



CARAM Asia

ANNUAL REPORT

2008

Migration

Health

Rights





Publish by:
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Publish in year 2009
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Design by:
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The 2008 Secretariat

The CARAM Asia Secretariat operates from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Secretariat Team comprises of:

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The CARAM Asia Vision

All people have the right to stay or move and live and work in dignity, with equal rights, in a society where their quality of life is ensured.

CARAM Asia

ANNUAL REPORT

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This is CARAM Asia 2008

Over the past year Coordination of Action Research on AIDS and Mobility in Asia has continued to position itself as one of the leading regional networks within the field of migration and health. While our workload remained robust, action orientated and eventful, there were also many opportunities to reflect, learn and evaluate which will further strengthen our capacity in the future.



Cynthia Gabriel, Regional Coordinator

In keeping with **CARAM Asia's** strategic plan for 2002-2009, our organisation focused much of its effort on raising the visibility of the network, to further highlight our capacity as a consistently growing and efficient organisation. It was in light of this that **CARAM Asia** obtained ECOSOC status from the United Nations, a clear recognition of the achievements that the network has made throughout the past decade. With this new status, **CARAM Asia** is now better positioned to advocate and lobby governments, through official representation at various High Level meetings, including the United Nations Human Rights Council.

Despite changes of personnel at the regional secretariat in various times throughout the year, **CARAM Asia's** strategic plans were all successfully implemented and there were prominent advances in all of the four programme areas.

One of the most significant precedents set by the network was **CARAM Asia's** decision to boycott the second Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) in the Philippines. This decision was taken largely due to three main obstacles in the process; firstly the GFMD continues to view the role of the migrant worker as a mere commodity. Secondly, migrant worker's voices were deliberately isolated from the process of review and thirdly, the increasing stipulations in the Civil Society consultation day, removed grassroots organisations from attendance.

Instead, **CARAM Asia** participated in a parallel event known as the International Assembly of Migrants and Refugees (IAMR). This consisted of workshops, life story testimony and also included a protest at the continually faulty premise on which the GFMD is based.

It was a testimony to the solidarity of Civil Society Organisations working within the field of migrant issues, that last year heralded the historic formation of the International Migrants Alliance (IMA). For the first time, migrants, refugees and displaced people came together to make their voices heard and share their experiences for collective action. IMA is a manifestation of the direct activism, determination, growing resistance and unity of marginalised communities. There are now 123 participating migrant associations, NGOs, and trade unions from 68 countries from all over the world who attended the IMA.

In order to make further advances in the field of migration and health, the drive for resource mobilisation remains the most serious challenge as we seek new funding to continue our important work. Despite all of the advances that the network has made, the demand for the increase in standards in rights protections continues to feature as migration becomes increasingly prominent in world affairs.



The Global Financial Crisis and Impact on CARAM Asia's work

The work of **CARAM Asia** was not spared from the world events of 2008, which have profoundly affected the international community in an assortment of ways. The most poignant of these, remains the emergence of the global financial crisis that began to deepen in the closing months of last year. As a result of this current crisis, millions of migrant workers throughout the world face retrenchment back to their countries of origin as destination countries seek to exploit the flexibility of migrant workers' short term contracts by deporting them in droves.

The six states that make up the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) are now seeking to remove as many as six million migrants from their means of employment in the construction and service sectors. In Malaysia, plans are already in motion to deport 800,000 migrants within the next two year. While in China, some twenty million urban migrants have found themselves unemployed with a further thirty million at risk.

The financial crisis is also likely to create an increasingly hostile environment for migrants who will face increasing xenophobic treatment in countries of destination as local populations, fearful for their own economic stability, seek to continually lay the blame at foreign workers. This has been well documented by the increase in attack rates in many countries including Russia and the increased use of unaccountable civilian units to monitor raids on suspected undocumented workers.



"millions of migrant workers throughout the world face retrenchment back to their countries..."

Unsurprisingly, migrant workers whose jobs are often characterised by short term contracts, are largely deprived of job security and guarantees of protections for the long term, find themselves increasingly vulnerable as industries wind up, and the economy set to shrink further. For those migrants who remain employed, there is likely to be a race to the bottom in rights protection, as employers seek to exploit migrant's desperation to work and to keep their own families out of poverty.

Despite continually profiting from Labour Export Policies (LEP), many sending countries are unable to provide safety mechanisms in order to reintegrate their own citizens back into society. This process is likely to push millions of families, who have become dependent on the earned remittances, further into the grips of poverty. This is likely to have a catastrophic effect on the family's ability to afford education, food safety and access to health for their immediate and extended families. While many leading economists and scholars fail to predict the long term implications of the financial crisis, there is no doubt that the world is now currently in the grips of one of the worst economic downturns the international community has witnessed in decades. It is within this context, that the work of **CARAM Asia** holds great significance.

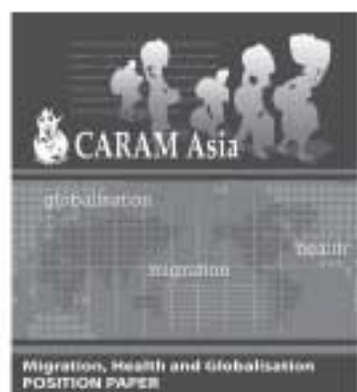


Information & Communication:

Print Materials:

Over the past year, the network has intensified its efforts to raise awareness of our organisation's goals and campaigns within the region. This was primarily undertaken by carrying loud campaign messages and through the publication of a new brochure, pamphlets, booklets, T-shirts and banners. A new **CARAM Asia** brochure was widely distributed together with the inaugural Annual Report 2007 to present our new dynamic restructured organisational focus and the wide spectrum of activities conducted throughout the past year to both internal and external stakeholders.

In order to clearly define the operation of the network, a Constitution booklet was published. The purpose of this was two-fold, firstly this enabled members of the network to fully comprehend the roles of the various participants within the organisation, by underlining the responsibilities that each has to **CARAM Asia**. Secondly the booklet provided possible donors with a definitive understanding of the functions of the organisation and our subsequent aims within the region. Overall this therefore served to further maximise both the efficiency and clarity of the organisation.



The Migration, Health and Globalisation (MHG) task force elucidates **CARAM Asia's** perspective on issues relating to migration, health and globalisation

through the publication of its MHG Position Paper. It was printed on time before the second annual Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and achieved its purpose of deepening discussions to strategic audiences.



The State of Health (SOH) task force also sharpened its arguments in a concise and reader friendly pamphlet. The **CARAM Asia** Policy Brief on Removal of Mandatory HIV Testing for Migrant Workers was also produced for the International AIDS Conference to garner support for SOH's campaign for the removal of mandatory HIV testing policies.



Meanwhile, the Foreign Domestic Workers (FDW) task force also printed T-shirts and banners in voicing its campaign call to get "Domestic work recognised as work". The T-shirts made the campaign's presence heard at various events including the street protest against Labour Export Policies at the GFMD in the Philippines. These important advocacy materials will continue to be used for various future initiatives and will remain relevant until state policies are changed to the benefit of the migrant communities.

Information & Communication:

Media



Leveraging from the groundwork done in compiling media contacts throughout the previous year, the network further strengthened its media relations in 2008. There were more journalists who had grown accustomed to **CARAM Asia's** many press releases, and the result of this was clearly witnessed through many journalists proactively seeking the network's perspective on current issues. At the start of the year a journalist from an international broadcasting agency who had interviewed the network in 2007, contacted Vivian Chong, the then information and communication officer, in order to obtain the network's opinion on issues facing migrant workers in Malaysia. The rest of the year was peppered with interviews proactively arranged with the media for interviews with magazines and other forms of print media. As a result of this, **CARAM Asia** has received more prominent media coverage than the previous

year. **CARAM Asia**, together with its member in Malaysia, was given centre spread coverage in a Malaysian magazine. Migrant workers' issues were also given front page coverage with additional pages 2 and 3 coverage in a Chinese daily newspaper in Malaysia, the Oriental Daily. The exposure in a Chinese media format was important as it was an opportunity for the network to shed light on migrant workers' health rights and voice out the realities of migrant workers who are often discriminated and alienated by locals. In total, the secretariat issued some twelve press releases throughout the previous year and received coverage in all types of various media forms of print, TV and radio broadcast and internet media. Many of our members also initiated joint statements and media engagement collectively within the network.

