest, economic dislocation, and political repression in Burma as the answer to this question. These environmental and political factors have resulted in threats to both the physical and cultural survival of the highland minorities. Today, while hill tribe girls are perhaps thirty percent of the total number of sex workers in Thailand, they are disproportionately represented relative to their total numbers in the population. Moreover, they are employed in the lowest, most exploitative part of the industry.

The Thai sex industry is often presented as a reaction to the West - catering primarily to the U.S. military and 'sex tourism.' This is a small, easily accessed portion of the whole story. Trafficked girls do not end up in the bar streets of Bangkok that cater to Westerners. They move into a world that is far more hidden, and, as one person in the film states, "far more sinister," and far more likely to infect them with HIV/AIDS. Brothel and sex karaoke owners explain their businesses and delve into the underlying role of police corruption in the trade.

*Trading Women* examines the choices that hill tribe women make, and how these choices are constrained by the economic and political conditions in which they find themselves. The documentary explores how the politics of Burma determines the supply of women to the sex industry in Thailand and how the lack of citizenship for hill tribe women puts them at a greater risk for trafficking.

*Trading Women* also addresses the international response to the issue. The United States has passed a law that would block World Bank loans or other non-humanitarian aid to any country that does not meet America's minimum standards for combating trafficking. "Some believe this might be counter-productive - bringing little help to the victims and pushing the problem further underground," said Feingold.

### **79. Trafficking in Children into the Worst Forms of Child Labour: A Rapid Assessment**

*Wille, Chirstina. Geneva: ILO-IPEC, 2001. pp. 83.*

*Reference # 35.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand, Lao PDR, Burma

#### **General description**

A rapid assessment through field research and interviews conducted over a three-month period. The study provides case studies and its findings describe push and pull factors, recruitment and trafficking practices, working conditions, departure, return, and reintegration

#### **Key-topics/issues**

- Push and pull factors, risk factors
- Pre-departure job information, transportation route and method, border issues
- Issues involving traffickers, deception methods, profits made, systems utilized
- Conditions of child labor, including payment and types of industries
- Employment continuation/departure, return, and reintegration

#### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Awareness raising campaign regarding dangers of traffickers, labor exploitation
- Cooperate with employers to improve working conditions, training
- Skills training by NGOs
- Target specific industries engaged in the worst forms of child labor, intervention strategies
- Further research to design intervention strategies

**Key actors/players:** INGOs, NGOs

### **80. Trafficking in Human Beings Within and From Vietnam: A Literature Review and Key Informant Interviews Analysis**

*Kelly, Paula Frances and Duong Bach Le. International Organization for Migration, Rädda Barnen, Save the Children (UK), United Nations Children's Fund, 1999. pp. 73.*  
Reference # 36.

**Countries covered:** Vietnam

**General description**

The book presents research on the trafficking in humans from and within Vietnam, including profiles of traffickers and trafficked persons, description of trafficking system, analysis of current situation and recommendations.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Introductory material on migration and trafficking as a form of migration
- Profiles and statistics on men, women, and children trafficked from and within Vietnam
- Sets out steps taken and traffickers' involvement in various forms of trafficking including: i) trafficking of women and children for marriage; ii) trafficking of women and children for prostitution; iii) trafficking of infants for adoption; iv) trafficking of women and men for labor
- Describes traffickers, methods and routes of trafficking, and adds gender and family context
- Discusses reintegration
- Analyzes trafficking at various levels including societal, organizational, community, family and individual
- Provides a review of the literature regarding trafficking in Vietnam and the GMS
- Diagrams supply and demand, the analytical framework of trafficking related decision-making, and the cycle of trafficking culture
- Makes recommendations on the macro, meso and micro levels of action

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Legal reform and enforcement
- Rescuing, return and reintegration
- Awareness raising
- Advocacy
- Networking
- Research

**Key actors/players:** UN, INGOs, NGOs, GOs, family and community groups at grassroots level

### **81. Trafficking in Women and Children in the Lao PDR: Initial Observations**

*Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. Vientiane: United Nations Interagency Project, 2001. pp. 27.*  
*Reference # 37.*

**Countries covered:** Lao PDR

#### **General description**

Participatory appraisal research studying villages in two provinces to analyze the push and pull factors/socioeconomic environment and profiles of Lao migrants who seek work in Thailand

#### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Economic development
- Increase jobs and vocational skills
- Crack down on traffickers
- Continued research and analysis of reports to design responses to counter the current socioeconomic environment which enables labor migration

**Key actors/players:** GOs, central government in conjunction with village authorities

### **82. Trafficking of Cambodian Women and Children to Thailand**

*Derks, Annuska. Phnom Penh: International Organization for Migration and Center for Advanced Study, 1997. pp. 54.*  
*Reference # 38.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand, Cambodia

**General description**

Examines the phenomenon of trafficking of Cambodian women and children to Thailand not only for the purpose of prostitution, but also for begging, or work in construction, fisheries and domestic work. The recruitment process is primarily the focus of the study. Recommendations for prevention are presented at the end.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Trafficking of women and children for begging and servitude
- Trafficking of women and children for prostitution

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

Long-term measures for prevention:

- poverty alleviation and alternative economic opportunities
- education for children and vocational training and employment generation for girls and women
- proper implementation of laws concerning trafficking
- regional cooperation of governments as well as international and local organizations and related institutions to develop strategies with regard to the prevention of cross-country trafficking and the slavery-like practices

Short-term measures for prevention:

- information dissemination
- community awareness
- a special policy for women, girls and families at risk should be developed through a focus group policy

**Key actors/players:** Cambodian women and children, parents, village and community leaders, religious leaders, teachers and other villagers, NGOs, policy makers, Thai and Cambodian governments

### **83. Trafficking of Vietnamese Women and Children to Cambodia**

*Derks, Annuska. Phnom Penh: International Organization for Migration and Center for Advanced Study, 1998. pp. 54.*

*Reference # 39.*

**Countries covered:** Cambodia, Vietnam

**General description**

A follow-up survey, the second part in a series of reports by IOM/CAS publication to thoroughly assess the issue of trafficking of Vietnamese women and children to and within Cambodia and neighboring countries. It discusses the recruitment process of the victims of trafficking to Cambodia, focusing on the different ways, routes, reasons, and perceptions of trafficking of Vietnamese women and children to Cambodia.

It presents significant differences (and corresponding similarities) related to economic, political, and historical realities of the countries involved which gives access to more insight into the push and pull factors, rationale, role of social and cultural factors, and selection processes related to the trafficking in general and the trafficking of Vietnamese women and children to Cambodia in particular. The research was conducted in the receiving country and presents a different perspective on the topic of trafficking compared to the earlier survey on trafficking from Cambodia to Thailand.

Key informant interviews were conducted in the various shelters with Vietnamese women and children who had been victims of trafficking, others in brothels, dance halls, massage parlors, and karaoke bars. Background information as taken from family members of the victims, brothel owners, police and other authorities, representatives of Vietnamese and Vietnamese migrants in Cambodia, NGOs, and international organizations working in this field.

**Key-topics/issues**

- Issues related to trafficking of Vietnamese women and children to Cambodia in specific geographic foci
- Trafficking situations within Vietnam, background information on the economic and social changes that have taken place within Vietnamese society in the past years
- Patterns and background of the different forms of migration (legal, illegal, trafficking) of Vietnamese to Cambodia
- Situation of ethnic Vietnamese in Cambodia, as migrants as well as victims of trafficking- how they are related to the issue of trafficking of Vietnamese women and children with primary focus on Vietnamese commercial sex workers
- Issues related to returning to Vietnam and moving out of sex work

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

Prevention activities for potential victims:

- Information dissemination on practices related to trafficking (school curricula, radio and television programs, poster campaigns, theater groups, training of lead figures and other officials by human rights or women's groups, rescued victims' recount of their stories to strengthen the message through different media)
- Awareness strategies at the community level through village leaders, women's committees and other local groups (Vietnamese schools and associations)
- Education which would provide children, parents and educators with the necessary skills regarding the problem of trafficking as well as skills for alternative income generating activities for young women and girls (e.g. vocational training, etc.).
- At the legal and political level, steps could be undertaken to design a proper approach to the prevention of trafficking like policies to strengthen law enforcement institutions, proper dissemination of laws and regulations, etc.
- Cooperation between Vietnamese and Cambodian authorities
- For victims of trafficking and those who are finding ways to get back into life at home or anywhere else:
- Improvement of living and working conditions such as provision of health services, HIV/AIDS education, literacy and other skills training
- Strengthening of the services provided by organizations who provide shelter, vocational training and counseling to women and girls who came out of commercial sex work or who have otherwise been victims of trafficking
- Coordination between the different organizations, services and government departments could help in finding a more all-encompassing approach to the problem of trafficking.
- Focus on several issues related to trafficking such as prevention and advocacy, human rights and legal issues, health services, sheltering and counseling victims of trafficking, providing the vocational training, and reintegration of women and girls who have been victims of trafficking

**Key actors/players:** Vietnamese women and children, Cambodian authorities, NGOs and other international organizations

**84. Training Workshop on Youth Education with Art Performance Report (In Chinese)**

*Pingxiang, Guangxi: Women Federation of Pingxiang, Guangxi.*

**Countries covered:** China

**General description**

Art performance can improve the public awareness of trafficking and aid its prevention. This report keeps a record of the whole process of training for prevention of trafficking through art.

