Migrant Workers are Human too!

Improving quality of life, relationships with Thai community & increasing access to rights for Migrant Workers from Myanmar
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Improving quality of life, relationships with Thai community & increasing access to rights for Migrant Workers from Myanmar (Burma)

Cross ethnic Integration in Andaman (CEIA)
A Sathirakoses-Nagapridipa Foundation (SNF) Programme
(in partnership with Ecologia Youth Trust funded by UK Big Lottery)

54 children, women and men died from suffocation

Imagine more than 100 people packed tight in a container truck struggling to breath, clawing at the walls and screaming unheard in an effort to get out. This was the plight of more than 100 migrant workers from Myanmar caught in the ‘Death Truck’ on 9 April 2008.

This is the reality of trafficking migrant workers from Myanmar to Thailand. When they arrive they do the dirty, difficult and dangerous jobs that Thai people don't want. Abused by employers and officials and discriminated against by the Thai communities with little knowledge of or access to rights the migrant workers in southern Thailand live a bleak existence. Whilst they may leave Myanmar willingly the conditions under which they travel and the way they are treated when they arrive is usually demeaning and abusive. The Cross-Ethnic Integration in Andaman Project (CEIA) ran from 2007 to 2014 in Southern Thailand. Moved by the awful plight of migrant workers from Myanmar the project sought to heal distrust between migrant workers and Thai people and support migrant workers to understand and gain access to their rights improving their self-respect and quality of life.

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Acronyms

AEC – Asian Economic Community
ASEAN – Association of South East Asian Nations
CBO – Community Based Organisations
CEDAW - Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CEIA – Cross Ethnic Integration Andaman (local name for project)
COA - Community Organization Assembly
GHRE - Grassroots Human Rights Education
GLT – Grassroots Leadership Training
HR – Human Rights
ILO – International Labour Organisation
MW – Migrant Worker
MWDA – Migrant Worker Development Organisation
NGO – Non-Government Organisations
SEM – Spirit in Education Movement
SMC – Southern Migrant Centre
SNF - Sathirakoses-Nagapridipa Foundation
On December 26th 2004 a huge Tsunami hit the Andaman coast of Southern Thailand causing devastation to coastal communities. Thousands died, were unaccounted for and became homeless. The many migrant workers from Myanmar in the area, mostly unregistered, struggled to access relief facilities provided by the Thai government and international donors. Spirit in Education Movement (SEM), a programme under the SNF umbrella then working in Myanmar realized it was necessary to find ways to assist the migrant workers. They sent in some Myanmar monks to practice funeral rites and counsel the bereaved. Later the monks initiated small-scale community organizing efforts. Building on this SEM and SNF researched and set up the initial three-year project Migrant Workers from Myanmar - Supporting Self reliance and Healing after Tsunami (1 Feb 08 to 31 Jan.11).

This first phase focused on self-reliance and human rights for migrant workers and peace building between Thai and migrant worker communities in Phang Nga and Ranong Provinces. It was successful in increasing awareness of and access to human and legal rights and supporting nationality verification for thousands of migrant workers. Through advocating and supporting the landmark 54 Death Truck case human trafficking issues were put on the national agenda. The project also increased friendship between Thai and migrant workers through supporting joint community activities and supported migrant workers to gain nationality verification an important part of the registration process. However as the project completed it was clear there was still much to be done in a system with huge gaps between policy and practice, official mechanisms stacked against migrant workers and wide-scale lack of knowledge on human and labour rights amongst both Thai and migrant worker communities. Migrant workers were still doing dirty, difficult and dangerous work and often abused by employers and officials.

To sustain and achieve full impact a long-term approach was required to maintain and maximize impact, in 2011 a second phase - Promoting Human Rights, Good Governance & Accountability for Migrant Workers from Myanmar in Southern Thailand (14 Nov. 11 to 13 Nov. 14), expanded operations to include Trang, Phuket and Nakhorn Sri Thamarat provinces. This second phase built on lessons learned in phase 1 and aimed to continue promoting peace and harmony among migrant workers from Myanmar and the Thai population in the target provinces and further empower the migrant workers to organize themselves to get their rights protected and entitlements granted. Project strategies included joint migrant worker and Thai peace-building projects and activities, collaboration with the Thai trade unions, taking steps to provide legal aid and efforts to close the policy-practice gap particularly at local government level. Over the two phases the project built from the ground up to policy level to overcome problems and benefit migrant workers particularly in the Andaman region. Overall the project succeeded in improving awareness of human trafficking and human and labour rights for both Thai and migrant workers as well as increasing migrant worker access to rights. Gradually friendship and trust has been built between migrant workers and Thai people and the gap between policy and practice is lessening. By the end of the project three provinces included migrant worker issues in their
plans and the migrant worker Community Based Organisations (CBOs) have joined together in networks to organize and empower themselves. This report outlines the issues migrant workers faced, how the project addressed them, key activities the project used to address these and some core lessons learned over the eight years.

**Spirit in Education Movement**

Spirit in Education Movement (SEM) is a pioneering transformative learning organization providing education based on ecology, right livelihood, engaged spirituality and local wisdom in Thailand, Myanmar and beyond. In 1996, SEM pioneered the groundbreaking Grassroots Leadership Training (GLT) with an aim to train and support community based leaders facing extremely difficult local conditions to operate in whatever space available and run sustainable community development projects. The first GLT brought 20 community leaders from Kachin State in Northern Myanmar to Thailand for three months. GLT courses and follow up activities have run regularly since with participants from many ethnicities, engaged Buddhist monks and NGO workers. This has laid foundations for a strong civil society movement in Myanmar. GLT type courses are now adapted and run by local organisations in Myanmar. SEM recognizes that Buddhist monks have a key role and rank in Myanmar society and when the Myanmar monks went to Thailand after the tsunami news travelled fast and hundreds of Migrant workers joined ceremonies. They were able to reach and provide spiritual support to this largely hidden population. The monks were GLT trained and thus once relationships established were able to sow the seeds of community organizing in migrant workers, analyse the local situation and input into the programme design. The SEM GLT curriculum was adapted to be appropriate for migrant worker issues including rights based activities and has resulted in migrant workers setting up their own CBOs and the grassroots voices of the marginalized workers to be heard at policy level.

