


Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
**Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the General Assembly High-level
 Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013**

Bangkok, 29-31 May 2013

**Report of the Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting
 for the General Assembly High-level Dialogue on
 International Migration and Development 2013**
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I. Asia-Pacific Input to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013

A. Introduction

1. We, the representatives of the members and associate members of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), assembled at the Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the General Assembly High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013, held in Bangkok from 29 to 31 May 2013,

B. International migration and development in Asia and the Pacific

2. Note that the region is home to three fifths of the world's population and that international migration makes a significant contribution to the development of countries of origin and countries of destination in the region. The key features of international migration in Asia and the Pacific are that: (a) the largest flows of migrants consist of low-skilled temporary migrant workers; (b) the majority of migrant workers are documented and regulated by government agencies but deployed by private recruitment agencies; (c) large numbers of migrants in the region are staying or working in an irregular status; and (d) unequal gender constructions greatly affect the nature of international migration, and large numbers of women migrants from the region are employed as domestic workers.

3. Other characteristics of migration and displacement in the region include: (a) the large numbers of migrants moving in mixed flows, with migrants in regular and irregular status, as well as asylum seekers; (b) the challenges deriving from forced displacement due to conflict, humanitarian emergencies, natural disasters and other environmental factors, and from protracted refugee situations; and (c) statelessness, which can be a root cause and a consequence of irregular migration.

C. Priority issues for the Asian and Pacific region

4. We are of the view that the following priority issues in Asia and the Pacific should be considered at the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013.

1. Ensuring respect for and protection of the rights of all migrants and promoting legal and orderly labour migration

5. There is a need to strengthen, where appropriate, the application of the existing framework of relevant international human rights and labour standards to all migrants.

6. Procedures for the recruitment, deployment and employment of migrant workers need to be streamlined, more transparent, less costly and gender-responsive. Private recruitment and employment agencies, as well as other relevant parties, including immigration consultants, in countries of both origin and destination need to be effectively regulated and monitored.

7. Equal treatment with national workers, where appropriate, in employment and working conditions, recognition of domestic work as work, adequate labour inspection and access to justice are measures that can contribute to the elimination of exploitation of migrants.

8. Countries of origin and of destination have a responsibility to respect and protect the rights of all migrants by promoting legal and orderly labour migration through international cooperation, sharing information, ensuring the documentation of migrant workers, informing both potential migrant workers and employers about regular migration channels, including applicable conditions and responsibilities, engaging in social dialogue and addressing irregular migration. Laws and regulations that authorize corporal punishment for violations of immigration laws should be considered for review.

9. There is a need to enhance the public perception of migrants and to avoid their stigmatization by recognizing their contribution to social and economic development in countries of origin and destination.

10. National authorities need to differentiate among types of migrants in order to accord proper treatment, including identification of those with special protection needs.

2. Addressing the gender dimensions of international migration and their impact on women, children and families

11. Gender and age dimensions need to be mainstreamed into migration policies and programmes.

12. Comprehensive gender-responsive and rights-based policies and programmes are needed to address the particular vulnerabilities and situations of women and girl migrants, where relevant, at every stage of international migration, namely recruitment, pre-departure, transit, arrival, stay and return. Policies also need to address employment and health – including access to sexual and reproductive health – as well as reduce the risks of violence, exploitation and abuse, especially of domestic workers, who are predominantly women.

13. Policies need to be strengthened to ensure that international migration for the purpose of marriage does not lead to situations of exploitation, and to assist with the social integration of marriage migrants and their children.

14. There is a need to develop programmes to provide support to families separated by migration, particularly children and older adults. Given the diverse impacts of migration on children left behind, an effective policy response is often to provide good-quality, effective and inclusive social services for all children.

15. There is a need to provide incentives for the productive investment of remittances, while taking into account the different uses of remittances by men and women.

3. Assessing the effects of international migration on sustainable development and identifying relevant priorities

16. Migration has an important link to sustainable development in countries of origin and destination.

17. Access to social services, including health, where appropriate, is important to maximize the economic and social contribution of migrants to sustainable development. Migrants often do not have access to the full range of social protection and health services, including reproductive health services, services for the prevention and treatment of HIV and AIDS, communicable and non-communicable diseases, and for the care and support of persons living with those conditions.