**85. 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.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand

**General description**

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



The results of the study are presented in three sections in this book. The first section provides a profile of migrant fishermen and related populations in Thailand. The second section of the study reviews some of the programs for migrant fishermen and related populations at fishing sites throughout Thailand. This section uses case studies covering programs carried out by CARE/Raks Thai Foundation and World Vision as well as PROMDAN Project. These case studies are used to illustrate the range of

programming used by implementers at their respective sites, highlighting successes, constraints, and adjustments made in implementation. The final section analyzes current strategies and interventions to identify lessons learnt, best practices and weaknesses, and suggests possible future directions for this type of programming.

**86. Uprooting People for Their Own Good? Human Displacement, Resettlement and Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region**

*Anh, Dang Nguyen and Chantavanich, Supang.  
Hanoi: Social Sciences Publishing House, 2004.  
pp. 231*



**Countries covered:** Burma, Cambodia, China, Thailand, Vietnam

**General description**

This publication is a collection of multi-disciplinary papers originally presented at an international conference on forced migration organized by the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration in 2002. Included in this book are the following:

- Guoqing, Shi and Shaojun, Chen, “China Resettlement Policies and Practices”;
- Mazur, Bob, “Development of Insecure Livelihood and Migration in Cambodia”;
- Maung, Cynthia and Sullivan, Tara, “Protecting Displaced People along the Thailand-Burma Border: A Reproductive Health Perspective”;
- Chantavanich, Supang, “The Complexity of Human Trafficking: A Reconceptualization Based on a Review of Evidence from Southeast Asia”;
- Anh, Dang Nguyen, “Trafficking of Women and Children in a Changing Vietnam”;
- Takamatsu, Kuniko and Thatun, Susu. "The Repatriation of Trafficked Persons: The Case of Myanmar and Thailand"; and
- Sutdhibhasilp, Noulmook, “Anti-trafficking Policies and their Impact on Asian Migrant Sex Workers in Canada”.

### **87. War in the Blood: Sex, Politics and AIDS in Southeast Asia**

*Beyrer, Chris. Bangkok: White Lotus Company Ltd., 1998. pp. 185. Reference # 40.*

**Countries covered:** Thailand, Burma, Cambodia, Laos PDR, Vietnam, Yunnan Province of China, Malaysia

#### **General description**

Investigates the course of the HIV epidemic in seven countries of Southeast Asia, emphasizing the impact of the cultural and political landscapes of these countries on the progress of HIV. It provides a commentary on obfuscating government statistics and the author's encounters with people dealing with the effects of the epidemic and opponents of the regimes of the countries described. The epidemic is seen as being vitally linked to the general human rights conditions in the societies.

#### **Key-topics/issues**

- Issues involving specific at-risk groups: among others, women and contraception, prostitution and the traffic in women, HIV and the US military, the heroin trade, gay sex workers, prisoners, and the work of local activists
- Policy and the general effect of culture on public healthcare, stressing the need for local empowerment of populations, particularly women
- To effect social changes that would go hand in hand with improvements in the handling of the HIV epidemic

The Flesh Trade: Prostitution and Trafficking in ASEAN (p.129-139): describes trafficking and slavery of women and girls from marginal communities in ASEAN countries and the lack of political will of governments to implement reforms

#### **Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Need for transparent, funded, and culture-specific prevention programs for HIV (e.g. change in policies and national priorities)
- Investments in disease prevention and health promotion are also investments in development
- Accountable governments and active public programs can reduce the burden of AIDS and reduce unnecessary suffering as civil strife,

repression, human rights abuses, censorship, corruption, and government neglect can make HIV epidemics worse

**Key actors/players:**

Government institutions, development funding agencies, local and international NGOs

**Related materials**

Senthang rang ngan ying jak prathet phuenban su thurakit kan kha borikan thang phet nai prathet thai [The passage of women from neighboring countries into the sex services trade in Thailand]

Kritaya Archawanitkul and Phornsuk Koedsawang (1997)

Paper presented at the Seminar on Policy Options for the Importation of Foreign Labour in Thailand: A Study of Interest Parties, Legal Issues and the State Management System, organized by the Institute of Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, Siam City Hotel, Bangkok 27-29 May 1997.

**88. Yunnan Province, China: Situation of Trafficking in Children and Women: A Rapid Assessment**

*Yunnan Province Women's Federation, Yunnan Provincial Bureau of Statistics, Education Commission Bureau of Statistics and Justice Bureau of Jiangcheng and Menghai Counties. ILO Mekong Sub-regional Project to combat trafficking in children and women. Bangkok: International Labour Office, 2002. pp. 50.*

**Countries covered:** Yunnan province, China

**General description**

This report provides a national and province level overview of the nature and extent of trafficking in women and children in Yunnan province. It makes special reference to Jiangcheng county and Menghai county which share long international borders with Myanmar, Lao PDR, and Vietnam. These two counties have the highest incidence of internal and cross-border trafficking in Yunnan Province. The survey is a part of the ILO-IPEC Mekong sub-regional project to combat trafficking in children and women. It was conducted in early 2001 with the help of local government agencies and the Women's Federation based in Kunming, Yunnan.

The investigators gathered available statistical data at county and village level and visited selected villages to interview householders on household conditions, health and legal awareness, and experiences of migrant labor and trafficking.

The report suggests that while most of the internal trafficking in China is for forced marriages or adoption, trafficking for sexual exploitation is increasing, as is migration for low skilled jobs such as domestic service or working in a restaurant. The latter opportunities are providing easy options for traffickers to lure victims with false offers of work. Very low levels of education, exclusion from mainstream Chinese culture, low income levels, and a lack of awareness of rights as well as risks seem to be the factors primarily responsible for encouraging women to submit to trafficking. Simultaneously, the existence of lucrative markets and the absence of effective sanctions against trafficking are encouraging traffickers to widen their net - trafficking even younger women. Women are increasingly becoming involved in trafficking operations, especially in identifying and abducting victims.

**Key responses (needs and strategies)**

- Establish new, comprehensive anti-trafficking mechanism in China
- Undertake actions in the social spheres of poverty reduction, rural development, education and legal and health awareness.