‘Participants in our Spirit in Education Movement will try to understand the ways in which the prevailing economic, social and political systems contribute to suffering and to violence and the culture of violence that surrounds us in order to provide a countervailing force of non-violence, compassion and understanding’

(Sulak Sivaraksa, Right Livelihood Award winner and co-founder of SNF and SEM)

**Sathirakoses-Nagapridipha Foundation (SNF)**

SNF is a Thai based regional NGO founded by Sulak Sivaraksa in 1968 guided by a spiritual, environmental and activist vision. It is the legal body for several sister organisations including SEM and CEIA that work at the grassroots, national, regional and international levels for freedom, human rights, traditional cultural integrity, social justice and environmental protection.

**Ecologia Youth Trust**

Ecologia Youth Trust is a Scottish based charity with a vision to enable disadvantaged young people to realise their potential and become agents of change in promoting sustainable living in their communities.
Phase 1:

The project responded to issues of economic, social and environmental instability in migrant worker communities. Migrant workers were extremely discriminated against and marginalised. Many were out on fishing boats, in shanty settlements at building sites or remote rubber plantations with little possibility to go outside the workplace. At the start of the project migrant workers could be arrested for using a motorcycle or mobile phone. There were huge issues of mistrust between Thai and migrant worker communities, few migrant worker children attended Thai schools and cooperation between Thai and Myanmar NGOs was low. There were many migrant injustices by employers such as confiscation of passports, not paying full wages, trafficking migrants by placing orders with brokers to bring them from Myanmar in appalling conditions and worse. Most migrant workers were unregistered with little incentive to register as it offered little real protection. Officials and employers exploited workers and saw them as an opportunity to make money. Migrant workers had very little rights awareness and would not dare to report an official or employer for corruption. In the first three months of the project the awful 54 death truck incident highlighted the harsh realities of human trafficking.

Phase 2:

Phase 1 had notable input to the groundbreaking 54 Death Truck case resulting in compensation for victims and human trafficking entering awareness at a national level. It also made some inroads into nationality verification a requirement for migrant worker registration. This was not well supported by employers or authorities and appeared to make little concrete difference to the migrant workers. However the general situation for many migrant workers with regard to local officials and employers was grim. There were huge gaps between policy and practice and it was notoriously difficult to address both culturally and structurally and very limited cooperation among government departments. There was still widespread disregard or awareness of labour rights, corruption was endemic and brokers, employers and police routinely cheated migrant workers. There were some significant peace-building activities in phase 1 particularly in Ban Nam Khem in Phang Nga province and a few other places although this was not widespread. The attitudinal study at the start of phase 2 showed that groups in Ban Nam Khem after extensive peace building efforts were relatively tolerant of each other. However most areas particularly the provinces of Nakhorn Sri Thamarat and Trang showed deep negative, difficult to shift perceptions in Thai society. For example migrant workers were seen as a threat to national security and Thai people thought migrant workers do not deserve the same rights. As victims of harassment and corruption by officials and employers migrant workers had a deep fear of reporting violence and abuse to authorities.
SNF and Grassroots Human Rights Education (GHRE); a local Myanmar NGO work together as primary actors in the move from relief to empowerment work for Burmese Migrant Workers in the tsunami area of Thailand (Phang Nga and Ranong Provinces). Building upon the unique strengths of each organisation and focussing on facilitating Community Self Reliance, introducing Peace building through Youth Empowerment and improving HR Advocacy and Registration options.

### Phase 1 Outcomes

**Self Reliance:** 75 Myanmar youth and community leaders are empowered to actively address Myanmar migrant worker issues and organise their local communities to become secure, self-reliant and sustainable.

**Peace Building:** 75 inter-ethnic youth are actively involved in peace initiatives to reduce racial tension and build inter-ethnic friendship between Thai and Myanmar communities.

**Human Rights, Advocacy, Registration:** Migrant Worker leaders have an improved knowledge of human, legal and registration rights and advocate employers and authorities for change leading to 5000 workers gaining legal status to work in Thailand.

### Self Reliance

- Migrant worker community needs assessments;
- Leadership training, follow up and small projects

### Peace-building

- Inter-ethnic youth camps;
- Capacity building and support for teachers at migrant worker learning centres;

### Human Rights, Advocacy, Registration

- HR training & dialogue with stakeholders;
- HR leaflets for authorities & employers;
- Network with Thai & Myanmar NGOs;
- Support Registration.
**Phase 2 – Aim**

The project moved into the second phase with an aim to further promote peace and harmony among migrant workers from Myanmar and the Thai population in 5 target provinces, to empower the migrant workers to get their human rights protected and their entitlements granted, and close the policy-practice gap. The project will build from the ground up to the policy levels in order to overcome problems and benefit the migrant workers in the target areas of the Andaman region. (Ranong, Phang Nga, Phuket, Nakhorn Sri Thamarat and Trang provinces)

**Outcomes expected end of Phase 2**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Rights and advocacy</th>
<th>Governance</th>
<th>Accountability</th>
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<td>Migrant workers and the local Thai population understand and uphold human rights as a basis of mutual interface resulting in improved attitudes and relations between the two groups and regular jointly organized community activities.</td>
<td>The gap between policy and practice is decreased as migrant workers are empowered to directly address issues in their communities and the local administration implements effective measures that support Thai Government policies concerning migrant workers.</td>
<td>Mutual accountability and respect between migrant workers and employers is increased through the establishment of an effective migrant worker labor association that is endorsed by Thai labour Unions leading to improved working conditions and equal rights.</td>
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**Key Activities**

- **Human Rights & Advocacy:**
  - Human Rights training, public education, community networking, open dialogues; Thai & Burmese joint activities (leadership training & projects); Community organizing for empowerment

- **Governance:**
  - Support migrant workers to access rights and entitlements through paralegal training and legal aid; Improve legal services in local government offices and get them engaged with MW issues;

- **Accountability:**
  - Migrant Worker Labour Associations formed, Migrant Workers represent themselves to access rights & entitlements in collaboration with Thai employers and Labour Unions; Platform for dialogue between Migrant Workers & employers
Migrant worker settled family

Migrant worker accommodation on a building site
It was heart-warming and significant at the end of phase 1 Stakeholders Meeting when a young active Migrant Worker women felt confident to say directly to the same police officer and other officials:

‘Thank you for allowing us to live in Thailand, we love Thailand and we have a lot of problems in Burma that is why we come here and we are trying to work in our communities here’

Community Self Reliance:

The first two years trained 48 Migrant Worker leaders in two (1 and 2 month) versions of the Grassroots Leadership Training that gave migrant worker leaders an opportunity to learn together and build deep trust with each other. They learned about human rights, paralegal skills, critical thinking, how to organise their communities etc. Alumni went on to set up 11 small community projects and many other community initiatives and groups. As the project continued there was more effort to create self help groups; in year three Leadership Training and follow up had a special focus on pilot communities with an aim to strengthen and initiate Migrant Worker groups and emerging Community Based Organisations (CBOs) that would continue in the longer term. By the end of the first phase there were more than 75 migrant worker community leaders actively addressing migrant worker issues. They organised themselves along with some Thai community actors in 45 ongoing groups and CBOs in areas such as women, self reliance and Human Rights primarily in Phang Nga Province and a few in Ranong Province. This has built on the work of previous years and initiated mechanisms at grassroots to continue work in the longer term. An emerging network of migrant worker CBOs in Phang Nga went on to form the base for and strengthen the migrant worker CBO networks in the second phase of the project.