18. Environmental factors, including slow- and sudden-onset disasters, are potential drivers of migration. Migration should therefore be mainstreamed into development and sectoral planning, including disaster risk reduction planning at the local, national and regional levels, as relevant.

4. Promoting regional cooperation, institutional coherence and partnerships in addressing international migration

19. There is a need for more comprehensive policies on or related to international migration that take into account the various types of migration and displacement, such as temporary labour migration, permanent migration, irregular migration and forced displacement, including asylum seekers and refugees. Enhanced coordination among various government agencies and other stakeholders at national and regional levels is required.

20. There is a need to strengthen the synergies and the links between the regional consultative processes on migration and subregional mechanisms on labour migration and on the prevention of human trafficking.

21. The collection, compilation and dissemination of sex-disaggregated statistics on various aspects of international migration, including on the families of migrants, are, in certain cases, inadequate. National data collection should be improved, and regional cooperation should be pursued to harmonize the collection and analysis of migration data and statistics for evidence-informed policymaking.

D. Including migration in the development framework beyond 2015

22. There is a need to consider including the issue of international migration in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015.

II. Proceedings

A. Background

1. The General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, adopted resolution 67/219 on international migration and development, in which it decided to hold a high-level dialogue on international migration and development on 3 and 4 October 2013. In the resolution, the General Assembly invited “the regional commissions and their subregional offices, in collaboration with other relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as the International Organization for Migration and its Council, to organize discussions to examine regional aspects of international migration and development and to provide

inputs, in accordance with their respective mandates, to the preparatory process of the high-level dialogue”.

2. In pursuance of that mandate, the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM) Thematic Working Group on International Migration, including Human Trafficking,¹ co-chaired by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), convened the Asia-Pacific Regional Preparatory Meeting for the General Assembly High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013, in Bangkok from 29 to 31 May.

B. Attendance

3. The Meeting was attended by representatives of the following 22 members of ESCAP: Australia; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Cambodia; China; Fiji; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Lao People's Democratic Republic; Maldives; Mongolia; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Russian Federation; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Turkey; Vanuatu; and Viet Nam. In addition, a representative of Switzerland participated as an observer.

4. Representatives of the following United Nations bodies and specialized and affiliated agencies, which had co-organized the Meeting, attended: ESCAP; International Labour Organization; Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; United Nations Children's Fund; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; United Nations Population Fund; and IOM.

5. The following entities representing civil society and other organizations participated: ASEAN Confederation of Employers; Asian Migrants Coordinating Body; Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development; Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network; Asian and Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women; Building and Wood Workers International; CARE; Coalition of Asia-Pacific Regional Networks on HIV/AIDS; Coordination of Action Research on AIDS and Mobility-Asia; ECPAT International; Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women; International Domestic Workers Network; International Trade Union Confederation for Asia and the Pacific; Migrant Forum in Asia; Mekong Migration Network; Raks Thai Foundation; Task Force on ASEAN Migrant Workers; and Thai Committee for Refugees.

6. In addition, the following entities participated as observers: Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre; Bali Process Regional Support Office; and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

¹ The members of the Thematic Working Group are: ESCAP; IOM; International Labour Organization; Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs; United Nations Children's Fund; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; United Nations Inter-Agency Project for Human Trafficking; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights; United Nations Population Fund; Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; World Health Organization; and World Bank.

C. Objective of the Meeting

7. The objective of the Meeting was to provide a regional forum to identify key migration and development issues, challenges and priorities in the Asian and Pacific region in preparation for the General Assembly High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development to be held on 3 and 4 October 2013 at the United Nations in New York. The outcome of the Meeting would also serve as an Asia-Pacific regional input to the preparatory process for the above-mentioned High-level Dialogue.

D. Opening of the Meeting

8. The Meeting was opened by Mr. Phadermchai Sasomsab, Minister of Labour, Government of Thailand, who delivered the inaugural address.

9. Statements were also delivered by: (a) the Regional Director, International Labour Organization Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, on behalf of the Chair of the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism; (b) the ESCAP and IOM Co-Chairs of the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism Thematic Working Group on International Migration, including Human Trafficking; and (c) the Regional Coordinator of the Migrant Forum in Asia.