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**111. Trafficking in Children into the Worst Forms of Child Labour in Thailand: Rapid Assessment (Findings from Four Research Sites along the Thailand -LAO-PDR and Thailand-Myanmar Border Areas)**

*Wille, Christina. Bangkok: ILO-IPEC, 2000. pp. 75.*

*<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/downloads/arcm.pdf>*

*Reference # 111.*

**112. Trafficking in Women and Children**

*UNIFEM East and South East Asia. Gender Issues Fact Sheet 2.*

*<http://www.unifem-eseasia.org/resources/factsheets/Gendis2.htm>*

*Reference # 112.*

**113. Trafficking in Women and Children: Mekong Sub-Region**

*UNIFEM East and South East Asia.*

*Reference # 113.*

**114. Trafficking in Women: Report of the Regional Conference on Trafficking in Women**

*Bangkok: ESCAP with ILO, IOM, National Commission on Women's Affairs, Thailand and Asian Women's Fund, 1998.*

*Reference # 114.*

**115. Trafficking Magnitude of Children and Women in the Mekong Sub Region: A Project**

*UNIFEM East and South East Asia.*

*Reference # 151.*

**116. Trafficking of Cambodian Women and Children to Thailand**

*Derks, Annuska. 1997, 13, pp. 33-35.*

*[http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/vol13-2&3/c\\_y14n2.htm](http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/vol13-2&3/c_y14n2.htm)*

**117. Trafficking of Children and Women in the Context of Labour Exploitation: ILO-IPEC Perspective**

*Glind, Hans Van de. Child Workers in Asia, 1999. 15(2).*

*[http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/Publications/Newsletters/vol15\\_2/v15\\_2\\_glind.html](http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/Publications/Newsletters/vol15_2/v15_2_glind.html)*

*Reference # 152.*

**118. Trafficking of Children in the Lao-PDR: Excerpts from the Asia and Pacific Region Preparatory Consultation Against Commercial and Sexual Exploitation**

*Child Workers in Asia, 1996. 12(1, 2).*

*[http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/Publications/Newsletters/vol12\\_1-2/v12\\_1-2\\_routes-mekong.html](http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/Publications/Newsletters/vol12_1-2/v12_1-2_routes-mekong.html)*

*Reference # 153.*

**119. Trafficking of Children in Vietnam: Excerpts from the Asia and Pacific Region Preparatory Consultation Against commercial and Sexual Exploitation, Phnom Penh, 12-15 December, 1995**

*Child Workers in Asia, 1996. 12(1, 2).*

*[http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/Publications/Newsletters/vol12\\_1-2/v12\\_1-2\\_vietnam.html](http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/Publications/Newsletters/vol12_1-2/v12_1-2_vietnam.html)*

*Reference # 154.*

**120. Trafficking of Vietnamese Girls to China and the Far East**

*Muntarbhorn, Vitit. Child Workers in Asia, 1997. 13(2&3).*

*Reference #115.*

**121. Trafficking Statistics Project: A Database on the Mekong Region**

*United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Bangkok.*

**122. Two Reports on the Situation of Women and Children Trafficked From Cambodia and Vietnam to Thailand**

*Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women, International Organization for Migration and Cambodian Women's Development Association, 1997.*

*Reference # 116.*

**123. UN Inter-Agency Project News: Combating Human Trafficking in the Mekong (Periodical)**

*UN Inter-Agency Project on Trafficking in Women and Children in the Mekong Subregion.*

*Reference # 117.*

**124. UN Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Mekong Sub-Region: Concept Paper for Phase II, May 2003-June 2005**

*UN Inter-Agency Project.*

*Reference # 118.*

**125. UN Regional Task Force Meeting on Mobile Population and HIV Vulnerability Reduction: 2002 First Meeting Report**

*Yangon: UNDP and UNAIDS, 2002. pp. 10.*

*Reference # 121.*

**126. UN Regional Task Force Meeting on Mobile Population and HIV Vulnerability: 2001 First Meeting Report**

*Bali: UNDP and UNAIDS, 2001. pp. 9.*

*Reference # 120.*

**127. UNDP Regional Project to Combat Children and Women Trafficking in the Mekong Sub-Region**

*Reference # 155.*

**128. Unfinished Journey: Refugees and Migration in Asia and the Pacific**

*Radio Australia.*

<http://goasiapacific.com/specials/journeys>

*Reference # 156.*

**129. UNRC Annual Report**

*Inter-Agency Support Unit (IASU). Bangkok: Office of the UN Resident Coordinator, 2000. pp. 62.*

*Reference # 119.*

**130. Unsettling Moves: The Wa Forced Resettlement Program in Eastern Shan State**

*Lahu National Development Organization, 2002.*

<http://www.burmainfo.org/lahu/unsettlingmoves-J.pdf> (PDF, Japanese, 1.1MB)

<http://www.burmainfo.org/lahu/unsettlingmoves-J.html> (HTML, Japanese, 200KB)

**131. Where China Meets Southeast Asia: Social and Cultural Changes in the Border Regions**

*Evans, Grant. , C. Hutton and Kuah Khun Eng, eds. Bangkok and Singapore: White Lotus and Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, 1996.*



## Section 4: Electronic Source

### 1. APC (Intergovernmental Asia-Pacific Consultation on Refugees, Displaced Persons and Migrants)

<http://www.apcprocess.net>

Reference # 123.

### 2. Asian Migration Atlas 2000

Scalabrini Migration Center. 2005.

<http://www.scalabrini.asn.au/atlas/amatlas.htm>

Asian Migration Atlas (AMA) intends to be a quick reference tool for researchers and activists involved in migration and constantly in need of updated facts and figures. The project is a natural outcome of the established tradition of the Scalabrini Migration Center (SMC) in providing and disseminating information on migration in Asia, particularly through the Asian and Pacific Migration Journal (APMJ), through the magazine Asian Migrant, and through the bi-weekly internet bulletin Asian Migration News.

### 3. Asian Research Centre for Migration, (ARCM)

Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand.

<http://www.chula.ac.th/INSTITUTE/ARCM/main.htm>

The site has an extensive bibliography for international Thai migration . There are some data pages. Their library can be searched online, though it does not have access to many documents online.

### 4. Bangkok Post

[www.bangkokpost.com](http://www.bangkokpost.com)

Reference # 124.

### **5. Burma Economic Watch (periodical)**

*Economics Department Macquarie University Australia.*

*<http://www.econ.mq.edu.au/BurmaEconomicWatch/>*

*Reference # 47 - updated.*

Burma Economic Watch is a periodical that aims to provide up-to-date and reliable data, analysis and commentary on the economy of Burma. Information on the Burmese economy is both difficult to obtain and notoriously unreliable. Comment and analysis is often only scarcely less so. The BEW's aim is to make a modest contribution to improving each, and to encourage informed debate.

### **6. BurmaNet**

*<http://www.burmanet.org>*

*Reference # 126.*

News about Burma, including some migration-related topics.

### **7. Child Workers in Asia - Newsletter**

*Bangkok: Child Workers in Asia, 1995 to 2000.*

*<http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/cwa-publications.html>*

*<http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th/archive.htm>*

This is a newsletter dealing with issues regarding child labor. It provides interesting news as well as extracts from longer reports on migrant issues that may cover children. Volumes from 1995 to 2000 are available on the internet site of CWA. Some articles of interest are as follows:

Vinita Chandra, "The Economic Crisis and its impact on Cross-border Migration in the Mekong region" vol. 14, 1&2, 1998;

"Routes of trafficking of children in the Mekong basin area", 12, 1-2, 1996;

Annuska Derks, "Trafficking of Cambodian women and children to Thailand" 13, 2&3, 1997;

Vinit Muntarbhorn, "Law and Policy as Effective Countermeasures?", 13, 2&3, 1997; 14, 1, 1998.

**8. December18.net.2005**

*<http://www.december18.net/web/general/start.php>*

*Reference # 130.*

Site of the Global Campaign on the Ratification of the Migrant Convention. The site focuses on the promotion and protection of migrants' rights, including in the GMS countries.

**9. Human Trafficking.org. 2005**

*<http://www.humantrafficking.org/resources/pubs/>*

*Reference # 133.*

List of publications about human trafficking and related mobility issues.

**10. International Labour Organisation**

*<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/index.htm>*

**11. IPS News**

*<http://www.ipsnews.net/mekong/index.shtml>*

*Reference # 136.*

News about the goings-on in the Mekong region, including migration issues.

**12. Jesuit Refugee Service Reporti**

*<http://www.jesref.org/reports/>*

Sometimes carries reports and human interest stories of migrants in the Mekong region. Includes:

C. Buiza, 2002. The devil and the deep blue sea: The Plight of Burmese Migrant Workers in Thailand

J. Toonay, 2004. A Letter from JRS Mae Sot and Mae Hong Son, Thai-Burma border.

### **13. Legal Issues on Burma Journal**

*Bangkok: Burma Lawyers' Council, 14 volumes, vols 3 - 14 online.*

*<http://www.ibiblio.org/obl/docs/Legal%20Issues%20on%20Burma%20Journal%203.pdf>*

Some articles of interest :

Nyo Nyo, "Burmese Children in Thailand: Legal Aspects, vol. 10, Dec. 2001, pp. 51-56

Another article annotated in this bibliography: Darunee Paisanpanichkul, "Burmese Migrant Workers in Thailand: Policy and Protection" vol. 10 Dec. 2001 39-56.