Peace Building:

The first inter-ethnic youth camp took place in April 2008. It created a solid base for peace building work. More youth camps and youth activities took place in the second and third years resulting in 157 active youth from several ethnicities in Phang Nga and Ranong. This inspired a series of events during the project such as football matches and temple fairs. The team also set up Thai / Migrant Worker - Women Empowerment Groups that became an effective, self-organising and sustainable mechanism reaching some of must vulnerable in migrant worker communities. The project provided Thai language teachers in GHRE Migrant Worker Learning Centres and helped prepare the children of migrants to go to Thai schools. In the second half of the project a more comprehensive strategy to support migrant worker children to access education was initiated. The Thai Government Constitution supported Education for All yet many migrant worker children had difficulty accessing education. The project initiated an Education Working Group in Phang Nga made up of Thai, Myanmar and International NGOs to advocate on this issue. Throughout the project CEIA
and other Thai NGOs, INGOs and Myanmar NGOs cooperated well through joint activities. In addition the collaboration of these organisations and the emerging Migrant Worker CBOs in the multi-level mechanisms proved effective. At the End of Project Stakeholder Meeting it was significant that a local police official joined the meeting and whilst acknowledging that, in his opinion, local officials were more supportive towards migrant workers he still had some bias:

‘It cannot be possible for migrant worker children and Thai children to have same rights. I would not expect this when I go to Myanmar. This is something we cannot do in each others country’

HR, Advocacy & Registration

The tragic Death Truck case in Ranong April 2008 shot the project on an unexpected path far exceeding expectations in the areas of Human Rights Awareness and Advocacy for migrant workers. The project team took the lead in the NGO response organising a 54 Case Working Group including police, NGOs and the law society. This greatly increased awareness of the awful plight of migrant workers and facilitated active and cooperative working at a very high level between senior police, NGOs, government departments and the law society, thus putting migrant worker issues on the national agenda. Advocacy on anti-human trafficking continued building momentum throughout the project (see 54 case study). This paved the way for effective multi-leveled Human Rights, Networking and Advocacy mechanisms leading to influencing opinion at all levels resulting in government policy amendments with potential impact on all migrant workers in Thailand and all Thai workers outside Thailand.

Some of these mechanisms are channels for migrant worker voices to be heard and for Myanmar run NGOs like GHRE to be engaged in influencing policy. The HR training, information dissemination, Grassroots Leadership Training, Media, Women's Empowerment Project and Education for All activities resulted in migrant worker leaders gaining improved knowledge of rights and entitlements regarding registration and other issues. CEIA as a Thai NGO with good working relationships with the migrants proved beneficial as an intermediary between government and migrant worker communities, with more rank than migrant worker leaders to negotiate. It was evident that advocating to employers directly is very difficult for migrant worker leaders and extremely challenging for NGOs.

However, the project provided clear information about the nationality verification process, labour rights and the results of policy change to both migrant workers and employers that had some impact in improving the workplace. The information campaigns, the strategy of CEIA and other NGOs in their networks to question legislation and suggest improvements and the efforts to reduce the gap between policy and practice has been effective. Despite many challenges along the way by the end of the first phase more than 5,000 workers gained the new temporary ‘passports’ and over 60,000 are in the process of getting nationality verification in the project target areas.

Recommendations for Phase 2 based on key lessons learned Phase 1

‘Migrant Workers do not believe all that NGOs say and we want to analyse and work out for ourselves. We have to make our own plans and then propose to the NGOs to come and help’.

(member of migrant worker CBO group)

• Continue and deepen community organizing and empowerment for migrant workers and initiate emergence of migrant worker CBOs and other community led initiatives so that migrant workers have mechanisms to help themselves!
• Use rights based approach and maximize advantages of being Thai NGO
• Sustain and increase effective multi-level mechanisms
• Target more ground level Thai’s e.g. police, officials, employers, sub-contractors to close gap between policy and practice
• Increase emergency paralegal work
• Involve project team, beneficiaries and stakeholders in all stages of project cycle
• Plan for a long term project to maximize impact
Promoting Human Rights, Good Governance & Accountability for Migrant Workers from Myanmar in Southern Thailand (Phase 2)

The project team, beneficiaries and stakeholders were fully consulted in designing the second phase which picked up on continuing peace-building activities to reduce bias; addressing the gap between policy and practice by working with local government and providing legal support to migrant workers. Building on the foundation of migrant worker groups it encouraged the development of migrant worker CBO networks and linked them with Thai trade unions to build capacity to negotiate with lawyers and improve access to labour rights.

Human rights & Advocacy:

CEIA gained an excellent reputation as a Thai NGO working on migrant worker issues in the first phase among stakeholders engaged in the 54 truck death case. Building on this base efforts focussed on additional trustbuilding during the first 18 months with migrant workers in the new provinces, local officials and employers. By mid phase local authorities became more aware of their responsibilities to migrant workers and began to request CEIA for human rights training to support them to step up to meet their responsibilities to migrant workers. The CEIA project team became significant actors in local, national and regional advocacy campaigns particularly contributing to Thai Government ratification of International Labour Organisation ILO 87 & 98 (Freedom of Association & Protection of the Right to Organise / Right to organise and collective bargaining) and awareness raising of responsibilities to migrant workers that will come with ASEAN. The GLT courses successfully trained migrant workers from the five target provinces who went on to become engaged with establishing migrant worker Networks and joint projects with Local Authorities. At community level, Thai and migrant workers continued joint peace building activities like organizing temple fairs, football matches, religious ceremonies and cultural exchange. In Phase two they got more involved in the organizing of events and further developed relationships for keeping peace, upholding human rights and respecting the rights of both sides. As trust increased bias between migrant workers and Thai’s reduced and it became easier to do joint activities without fear. The CBOs built trust with government officials and other stakeholders and migrant workers gained increased access to their rights know what they are entitled to and are more confident to seek support from the legal clinics, government offices and paralegals. Migrant workers involved in CEIA activities gained increased confidence to join and help other migrant workers who get into trouble overcome their fear and help them find support. They support each other to negotiate with Thai authorities, going to hospital, police station, local administration office, discussions with employers and talking with Thai community leaders, etc. The attitude of both Thai and migrant workers has gradually improved as close interaction developed and fear of migrant workers to interact with Thai people lessened.