Website:

While the aim within 2007 focused on constructing the website in line with the structural change within the organisation, 2008 was a year which witnessed a complete revamping of our network's website. As such, the website has now evolved to support more of our advocacy initiatives with a few enhancements and periodical updates also incorporated. As advocacy campaigns gained momentum, a pop-up link entitled "Recognise Domestic Work as Work" was launched on the website. This provides browsers with links to the newly added FDW Campaign page that not only illustrates the campaign plans, but most importantly serves as an attraction to possible campaign partners who can find out ways to join and support the campaign.



The website also provides a link to the FDW blog that facilitates news sharing among FDW activists and supporters, providing visitors with extensive coverage specifically on issues relating to FDW. The TFEM task force has also created a blog that has knitted the HIV positive community closer together, in order to assert their rights in solidarity. In contrast to the content featured on the **CARAM Asia** website, these blogs are targeted at browsers with a common interest in a specific area to exchange views and serve the purpose of coalition building.

The **CARAM Asia** website was periodically updated with new activities planned not just on the site calendar but also incorporated news and pictures on the front page. New publications, presentations and advocacy materials were also featured on the front page. Special attention on the website was given to announcing the publication of the CARAM Asia Policy Brief on Removal of Mandatory HIV Testing for Migrant Workers.

Other categories of contents were also added to the site with a news archive created to ease the ability of readers to browse. The calendar, featuring our current and upcoming activities, was also enhanced. In sum, there was a continuous improvement to the design, function and overall purpose of the **CARAM Asia** website.

CARAM Asia also decided to end the services of its IT consultant, who had provided valuable assistance to our information management needs. We felt that after some years, it was important to build on capacities locally, and have our own personnel within the secretariat assume said responsibilities. This also served as a cost saving measure on our side to relocate funds to our ongoing campaigns.

E-newsletter:



One of **CARAM Asia's** major tasks in the field of communication was the publishing of e-newsletters on a monthly basis. While the consistency of the information flowing out of the regional secretariat was appreciated by several members of the **CARAM Asia** network as well as external partners, it became apparent that several others, especially in countries that didn't yet enjoy high speed internet access, were not able to maximise the usefulness of having an electronic newsletter

delivered to their mailboxes on a regular basis.

A decision to conduct an assessment on the usefulness of an e-newsletter was then carried out in the middle of last year and among the outcomes was an adjustment to the frequency of producing the e-newsletter. This was subsequently changed from a monthly to quarterly release. The assessment further revealed that members were content with a periodic update on a quarterly basis, as activities and updates of the network were already promoted through its list serve to members and also on the **CARAM Asia** website. The new quarterly e-newsletter was formatted to be more printer friendly on the website as previous designs for the monthly newsletter were meant for web browsers with less attractive print options. Whenever members were attending meetings at the secretariat, a print copy of the quarterly e-newsletter were distributed. Although the frequency has now been reduced, the interest among members to share information on their activities remained, and members have continued to send news to the secretariat for publication on both the website news section and the e-newsletter section.



Emails and List Serves:

The Secretariat continues its work of coalition building via direct emails to Civil Society groups both inside and outside of the organisation. Press releases, news, and announcements on new activities were all sent to relevant people in advance. The CARAM Asia mailing list remained the preferred communication tool for members who want to exchange information while the four task forces list serves were alive with discussion concerning future developments. The same vibrancy was also evident for the list serve specifically created for the UFDWRs.





Work Programmes

The Task Forces of CARAM Asia



Empowerment of Migrants Living with HIV and Spouses (TFEM)

Task Force for the Empowerment of Migrants Living with HIV and Spouses (TFEM)

Over the past year, TFEM has sought to continue the core activities of 2007, which were based on the needs of migrants living with HIV. This entailed conducting another Greater Involvement of People Living with HIV and AIDS (GIPA) and Advocacy Workshop which was held between 27th – 29th June 2008 in Bangkok. This workshop was participated by migrants living with HIV who were focal points in their organisation and/or support group. Advocacy remains one of TFEM's key priorities, and engaging with grassroots-based advocates, we believe, remains the most effective way to address the message of the campaign. TFEM conducted this workshop as a practical implementation of 2007 GIPA Principles.



“This workshop was participated by migrants living with HIV who were focal points in their organisation...”

1.0 TFEM Key Activities

- The TFEM program continued its four types of activities within the year. Each key activity had its own objective.

1.1 Participatory Action Research:

- To address the stigma and discrimination of HIV positive migrants and spouses at the regional and international levels.

Type of activity: research and documentation of HIV-positive migrant's lives.

1.2 Capacity Building:

- To build the capacity of HIV positive migrants and spouses, empowering them to be more meaningfully involved.

Type of activity: A regional GIPA and Advocacy Workshop for HIV positive migrants and spouses; actively looked for the opportunity to send HIV positive migrants to regional and international workshops and training in order to build their capacity.

1.3 **Advocacy:**

- To enable HIV positive migrant workers and spouses to be meaningfully involved in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs, and policies addressing HIV/AIDS issues.

Types of activity: participated in the International AIDS Conference XVII in Mexico; developed CARAM Asia's GIPA policy and statement; developed TFEM blog; intervention in the UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS; linked up and involved with regional and international bodies (e.g. ASEAN, UNRTF, CSO Forum, APN+, ICW, SEVEN SISTERS, etc).

1.4 **Coalition and Alliance Building:**

- To network and bring migrant workers' issues to the attention (and subsequent inclusion to the agenda) of other local, national, regional, and international NGOs and CBOs working on HIV/AIDS.
- To build the understanding of other networks regarding the importance of cross-cutting issues between migrant, HIV/AIDS, drug use, women, human rights, and law & policy.
- To facilitate access to reintegration programmes, especially CST for HIV positive migrants and their spouses.

Type of activity: established a referral network for HIV positive migrants and their spouses; established links with other regional and international networks of PLHIV; and produced a regional directory of service for HIV positive migrants' needs.



2.0 Task force Activities and Outcomes in 2008

Based on the four key priorities previously stated, TFEM conducted several activities throughout the past year. These were designed to accommodate the needs of migrants and spouses living with HIV. As the GIPA Principles remain the core ingredient of the TFEM program, we continued to actively involve migrants living with HIV at all levels.

2.1 Participation in UNGASS on HIV High Level Meeting in New York

TFEM successfully achieved its objective of participating at the international level UNGASS mid-term review meeting. TFEM program officer **Suksma Ratri** was selected as one of the UN High Level Meeting Opening Plenary speakers. This opportunity was primarily undertaken in order to address the crucial issues of HIV-related Travel Restrictions, mandatory testing and highlighting the fact that migrants remain one of the most at risk groups susceptible to HIV infection. The



issues that had been addressed during the meeting created international pressure forcing countries to acknowledge the impact of HIV-related Travel Restrictions on positive migrants and demand on lifting the ban.

2.2 Participation in International AIDS Conference (IAC) XVII in Mexico City

To maintain the visibility of **CARAM Asia** at the international level, IAC XVII Mexico was identified as another opportunity to raise awareness of the cross-cutting issues between migration and HIV/AIDS. A Bridging Session on Migration and HIV/AIDS was held where the conveners of TFEM and SOH were invited as the main speakers for one of the plenary sessions. All of **CARAM Asia's** delegates took turns at speaking in various sessions, whether it was in a plenary session, Global Village or subsequent workshops. HIV-related Travel Restrictions was once again highlighted as a continuation from the UNGASS meeting in June and a separate session by UNAIDS was held to further address and discuss the issue.



2.2.1 Overall Objectives

- A space for migrant workers to articulate their issues and concerns
- To ensure the lifting of HIV-related Travel Restrictions and the removal of mandatory testing of migrant workers was on the agenda of policymakers
- Skills building for the migrant representative
- Raise the visibility of CARAM Asia and its work
- To ensure that migrants and mobile population are included

CARAM Asia participated in the IAC XVII Mexico through its membership of the Seven Sisters Coalition which organised the Asian Networking Zone (ANZ). The ANZ held a community discussion entitled Redefining AIDS in Asia which allowed local, regional, and international communities to share their own reflections on the "Redefining AIDS in Asia" report based on their community experiences.