### **14. Mekong Sub-Regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women**

*ILO - IPEC (International Labour Organisation - IPEC International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour). Bangkok.*

*<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/child/trafficking/overview.htm>*

The web-site describes the project, its tools and experiences, and provides access to nine papers produced through the project. The project objective is 'To contribute to the elimination of labor exploitation of children and women, and in particular the trafficking in children and women in the Greater Mekong Sub-region, through the development, implementation and monitoring of effective and integrated sub-regional and national strategies and actions.' The project began in 1998 and is expected to run to April 2008.

### **15. MekongInfo. 2005**

*<http://www.mekonginfo.org>*

*Reference # 139.*

MekongInfo is an interactive system for sharing information and knowledge about participatory natural resource management (NRM) in the Lower Mekong Basin. In addition to over 4,200 documents (full-text and abstract) in the Library, Reference and Case Studies MekongInfo provides: a Contacts database of individuals, projects and organisations, news and

Announcements of events, relevant web links, a gallery of useful resource materials, a forum for online discussions, and a free web hosting service.

### **16. The Nation**

*www.nationmultimedia.com*

*Reference # 145.*

### **17. NGO Forum**

*http://www.ngoforum.org.kh*

*Reference # 146.*

### **18. Online Burma/Myanmar Library**

*L. D. Arnott.*

*http://www.burmalibrary.org/ http://www.ibiblio.org/obl/index.php*

The Online Burma/Myanmar Library is a database which functions as an annotated, classified and hyperlinked index to full texts of individual Burma documents on the Internet. It also houses a growing collection of articles, conference papers, theses, books, reports, archives and directories on-site (e.g. the 17MB archive of the Burma Press Summary).

#### Structure

Launched in October 2001, this site is organized on a database (using MySQL software, in combination with PHP) into 60 top-level categories based on traditional library classifications, with a hierarchy of some 850 sub-categories. These hold approximately 4000 links (mostly annotated, with keywords and descriptions) to individual documents, and about 400 links to websites which in turn give access to another 100,000 or so documents. The database allows rapid searching in all or specific fields by description/keyword, date, language (we are building up our collection of non-English texts), title, author, source/publisher, etc. It can also be browsed through the subject hierarchies. A third way of finding material is provided by a simple alphabetical list of the 900 categories and sub-categories.

The Library's starting point historically was the Burma Peace Foundation's documentation of the human rights situation in Burma , and

with the UN Burma material, this area still comprises about half the total number of items. This ratio is falling as the other sections – Bibliographies/research, Economy, Geography, Health, History, Military, Politics and Government, Society and Culture, etc. – are built up.

### **19. Thailand : Trafficking, Cambodia: Trafficking**

*Hughes, Donna M., Laura Joy Sporcic, Nadine Z. Mendelsohn and Vanessa Chirgwin. The Factbook on Global Sexual Exploitation. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women, 1999.*

*<http://www.catwinternational.org/fb/Thailand.html>*

*<http://www.catwinternational.org/fb/Cambodia.html>*

*Reference # 148.*

The Factbook on Global Sexual Exploitation was compiled from media, and non-governmental organization and government reports. It is an initial effort to collect facts, statistics and known cases on global sexual exploitation. Close examination reveals that there are some contradictions and unsubstantiated data. However, it aims to convince the reader that sexual exploitation is harmful and is an international problem which must be addressed.

The sections on Thailand and Cambodia speak at length about cross-border trafficking of girls and women, the nature of the trade, the kind of bondage the women experience, their family, and the complicity of the police and other authorities. They give brief details of individual cases of trafficking that have come to light in the media. Most of the women and girls in Cambodia are from Vietnam and in Thailand they are from Burma, Cambodia, China and Laos.

Links with political or economic contexts are mentioned - e.g. the presence of the UN peacekeeping force in Cambodia, or the tourism industry and the Asian Economic Crisis.

The regulatory environment is briefly described and attempts by the governments concerned to combat trafficking are examined and cases have been mentioned. Health and HIV/AIDS vulnerability and prevalence are noted.

## **20. United Nations Inter-Agency Project on Human Trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region. 2005**

*<http://www.un.or.th/TraffickingProject/Publications/publications.html>*

The UN Inter-agency Project, established in 1999, aims to reduce human trafficking in the Mekong Region by strengthening co-ordination, identifying and filling gaps in regional programmes and adding value to existing initiatives. This project site has links to various publications of interest to population mobility though its primary focus is on trafficking. You may also access the Trafficking Project Newsletter which has 13 issues from 2001 to 2004. It has some interesting articles on migration and related issues in the GMS.

## **21. Vietnam**

*<http://www.vietnamembassy-usa.org/news/>*

*Reference # 157.*

Homepage of the embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the United States. News updates covers development progress and some refugee/migrant camps.



# Section 5: **List of Organizations Working on Migration-Related Issues**

The following organizations work on migration-related issues in specific countries or the Greater Mekong Subregion as a whole.

## **Mekong Migration Network**

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### **GAMBODIA**

#### **1. Cambodian Women for Peace and Development**

#23, Street 47, Sangkat Sras Chak, Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh

Tel/Fax: +855 (23) 724274, 012-959447 (HP)

Email: cwpd@online.com.kh

- Promotes a peaceful Cambodia and contributes to poverty reduction through economic empowerment, health promotion, women's and children's rights and good governance. Under a program called PROMDAN, CWPD promotes migrants' health & development and executes simultaneous interventions for Cambodian seafarers in Rayong (Thailand) in cooperation with Center of AIDS Rights, and for their families in the source community in Prey Veng (Cambodia). CWPD also runs a skills and livelihood training center.
- Ms. Chou Bun Eng, Executive Director of the CWPD, is a member of the MMN Steering Committee and is the MMN country coordinator for Cambodia.

#### **2. Cambodia Human Rights and Development Association (ADHOC)**

#1, St. 158 Khan Daun Penh, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: +855 (23) 218653

Fax: +855 (23) 217229

Email: Adhoc@bigpond.com.kh

#### **3. The Cambodian Human Rights Task Force**

#41, St. 242, Sangkat Veal Vong, Khan 7 Makara, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

P.O.Box: 2362, Phnom Penh 3

Tel/Fax: +855 (23) 218810

Email: chrtf@forum.org.kh

**4. Cambodia Labour Organisation**

No. 189 St. 173-432, Sangkat

Tomnab Toek, Khan Chamcar Mon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel/Fax: +855 (23) 218132

Email: CLO@forum.org.kh, admin-clo@forum.org.kh

- Research and training on labor rights.

**5. Cambodian Women's Crisis Center (CWCC)**

#42F, Street 488, Sangkat Phsar Doeum Thkav,

Khan Chamkarmon, Phnom Penh

Tel: +855 (23) 982158, 012-688586 (HP), (855) 012-840507 (HP)

Email: cwccct@forum.org.kh , cwccct@camintel.com,

seansokphay@yahoo.com

**6. CARAM Cambodia**

#193 AEo, Street 63, Bengkeng Kong I, Phnom Penh

Tel/Fax: +855 (23) 218065

Email: caram\_cam@online.com

- HIV/AIDS prevention programs and research to assist vulnerable migrant groups such as Vietnamese sex workers in Cambodia.

**7. KHEMARA**

Ottaravatei Pagoda, National Road #5, Mittapheap Village,

Russey Keo District, Phnom Penh

Tel: +855 (23) 430620, 01-22705203 (HP)

Email: khemara@camnet.com.kh

- Svay Pak Sex Worker Program, Literacy Program, Women in Crisis Program, Women in Business Program, Networking Publications & Research Program, Community Health Program, Child Development Program.

**8. Khmer Kampuchea Krom Human Rights Organization (KKKHRO)**

#183, Street 163, Sangkat Tuol Tumpoung II,

Khan Chamkar Mon, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel/Fax: +855 (23) 993486

Email: kkkhra@camintel.com

**9. Legal Support for Children & Women**

No. 38, Street 456, Toul Tumpoung 2, Chamcar Mon. Phnom Penh.