Governance:

Over the three years the gap between policy and practice reduced as awareness and understanding of local authority responsibility increased and migrant workers became empowered to directly address their issues. The work on the 54 case paved the way for the team to address ILO 87/98 and preparation for ASEAN with local authorities. Many migrant workers are now aware of Thai government policy on issues that affect them and better able to protect themselves. Now if employers take their ID or their salaries are not paid they know what to do. This demonstrates they have increased rights and access to entitlements and are empowered to directly address their problems and issues in the work place as well as in the community. The Community Organization Assembly (COA) now addresses migrant worker issues and have a budget for migrant workers activities. CEIA and others in their networks have facilitated a shift
Develop HR Curriculum in universities

Introducing Local Initiative Fund to Migrant Workers
in thinking that migrant workers are now significant to Thai economic growth. This is mirrored in a new ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) policy that will benefit migrant workers to compete with other countries in the world market. During the second phase CEIA and associated networks plugged away working with local authorities to raise awareness of their duty towards migrant worker issues. This contributed to inclusion of migrant worker issues in community planning policy in three provinces namely the Phang Nga Happiness Plan; the Trang Provincial Healthcare Plan and the Phuket Self Management Plan. This means migrant workers are now recognised as a non-registered population in these provinces. Legal clinics are operational in the target provinces staffed by Thai lawyers. Trained migrant worker paralegals are actively sending cases to these clinics. To augment the legal services CEIA supported the development of Lawyer Networks in the Andaman Region concerned with Human Rights and Labour issues. These networks include Myanmar Lawyers from Kaw Thaung where many migrant workers make the boat trip to Thailand.

Accountability:

Mutual accountability and respect between migrant workers and employers increased and by the end of the project there were effective mechanisms in place to improve working conditions. CEIA in collaboration with the Grassroots Leadership Training alumni and migrant worker community leaders supported the establishment and ongoing work of 17 Migrant Worker CBOs that are empowering migrant workers to address their issues themselves. Building on the model of the Phang Nga Migrant Worker CBO network the other Migrant Worker CBOs have organised themselves into community and provincial Migrant Worker CBO networks. These networks were initiated by the migrant workers themselves and strengthened with help from CEIA. The capacity of the CBO network leaders in effective community organising was built during the one month Grassroots Leadership Training. CEIA supported employer / employee dialog assisting around 285 migrant worker employees to have better working conditions primarily in Plan Toy Factory in Trang (overtime issues and retaining passports) and local chapters of the Friendship Fishery Society (labour law & access to justice). The project had planned to work with the Thai Trade Unions (TUs) to accept migrant worker members however clampdowns in the Phuket TUs for all workers halted efforts. This led to an alternative approach of looking at setting up an ‘in house’ trade union for both Thai & Migrant Workers in Plan Toy; joint Migrant Worker / TU lobbying on access to rights and the Thai Trade Unions advising the Migrant Worker CBOs on negotiation with employers. ILO87/98 were not ratified during project term due to the Thai political situation however TUs & Migrant Workers continue lobbying together on this. Another significant achievement of the project was supporting the establishment of Multi-stakeholder Advisory Boards in the five provinces supporting sustained impact in all outcome areas.
Grassroots Leadership training phase 1
What difference did the project make?

**Phase 1**

focused on Human Rights, Advocacy & Registration, Peace-building and Community Self Reliance in Ranong and Phang Nga Provinces. The end project evaluation verified:

- Increased awareness of and access to human and legal rights for migrant workers in target areas
- CEIA & other NGO efforts resulted in 73,410 MWs applying for nationality verification
- 154 active youth and 18 women’s groups involving 270 migrant and Thai women
- At least 69 active community leaders and hundreds more involved as members in 40 groups / projects many which will continue after the end of the project
- 96 children supported to get integrated into Thai schools
- Peace-building & community self reliance activities reached 16,000
- 54 case put human trafficking on provincial and national agendas
- Phang Nga Migrant Worker CBO Network established as model for empowering migrant workers to unite together and address issues for themselves

**Phase 2**

built on these achievements and expanded work with migrant workers, Thai community leaders, local authorities, employers and lawyers to raise awareness and improve the situation of migrant workers in 5 provinces in Southern Thailand. The end project evaluation verified:

- Community Projects, Events & Festivals – Migrant workers engaged with Thai people and local authorities planning and implementing more than 40 community projects, events and festivals reaching over 40,000 migrant workers and Thai people.
- ILO & ASEAN Advocacy - CEIA significantly involved with ILO 87/98 and ASEAN advocacy campaigns that have put MW rights on local and national agendas
- Migrant Worker CBOs - Five Migrant Worker CBO networks set up empowering migrant workers to stand up for themselves and interact with a National Migrant Worker Network set up with support from CEIA. Migrant workers have also been involved with Regional and National CBO summits.
- 5 Legal Clinics were established in the target provinces with over 1800 referrals; 71 trained paralegals were actively engaged in the referrals and giving basic legal support reaching 6386 in total. 3 Legal kiosks are also being established.
- Employers improved conditions for Migrant Workers Negotiations between employers / employees at Plan Toy factory improved conditions for 85 migrant workers from Burma & 50 from Cambodia; Forum on Human Trafficking in Fishery Industry indirectly improved rights protection for 20,000 fishery workers in Southern Thailand
- Migrant Workers included in Local Authority Provincial Plans - 3 Local authorities have Migrant Worker issues in Provincial Plans: Phang Nga Happiness Plan; Health Care Management, Trang; Phuket Self Management Plan. Each Provincial plan covers many local authority areas approx. 166 in total (reaching 200,000 + migrant workers)
- Thai -Myanmar Lawyer Network emerging as mechanism to support Migrant Workers once they arrive in Ranong and in Kaw Thuang prior to leaving and after they return.
- Networking & Linking Stakeholders - the project established mechanisms for stakeholder engagement at local, provincial and national levels including: - migrant workers, trade unions, government officials, community leaders, NGOs, media and academics. 61 stakeholders representing these groups attended an end of project Stakeholder meeting