INTERNATIONAL AIDS CONFERENCE 2008 PROGRAMMES

Under the theme of Migration, Mobile & Refugee Populations; HIV and Mobility; HIV-related Travel Restriction

Date	Time	Activities
3 August 2008	09.00 – 11.00	Labour Migration & HIV: Emerging issues
	11.00 – 13.00	Undermining Public Health & Human Rights: The US HIV Immigration and Travel Ban
4 August 2008	10.00 – 12.00	Mexican Migrants & HIV-AIDS
	14.30 – 16.00	Hidden Side Stigma & Discrimination
		Redefining AIDS in Asia - Community Perspectives Gender networking needs and opportunities Asian Networking Zone (7 Sisters) Panel Discussion August 4th, 2008 14:00 - 16:00 Suksma Ratri, Anandi, Rico Gustav Community discussion about CAA's key recommendation and follow up. Film Showing "women in frontline"
	16.30 – 18.00	Mobile Population & Globalization [Bridging Session] Speaker: Malu Marin, Brahm Press
5 August 2008	11.00 – 12.30	Prevention Programmes with Female Sex Workers
	12.30 – 14.30	Travel Restriction on PLHIV: Going Against The Grain of Human Rights & Public Health
	14.30 – 16.00	Scaling up HIV Testing & Counselling: A Human Rights & Public Imperative Speaker: Amara Quesada
		Mexico – US Migration and Vulnerability to HIV and AIDS
	16.30 – 18.00	Access & Coverage in Resource Limited Setting
6 August 2008	10.45 – 12.00	Redefining AIDS in Asia [Women's Networking Zone] Speaker: Suksma Ratri, Jayanair
	11.00 – 12.30	HIV-AIDS on The US – Mexico Border: A Multi MSM Community Approach to HIV-AIDS Prevention & Change
	13.30 – 14.30	Discussion on PEPFAR [Strategies from The South Zone] Speaker: Suksma Ratri, Kelly Castagnaro, Serra Collins
	16.30 – 18.00	Fighting AIDS Under Fire: HIV Programming in Conflict and post-conflict Setting
	17.00 – 18.30	Challenging HIV-related Travel Restriction [Global Village] Speaker: Suksma Ratri
7 August 2008	11.00 – 12.30	The Aftermath of War: Women, Children and Displaced Population
	13.00 – 14.00	Vulnerabilities of Mobile and Refugee Populations



Recognising that **CARAM Asia's** partners' skills in advocacy needed to be built up, the migrant representative who was attending the IAC XVII Mexico was assigned to attend skills building workshops during the conference.

2.2.2 Outputs of the Activity:

Participating in this activity raised the visibility of **CARAM Asia's** work in the fields of HIV and migration and this was primarily achieved through participating in exhibitions at the ANZ. **CARAM Asia's** Policy Brief on Mandatory Testing was widely distributed, and our representatives who spoke in the Bridging Session were featured in the Global Village News.

2.3 Regional GIPA and Advocacy Workshop



“all of the network's empowerment programs entail the direct involvement of communities..”

As GIPA remains a central component behind all of **CARAM Asia's** programs and operations, all of the network's empowerment programs entail the direct involvement of communities. This particularly applies to migrant workers and members of their families, especially those living with HIV. In order to implement the GIPA Principles, **CARAM Asia** had previously conducted two GIPA workshops in 2007.

The first workshop was attended by **CARAM Asia** members and held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The second workshop was attended by migrant workers and their spouses living with HIV in Manila, Philippines.

The workshop with migrant workers and spouses living with HIV focused on providing them with an understanding of the concepts and issues related to gender, migration, HIV and GIPA. The participant's articulated the need to conduct more capacity building activities, particularly with regards to skills that could further enhance their own involvement. Examples are: communication, advocacy and peer education skills. The outputs of the workshop were action plans at the country level, though it was agreed that the implementation of these needed greater monitoring.

As a result of this, TFEM conducted a follow up GIPA and Advocacy workshop focussing on skills building for migrant workers and spouses living with HIV in Bangkok between the June 27th – 29th, 2008. This workshop was organised with the support of APN+/WAPN+, ACHIEVE and RAKS THAI.

2.3.1 Objectives of the Workshop

- To build and enhance the skills of migrant workers and spouses living with HIV on advocacy and communication.
- To continue the involvement of participants of the previous **CARAM** workshop.
- To follow up and strengthen action plans and recommendations from the previous GIPA workshop.

2.3.2 Outputs of the Workshop

- Action plans for advocacy at the country levels.

2.3.3 Participants/Criteria for Participation

Preference was given to participants who had attended the previous regional workshop in Manila. CARAM Asia supported the participation of migrants and their spouses living with HIV who fulfil the following criteria:

- Must be currently involved in activities or projects related to migration and/or HIV/AIDS issues of CARAM Asia's partners.
- Must have the capacity to participate and share experiences during the workshop discussions.
- Must be willing, able and committed to plan and implement future goals and activities after the training.

3.0 Lessons Learnt

- There was a consensus that adequate knowledge of HIV/AIDS and a good referral system are two of the most important things for migrant workers. In addition, Pre-Departure Orientation Programs and Reintegration Programs are essential. Support from other PLHIV networks, migrant networks, CBOs and NGOs are needed in order to update CARAM Asia's members with the cross-cutting issues between migration and HIV/AIDS, even including relating issues such as human rights and drug use.
- It is essential to establish multilateral dialogue between origin and destination countries. This forum should be established in order to accommodate the discussions among the stakeholders in both countries to resolve the existing issues of migrant workers and HIV/AIDS.
- The task force considers the GIPA Principles, and in this case, migrants living with HIV as a priority. The task force also considers it essential that migrants living with HIV are empowered after reintegration to their home country.
- In 2008, TFEM had started research on Stigma and Discrimination Against HIV-positive Migrants which unfortunately could not be fully accomplished due to technical obstacles. This activity will now be finalised in 2009. However, most of the 2008 planned activities were successfully conducted.

4.0 Moving Forward

By adopting the GIPA Principles, TFEM has committed itself to increase the involvement of migrant workers at all levels of the program, from design to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The needs of migrants living with HIV will continue to be the driving force behind all of TFEM's programs and activities in order for their voices to be heard and their needs addressed.

Task Force for State of Health (SOH)

Task force for State of Health (SOH)

1.0 Introduction

The State of Health (SOH) task force focused its activities for 2008, on campaigning to implement positive changes on mandatory HIV testing policies at both national and regional levels. Following the successful launch of the sixteen country reports on mandatory testing across the Asian continent, a great deal of effort was invested in developing advocacy initiatives and gaining support for the implementation of more migrant friendly policies including voluntary testing. The following are some key highlights for the SOH taskforce

1.1. Capacity Building

To build the capacity of CARAM Asia's network members on migration and their health related issues. Type of activity: UNGASS mid-term review and Civil Society process, and building advocacy skills in preparation for the Multi Stakeholder Dialogue on HIV Prevention and Mandatory Testing.

1.2 Participatory Action Research

To address the issues relating to the state of health of migrants across the Asian continent. Type of activity: Country versions of the SOH Mandatory Testing report, a mapping exercise on the vulnerability of migrants in South Asia.

1.3 Advocacy

To create an environment, where migrants shall be accorded all rights and treated with dignity as human beings.

Types of activity: Involvement in HIV-related Travel Restrictions Task Team, International AIDS Conference (IAC) in Mexico, UNRTF and preparations for the Multi Stakeholder Dialogue on HIV Prevention and Mandatory Testing and GFMD parallel events.

1.4 Coalition and Alliance Building

To further press for the health rights of migrants to be recognised in migrants rights coalitions. To build the capacity and understanding of other like-minded organisations in recognising the needs and human rights of migrants, including health rights.

Type of activity: Strengthen **CARAM Asia's** links through the UNRTF, the Seven Sisters Coalition, and other Civil Society Organisations.

2.0 Task Force Activities and Outcomes for 2008

Based on **CARAM Asia's** Strategic Plan, and the four key work approaches described above, the SOH task force carried out a number of programs to maximise our targets.

2.1 Publication of National Reports

The publication of national reports for the SOH Mandatory Testing became a reality for many countries in the region. Indonesia, Hong Kong, Vietnam, India, Nepal and Cambodia all published their respective reports and held national level launches to raise awareness of the issue.