Tel/Fax: +855 (23) 986457

Email: lscw.dir@camintel.com

Web: www.lscw.org

- LSCW offices (Phnom Penh, Prey Veng and Koh Kong provinces in Cambodia) provide legal support for women and children victims of trafficking, rape, domestic violence, exploitation and abuse. LSCW will implement a new pilot project to address critical gaps in support and services to vulnerable Cambodian migrant communities in Klong Yai/Had Lek, Trad province, Thailand.
- Contact for migrant project: Mrs Shelley Preece, LSCW  
Coordinator/Advisor migrant project (Tel: 012-944 311 or Email: preece@online.com.kh)

**10. Overseas Vietnamese Association**

No. 18 Oknha Nou Kan (st. 105), Phnom Penh, 12258, Cambodia

Tel: +855 (23) 212607

**11. Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) – Cambodia**

#22, Street 184, P.O. Box 1684, Phnom Penh

Tel: +855 (23) 215005

Fax: +855(23) 720172

Email: shou@path.org

Web: www.path.org

**12. Women and Youth Action**

#212E0, st.107, Sangkat Orussey 4, Khan 7 Makara, Phnom Penh

Tel: +855 012-771158 (HP)

**CHINA**

**13. Migrant Workers Education and Training Centre**

100101, Room 1021, No.33 Beisihuang Road ,

Caoyang District, Beijing

Tel: +86 (10) 64845915

Email: sdrbj@yahoo.com.cn; jialinghan@126.com

- MWETC works for the rights and welfare of rural-to-urban migrant

workers, especially women workers and their families. Initially MWETC ran a training center in the migrant working community, and organized training and leisure activities for migrant workers after their working hours. The center has now moved to a migrant living community, and assists children of migrant workers and conducts education for parents on child bearing.

- Ms. Hanjialing, the director of MWETC, is a member of the MMN Steering Committee and the MMN country coordinator for China.

**14. The Institute of Contemporary Observation (ICO)**

6F, Tower A, Anhua Industrial Area, Chegongmiao,  
Futian District, Shenzhen  
Tel/Fax: +86 (755) 83879209  
Email: liukaiming@yahoo.com.cn  
Web: www.ico-china.org

**15. Ruili Women and Children Centre**

Tel/Fax: + 86 (692) 4126075  
Email:dwcdc7000@yahoo.com.ch

**16. Society of Strengthening Capability of Women and Communities**

Tel: +86 (871) 4142126,  
Email: zhaopeilan@sina.com, zhaopeilan@163.com

**17. Yunnan Floating Population**

Tel: +85 (871) 4142103  
Email: licr2684@sina.com

**18. Yunnan Reproductive Health Research Association**

No.228 Road Kunrui, Kunming, 650101, P.R China  
Tel: +86 (871) 5511683. Fax: +86 (871) 5511395  
Email: licr2684@sina.com

**LAO PDR**

**19. Faculty of Social Sciences, National University of Laos**

Dongdok Campus (P.O. Box 7302) Vientiane  
Tel: +856 (21) 740505  
Fax: +856 (21) 770381

- Ms. Phouxay Kabmanivanh is a member of the MMN Steering Committee and the MMN country coordinator for Lao PDR.

**20. Lao Women Union**

Munthatourath Road, (P.O.Box59), Vientiane

Tel/Fax: +856 (21) 214306, 214306

- Provides counseling services for trafficked women and implements anti-trafficking projects through awareness-raising activities.

**THAILAND**

**21. Migrant Assistance Program (MAP)**

63/31, Moo 8, U-mong, Soi 4, Suthep Road,

Muang Chiang Mai, 50200 Thailand

Tel: +66 (53) 811202

- The MAP Foundation works with migrant workers on issues of health, labor and women's rights. The MAP Foundation provides information in migrant languages through radio programs, brochures, audio magazines and inter-active magazines. The Act Against Abuse project of MAP supports migrant communities to act against exploitation and abuse through advocacy to prevent exploitation, teach legal rights literacy and provide paralegal assistance. (MAP Foundation is the registered English name, the registered Thai name translates as "Foundation for the Health and Knowledge of Ethnic Labor")
- Ms. Jackie Pollock is a member of the MMN Steering Committee and is the MMN country coordinator for Thailand.

**22. Thai Action Committee for Democracy in Burma (TACDB)**

Student Christian Centre, 328 Phayathai Ratharee,

Bangkok 10400, Thailand

Tel: +66 (2) 8834428

Fax: +66 (2) 4249173

Email: tacdb@ksc.th.com

- TACDB works with people from Burma including political activists, refugees, and migrant workers who seek refuge in Thailand. It advocates for the support of the democracy movement in Burma and for the protection of migrants' rights in Thailand. It aims to empower migrants from Burma through publishing a monthly newsletter about labor issues,

running a training center and providing legal assistance through their Law Clinic.

- Mr. Adisorn Kerdmongkol is a member of the MMN Steering Committee and is the MMN country coordinator for Thailand.

**23. Action Network for Migrants in Thailand (ANM)**

c/o Migrant Assistance Program

- ANM is a network of migrant grassroots organizations and migrant support groups. They collectively advocate for better protection of migrants rights in Thailand.

**24. Asian Research Center for Migration (ARCM)**

Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University

7th Floor, Prajadhipok-Rambhai Barni Building

Phayathai Rd., Bangkok 10330, Thailand

Tel: +66 (2) 2187462

Fax: +66 (2) 2558854

**25. Catholic Commission for Migrants and Prisoners (Maryknoll Thailand) - Ministry to Migrants in Thailand**

2074/17-18, New Road, Bangkok, Thailand

Tel: +66 (2) 6815427

Fax: +66 (2) 6815413

- Provides various forms of relief and assistance for migrants and prisoners.

**26. Catholic Commission for Migrants and Prisoners (Maryknoll Thailand) – Office for Thai Workers Overseas (TWO)**

122/11 Floor 7, P.S.T.Building, Soi Naksuwan, Nonsi Road,

Yannawa, Bangkok 10120

Tel: +66 (2) 6813900~2 Ext. 1701

Fax: +66 (2) 6813900~2 Ext. 1703

Email: [cmpmwo@asianet.co.th](mailto:cmpmwo@asianet.co.th)

**27. Catholic Migration Commission (CMC) -Women's Desk**

232/9 Naret Road, Bangrak, Bangkok 10500, Thailand

Tel: +66 (2) 2664439

Tel/Fax: +66 (2) 2333073

Email: [cmcwdesk@bkk.loxinfo.co.th](mailto:cmcwdesk@bkk.loxinfo.co.th)

- Provides support group development, skills training and assistance for migrant women.

**28. EMPOWER-Chiang Mai Center**

72/2 Raming Nives Village, Tippa-netre, Hi-ya District, Thailand

Tel: +66 (53) 282504

Fax: +66(53) 201248

Email: empower@cm.ksc.co.th

- Outreach, education and skills training for sex workers in Thailand.

**29. EMPOWER-Mae Sai Center**

278/4 Mu 7, Ko San Road, Mae Sai District, Chiang Rai, 57130, Thailand

**30. Federation of Trade Unions - Burma (FTUB)**

P.O. Box 1270

GPO Bangkok, Thailand

Tel: +66 01-6442296 (HP)

Fax: +66 (2) 6328832

ftub@tradeunions-burma.org

- Advocacy, unionizing, training, research, networking, radio broadcasts etc.

**31. Foundation For Women**

295 Charansanitwong Soi 62, Wat Paorohit, Bangplad, Bangkok 10700, Thailand; or

P.O. Box 47, Bangkoknoi, Bangkok 10700

Tel.: +66 (2) 4351246, 4335149

Fax: +66 (2) 4346774

Email: FFW@mozart.inet.co.th

Web: www.womenthai.org

- Provides education, awareness-raising and assistance to women in need, including migrants.

**32. Institute for Population and Social Research (IPSR)**

Mahidol University, Puttamonthon 4 Road, Salaya,

Nakhonpathom, 73170, Thailand

Tel: +66 (2) 4410201~4 Ext. 244

Fax: +66 (2) 4419333

**33. Maryknoll Thailand - Office for Migrants at Immigration Detention Center in Bangkok**

P.O.Box 1112 Suan Phlu 10120, Bangkok

Fax: +66 (2) 2863407

**34. The Mekong Subregional Program-Christian Conference of Asia (MSP-CCA)**

3-6 Chaleonmuang Road, Chiang Mai 5000, Thailand

Tel: +66 (53) 261244

Fax: +66 (53) 302570

Email: mspcca@chmai2.loxinfo.co.th

- MSP's work focuses on HIV/AIDS and cross-border migration. Their goal is to enhance cooperation and the networking of churches and related organizations in the Mekong Sub-region to facilitate the exchange and sharing of information among church leaders. The program promotes church leadership development and the church's role in the issues through a leadership and capacity building program including human rights training.