All project activities impacted directly on an estimated 53,000 MWs and 37,000 Thai people. Thousands more impacted through advocacy campaigns and inclusion in Provincial Plans.
Key Lessons Learned

Phase 1

- Multi-level mechanisms and networks effective in increasing rights of migrant workers
- There is a huge gap between policy and practice in human / labour rights laws relating to migrant workers
- Bringing youth of different ethnicities together for in depth training is a first step in community peace-building.
- Migrant worker CBOs are an effective way of empowering migrant workers by joining together in groups with the support and encouragement they received on the GLT and follow up they gained confidence and experience in organizing themselves
- Both Thai and migrant worker populations responded well to joint activities and learning about different cultures. However it took a lot of time to build up trust. For example in the first year migrant workers attended temple fairs, later after linking with an empathetic monk and negotiation with the community the migrant workers were given their own stage. Eventually they became engaged in the organizing of the event.
- Changing attitudes and values of migrant workers and Thai’s is a lengthy process and sustained long-term effort required. This should not be underestimated.
- Maximize the advantages of being a Thai NGO working with migrant workers from Myanmar. Target local government officers, employers and police as well as Thais in the community and migrant workers.
- Have more Myanmar staff working in community organizing to widen outreach to include the most disadvantaged members of the target group.

Phase 2

- A high level of trust and effective multi-level mechanisms is needed to link migrant workers, local authorities and employers effectively. Time needed for building trust was underestimated and changes in local authority personnel slowed things down.
- ASEAN education, the legal clinics / kiosks and lobbying for local authorities to respond to migrant worker issues also functioned as a mechanism to educate. This has contributed to changing attitudes of Thai officials as well as supporting migrant workers.
- Migrant worker issues can be addressed through provincial plans as well as legal support mechanisms and this has the potential to reach much larger groups in the longer term
- The CBO network approach is a powerful tool for empowering migrant workers and enabled some of them to negotiate with employers and local government increasing their access to rights. This was more effective than the original plan for workers groups forming labour associations. It has been particularly impressive that the project pushed for regional and national migrant worker CBO networks as well as the provincial ones.
- Building trust and collaboration between Migrant workers & Trade Unions on national advocacy is important as well as lobbying Trade Unions to open to Migrant Workers.
- Supporting migrant workers to join Thai labour unions proved untenable due to the sensitive situation of the Unions in Thai society. However a revised strategy for Labour Unions to act as advisors to some migrant worker groups was a viable alternative.
Political instability like the military coup in Thailand meant advocacy and trust building efforts did not always yield expected results. This was the case with the ILO campaign that halted after the coup. However the groundwork has been done and can be built on when the situation becomes more stable.

How the work is continuing

The networking approach has borne fruit with regard to the work continuing in several ways –

- The Project Coordinator is now Director of Human Rights Lawyers Association of Thailand and another team member Regional Officer for Southern Thailand ensuring migrant worker rights continue to be heard in the larger Human Rights discourse in Thailand.
- Migrant Worker CBOs and Provincial Networks have built effective relationships with each other, Trade Unions and the local Thai community. This will continue.
- National Migrant Worker CBO networks established links with Regional & Provincial networks opening ongoing channels for migrant worker voices to influence policy.
- Trang, Phang Nga and Phuket now address migrant worker issues in their provincial plans.
- Multi-stakeholder Advisory Groups continue championing migrant worker rights.
- The Migrant Worker Group, a Thai and Migrant worker NGO network continues to follow up issues raised during the project.
- The project has up skilled both SNF and Ecologia Youth Trust to work on multi-level advocacy campaigns and this experience will inform other projects.

Recommendations for Future Projects

- Migrant workers should run their own activities & CBOs supported to organize themselves
- Further support of multi-level lobbying with mechanisms set up during project
- More work on changing attitudes of Thai community.
- Further capacity building of Migrant Worker leaders to sustain work and increase impact.
- Expand and strengthen migrant worker CBO networks at all levels.
- Human Rights & Law training for youth in Schools.
- Law Office to work with Fishery Business dealing with Migrant Worker issues.
- Accurate database of Migrant Worker info for local authorities so they can allocate funding.
- Strengthen the emerging Thai-Myanmar Lawyer Network.
- Legal Kiosks in Community Organisation Councils.
- Advocate migrant worker CBOs to be members of Community Organising Councils.
- Action Research (Law & Cross Cultural Thailand / Myanmar).

Migrant Workers are Human too!
As ASEAN becomes established in 2015 the time is ripe for initiatives supporting rights and entitlements for migrant workers. A cross border lawyer network working closely with the emerging migrant worker networks is an exciting example of mechanisms that can reduce the injustices economic migrants face. As a significant next step CEIA invited the Myanmar officials and lawyers to Ranong for training and further discussion to establishing the lawyer network and develop cross border legal support for migrant workers. Proposed follow on actions include further development of the Andaman Lawyer Network, expansion of the Legal Clinic in Ranong, strengthening Migrant Worker CBO networks in Thailand and establishing a similar one in Kaw Thuang. The Plan Toy ‘in house’ Workers Association supported by a Thai Trade Union is an exemplary model for other employers. By bringing these mechanisms together there is potential to not only support access to rights and entitlements for migrant workers but also a body to research amendment of laws in Thailand and Myanmar and identify recommendations for ASEAN Migrant Worker Law. The Human Rights Lawyers Association in Thailand, Foundation for Education and Development, International Organisation for Migrants and other concerned stakeholders CEIA engaged with during the project term are continuing the work.
In the Andaman area of Southern Thailand there are many distinct ethnic groups including Thai Buddhists, Malay Muslims and Morgans (Sea Gypsies); plus ethnic groups from Myanmar such as Tavoy, Karen, Arakhan, Burman and Mon. There is often racial tension and discrimination between groups. In 2008 the CEIA project held a 20-day Peace Building for Youth Empowerment camp in Phang Nga to address tensions between young people from five ethnic groups.
Than Let Oo and Lin Oo at 12 and 13 years old were the youngest members of the group. They are Christian and their parents came from Burma to work in Phanga Nga Province, Thailand. At the beginning of the camp, facilitators could see fear in their eyes. They stuck together during meals, leisure time and the learning circle. Prior to the camp they stayed in migrant workcamps and never got to know outside people directly so they could hardly speak Thai.