2.2 UNGASS High Level Mid-Term Review Meeting and the Asia Pacific Support Group

The UNGASS Mid-Term Review served as an important opportunity to review government commitments relating to the Universal Access 2010 relating to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. **CARAM Asia** took important steps to participate at the actual UNGASS meeting, maximised its opportunities for calls to lift the ban on HIV-related Travel Restrictions, and called for HIV Mandatory Testing to be replaced with a more migrant friendly policy.

One of the most important developments was the mobilisation of Civil Society actors involved in the battle against HIV/AIDS to build their capacities, and forge alliances through a Civil Society initiative called the Asia Pacific Support Group (APSG).

Output: The APSG initiative focused on developing brief country reports to critique and shadow government reports at the UNGASS meetings. Through this exercise, CARAM Asia's partners were made aware of the focal points in their own countries, which in turn helped them strengthen advocacy initiatives at the national levels.

2.3 Participation in the International Task Team on Travel Restrictions

Since the beginning of the year, **CARAM Asia** was invited to sit on the UNAIDS International Task Team on HIV-related Travel Restrictions whose primary function was to respond and address serious violations related to travel restrictions of HIV positive individuals. Recognising the complexity of issues that this brought, the task team divided itself into two teams; addressing both short and long term travel restrictions respectively. Brahm Press, convener for the SOH task force, was appointed chair of the Long Term HIV-related Travel Restrictions Team.

Outputs: The task team constructed a briefing document, listing ten reasons why there is an immediate need to remove travel restrictions for HIV positive individuals, and this was used as an excellent lobby document at the UNGASS meeting. This in turn led to China and the United States reviewing the use of travel restrictions within its own borders.

2.4 Production of a Policy Brief

The SOH task force also produced a Policy Brief on Mandatory Testing clearly outlining the need for a more rights based approach to HIV testing. This was an important undertaking following up the previous year's publication of the SOH report. It also demonstrated CARAM Asia's development in the field of advocacy work at both the national and regional levels.

Output: The formulation of an attractive Policy Brief designed to target policy makers on the issue of health and HIV testing.

2.5 Interventions at GFMD Parallel Meetings



The 2nd Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) was held in Manila, Philippines from 27th-30th of October 2008. CARAM Asia joined forces with many groups and organised the International Assembly of Migrants and Refugees (IAMR), to promote migrant voices and our increasing resistance to the process of the GFMD.

As part of the assembly, we co-hosted a forum that acted as a migrants 'Speak Out' session in a park, and also organised a workshop on the negative impacts of Labour Export Policies (LEP). Convener for SOH, Brahm Press was one of the main speakers during our workshop and spoke on issues related to mandatory HIV testing and migrant's health rights to activists from a vast spectrum at the IAMR. This served as a very useful exercise in building alliances, and promoting our positions on the globalisation of migration. The SOH Convener was also interviewed by a Philippines broadcast journalist on the issue of migrant's contraction of HIV and the interview was shown during prime time news on the local television channel.

2.6 Multi Stakeholder Dialogue on Mandatory Testing

SOH's biggest activity for 2008 was a Multi Stakeholder Dialogue on Mandatory Testing in the ASEAN region, but this was unfortunately rescheduled to February 2009, following the postponement of the ASEAN summit.

Despite this, much preparatory work was done in this regard, including sourcing for funding, building a strong working relationship with the UNDP and UNAIDS as well as the ASEAN Secretariat.

2.7 Participatory Action Research Manual

The PAR Manual is an effort at simplifying how participatory research can benefit and enrich research and lead to formulate practical knowledge. Taken from an academic compilation of a few past researchers in CARAM Asia, the SOH task force invested considerable effort in making the document more user friendly and participatory, aiming at new comers and assisting others in their own research formulation.

Output: A PAR Manual is expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2009.

3.0 Lessons Learnt

CARAM Asia's member's ability to advocate at national levels needs further strengthening and our subsequent capacity of regional advocacy to change policies will become so much more significant when accompanied by strong efforts at national levels. Therefore, there is a real need for activities in the field of advocacy to be sustained within the region.

As issues relating to migration, HIV and health are often advocated on separate platforms, and there remains a real challenge for **CARAM Asia** and its network partners to actively connect the two platforms, and work to build strong solid arguments as to why the interconnect is of vital importance.

It has also become more evident that the SOH task force needs to expand its work on the right to health, including access to healthcare issues, and to not just focus on issues relating to HIV/AIDS. There is currently a large overlap with TFEM's work, and **CARAM Asia** needs to actively broaden its scope of work to encompass the larger health rights issues relating to mobile populations.

4.0 Moving Forward

The outcomes of the regional meeting on HIV Prevention and Mandatory Testing will spearhead even more opportunities for work at the sub regional level of ASEAN. National capacities must be built to carefully monitor both the individual government responses and potential policy changes.

CARAM Asia will also attempt to hold Multi Stakeholder meetings in the region of South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). This will be crucially important to bring governments together and to further discuss important policy changes related to HIV prevention and mandatory testing.

Foreign Domestic Workers (FDW) Task force

The FDW task force has had a very active year in 2008, venturing steadily into new horizons. The task force found both momentum and synergy in working with many like-minded groups, and joined the growing calls for domestic workers to be respected as workers.

1.1 Participatory Action Research

To conduct research and findings involving domestic workers.

Types of activity: UNSR consultation, intervention by domestic workers at the Jordan Roundtable Meeting, and popularising the FDW toolkit.

1.2 Capacity Building

To build the capacity of foreign domestic workers to speak out not only for themselves but also to lead an assortment of campaigns including the need for domestic work to be recognised as work.

Types of Activity: Translations and local use of the FDW toolkit, participating in such international events as the Asian Rural Women's Conference and the GFMD.

During the International Assembly of Migrants and Refugees, **CARAM Asia**, through a Migrants' Speak Out session, arranged for migrant workers including foreign domestic workers to voice out their issues through testimonies, poems and speeches.

A video montage was produced from the Migrants' Speak Out session and placed on youtube.com which had garnered about 450 viewers as of March 2009.

1.3 Advocacy

Advocate and lobby for domestic work to be recognised as work.

Types of Activity: Roundtable meeting in the Middle-East (Jordan) on legislating domestic work within the scope of national labour legislation, speaking with both the UNSR on the Human Rights of Migrants, and with the UNSR on Contemporary Forms of Slavery at a Regional Consultation, and national level lobbying in different countries.

1.4 Coalition and Alliance Building

Over the past year, the work of the FDW task force had a wide ranging spectrum, and it was through this that the network subsequently built important alliances.

Type of Activity: Attended the Asian Rural Women's Conference, the GFMD, the UNSR consultations, the ASEAN Taskforce on Migrant Workers, the International Migrants Alliance and the United for Foreign Domestic Workers Rights Coalition.

2.0 Task Force Activities and Outcomes in 2008

2.1 Asian Rural Women's Conference



The FDW task force, together with the MHG task force, led the preparation for **CARAM Asia's** delegation participating in the first ever Asian Rural Women's Conference, from 6th-8th of March. In linking rural displacement with international migration, the conference was a powerful testimony of grassroots women, determined to fight for justice and equality. **CARAM Asia** organised a workshop on Rural Women and Migration, and had several domestic workers participate in the event.

2.2 **CARAM Asia** joined and gave inputs to the founding assembly of the International Migrants Alliance (IMA). IMA is a global alliance of im/migrants, refugees and displaced people. The historic assembly was held in Hong Kong on June 15th -16th, 2008. Im/migrants, refugees, and displaced people, from different grassroots organisations, countries, and global regions, joined together with migrant institutions, trade unions and migrant advocates to attend the IMA founding assembly. The assembly has developed a global united voice and a set of actions for grassroots im/migrants, refugees and displaced people to protect and promote their rights and wellbeing. The FDW task force introduced our on-going campaign on the UFDWRs "Recognise domestic Work as Work" and invited more domestic workers' groups to join the campaign, achieving one of the campaign's crucial objectives. Val Soc, **CARAM Asia's** previous program officer for FDW, also presented a paper on "Health and Migration" with the purpose of highlighting the indivisibility of health and human rights in the process of migration. **CARAM Asia's** participation also sought to bridge the issue of health including HIV/AIDS in the migration field by facilitating the participation of PLWHIV at IMA.