**35. Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) - Thailand**

37/1 Petchburi 15 Rajthevi, Bangkok 10400

Tel: +66 (2) 6537563~5

Fax: +66 (2) 6537568

Web: [www.path.org](http://www.path.org)

**36. Shan Women's Action Network (SWAN)**

P.O. Box 79 Chiang Mai, Thailand 5000

Tel: +66 (53) 252450/398525

Fax: +66 (53) 399139

- Promotes women's rights and empowerment along the Thai-Burma border.

## **VIETNAM**

**37. Southern Institute of Social Sciences**

49 Nguyen thi Minh Khai Street – Ben Nghe Ward - District 1 - Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Cc: 67/2B Quang Trung Street, Ward 10 - GO VAP District – Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Fax: +84 (8) 9966220, 8223735

Email: [tuyeth@hcm.vnn.vn](mailto:tuyeth@hcm.vnn.vn), [tuyethuynh253@yahoo.com](mailto:tuyethuynh253@yahoo.com)

- The Southern Institute of Social Sciences researches social science and humanity issues related to sociology and development, ethnology and religion, gender and family, economics, history, archeology, literature and linguistics, etc., of which poverty reduction issues in the process of urbanization, industrialization, and migration has been a major concern.
- The Southern Institute of Social Sciences researches social science and humanity issues related to sociology and development, ethnology and religion, gender and family, economics, history, archeology, literature and linguistics, etc., of which poverty reduction issues in the process of urbanization, industrialization and migration has been a major concern.
- Ms. Tuyet Thi Ngoc Huynh is a member of the MMN Steering Committee and is the MMN country coordinator for Vietnam.

**38. Education & Psychology Association -Ho Chi Minh City**

74 Duong Dinh Nghe street , W.8, D.11, Ho Chi Minh City

Tel: +84 (8) 8581189

Email: nhathth@hcm.vnn.vn

**39. Social Work and Community Development Center**

572/4 Le Quang Dinh Street, Ward 1,

GO VAP District – Ho Chi Minh City,

Tel: +84 (8) 8955034

hienhulo@yahoo.com

**40. Social Work & Community Development Unit**

130 (Room 306) Pasteur Street, District 1, Ho chi Minh City – Vietnam

Tel: +84 (8) 8228652

Email: chauthuy@hcmc.netnam.vn

**41. Sunflower Vocational Training Unit**

C 238 Xom Chieu street, District 4 , Ho chi Minh City – Vietnam

Tel: +84 (8) 9402691

Fax: +84 (8) 9858202

Email: truonghiep93@yahoo.com

## **REGIONAL**

### **42. Asian Migrant Centre (AMC)**

9/F Lee Kong Commercial Building, 115 Woosung Street,

Kowloon, Hong Kong

Tel: +852 23120031

Fax: +852 29920111

Email: [amc@pacific.net.hk](mailto:amc@pacific.net.hk)

Web: <http://www.asian-migrants.org>

- Ms. Reiko Harima ([reiko@asian-migrants.org](mailto:reiko@asian-migrants.org)) is a member of the MMN Steering Committee and is serving as the MMN Interim Secretariat.

## **MMN PROJECT PARTNERS**

### **43. Rockefeller Foundation**

Bangkok Regional Office

21st Floor, UBC2 Building, No. 591, Sukhumvit Road (Soi 330

Wattana, Bangkok 10110), Thailand

Tel: +66 (2) 2620091~95

Fax: +66 (2) 2620098

Web: [www.rockmekong.com](http://www.rockmekong.com)

### **44. OXFAM Hong Kong**

17/F China United Centre

28 Marble Road, North Point, Hong Kong

Tel: +852 25202525

Fax: +852 27899545

Email: [admin@oxfamhk.org](mailto:admin@oxfamhk.org)

## **MMN Associates, Research Partners & Contacts**

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## **BURMA**

### **45. Save the Children-Myanmar**

21 A/B, Kanyeiktha Lane, Kaba Aye Pagoda rd., Mayangone,

Yangon, Myanmar

Tel: +95 (1) 665747, 666155

Fax: +95 (1) 666155

Email: [scuk@mptmail.net.mm](mailto:scuk@mptmail.net.mm)

**46. Student Christian Movement**

MESC Building (107), GO1 Pyay Road  
Kamayut, Yangon  
Tel: +95 (1) 513579  
Email: shwelin@yangon.net.mm

**47. YMCA-Myanmar**

C/o National YMCA. 263, Maitanan Doula Street,  
Botataung Township, Yangon  
Tel: +95 (1) 685399  
Fax: +95 (1) 685121

**48. World Vision-Myanmar**

Rm 4, Bldg 13, Ministry of Industry 1 Compound,  
Bahan Township Yangon,  
The Union of Myanmar  
Tel: +95 (1) 525191  
Fax: +95 (1) 527502  
Email: wvm@mptmail.net.mm

No.56, Nguwar Street, Ahlone Township, Yangon  
Tel: +95 (1) 227136

16, Shin Saw Pu Road, Ahlone Township, Yangon  
No.2 6th Floor, Upper Pazundaung Road,  
Pazundaung Township, Yangon  
Tel: +95 (1) 203321, 525191  
Fax: +95 (1) 527502

Website: <http://www.worldvision-asiapacific.org/country.asp?id=7>

- Education, health care and HIV/AIDS awareness-raising, skills training.

**CAMBODIA**

**49. CARE Cambodia**

P.O. Box 537, House 52, Street 352, Phnom Penh, Cambodia  
Tel: +855 (23) 215267~9  
Fax: +855 (23) 426233  
Email: carehiv.adis@online.com.kh

## **CHINA**

### **50. Women Federation- Wenshen Prefecture, Yunnan**

#### **51. China National Children's Centre, Yunnan Branch**

No. 11 Yongle Lu  
Kunming, Yunnan, China  
Tel: +86 (871) 4092625  
Fax: +86 (871) 4141280

#### **52. Institute for Health Sciences, Kunming Medical College**

191 #West Renmin Road, Kunming, Yunnan, 650031, China  
Tel: +86 (871) 4092625  
Fax: +86 (871) 8222657 / 5311542

#### **53. Institute of Sociology Yunnan Academy of Social Sciences (YASS), Yunnan Sociology Society**

577 Huancheng Xi Lu  
Kunming, Yunnan, P.R.C.  
Tel: +86 (871) 4154718 or 4157181  
Fax: +86 (871) 4142394

#### **54. Save the Children –UK**

19th Floor, China Post Building, No. 139 Wu Jing Road,  
Kunming, Yunnan, P.R.C. 650011  
Tel: +86 (871) 8022634 or 8022635  
Fax: +86 (871) 8022620  
Website: <http://www.scuk.org.cn>

#### **55. Sociology Institute Yunnan Academy of Sciences (YAS)**

577 Huancheng West Road  
Kunming, Yunnan 650032 P.R.C.  
Tel: +86 (871) 5127548  
Fax: +86 (871) 3196648

#### **56. Yunnan Normal University**

## **LAO PDR**

### **57. Lao Evangelical Church**

Luangprabang Road, P.O.Box 615, Vientiane, Lao PDR

Tel: +856 (21) 217541, 216222

Fax: +856 (21) 216052

- Provides migration-related assistance with a focus on HIV issues; also conducts reintegration training for village and church leaders in Lao PDR.

### **58. Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

Department of International Cooperation

Tel: +856 (21) 261003

Email: vilaythone@hotmail.com

### **59. National Economic Research Institute (NERI)**

Luang Prabang Road, Vientiane, Lao PDR 01001

Tel: +856 (21) 214740; 216659

Email: nscp@laotel.com

### **60. Oxfam Solidarity – Belgium**

Office: 60/5 Sinsangvone Rd, Ban Thatluang Tai, Vientiane, Lao PDR

Mailing addr: c/o Oxfam Belgium, P.O. Box 4723, Vientiane, Lao PDR

Tel: +856 (21) 450863, 450864

Fax: +856 (21) 414660

Email: oxfamsol@laotel.com

## **THAILAND**

### **61. Altsean-Burma**

P.O.Box 296, Lardprao, Bangkok 10310, Thailand

Tel: +66 01- 8509008 (HP)

Fax: +66 (2) 5136752

- Research and advocacy on issues in Burma.