Migrant workers are treated as third class citizens with a lot prejudice from the Thai community around them.

“In the past, I would never make friends with Myanmar migrant worker kids. In the history books in school, I learned that the Myanmar were invaders they burnt our capital and took the gold away. They are our enemy. But when we worked and played together for 3 weeks, I realized that they are just human beings like me and I like them, they are now my friends.”

(Jaree aged 15, a Thai Buddhist with strong leadership and sense of superiority when the camp started).

It is not only migrant workers from Myanmar who are marginalized. Muslims in the area are also isolated. Their situation worsened in the past five years due to flare-ups of ethnic and religious conflict and violence in provinces further south. Three Muslim teenagers out of seven were asked to leave the camp when facilitators found they had a gun with them and constantly harassed other members especially those from Myanmar. The other four Muslims stayed to the end and integrated to become close friends with other members of the camp.

“Saw and I became friends when we were put together in the same family when we visited Ka Yao, we had to talk to each other, walked around together on top of the other learning activities in the camp, so we become closer friends now.”

(Ismael, a 16 years old Muslim. Saw is a son of migrant workers from Myanmar).

Win Win Maw, a Mon Buddhist from Myanmar commented on a Muslim participant,

“At first I didn’t want to talk to Wudy. But now I enjoy talking to him. Even though we come from different cultural background we are now friends.”

She didn’t mention the scary image of Muslims in the Thai media with news like Buddhist monks being beheaded in the south.

Prapatsorn, a 15 year old Morgan Buddhist said

“At first I thought the Myanmar and the Thai couldn’t get along. But learning in this camp made me realized that we are human beings. We have the same rights and dignity as all other people”

Morgan people are indigenous to the Andaman coast of Thailand and Burma with a different language and culture. They were, and some still are sea nomads. They are also treated as outcast citizens and are in a very fragile position.

Youth from these diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds were together in the pilot peace camp for 20 days. They learned to respect and love each other and become close friends. Facilitators did not preach them to care for each other or to respect human rights. The love and respect occurred through the process of experiential and participatory learning like group challenge exercises; sharing cultural values; visiting a fishing community suffering due to modern development; non-violent communication; critical reflection about the prejudices in their own community and last but not least, playing and living together over a long enough period of time.

At the end of the camp, everyone could see the vivid change in Than Let Oo and Lin Oo their eyes were bright and smiles genuine; they teased the elder youth, as kids tease elder sisters and brothers. They all shed tears when the camp ended and left knowing in their hearts that ethnic and religious differences don’t need to be a barrier to friendship.

Migrant Workers are Human too!
Imagine more than 100 people packed tight in a container truck struggling to breath, clawing at the walls and screaming unheard in an effort to get out. This was the plight of more than 100 migrant workers from Myanmar caught in the ‘Death Truck’ on 9 April 2008.

54 children, women and men died from suffocation.

Linking with government officers in Kaw Thawng to support 54 case survivors and find relatives of those who died.

Migrant Workers are Human too!

Compensation for relatives of 54 Death Truck Case
Relative of victim
54 case working
group brought them
to Thailand to get compensation

Relative of ‘body no 18’

safe house for survivors of 54 case
The Death Truck incident took place near Ranong, a town close to the Thai-Myanmar border, where victims were being trafficked between Myanmar and Phuket. It is common practice in Thailand for businesses to put in orders with agents for cheap labour from Myanmar. They are recruited for dirty, difficult and dangerous jobs in industries like construction, fishing and rubber plantations. CEIA took a lead role in the NGO response to the tragic incident by organising a 54 Case Working Group including NGOs, Law Society and Police representatives working together to investigate the happening and support the survivors and the relatives of the dead. Initially the group co-ordinated practical and therapeutic support for survivors and the families of the victims. Then it was established that the driver had been negligent as the air conditioning in the truck was not working. After his conviction the Working Group, spearheaded by NGOs and Law Society HR lawyers, took on a huge challenge to get the victims treated the same as Thai people with regard to compensation. This was a vast amount of sensitive work and negotiation with many officials in both Thailand and Myanmar. As part of this process SNF President Khun Sirosee, a former public prosecutor in Thailand, chaired a seminar on 25 August 2008 with 26 participants concerned with the case representing senior personnel from government departments, police, immigration, NGOs and the law society. The agenda was ‘Strengthening Cooperation Against Human Trafficking: Discrimination against Human Dignity - Drawing lessons learned from the 54 case.’ The aim was to gain common understanding of how to prevent future tragedy and set up mechanisms for Human Right and Workers Rights for Migrant Workers. Key learnings included:

- Much confusion over roles and responsibilities resulting in duplication, delay, lack of communication and confusion over protocol
- Major concern over understanding of terms like trafficking, victims, criminals
- General common understanding evolved that victims should be treated as victims first and looked after in shelters before being put in prison even if it is unclear if they are victims (easier to apply for women & children)
- Anti Human Trafficking Act (2008) provides clearer definitions but still misunderstandings
- Government organisations saw major role for NGOs to help officials gain understanding on trafficking.
- Regular meetings between agencies involved to update each other recommended

In February 2009 a first compensation payment of 35,000 baht was paid to the relatives of 37 of the dead. This set a legal precedent that migrant workers have human rights raising awareness of their awful plight and the unfairness of how they are treated. It also facilitated active and cooperative working at a very high level between senior police, NGOs, government departments and the law society. This type of cooperation put migrant worker rights on the national agenda. It is a momentous step in a long process of changing attitudes and practices of officials as well as addressing inherent racism in the Thai general public.

Currently there is a huge gap between legislation which is relatively fair to migrant workers and the gross injustices that actually happen to them. To address this the project created media that explained the Anti Human Trafficking Act (Aug 2008) and the Migrant Workers Act (Sept 08) in simple terms to pave the way for more understanding and enforcement of existing laws. These significant steps towards improving the lot of migrant workers in Southern Thailand were accomplished in the first 12 months of a 3-year project. Since then the project team kept on working to gain further payments, trace the relatives of victims in Myanmar and gain common understanding on trafficking issues. This long drawn out process is still ongoing. This case significantly raised the profile of migrant worker rights and advocated change in the current discriminating and biased practices of Thai employers and authorities. It enabled the second phase of the project to have the confidence and standing to work directly with local government officials to further raise awareness of trafficking, human rights and labour rights for migrant workers.