2.3 Jordan Roundtable Meeting

On August 25th 2008, the FDW task force led **CARAM Asia** into uncharted territory through a crucially important activity, a High Level Roundtable Meeting in Jordan to discuss legislating domestic work into labour laws.

Although **CARAM Asia** had previously attempted to make inroads into the region of the Gulf and Middle East, work in that direction stalled for a variety of reasons. This re-entry sparked much interest and enthusiasm among **CARAM Asia** members, the UNIFEM Regional Office of the Arab States, Solidarity Centre and several other organisations.



We also brought in other participants from neighbouring countries, mainly Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Bahrain. A great deal of attention was generated by our presence there, and the Foundation for the Future, (FFF), a philanthropic organisation, immediately took interest in our work, and made some potential promises of future grants.

Outputs: News coverage in Jordanian newspapers and meetings with the FFF.

2.4 FDW Task force Strategic Planning Meeting

Following the Roundtable Meeting, a two day Strategic Planning Meeting was organised to help the FDW task force properly strategise the One Paid Day Off Campaign, and to recognise domestic work as work.

All task force members brainstormed and formulated a comprehensive campaign plan, with much of the focus given to regional advocacy and building momentum for the future. Debbie Stothard and Jackie Pollock were our facilitators, and greatly assisted in helping sharpen our analysis on the issue.

Output: A campaign plan for the next year and beyond.

2.5 UNSR Consultation on Women Migrants

Another major undertaking of this task force was to jointly coorganise a consultation with the UN Special Rapporteurs on the Human Rights of Migrants, and on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. **CARAM Asia** jointly coorganised this meeting with the Asia Pacific Women Law and Development (APWLD) and the Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women (GAATW). This was held on August 25th 2008, a few days prior to the GFMD.

Despite it being unusual for two Special Rapporteurs to be present at the same consultation, **CARAM Asia** considered this a major achievement, this enabled those present to thoroughly discuss the problems, and examine the plight of women migrants and domestic workers in both Asia and globally.

Output: A conference report, improved working relationships with the SR and his office, and the establishment of a meaningful coalition amongst key regional networks in the region.

2.6 The Global Forum on Migration and Development

In 2008, the second GFMD was held in the Philippines and given its location and destination, **CARAM Asia** mobilised its members in a great number to protest against the structure of the event. In order to demonstrate our dissent, the network participated in the International Assembly of Migrants and Refugees, parallel events and co-organised a special workshop on the impact of LEP.

Former domestic workers, Dede from Indonesia and Rumana from Bangladesh, actively participated in both testimonials and speeches, as well as attending protests against the GFMD's continual twinning of migration and development. They were joined by other domestic workers based in Philippines during the street march in protest of LEP, making the calls to recognise domestic work as work, both audible and visible. **The CARAM Asia** delegation wore striking orange T-shirts calling for the recognition of domestic work as work, shouting the campaign calls with a display of the "Recognise Domestic Work As Work" banner.

Outputs: **CARAM Asia's** mobilisation constituted a part of the delegation that marched and protested against the GFMD. The goal of capacity building and empowerment for our foreign domestic workers who joined the delegation was also met.

2.7 United for Foreign Domestic Workers Rights (UFDWR)

CARAM Asia remains a co-secretariat with the APWLD in managing the regional campaign at recognising domestic work as work. This initiative is a result of the increasing solidarity between various regional networks aimed at developing protection for foreign domestic workers. Developing comics and simple booklets on the UFDWR have been some of the key activities that this regional grouping has worked on. Beside this, the regional coalition also had a campaign that gave space for domestic workers to write down messages close to their hearts and displayed the tea towels at various events attended by UFDWRs members.



**“Domestic work
recognised as work”**

Lessons Learnt

During the past twelve months, there have been many steep learning curves for the FDW task force. With the regional campaign to recognise domestic work officially launched in November 2007, the past year has sought to set things in motion and build on the progress of the campaign and capitalise on the growing momentum surrounding the movement of this issue.

There are many groups that work on similar goals, and there is a dire need to further consolidate our individual aims in order to act with greater unison.

One of the key challenges that the FDW task force continues to face is the need to include the subject of health rights, and for our allies to realise the importance of this aspect within our collective lobby agenda.

Moving Forward

The past year has demonstrated that there is a great deal of promise for the future of this task force. Over the next year, our two main targets will be looking at the practical applications of GR 26 that specifically calls for the Protection of Rights of Migrant Women, and the development of a proposed ILO Convention on Domestic Workers that is set to begin next year.

CARAM Asia will organise a workshop at the ASEAN People's Forum, the parallel people's meeting leading up to the ASEAN Summit, and another High Level Roundtable Meeting in May, on the practical applications of the CEDAW framework. This will be conducted in close collaboration with IWRAW Asia Pacific and GAATW.

Migration Health and Globalisation (MHG)

1.1 Participatory Action Research



The MHG task force undertook a major piece of PAR which began in July 2008, following a workshop which sought to lay the framework for this process.

Type of activity: PAR workshop and PAR that will span eleven countries and will be completed in approximately twelve months with the participation of eleven countries.

1.2 Capacity Building

The MHG task force continued to be a vitally important platform for the capacity building of the **CARAM Asia** network. The major role of the MHG continues to formulate a macro-analysis of political issues relating to migration, health and globalisation.

Type of activity: Position Paper on MHG was printed and distributed on a large circulation. The PAR workshop in July also served to build perspectives on remittances and globalisation.

1.3 Advocacy

The GFMD and the UNSR consultation served as important platform for the advocacy of MHG.

Types of activity: UNSR consultation, GFMD parallel meetings, and SAARC meeting on Migrants and HIV.

1.4 Coalition Building

The MHG task force also took the opportunity to build alliances through key events such as the ARWC, the IMA and the GFMD.



Activities of the Task Force for 2008

2.0 Asian Rural Women's Conference

The MHG task force, together with FDW, led the preparations for **CARAM Asia** in having a delegation participate in the first ever Asian Rural Women's Conference, from March 6th-8th. In linking rural displacement with international migration, the conference was a powerful testimony of grassroots women, determined to fight for justice and equality. **CARAM Asia** organised a workshop on Rural Women and Migration, and had several domestic workers participate in the event.

Output: Rich testimonies given by rural women across the Asian continent. A new loose network was established to further the goals of this movement, of which **CARAM Asia** is a member.

2.1 The GFMD

As described above **CARAM Asia** formed a strong delegation in its participation against the GFMD. This served as an experience for the task force and led to the building of coalitions and asserting our positions in the public sphere. The workshop on the use of LEP also focused on the impact on the quality of lives of migrant's inline with the research that is currently being conducted by the MHG task force.

CARAM Asia had taken a strong position to stay away from the GFMD Civil Society process because of its ever increasing stipulations that continues to alienate migrant voices.

2.2 PAR MHG Workshop

In July 2008, the MHG task force readied itself to undertake a very crucial PAR process involving the participation of eleven countries. The title for this project is the *Participatory Action Research on Remittances: Impacts on Migrant Workers Quality of Life*

The aim of the PAR research is to create a clearer insight into migrant workers' conditions of work, debt-burdens, use of income for living expenses, savings and transferring remittances, the social costs and benefits of remittances, and how current strategies, policies and practices impact the quality of life of migrants. By analysing these factors, the wider aim of the research is to amass evidence to challenge the prevailing belief that remittances are a tool for development and one of the world's greatest methods for poverty reduction.

The process for this began in July 2008 and **CARAM-ASIA** hired project consultant Ms Pranom Somwong in order to provide technical support and coordinate members on MHG/ PAR process following a planning workshop that was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia between the 23rd – 25th July 2008. Tony Tujan, from the IBON Foundation, also assisted the network in providing technical support in the planning workshop. This level of added assistance helped underscore the importance of such a research and helped participant's develop a framework in regards to research questions, main hypothesis and research design.

2.3 The Actual Research

The research was divided into three categories.