### **62. Center for AIDS Rights (CAR)**

Email: supatra@carthai.org

### **63. EMPOWER- Bangkok**

Ar Karn 3, Floor 3rd Pattanarat Road, Silom,

Bangkok 10500, Thailand

Tel: +66 22369272

**64. Friends Without Borders (FWB)**

P.O. Box 180, Chiang Mai University P.O.,

Chiang Mai 50202, Thailand

Tel: +66 (53) 893095

Fax: +66 (53) 222509

Email: aurora@ksc.th.com

- Promotes understanding between the Thai host community and the Burmese migrant workers; campaigns against human rights abuses.

**65. Pattanarak Foundation**

120/3 Wannaying Road, Muang, Chachoengsao 24000

Tel/Fax: +66 (38) 514677

Web: www.pattanarak.or.th

**66. Raks Thai Foundation**

185-187 Phaholyothin Soi 11, Samsennai, Phayathai, Bangkok 10400

Tel: +66 (2) 2795306~7 ext 30

Fax: +66 (2) 2714467

Email: promboon@samart.co.th

Web: www.phamit.org; www.raksthai.org

- Principle recipient of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) support program on HIV/AIDS prevention among migrant workers in Thailand. Working with partners to cover 22 provinces and advocate for the health of migrants.

**67. World Vision -Thailand**

PO Box 528 Prakanong, Bangkok 10110, Thailand

Tel: +66 (2) 3818863

Fax: +66 (2) 7114102

Website: www.worldvision.or.th

- Area development programs, Trafficking Project, and the Girl-child Anti-prostitution project.

**68. Young Chi Oo Association**

Mae Sod, Thailand.

Tel: +66 (55) 542622

P.O Box 37, Mae Sot, Tak 63110, Thailand

Email: moeswe88@hotmail.com

## **VIETNAM**

**69. Department for Population Studies, Institute of Sociology**

27 Tran Xuan Soan St., Hanoi, Vietnam

Tel: +84 (4) 9725053

Fax: +84 (4) 8465621

Email: danganh@netnam.vn

**70. Institute for Social Development Studies**

Suite 906, Building 17T5, New Urban Area Trung Hoa-Nhan Chinh,  
Tran Duy Hung Road, Hanoi, Vietnam

Tel: +84 (4) 2510232/33

Fax: +84 (4) 2510250

Email: isds@isds.org.vn

Web: www.isds.org.vn

**71. Mobility Research and Support Center**

86/23A, Thich Quang Duc St., Phu Nhuan Dist.,  
Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

Tel/Fax: +84 (8) 9551718 / 9951819

Email: caramvn@hcm.vnn.vn

Web: <http://www.mrsc.org.vn>

**72. Vietnam Women's Union**

No. 39 Hang Chuoi Street, Hanoi, Vietnam

Tel: +84 (4) 7751489

Fax: +84 (4) 9713143

## **REGIONAL**

**73. Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA)-Secretariat**

59-A Malumanay St., Teachers' Village, Quezon City,  
1104 Metro Manila, The Philippines

Tel: +63 (2) 4333508

Tel/Fax: +63 (2) 4331292

Email: mfa@pacific.net.hk

Web: www.mfasia.org

**74. Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development (APWLD)**

c/o Santituum, YMCA 3rd Floor, Rm. 305-308, 11 Sermasuk Road,  
Mengkairasmi, Chiang Mai, Thailand 50300

Tel: +66 (5) 3404613  
Fax: +66 (5) 3404615  
Email: apwld@apwld.org

## **UN AGENCIES AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

### **75. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)**

Web: <http://www.unescap.org>

- Project: Using Legal Instruments to Combat Trafficking in Women and Children.

### **76. International Labor Organization - International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific**

2nd Floor, U.N. Service Bldg., Rajadamnoen Nok Avenue

Bangkok, 10200 Thailand

Tel: +66 (2) 2881722, 2882218

Fax: +66 (2) 2883063

Web: <http://www.ilo.org>

- Project: Mekong Sub-regional Project to Combat Trafficking in Children and Women. (<http://www.ilo.org/asia/child/trafficking>)

### **77. International Organization for Migration (IOM), Bangkok**

8th Floor, Kasemkij Bldg., 120 Silom Road

Bangkok, 10500 Thailand

Tel: +66 (2) 235538~9

Fax: +66 (2) 2367128

Web: <http://www.iom.int>

- Project: Return and Reintegration of Trafficked and Other Vulnerable Women and Children Between Selected Countries in the Mekong Region.

### **78. United Nations (UN), Bangkok**

United Nations Building

Rajadamnoen Nok Avenue

Bangkok, 10200 Thailand

Web: <http://www.un.or.th>

**79. UN Development Program (UNDP)**

Rajadamnoen Nok Avenue, Bangkok, 10200 Thailand

Tel: +66 (2) 2882205

Fax: +66 (2) 2801852

Web: <http://www.undp.org/rbap>

- Project: UNDP South East Asia HIV and Development Project ([www.hiv-development.org](http://www.hiv-development.org))

**80. UN Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)**

Web: <http://www.unescobkk.org>

- Projects: Research on the Trade in Minority Girls and Women from Yunnan, Myanmar/Burma and Lao PDR into Thailand; Social Sentinel Surveillance for Trafficking.

**81. UN Inter-Agency Project (UNIAP) on Trafficking of Women and Children in the Mekong Sub-region**

14th Floor, United Nations Building, Rajadamnoen Nok Avenue  
Bangkok, 10200 Thailand

Tel: +66 (2) 2882213

Fax: +66 (2) 2800556

Web: <http://www.un.or.th/TraffickingProject>

**82. UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) East Asia and Pacific Region**

Web: <http://www.unicef.org/eapro-hiv/aids>

- Carries out various programs in all GMS countries such as HIV/AIDS education, reproductive health, skills training, community support and even cross-border cooperation e.g. between Vietnam and Yunnan.

**83. United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)**

Web: <http://www.unifem-eseasia.org>;

See also: <http://www.unifemantitrafficking.org/download/regional.doc>

- Carries out various programs in GMS countries including mental counseling for trauma victims in Cambodia as well as venture capital and leadership programs in Thailand.

**84. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)**

Web: <http://www.unfpa.org>

- Conducts reproductive health and HIV/AIDS training in GMS countries.

Programs include skills training, counseling, awareness-raising, and reproductive health information and services in Laos.

### Other Relevant NGOs and Organizations

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#### BURMA

85. **Association Francois-Xavier Bagnoud (AFBX)**

96 Inya Road, Kamayut Township, Yangon, Myanmar

Email: [afxbmyanmar@mptmail.net.mm](mailto:afxbmyanmar@mptmail.net.mm)

Web: [www.afxb.org](http://www.afxb.org)

86. **Myanmar Maternal and Child Welfare Association**

Corner of Than-Thu-Mar Road and Parami Road

South Okkalapa Township, Yangon, Union of Myanmar

Tel: +95 (1) 571123

Fax: +95 (1) 572104

Web: [www.mmewa.org](http://www.mmewa.org)

- Reproductive health care and education, child care services, student scholarships, literacy and income generation programs.

#### GAMBODIA

87. **Cambodian Red Cross**

No. 17, St.180, Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: +855 (23) 363055

Email: [hivcrc@forum.org.kh](mailto:hivcrc@forum.org.kh)

- HIV/AIDS/STDs Community Education Project.

88. **Kampuchea Christian Council**

No. 54, St. 111, S/K Boeng Prolit, Khan 7 Makara,

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel/Fax: +855 (23) 426619

Email: [kcc@forum.org.kh](mailto:kcc@forum.org.kh)

89. **World Relief**

- Health care, income generation and small loans programs in Cambodia.

**90. World Vision- Cambodia**

P.O. Box 479

Phnom Penh, Cambodia

Tel: +85 (52) 3427054

Fax: +85 (52) 3426220

- Area development programs, services for children such as Phnom Penh Street Children Project, HIV/AIDS prevention programs.

**CHINA**

**91. Dehong Women's Federation**

- Helps to operate a Women and Children's Development Center which provides service to migrants.

**92. Muslim Service Center**

- Provides assistance to Burmese migrants in Yunnan, China to deal with problems, including work-related issues and problems with PRC authorities.

**93. Ruili Burmese Muslim Association**

- Provides education and community services for Burmese migrants in Ruili.

**94. Ruili Women's Federation**

- Helps to operate a Women and Children's Development Center which provides services to migrants.