**Definition of Trafficking** - ‘The transportation or commercial exchange of an individual by coercion or deception for the purposes of exploitation’ (Duhaines Law Dictionary)

Thus migrant workers may leave Myanmar willingly but the conditions they travel under are dangerous and exploitative it is crucial to understand that these migrant workers are trafficked and need to be protected by anti-trafficking legislation.
Plan Toy Migrant Worker Group

Fish pond for workers at Plan Toy

Case Studies
Plan Toy Migrant Worker Group, Trang

The eco-friendly migrant worker accommodation and library where Plan Toy migrant workers group meet is a sure sign this is not a run of the mill employer. The ‘natural air cooling’ system designed by the factory and special roofing material mean the buildings stay cooler unlike sweltering under corrugated iron that is the usual migrant worker plight. Plan Toy are an eco social enterprise and exemplary employer who make eco-toys from recycled rubber wood in a state of the art factory outside Trang. Plan Toy employs over 800 workers including some 150 migrant workers mainly from Myanmar. The vibrant workers group is well organised with 42 members. The small library is a hub for activities including training, coordination between workers and Plan Toy management, cultural activities and networking with workers from other factories. The library has educational and dharma books as well as novels. The migrant workers download books and make CDs for workers who cannot read. The factory supports local festivals that workers organise themselves inviting workers from near-by factories. At Sonkran (Thai New Year) the workers invited a Myanmar Buddhist Monk to lead ceremonies this was very popular and drew a crowd with migrant workers attending from several factories in the vicinity. Bi-monthly a CEIA Thai Lawyer runs an informal legal kiosk at the library to advise workers. Issues addressed include sick pay, time-keeping concerns and education on rights and entitlements. The offer to bring a Myanmar Lawyer to give legal support and update about the situation in Myanmar was met with great interest Plan Toy have good policies the migrant workers are on minimum wage (300 baht per day) same as Thai workers, have free accommodation (3 to a room in the eco-huts) and can speak out at factory meetings (through translation). The factory set up a fishpond and organic vegetable gardens that are cared for by the migrant workers. A few migrant workers are permitted to attend regional and national CBO summits where they have shared their experiences with other migrant worker CBO groups. CEIA are working with the Plan Toy migrant workers and management group to look into an ‘in house’ Workers Association that has potential to reach out to other near-by factories. This could be a significant step to building up a migrant worker trade union in Trang Province once ILO 87/98 are endorsed. It is encouraging that migrant workers are empowered to negotiate with the management and meeting with a reasonable response. However there is some way to go a migrant worker opined:

“We feel equal in work but not outside work
--- Factory policy is good but not the personal attitudes of Thai staff”

It is a long slow process for attitudinal change of deeply embedded negative perceptions and significant in the Trang vicinity migrant worker issues are also being picked up by community radio stations and the local authority is piloting supporting health care access for migrant workers.
Southern Migrant Centre, Phang Nga

Up a rough track behind the near-by tourist beaches of Khao Lak another world exists. In a shanty hamlet where migrant workers live a small library building proudly displays the SMC - Southern Migrant Centre banner. A strategy of these marginalised groups is to use innocuous libraries for community organising so the more radical activities are less obvious to authorities and employers who want to keep migrant workers under their control. SMC is a hub of activity with computer, legal, health-care and Thai/English language training as well as social/cultural events. SMC have connected with the Labour Department, near-by hospitals and schools to access informal education and healthcare. There is a bi-monthly legal clinic where CEIA lawyers advise migrant workers exploited by employers and local officials. As well as work place mistreatment there are trafficking issues and registration challenges. A migrant worker mentioned:

‘There can be problems because our contract is for a specific task e.g. rubber tree cutting then the employer asks you to do something else or moves you to a different area so you do it then the police harass you and they ask for money because you should not be doing that job or be in that place’.

SMC and CEIA are lobbying for improved registration conditions to expand areas migrant workers can work in and the types of work they are allowed to do. The SMC vision is to be an inspiring beacon for migrant workers in Southern Thailand. It was encouraging to see hope in their eyes and strength in their voices as they told us of their efforts.
Migrant Workers organise themselves in different kinds of groups like Southern Migrant Centre and Plan Toy. In Phang Nga there are also several Cremation Groups. These gritty groups have sprung up in response to fights and killings over gambling, debts and other conflicts that proliferate in some of the rough construction sites and fishing piers where migrant workers live and work. They collect and care for bodies found enabling proper Buddhist funeral rites for some of more than 100 unfortunate workers who have died in the last two years. It is not enough for these groups to work in isolation. In Phang Nga led by SMC the first migrant worker CBO network was formed with Cremations Groups and work related / library groups linking together to support each other. Their vision is an international network where migrant workers from Myanmar can collaborate and look after each other in the ASEAN era. CEIA included migrant workers representing the network in local and national advocacy creating a channel for their voices to influence opinion. Some attended the ASEAN and International Labour Organisation (ILO) meetings on migrant worker issues sharing about their situation. In a significant statement of empowerment it was encouraging to hear one of the migrant workers say -

‘We were not afraid when we joined the ILO meeting in Bangkok even though we are migrant workers’!

These meetings are campaigning for ratification of ILO 87 – Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise and ILO 98 Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention. By having the right to organise themselves migrant workers are empowered to stand up for their rights. Through CEIA migrant workers are in dialogue with the Phuket Trade Unions who have agreed to advise migrant worker networks and are planning to set up a pilot legal clinic. They are also advising the Plan Toy Workers Association on employer-employee relations. A migrant worker said.

‘Some employers treat us badly and we cannot stand the conditions however we now realise that when ASEAN comes there will be the option to move to other countries or return to Burma where the situation is improving’.