1. Joint Research will incorporate dimensions from both the source and destination country. Tenganita will conduct PAR with Nepali, Indonesian, Cambodian and Bangladeshi migrant workers in Malaysia addressing how neo-liberal policies undermine the quality of life and well-being of migrant workers. Tenganita will also work in collaboration with partners in the source country (NIDS, Solidaritas Perempuan, **CARAM** Cambodia and OKUP) to examine the dependency on remittances with regard to external development finance, the impact on migrant communities in the source countries, the social cost and quality of life of migrant communities in countries with strong LEP, and the relationship between national financial budgeting for sustainable socio-economic development and remittances.
2. AMI in India, LHRLA in Pakistan and DAWN in Philippines will carry out cross-border PAR analysis of the situation of migrant workers in the Gulf countries especially UAE. Although CARAM Asia does not have a GCC partner, it has some contacts that can organise the infrastructure needed for such a research to take place.
3. Solidaritas Perempuan in Indonesia, HDO in Sri Lanka and MAP Foundation in Thailand will assist in examining the gender dimension of labour migration and remittances within the context of each country. This will also entail addressing the gender component of migration within the wider regional context.

The main hypothesis behind this research is that the improvements of the material aspects in the quality of life of migrants and their families from remittance incomes does not compensate for the deterioration of other aspects in the quality of life and poses a further danger to the dependency on labour migration.

Lessons Learnt



“examine the dependency on remittances with regard to external development finance..”

The main constraint for this PAR project is the issue of content development. As this was a new subject matter to most of **CARAM Asia's** members, it was evident that some countries needed more technical support in understanding the complexities of the issues that arose.

The Way Forward:

Over the next year, it is essential that the MHG task force continues to encourage our partners to remain committed to their existing responsibilities towards the network. This includes collating information and writing up summaries of their research, to designate a focal person for each group who will be responsible for collecting and combining the research data. The project consultant, will be in turn, visit focal point partners during the process in order to combine the research data and to write up the group research.

It is also important for the MHG task force to lead **CARAM ASIA** in examining the impact that the financial crisis will have on migration within the region. At the very least, we will witness millions of people being pushed further into poverty and this in turn will have dire consequences in relation to health. The current crisis may force a race to the bottom in the working conditions for migrant workers, forcing both documented and undocumented workers to look for lower paying jobs, exposing themselves to graver working conditions, further exploitation, and will enable employers to further drag down labour standards. Unemployment and retrenchment of migrant workers will also pose serious consequences as countries of origin are unable to provide safety mechanisms to reintegrate their citizens and families dependent on the remittances will be pushed further into poverty.

The MHG task force will continue to work with the IBON Foundation for technical support to help increase the capacities of MHG member researchers with regards to research skills and also perspectives on migration, health concerns and their relationship to economic globalisation policies, strategies and trends. We also hope the results of the research will demonstrate the need for an alternative development model that seeks to reduce the phenomenon of forced migration brought about by the lack of a livelihood options, sustainable development and high quality of life in the countries of origin.

“increase the capacities of
MHG researchers”

Sub Regional Mechanisms

ASEAN



The previous year's annual report described the new opportunities developing for Civil Society engagement within the ASEAN region. In 2008, **CARAM** worked to intensify these engagements, through several platforms.

ASEAN Task Force on Migrant Workers

The ASEAN Task Force on Migrant Workers, a Civil Society Task Force that was appointed by the former Secretary General of ASEAN to provide direct input into a multilateral instrument to further the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants. Throughout 2008, **CARAM Asia** played a leading role in strengthening its content. The framework, once finalised, will be shared with the ASEAN Senior Labour Ministers Meeting, in May 2009. ASEAN governments had also set up a governmental committee called the ASEAN Declaration on Migrant Workers and this formulated some focal points in each country to ensure that elements of the ASEAN Declaration on Migrant Workers is fully implemented.

ASEAN Human Rights Body

CARAM Asia participated in several of the NGO meetings with the High Level Panel Members who were tasked with drawing up the first terms of reference of the ASEAN Human Rights Body. We were especially concerned with how the ASEAN Committee on Migrant workers links up with the ASEAN Human Rights Body.

The issue of health rights of migrants is often overshadowed by other basic concerns for migrants such as livelihood issues, labour rights etc. As such **CARAM Asia's** emphasis on a holistic rights based approach is very important in this regard.

The Multi Stakeholder Dialogue and ASEAN

Through its work with the UN Regional task force on HIV, **CARAM Asia** spent the last few months preparing for a High Level Dialogue on Migration and HIV Vulnerability. The ASEAN Secretariat has been directly engaged to organise this meeting which will bring various ministries together to discuss the complex issues relating to migration and health including HIV related concerns. This meeting will take place in February 2009.

South Asian Association Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

Admittedly, regional cooperation at the SAARC level is much more difficult, largely in part because the institution remains weak and poorly resourced. The India-Pakistan issue has further thrown interregional discourse and Trans boundary issues off the radar as far as priorities of member states in South Asia are concerned.

Nevertheless, **CARAM Asia** worked successfully with the UN agencies to co-organise a High Level Consultation with the cooperation of the SAARC Secretariat on HIV and Migration in June 2008. This meeting was held as part of our ongoing project with the UNDP on mapping the patterns of migration in South Asia.

The Gulf and Middle East Region

CARAM Asia's reentry into the Gulf region after a long hiatus was deemed as among the biggest achievements of **CARAM Asia** in 2008. With a long term program envisioned through the support of the Foundation for the Future, we expect to escalate our work in the Middle East, especially on women migrants and foreign domestic workers.





Financial Disclosure & Reference Annexes



Financial Reports and Analysis

Source of Income

In 2008, grants received was RM1,357,384. CARAM Asia's source of funding was from DGIS, Netherlands and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

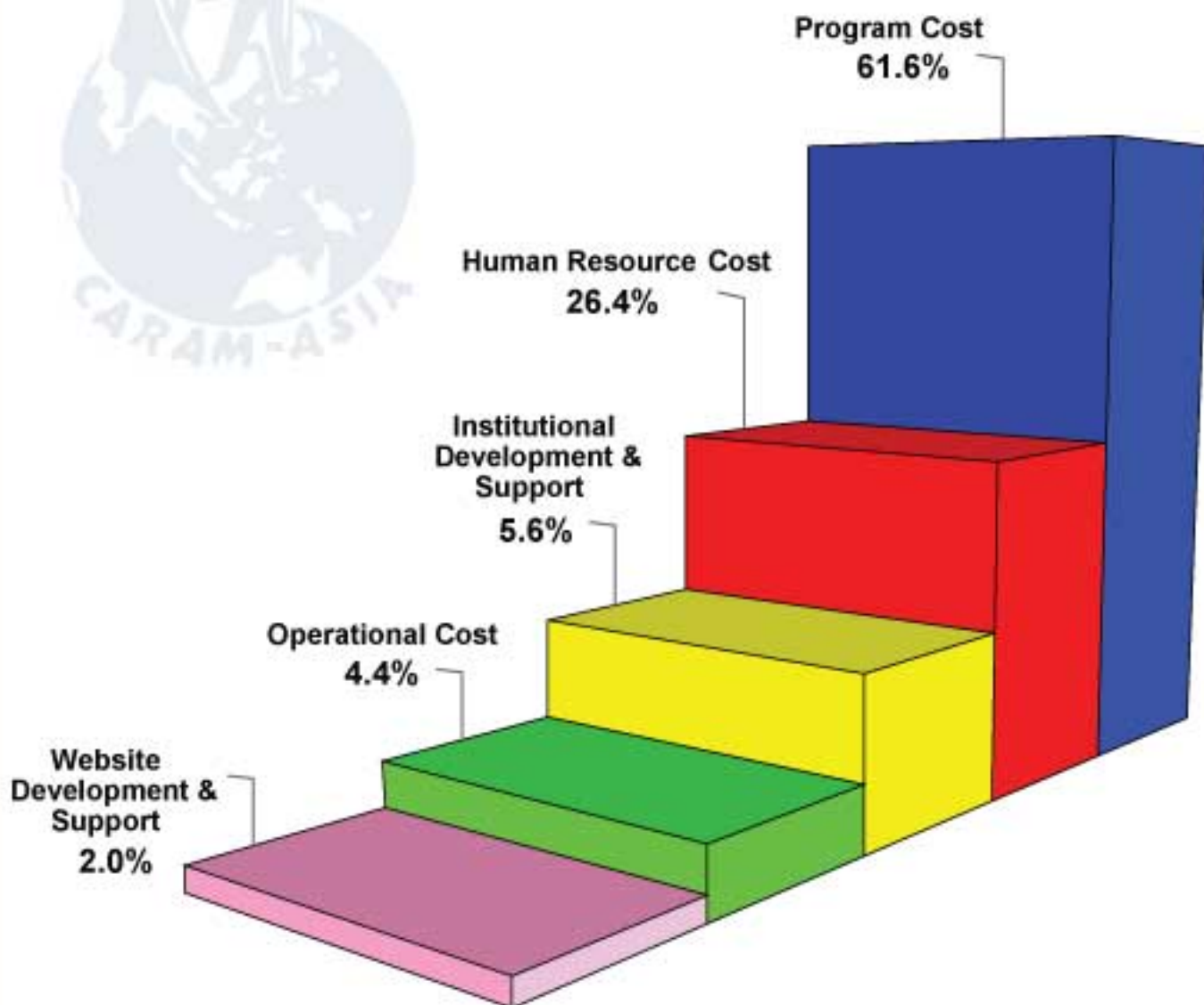
Expenditure

In 2008, Caram Asia's total expenditure amounted to RM1,852,191:

Program Cost	- RM1,140,161
Human Resource Cost	- RM 489,871
Institutional Development & Support Cost	- RM 102,919
Operational Cost	- RM 82,249
Information Mgmt Program Development & Resources	- RM 36,991

There was a minimal increase of 7.8% in the overall expenditure.

Caram Asia's Expenditure Breakdown



ANNEX A:

CARAM Secretariat Staff Movement Calendar 2008

No	Date	Meeting/Event	Venue	Action by
1	2-3 Feb	SAPA General Forum	Bangkok	CG
2	4-Feb 1-Mar	GFMD Asian consultation prep meeting RRAM Seminar on Women's rights to Contraception and Abortion	Bangkok Petaling Jaya	CG RR
3	2-5 March	HDN correspondents meeting	Chiang Mai	Ratri
4	2-8 March	AWRC	Chennai, India	VS and NN
5	29 March – 4 April	FIDH lobby with the EU on middleeast	Brussels	CG
6	30 March – 2 April	IPPF workshop	Bangkok	SR
7	7 – 9 May	ASEAN meeting with UNDP and UNDP	Lao PDR	CG
8	20 - 22 May	Coalition of Asia Pacific Region Networks on HIV/AIDS	BKK	SR
9	14-15 June	International Migrants Alliance founding meetng	Hong Kong	Val
10	28th to 30th June	GIPA Workshop	BKK	SR
11	5th to 7th June	UNGASS mid term review meeting on HIV and AIDS	New York	SR
12	23rd to 25th July	PAR MHG	NEPAL	NN&CG
13	13-Aug	National Consultation on the ASEAN Declaration on the protection and promotion of the rights of migrants workers	Shah Alam, Malaysia	VC
14	8 - 10 Oct	Regional Think Tank meeting	BKK	SR

CARAM Secretariat Staff Movement Calendar 2008

No	Date	Meeting/Event	Venue	Action by
15	27-30 October	2nd Global Forum on Migration and Development	Philippines	CG
16	28 - 30 Oct	International Assembly of Migrants & Refugees (IAMR)	Manila	VC
17	23 - 25 Oct	Join Regional Consultation with UN Special Rapporteurs on the Human Rights OF Migration	Manila	CG
18	21 - 25 Nov	7 Sisters Meeting	BKK	SR
19	23 - 25 Nov	ASEAN framework instrument meeting	BKK	CG
20	29 Nov , 1 Dec	Regional Human Rights Defender Forum	BKK	CG
21	16 - 17 Dec	MT - Multi Stakeholder Dialogue	BKK	SR

Annex B: State of Health of Migrant Workers- SOH Implementation Plan for 2009

No	Objectives	Strategies/ Activities	KPIs/ Outcomes	Stakeholders/ Target	Date/Venue
1	1. To influence positive changes in policies on mandatory testing at regional and sub regional levels	<p>Advocacy</p> <p>Planning for Follow-up of Multi-stakeholder Dialogue</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sensitize and engage key stakeholders. 2. Provide a platform for all relevant stake-holders within ASEAN Member States to have closer collaboration for the removal of discriminatory laws, policies and practices such as mandatory testing. <p>Multi-stakeholder Dialogue in SAARC Region (Planning)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To initiate dialogue with SAARC ministers and influential government officials on the removal of discriminatory laws, policies and practices for protection of migrant's rights in SAARC Region; 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A shared commitment formed to address the violation of migrant worker's health rights and HIV & AIDS and Mobility in the region. 2. Senior level government officials sensitized to review laws and policies in terms of the protection of migrant worker's rights with focus on health rights. 3. Voice heard by ASEAN Leaders 4. UN Agencies renouncing MT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborative strategies are developed together 	<p>Ministries of Health, Labour, Foreign Affairs in ASEAN Region, CARAM member organizations, Leading CSOs, UN Family and Migrant Workers</p> <p>Ministries of Health,</p>	<p>Expectedly before next ASEAN Summit in the end of 2009/ Bangkok, Thailand or Jakarta, Indonesia</p> <p>Possibly</p>

Annex B: State of Health of Migrant Workers- SOH Implementation Plan for 2009 (continued)

<p>Objective 1 continue</p>	<p>2. To identify strategic points in the current political environment where changes need to be made in order to develop effective policies to change the discriminatory practices with focus on mandatory testing for migrants;</p> <p><u>Engaging international agencies to embrace and promote rights based framework on testing:</u></p> <p>1. Regional Consultation with UN Special Rapporteur on right to health</p> <p>2. Participating in ICAAP</p>	<p>with line ministries and other stakeholders</p> <p>2. A list of "milestones" or activities that the group identifies as being necessary to influence positive changes in the policies and practices that discriminate migrants particularly the practice of mandatory testing, and that can guide future efforts.</p> <p>1. Raised awareness on the role and mandate of the UNSR on Rights of Health</p> <p>2. UN Special Rapporteur's commitment to raise mandatory testing and migrant worker's health issues in UN Human Rights Council</p> <p>3. All concerned migrant's health issues will be brought in to the UNSR's knowledge</p>	<p>Labour, Foreign Affairs, CARAM member organizations, Leading CSOs, UN Family and Migrant Workers</p> <p>UN Special Rapporteur on Health Civil Society Organizations, CARAM Members UN Agencies</p>	<p>before SAARC Summit in 2009/ Kathmandu, Nepal</p> <p>August 2009/ Bali, Indonesia</p>
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Annex B: State of Health of Migrant Workers- SOH Implementation Plan for 2009 (continued)

2	Objective 2 To integrate migrant and HIV into SRHR programmes and policies	<p><u>Capacity Building</u></p> <p><u>Developing PAR Manual and tools</u></p> <p>Finalizing PAR Manual, Printing and Dissemination for the use of other stake-holders</p> <p><u>Research</u></p> <p><u>Production of action research in five countries both in destination and sending countries in collaboration with TFEM and FDW</u></p>	<p>1. Promotion of rights based framework for migrant workers health issues and testing</p> <p>2. Collaboration with IPPF</p> <p>Published PAR research resource available for existing and new CARAM Members as well as other CSOs and relevant stakeholders</p> <p>Five national reports on the subject</p> <p>Regional research report to be used for advocacy and shared with CARAM Members and other stakeholders</p>	<p>ASEAN Secretariat, CSOs, Migrants, Participants of ICAAP</p> <p>CARAM Members and other NGOs</p> <p>CARAM Members</p>	<p>2nd Quarter of 2009 and throughout the year</p> <p>Last quarter of 2009</p>
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Annex C: Empowerment of Positive Migrants and Spouses Task Force – Implementation Plan 2009

No	Objectives/strategies	Activities	Outcomes	Stakeholders	Date/Venue
1	Action Research and Documentation To address stigma and discrimination of HIV positive migrants and spouses in the regional and international level	Continuation of Migrants Life Story	Life story book	HIV positive migrants and spouses, national partners.	March 2009
2	Capacity building To build capacity of HIV positive migrants and spouses in order to empower them to be more meaningfully involved	1. Psycho Social Workshop for MLHIV and spouses 2. GIPA training for CARAM members & GIPA toolkit meeting	Meetings and discussion sessions with migrants at the partners' countries	HIV positive migrants and spouses, national partners.	April 2009 – Nepal
3	Advocacy To enable HIV positive migrant workers and spouses to be meaningfully involved in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programs and policies addressing HIV-AIDS issues	Participation of HIV positive migrants in regional and international events such as meetings, conferences, etc Implementing of GIPA Policy within the CARAM members	Sessions, meetings and discussion within HIV positive migrants Implementation of GIPA Policy	HIV positive migrants CARAM's members	August 5 – 13, 2009 in Bali July 2009