E. Election of officers

10. The Meeting elected the following officers:

Co-Chairs:	Ms. Imelda Nicolas (Philippines)
	Mr. Mohammed Shahidul Haque (Bangladesh)
Rapporteur:	Mr. George Bogiri (Vanuatu)

F. Adoption of the agenda

11. The Meeting adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the Meeting.
2. Election of officers.
3. Adoption of the agenda.
4. Review of migration and development policies and programmes and their impact on economic and social development, and identification of relevant priorities in view of the preparation of the post-2015 development framework.
5. Round table discussions:
 - (a) Ensuring respect for and protection of the rights of all migrants and promoting legal and orderly labour migration;
 - (b) Addressing the gender dimensions of international migration and their impact on women, children and families;

- (c) Assessing the effects of international migration on sustainable development and identifying relevant priorities;
 - (d) Promoting regional cooperation and institutional coherence and partnerships in addressing international migration.
6. Consideration of the draft outcome document.
 7. Adoption of the Meeting report, including the outcome document.
 8. Closing of the Meeting.

G. Review of migration and development policies and programmes and their impact on economic and social development, and identification of relevant priorities in view of the preparation of the post-2015 development framework

12. Under agenda item 4, the Meeting considered document SDD/IMD/RPM/1 as a basis for discussion. Statements were made by representatives of the following countries: Australia; Bangladesh; Cambodia; China; Fiji; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Nepal; Pakistan; Russian Federation; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; and Viet Nam.

13. The Meeting noted that almost every country in the Asia-Pacific region was a country of origin, destination or transit, or a combination of such countries. Therefore, migration had a significant impact on the development agenda of all the countries in the region.

14. Several delegations shared experiences and good practices on policies, programmes and legislative measures undertaken to optimize the positive impact of migration, while managing the potential negative impacts. These included efforts made by countries to mainstream migration into national planning and development processes at all levels.

15. The Meeting noted the need to change negative perceptions towards migrants by highlighting the contribution made by migrants to the economies and societies of countries of origin and destination. The Meeting noted the central role played by remittances in the development of many countries in the region and called for measures to further reduce the cost of remittances and for effective utilization of the remittances in the country of origin.

16. The Meeting noted that wide disparities in development in the Asian and Pacific region had led to varied drivers of migration, which often resulted in mixed flows of migrants that included documented migrants, migrants in an irregular status and sometimes asylum seekers. It was noted that humanitarian crises could also spur migration.

17. Several delegations highlighted steps that had been taken to protect the rights of migrant workers in countries of origin as well as in countries of destination. These included education, capacity-building and awareness creation in countries of origin, and policies for protection and greater inclusion of migrants in countries of destination, as well as law and regulation enforcement.

18. The Meeting identified the need for a more effective and efficient management of migration flows, striving towards an orderly and predictable movement of migrants in order to increase their chances of success and to

better benefit the countries of origin and destination. Key steps towards achieving this goal were increasing institutional capacity to better manage migration and improve coordination and cooperation among relevant stakeholders.

19. The Meeting observed that the majority of migrant workers deployed by some countries were women, and that many of those were domestic workers. Gender-responsive policies were required to ensure decent work for women migrants and to protect them from exploitation and abuse.

20. The Meeting identified the importance of strengthening partnerships with stakeholders at the local, national, regional and international levels and increasing policy coherence for addressing the challenges and optimizing the benefits of migration in a more effective manner.

21. The Meeting noted the value of dialogue between countries of origin and of destination, as well as of regional consultative processes on migration such as the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime, and the Colombo Process on the management of migration, including overseas employment and contractual labour for countries of origin in Asia. The importance of regional and international cooperation to protect the rights of migrants and to promote orderly migration was emphasized.

22. Several delegations emphasized the need to improve data collection, analysis and dissemination in order to better understand migration and to formulate more adequate and effective policies.

23. The Meeting emphasized the need to consider inclusion of the issue of international migration in the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015.

24. A joint statement by civil society was delivered on behalf of several civil society organizations, trade unions and representatives of migrant workers attending the Meeting; they called for Governments to prioritize, among other things, the protection of the human rights and elimination of all forms of discrimination against migrants, and the effective integration of migration-related issues in the ongoing discussions on the development agenda beyond 2015.