It was encouraging to hear them really questioning whether it is worth staying in Thailand – they are empowered and educated to consider options and realise how difficult their situation is.
Migrant Worker Education about Thai legal system

Meeting with Kaw Thaung Prosecutuers & Lawyers
Migrant Worker Development Association Legal Clinic, Ranong & Cross Border Lawyer Network

The Migrant Worker Development Association (MWDA) is a migrant worker group based in Ranong. It is a busy office as most migrant workers in Ranong Province come in to Thailand by boat from Kaw Thaung, in Myanmar, just across the Thai-Myanmar border. There are 160 migrant worker members of MWDA mostly working around Ranong town in fisheries, service work, small stores, etc. The group supports migrant workers when they have problems and addresses issues injustice, exploitation, oppression and law related to employment. Prior to CEIA involvement services were limited as there was no Thai legal support / lawyers available to help. CEIA has helped MWDA to educate their members in rights awareness, and as more collaboration occurred, trust and relationships have been built up. It was decided that CEIA and MWDA would set up a Legal Clinic for migrant workers in Ranong Province. The clinic runs twice a month initially with Thai lawyers but in the last months of the project Myanmar lawyers came occasionally to give advice. Migrant workers can access legal support at the clinic on general law awareness or specific issues e.g. what to do if the employers do not pay their salary or harassment / injustice by authorities.

Thai Myanmar Lawyer Network Ranong and Kaw Thuang

Perhaps the most surprising support mechanism for migrant workers to access their rights and entitlements is the emerging Thai – Myanmar Lawyer Network. This has facilitated Myanmar lawyers to regularly support migrant workers at the MWDA clinic and occasionally further afield. Kaw Thaung in Southern Myanmar is a short, bumpy boat ride from Ranong and CEIA facilitated dialogue with Myanmar lawyers, law students and legal officials in the Kaw Thuang Provincial Lawyer Association. Whilst there has collaboration between Thai and Myanmar businesses there had been no contact previously between Thai and Myanmar lawyers. Even more striking is that this collaboration is an endeavor to support vulnerable migrant workers at a key point of entry and exit to Thailand. As Myanmar opens up and the upcoming ASEAN era commences CEIA saw a window of opportunity to initiate cross border lawyer collaboration and invited the Myanmar lawyers to become part of the Andaman Lawyer networks. It is very helpful to migrant workers to have access to lawyers from both Thailand and Myanmar. Migrant workers need support before they leave to prepare them and after they return to deal with issues they faced. There also needs to be accurate information available in Thai and Myanmar languages in both Kaw Thuang and Ranong. Actions agreed included dual language information relating to migrant workers in Thailand, widely available helpline numbers and human trafficking awareness training for migrant workers before they leave Kaw Thaung.
SOME NETWORKS & MECHANISMS CEIA SUPPORTED TO ADDRESS MIGRANT WORKER RIGHTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Network / Mechanism</th>
<th>Type</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>54 Case Group</td>
<td>Advocacy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Rights Commission</td>
<td>National</td>
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<tr>
<td>Human Rights Lawyers Association</td>
<td>National</td>
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<tr>
<td>Partners for Rights of Children on the Move (ProCom Thailand)</td>
<td>National</td>
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<tr>
<td>Migrant Working Group</td>
<td>National</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phang Nga NGO Migrants Network</td>
<td>Provincial</td>
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<td>Thai Public Broadcasting Service Local Reporters Network Trang</td>
<td>Provincial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phuket Self-Management Network Trang 'Health for All' Phang Nga Happiness Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Info Network CEDAW Report</td>
<td>ASEAN</td>
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<td>ASEAN Economic Community</td>
<td>ASEAN</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myanmar Migrant Network Thailand</td>
<td>National</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andaman MW Network</td>
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<tr>
<td>MWDA (Ranong)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phuket MW Network</td>
<td>Provincial</td>
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<td>Phang Nga CBO Migrant Worker Ctr</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trang Community Centre</td>
<td>Community</td>
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<td>NST Community Centre MW Network</td>
<td>Community</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kaw Thuang Lawyer Association</td>
<td>Thai/Myanmar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thai-Myanmar Lawyer Network</td>
<td>Thai / Myanmar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mission &amp; Actions</td>
<td>Thai/MW</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Compensation for families of 54 victims. Handbook on lessons learned. Now working with Kaw Tuang (Myanmar) lawyers looking for relatives.</td>
<td>100% Thai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Conference. Channel info between grassroots &amp; national bodies.</td>
<td>100% Thai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Created legal criterion, law enforcement and interpretation of law for social justice.</td>
<td>100% Thai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National network on Child trafficking &amp; Women Issues. Access of MW children to education. CEIA established working group for southern Thai region.</td>
<td>100% Thai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National advocacy group for MWs. CEIA regional hub. Joint strategizing on advocacy issues. TUs work through MWG to support MWs. Ongoing throughout 2015.</td>
<td>60% Thai / 40% MW NGOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provincial NGO Network supporting MWs in Phang Nga. Jointly strategize MW/other marginalized groups issues. Key campaigns Right to Education &amp; Healthcare &amp; MW Rights</td>
<td>70% Thai / 30% MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involving MWs and MW issues in community radio. Lobbying to increase channels to hear MW voices and raising awareness of their issues on national TV. 3 MW DJs / reporters</td>
<td>100% Thai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘Local Self-Management Plans’ part of decentralization of Thai government involving citizens in local governance. CEIA raised awareness of MW issues / involvement in plans through Working Group Committees on MW Management in Phuket, Trang and Phang Nga</td>
<td>100% Thai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Draft civil society ASEAN women’s issues report. CEIA feed in info on MW women.</td>
<td>100% Thai</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raise MW issue into ASEAN Economic Community’s consideration CEIA coordinate conference on Declaration of Human Rights in southern hemisphere.</td>
<td>100% Thai</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Network. Output of National MW-CBO Network meeting established Sept 2014.</td>
<td>100% MW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional network for all the MW Networks. Established with GLT alumni</td>
<td>100% MW</td>
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<tr>
<td>Migrant Worker Development Network, Ranong. MW CBO network linking with Kow Seong. Supporting emergence of Thai-Myanmar Lawyer Network &amp; legal clinic.</td>
<td>100% MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MW CBOs working with DISEC and Phuket TUs on MW issues in Phuket</td>
<td>100% MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MW CBOs supporting MW issue.</td>
<td>100% MW</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 CBO members Established with GLT alumni</td>
<td>100% MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 CBO members. Established with GLT alumni – working with Rak Thai NGO</td>
<td>100% MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support MWs before and after they leave Myanmar coming through Kaw Thuang. Myanmar lawyers supporting MWs before and after they leave Myanmar.</td>
<td>100% Myanmar Lawyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thai &amp; Myanmar lawyers working together to support MWs in Ranong. Established April 2013</td>
<td>50% Myanmar &amp; 50% Thai lawyer</td>
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open Khok Koi Library

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