**95. Yunnan Women's Federation**

- Conducts research on migration of women from Yunnan into Southeast Asia.

**LAO PDR**

**96. LPR Youth Union**

Phon Than

P.O.Box 736, Vientiane, Lao PDR

Tel: +856 (21) 417107

Fax: +856 (21) 416727

- Anti-trafficking awareness-raising, community activities and skills training for Lao youth.

**97. Save the Children - Norway (Redd Barna)**

- Programs include education and child labor exploitation prevention in GMS countries such as Cambodia and Lao PDR.

**THAILAND**

**98. Asian Cultural Forum on Development (ACFOD)**

P.O. Box 26, Bungthonglang

Bangkok 10242, Thailand

Tel: +66 (2) 3779357

Fax: +66 (2) 3740464

Email: acfod@ksc15.th.com

- Capacity and coalition building among migrants.

**99. Burmese Women's Union**

P.O.Box S2, Mae Hong Son, 58000 Thailand

Tel: 01-4074778

Tel/Fax: +66 (53) 612-948 or 245388

Fax: +66 (53) 852071

Email: Bwuion@chmai2.loxinfo.co.th

**100. Child Workers in Asia**

P.O. Box 29 Chandra Kasem PO, Bangkok, 10904 Thailand

Tel: +66 (2) 9300855

Fax: +66 (2) 9300856

Web: <http://www.cwa.tnet.co.th>

- Research and advocacy regarding children working in Thailand.

**101. Development and Education Program  
for Daughters & Communities (DEPDC)**

P.O. Box 10, Mae Sai, Chiang Rai 57130, Thailand

Tel: +66 (53) 733186

Fax: +66 (53) 642415

Email: depc@ksc.th.com

- Program seeks to prevent young girls from entering the Thai sex trade; activities include education, skills training, rescue and rehabilitation as well as a program to educate street children.

**102. Family Health International (FHI)**

Arwan Building 8th Floor  
1339 Pracharat 1 Road, Bangsue, Bangkok 10800, Thailand  
Tel: +66 (2) 5874750  
Fax: +66 (2) 5874758  
Email: ane@fhibkk.org

- Programs include HIV/AIDS services for vulnerable migrants and mobile populations who are not reached by national programs.

**103. Foundation of Education for Life and Society (FELS)**

47 Phaholyothin Golf Village  
Phaholyothin Road, Larprao  
Chatuchak, Bangkok 10900, Thailand  
Tel: +66 (2) 5133038, 5134408  
Fax: +66 (2) 5134408

- Education on community development, scholarship opportunities for poor children.

**104. Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW)**

P.O. Box 36, Bangkok Noi Post Office  
Bangkok 10700, Thailand  
Tel: +66 (2) 8641427  
Fax: +66 (2) 8641637  
Web: <http://www.inet.co.th/org/gaatw>

- Conducts research and implements projects to prevent trafficking of women in the Mekong region.

**105. Jesuit Refugee Service, Asia-Pacific**

24/1 Soi Aree 4 (South), Phaholyothin Soi 7, Bangkok 10400, Thailand  
Tel: +66 (2) 2791817  
Fax: +66 (2) 2713632  
Email: asia.pacific@jrs.net

- Provides various services to refugees and migrants in Thailand.

**106. Karen Human Rights Group**

Email: [khrgh@khrgh.org](mailto:khrgh@khrgh.org)

- Photo diary of Burmese human rights abuses, including abuses experienced by migrants in Thailand.

**107. MAYA: The Art and Cultural Institute for Development**

189 Lardprao 96, Bang Kapi

Bangkok 10310, Thailand

Tel: +66 (2) 5381404, 9318799, 9318792

Fax: +66 (2) 9318746

- Conducts various programs such as theatre-in-education and media production services which incorporate human rights education.

**108. Radio Thailand (RT)**

Web: [www.prd.go.th/mcic/radio.htm](http://www.prd.go.th/mcic/radio.htm)

- Broadcasts awareness-raising campaigns and other migrant-related content in indigenous languages.

**109. Save the Children Fund – UK**

99/5 Sukumvit Rd., Soi 4, Soi.Samaharn, Klong Toey,

Bangkok 10110, Thailand

Tel: +66 (2) 2517851, 6568114~5

Fax: +66 (2) 2557054, 2550754

- Conducts research on issues related to migrant children in GMS.

**110. South-East Asia Regional Group**

Asia Partnership for Human Development (APHD)

Web: [www.aphd.or.th](http://www.aphd.or.th)

(Also see <http://www.devp.org/spd/pays-a/asieduse-a.pdf>)

- Consortium founded by Development and Peace with programs in GMS countries, providing assistance to migrants through defense of migrant workers' rights, and human rights advocacy.

**111. Women's Education for Advancement  
and Empowerment (WEAVE)**

P.O. Box 58, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50202, Thailand

Tel: +66 (53) 278945

Fax: +66 (53) 810500

Email: [weave@cm.ksc.co.th](mailto:weave@cm.ksc.co.th)

- Carries out various programs to assist Burmese women, including migrants. Works through such programs as the Committee for Coordinating Services for Displaced Persons in Thailand and the Burma Border Consortium.

**112. Women's League of Burma**

Chiang Mai, Thailand  
Email: wlb@loxinfo.co.th

**VIETNAM**

**113. CARE- Vietnam**

93/35, Su Van Hanh Noi Dai, Dist. 10, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam  
Phone: +84 (8) 8650232  
Fax: +84 (8) 8626056  
Email: carehcm@vietnam2.org.vn

**114. The Center for Reproductive and Family Health (RaFH)**

Tel: +84 (4) 7333613  
Email: RAFH@hn.vnn.vn

- Reproductive health care for poor families in Vietnam.

**115. CHEER/AHO (Association for the Handicapped and Orphans of Hue)**

- Revolving Loan Fund Program in Vietnam.

**116. Far East Help**

Web: [www.fareasthelp.org](http://www.fareasthelp.org)

- Education services, center for street children in Vietnam.

**117. Horizons Population Council**

02 Dang Dung Street, Hanoi, Vietnam  
Tel: +84 (4) 7161716  
Fax: +84 (4) 7161707  
Web: [www.popcouncil.org](http://www.popcouncil.org)

- HIV/AIDS and reproductive health programs in GMS countries; assists migrant sex workers such as the Vietnamese sex workers in Svay Pak.

**118. International Organization for Migration (IOM) - Vietnam**

43 Tran Xuan Soan Street., 5 th Floor, Hanoi, Vietnam  
Tel: +84 (4) 9716912, Fax: 9716913

**119. OXFAM- Quebec**

16 Lane 164, Doi Can Str., Hanoi, Vietnam  
P.O. Box 67 Hanoi, Vietnam

Tel: +84 (4) 8430632

Fax: +84 (4) 8430472

- Implements counter trafficking projects.

**120. Save the Children - UK, Vietnam Office**

c/o La Thanh Hotel

218 Doi Can Street, Ba Dinh District,

Hanoi, Vietnam

Tel: +84 (4) 8325319

Fax: +84 (4) 8325073

Web: [www.savethechildren.org.uk](http://www.savethechildren.org.uk)

- Carries out programs to promote children's rights and health through social development; currently implementing HIV/AIDS programs.

**121. Social Work and Community Development**

**Research & Consultancy Centre (SDRC)**

237/25 Nguyen Van Dau-Phuong 11, Binh Thanh District,

Hochiminh City, Vietnam

Tel: +84 (8) 8413010

**OUTSIDE GMS**

**122. Asia Against Child Trafficking (AsiaACTS)**

Rm 224, LTM Building, Luzon Avenue

Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines

Tel: +63 (2) 9519982

Fax: +63 (2) 9520280

Website: [www.stopchildtrafficking.info](http://www.stopchildtrafficking.info)

- Child trafficking prevention campaigns throughout Southeast Asia, including GMS countries.

**123. Coalition Against Trafficking in Women - Asia Pacific (CATW-AP)**

Suite 406, Victoria Condominium,

41 Annapolis St., Greenhills, San Juan,

Metro Manila 1500, Philippines

Tel. +63 (2) 7220859

Fax: +63 (2) 7220755

Email: [catw-ap@catw-ap.org](mailto:catw-ap@catw-ap.org)

- An international network of feminist groups, organizations and individuals fighting the sexual exploitation of women globally.