H. Round table discussions

25. Under agenda item 5, the Meeting had before it document SDD/IMD/RPM/2, which contained background information for each of four round table discussions held in the plenary session.

1. Ensuring respect for and protection of the rights of all migrants and promoting legal and orderly labour migration

26. Round table 1 focused on the issue of ensuring respect for, and protection of the rights of, all migrants and promoting legal and orderly labour migration. The round table was co-chaired by Ms. Agus Prihono Roostiwati (Indonesia) and Mr. Ata-ul-Munim Shahid (Pakistan).

27. The following served as panellists: (a) Mr. Ryszard Cholewinski, Migration Policy Specialist, International Labour Organization, Geneva; (b) Ms. Sriprapha Petcharamesree, Director of the International PhD Program in Human Rights and Peace Studies, Mahidol University, Thailand;

(c) Ms. Wilaiwan Koykaewpring, Director of Labour Trafficking, Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, Ministry of Labour, Thailand; and (d) Mr. Bishnu Rimal, President, General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions (GEFONT). Representatives of the Governments of the following countries made interventions from the floor: China; Fiji; Indonesia; Nepal; and Singapore. A number of civil society organizations also participated in the discussions.

28. The panellists underlined the need to strengthen the legal framework protecting all migrants in Asia and the Pacific regardless of their status, including migrant workers, refugees and victims of human trafficking. It was mentioned that the normative framework to protect migrants included the international human rights system and international labour standards. Bilateral agreements, memorandums of understanding and regularization programmes had been established in the region, which extended protection to migrant workers based on these standards. It was stressed that violations of migrants' rights often occurred because of exploitation during recruitment, the predominance of low-skilled precarious employment, restricted trade union rights and lack of equal treatment for migrant and national workers.

29. During the discussions, participants emphasized the responsibilities of both countries of origin and destination to protect the rights of migrants and the need to promote legal and orderly labour migration, strengthen international cooperation and information-sharing and promote awareness of the channels for legal and regular migration. During the round table the importance of documenting migrant workers was also noted, as was the need to recognize their contribution to social and economic development, as well as their cultural diversity.

2. Addressing the gender dimensions of international migration and their impact on women, children and families

30. Round table 2 focused on addressing the gender dimensions of international migration and their impact on women, children and families. The round table was chaired by Ms. Imelda Nicolas (Philippines). The following served as panellists: (a) Ms. Nicola Piper, Professor, University of Sydney; and (b) Mr. Xiang Biao, University Lecturer in Social Anthropology, University of Oxford. Representatives of Governments from the following countries made interventions from the floor: Indonesia; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; and Viet Nam. A number of civil society organizations also participated in the round table discussions.

31. The round table discussion highlighted the complex and increasingly feminized nature of migration and the importance of rights-based, comprehensive labour and social policy responses. In particular, panellists stressed the need to ensure that gender concerns were addressed across all forms and stages of migration, including pre-departure and reintegration. Panellists noted the mixed and context-specific impact of migration on families and children left behind, including implications for care provision within transnational families. Providing gender-responsive, universal and good-quality public services was highlighted as an effective response to address these varied needs, especially in rural areas. Panellists recommended the collection of comprehensive, reliable and comparable data and enhanced focus on policy-oriented research.

32. Participants exchanged views on a range of challenges and opportunities faced by member States in addressing the gender and family dimensions of

migration. These included: strengthening existing normative frameworks; safeguarding rights and providing for the specific needs of female migrants and their families; developing migration policies and improving coordination; reducing vulnerability and preventing abuse, with particular focus on migrant women in domestic or informal employment; and increasing employment opportunities in countries of origin, especially in rural areas, to ensure that migration was a choice rather than a necessity. Some participants also noted the multiple challenges related to marriage, migration and family life.

