

WHAT IS MIGRATION?

The movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within a country.¹



TYPES OF MIGRATION

FORCED MIGRATION

A general term that refers to the movement of refugees and internally displaced people (those displaced by conflicts within their country of origin) as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects.²

VOLUNTARY MIGRATION

A general term that refers to the movement of people which take place on their own initiative.



PULL AND PUSH FACTORS OF MIGRATION³

PULL FACTORS

- Economic growth
- Employment opportunity
- High demand of labour in some specific areas i.e. construction, fishery
- Family reintegration

PUSH FACTORS

- Lack of economic opportunities
- Political, religious, and internal conflict
- Financial crisis
- Natural disasters



CHECKLIST BEFORE TRAVELLING AND WORKING ABROAD



Passport



Visa



Work permit



Employment contract



REGULAR V.S IRREGULAR MIGRATION

REGULAR MIGRATION

- Regular entry
- Residence permits
- Be allowed to work legally
- Be protected under Thai Labour Law and be able to access to social welfare and protection

IRREGULAR MIGRATION

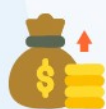
- Irregular entry
- Irregular residence
- Irregular employment
- Arrest and deportation



CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION

Irregular migration is dangerous and it could lead to many forms of human rights violations. Irregular migrants, especially women and girls, are at risk of labour exploitation and trafficking in persons. Women migrant workers tend to save up their money by migrating irregularly in order to support male family members to access regular migration channel. Because there is a belief that male will be able to earn more than female family member.

CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION



High cost of regular migration



Financial constraint



Limited access to safe migration information



Lack of identification document



IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT

Women migrant workers and girls tend to participate in low-skilled workforce due to their undocumented status and high demand of labors in business sector, domestic service and entertainment industry.

- Unregistered small factory
- Domestic work
- Agricultural farm
- Garbage site
- Laundry shop
- Sex industry



KEY CONSEQUENCES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION FACED BY WOMEN AND GIRLS

- Gender wage gap
- Earning less than minimum wage
- Forced labour
- Trafficking in persons
- Sexual exploitation
- Limited access to social and legal protection





WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

Human trafficking is the acquisition and exploitation of people, through means, such as force, fraud, coercion, or deception.¹



THE 3 COMMON TYPES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING



Sex trafficking



Forced labour



Debt bondage



WORLDWIDE STATISTIC

- 71% of all victim of trafficking worldwide are women and girls
- 3 out of 4 trafficked women and girls are trafficked for sexual exploitation



THAILAND STATISTIC

- The number of human trafficking cases in Thailand as of 2018 is 226²
- Approximately 77% of the cases are sexual exploitation and 16% are forced labour



SIGNS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING



Your movement is controlled



Your ID or passport is confiscated by employer or agent



Having false identity or travel documents



Not receiving your wage



Working in poor conditions



Not knowing home or work address



Working excessively long hours over long periods



Having limited contact with your families, relatives, or friends



HOW TO PREVENT YOURSELF FROM BECOMING A VICTIM OF TRAFFICKING

- Use safe migration channel
- Enroll in migrant registration process
- Be careful of very attractive work opportunity
- Read employment offer and contract carefully before making a decision
- Beware of offer of engagement and marriage that come through the internet
- Always keep your ID, passport, and work permit with you
- Contact you family, friends, or relatives to inform your address and situation regularly

If you think you are a potential victim of trafficking or suspect someone is a victim of trafficking, please contact One Stop Crisis Service **HOTLINE 1300 (24 hrs.)**.

The Ministry of Social Development and Human Security established the 1300 Social Assistance Centre (SAC), a 24-hour hotline service to receive reports and provide information related to social problems, including violence against women and girls, domestic violence, child abuse and human trafficking.



¹ <https://interactive.unwomen.org/multimedia/infographic/violenceagainstwomen/en/index.html#trafficking-2>

² <http://www.caht.ago.go.th/index.php/33/2-uncategorised/81-trafficking-statistic-2018>

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN

GENDER & MIGRATION

Women significantly contribute to the economic growth in Thailand and ASEAN countries. Nowadays, women tend to move in their own right as autonomous economic migrants rather than as dependants of male migrants.



UNDERSTANDING OF GENDER AND MIGRATION

- The impact of migration on women and men are different based on their migration pattern and status
- Migration can reinforce gender stereotypes that limit women's autonomy and their participation in decision making process
- Migration has created high demand of female migrants specifically in domestic and care work, within the service sector and sex industry



VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN MIGRATION

- Forced labour
- Trafficking in Persons
- Sexual exploitation
- Violence in workplace
- Restriction to freedom of movement
- Discrimination in labour market
- Limited access to basic rights services and legal protection



THE 2018 STATISTIC OF THE ONE STOP CRISIS CENTER (OSCC) AT MAE SOT HOSPITAL



90% of client are female



64% are female migrants



51% are sexual abuse



44% are physical assault



5% are child abuse



ORGANIZATIONS SUPPORTING SURVIVORS AND CREATING AWARENESS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS

ONE STOP CRISIS SERVICE HOTLINE 1300
(24 HRS.)

TAK PROVINCIAL SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN SECURITY OFFICE
(TEL -055 511452)

- Facilitate cases to report to the police.
- Contact a shelter for the victim

OSCC AT MAE SOT HOSPITAL (085-649 1311 OR HOTLINE 1669)

- Medical checkup
- Transfer cases to police

WOMAN FOUNDATION (088-427 7151)

- Provide legal advice
- Coordinate with community and religious leaders

GBV/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE NETWORK
(055- 544 047 OR 095-643 6226)

- Provide legal advice and lawyer
- Mediate the case

LABOR LAW CLINIC (TEL -055 535994)

- Provide legal advice and lawyer