4	<p>Coalition/Alliance building</p> <p>To network and bring migrant worker's issues to the agenda of other local, national, Regional and international NGOs and CBOs working on HIV-AIDS and migrants' issues.</p> <p>To build the understanding of other networks regarding the importance of cross-cutting issues between migrant issues, human rights issues, law/policy issues, women's issues and HIV-AIDS issues.</p> <p>To facilitate access to reintegration programs, especially CST for HIV positive migrants and spouses.</p>	<p>Linking and forging alliance with key networks /NGOs/CBOs of HIV positive people [national, sub-regional, regional, international] in order to establish referral system for HIV positive migrants.</p> <p>Linking and forging alliance with key networks /NGOs/CBOs of HIV positive people [national, sub-regional, regional, international] in order to build the cross-cutting issue's understanding.</p> <p>Attending key meetings and consultation that are in-line with HIV-AIDS and push migrant issues into the agenda.</p> <p>Subscribing to key list serves and sharing key information with task force members.</p>	<p>Referral system for HIV positive migrant workers in Asia</p>	<p>HIV positive migrants and spouses, national partners, national and regional HIV positive networks, NGOs, CBOs.</p>	<p>October 2009</p>
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Annex D: Foreign Domestic Workers Task Force Implementation Plan 2009

No	Objectives	Strategies/ Activities	KPIs/ Outcomes	Stakeholders/ Target	Date/Venue
1	<p>1. To recognize domestic work as a socio-economic activity, through inclusion under national labour laws and recognised as a decent work in international conventions.</p>	<p><u>Proposed ILO Convention on Domestic Workers in 2011</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. give input on the "Law and Practice" in relation to the situation of FDWs in the process leading up to the adoption of the DW convention through national & regional level meetings and consultations with trade unions and governments. 2. FDW TF to make links with national trade unions and develop recommendations from national processes for DW Convention to be submitted to the ILO Domestic Workers Convention process. 3. Communicate with other trade unions in the region to take up and support this issue at the ILO International Conference 2010 <p><u>Recognition of Domestic Work as Work at regional and national level:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FDW TF members in ASEAN region to ensuring paragraphs on domestic workers in the civil 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collaborative strategies are developed together with trade unions and local domestic workers groups. 2. Provisions and policies to ensure well being of FDWs that include a weekly paid day off are fed to ILO, trade unions and governments. 3. FDW campaign calls and issues are highlighted in at least 3 national, regional or international instrument, fora or strategic spaces. 	<p>CARAM member organizations, their communities of FDWs, local domestic workers groups, trade unions, ILO and governments</p>	Throughout 2009

		<p>society version of ASEAN Framework Instrument for the Protection and Promotion of Migrant Workers are retained in the final ASEAN government's version of the Framework Instrument.</p> <p>2. Engage ASEAN secretariat and civil society actors through ASEAN People's Forum to highlight FDW issues and to also engage ASEAN governments at national level in implementing the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers specifically on sections relating to FDWs.</p> <p>3. Continue lobbying activities at national level to have domestic worker protected under labour laws with entitlement to equal labour standards as other types of workers.</p>			
2	to protect and promote the health rights and well being of FDWs including their	1. Organise domestic workers to understand and advocate for their rights through trainings and workshops with CARAM Asia's	FDWs are organised to attend national level trainings and workshops with CARAM Asia's	Members, FDWs, and other NGOs working on women rights and trafficking.	Throughout 2009

Annex D: Foreign Domestic Workers Task Force Implementation Plan 2009 (continued)

<p>reproductive health , at all stages of migration by campaigning for a weekly day off and the recognition of domestic work as work.</p>	<p>FDW campaign toolkit</p> <p>2. CEDAW General Recommendation 26 made recommendations that occupations dominated by women migrants such as domestic work should be protected under labour laws and entitled to holiday and vacation leave regulations etc. Therefore, CARAM Asia jointly held a workshop to introduce its application to activists during the ASEAN People's Forum and will also be jointly organising a roundtable strategy planning meeting to develop collaborative plans with groups working on women's rights and trafficking.</p>	<p>FDW campaign toolkit</p>		
<p>3 To Strengthen inter-sectoral engagement and cross movement building by integrating FDW's issues in women's movements, migrants and trade unions.</p>	<p>1. Coorganise meetings and consultations with women rights groups and trade unions. 2. Highlight FDW issues at various international and regional cross movement platforms like ASEAN People's Forum, alternative events to the Global Forum on Migration and Development</p>	<p>Joint collaborative active plans with migrants, women's groups and trade unions.</p>	<p>Members, migrants, women's groups and trade unions.</p>	<p>Throughout 2009</p>

No	Objectives	Strategies	Activities	Outcomes	Stakeholders	Timeline/ Venue
	1. To challenge and provide alternatives to the current migration discourse which promotes remittances as a tool for development as it gains momentum within the context of neo-liberal globalisation policies and structures.	To conduct Participatory Action Research in order to raise the concerns of migrant communities and support this with evidence based advocacy.	1. Joint PAR in 10 countries incorporating both source and destination country dimension and gender components of migration on remittances and impact on migrant worker's quality of life.	Provide a critical analysis on the dependency of remittances as a tool for development and its impact on migrant workers' quality of life and wellbeing. The research publication will include national and regional reports as well as policy recommendations.	CARAM ASIA members in 10 countries involved in MHG/PAR in partnership with migrant workers and their community	August 2008- October 2009
	2. To explicitly define and highlight non-monetary indicators and dimensions on the quality of life of migrant communities.		2. Regional workshop to develop the regional recommendation for MHG/PAR	Recommendations, new insight and alternatives from the research.	CARAM ASIA members who are involved in PAR and IBON foundation	August 2009

Annex E: Program Action Plan for Migration, Health and Globalisation Task Force 2009 (continued)

		Research findings will feed into a development of a toolkit and documentary.	3. Develop Content for Tool Kit and documentary	Tool kit and Documentary		December 2009
	3. To provide migrant community perspectives on remittances as a tool for development and identify the reality on conditions of work, burden of debt incurred by migrants and social costs as a result of the unwavering reliance on remittances as a tool for development.	<p>Raise the capacity of CBOs in monitoring the impact of remittance dependencies on the quality of life of and wellbeing of migrant communities by using the tool kit.</p> <p>To build capacity of migrants in their mobilising and organising efforts.</p> <p>To build capacity of CARAM Asia members to push forward migrant workers' rights.</p>	Translation of tool kit and conduct training at regional and national levels.	Meetings and discussion sessions with migrants in the partners' countries.	Partners who are involved in PAR.	November 2009 and continue in 2010
	4. To address dependencies on remittances and	Recommendations, new insight and alternatives from	To engage and advocate with different regional	National consultation in partner countries and attend regional	Selected country from partners in MHG/PAR	November 2009 and continue in 2010

Annex E: Program Action Plan for Migration, Health and Globalisation Task Force 2009 (continued)

its role in inducing forced re-migration and neglecting genuine sustainable economic development.	the research will guide CARAM Asia MHG policy advocacy at national and regional levels. Especially in countering some of the prevailing misconceptions surrounding the issue of remittances as a tool of development.	platforms, stakeholders, and migrant groups for policy advocacy and for improvement of the status of migrants.	consultations related to issue of migration/development. And impacts of economic crisis on migrant workers.		
	Coalition/Alliance Building To network and bring migrant workers' issues to the agenda of other local, national, regional and international NGOs and CBOs working on social development, human rights, women's rights and migrant issues	Launch of MHG /PAR on Remittances : impact on migrant workers' quality of life Mobilise migrant workers and partners to attend 3 rd Global Forum on Migration and Development and use the recommendations from PAR to lobbying	1.MHG /PAR Recommendations booklet in English, French and Spanish 2. Media statement	Migrant workers and partners	2-3 November 2009, Greece

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