33. To address the above-mentioned issues, participants considered policy responses and good practices. For example, efforts to support migrants in different phases of migration were highlighted, including pre-departure briefings for migrants and their families, psychosocial counselling, as well as programmes facilitating integration and reintegration for migrants and their children. Some delegations noted that they had introduced courses on the challenges of cross-cultural marriages. Other policy responses included family development programmes to strengthen resilience, remittance management, reunification measures and programmes to safeguard the well-being of children, such as enabling regular communication with parents. A representative from a receiving country highlighted the steps taken by his Government to improve the protection of migrant workers, including through access to universal health care, prevention of violence, and the furnishing of support for survivors, as well as registering the birth of the children of migrants and providing them with an education.

3. Assessing the effects of international migration on sustainable development and identifying relevant priorities

34. Round table 3 was focused on assessing the effects of international migration on sustainable development and identifying relevant priorities. The round table was co-chaired by Mr. Md. Shahidul Haque (Bangladesh) and Ms. Otgonjargal Baasanjav (Mongolia).

35. The following persons served as panellists: (a) Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Arif, Joint Director, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics; and (b) Ms. Supang Chantavanich, Professor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Faculty of Political Science, and Director of the Institute of Asian Studies, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand. Representatives of the Governments of the following countries made interventions from the floor: Australia; Bhutan; China; Maldives; Nepal; and Singapore. A number of observers and civil society organizations also participated in the round table discussions.

36. The round table discussions were centred around the relationship between international migration and sustainable development, focused particularly on the social, economic and environmental effects of migration. It was suggested that more emphasis be placed on the promotion of safe and sustainable migration, flexible mechanisms and legislative frameworks to cope with the various types of migration and to strengthen the protection of migrants. The round table discussion underlined the need to mainstream migration into national development and sectoral policies, such as disaster risk reduction strategies and national adaptation plans to build resilience against environmental impacts on sustainable development. The complexity of the relationship between migration and sustainable development was emphasized in various interventions, particularly for countries vulnerable to the effects of environmental change.

37. The importance of migration as an integral component of sustainable development was noted during the round table. Furthermore, it was highlighted that there was a need for coherent, holistic and contextually relevant policies and frameworks that promoted the value of migrants and their contributions to sustainable development at the national and regional levels. It was also noted that such policies and frameworks should build upon social dialogue and cooperation between States of origin, transit and destination.

4. Promoting regional cooperation and institutional coherence and partnerships in addressing international migration

38. Round table 4 addressed the need to promote regional cooperation and institutional coherence and partnerships in addressing international migration. The round table was moderated by Ms. Aela Callan, an independent journalist. The following served as panellists: (a) Ms. Saisuree Chutikul, Chair, National Committee on Combating Trafficking in Children and Women, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Thailand; (b) Mr. Hans Cacdac, Administrator, Philippine Overseas Employment Administration, Department of Labor and Employment, Philippines; (c) Ms. Ruri Narita Artiesia, Technical Officer, ASEAN Secretariat; and (d) Ms. Maruja Asis, Director, Research and Publications, Scalabrini Migration Center. Representatives of the Governments of the following countries made interventions from the floor: Fiji; Indonesia; Philippines; Thailand; and Viet Nam. A number of civil society organizations also participated in the round table discussions.

39. It was noted during the round table that successful management of international migration was an inherently multilateral concern requiring cooperation between various stakeholders and that there had been an increasing trend towards regional and subregional efforts to address issues of international migration and development in Asia and the Pacific. It was further noted that regional consultative processes and initiatives, including the Abu Dhabi Dialogue; the Colombo Process; the Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons and Related Transnational Crime; the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers; and the ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour, had provided effective platforms, and also led to the identification of key areas for regional cooperation on the management of international migration. However, gaps remained in terms of robust legal processes and other aspects of governance, as well as concrete action involving compliance with legislation and implementation of policies and programmes.

40. During the discussions, participants highlighted: the need for greater collaboration between countries of origin, transit and destination, including through harmonization of reporting methodologies and the sharing of data; the importance of alignment of national laws with regional and international frameworks; the importance of measurable objectives, targets and timelines to ensure more effective implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and the benefits of greater multisectoral cooperation and formal institutional linkages both within and between countries for enhanced policy coherence. Participants further emphasized the need to adopt a rights-based approach in ensuring that all migrants, especially women, had access to social protection and other basic services; they also stressed the significance of capacity-building, including skills development, among relevant government officials and migrants themselves.

I. Consideration of the draft outcome document

41. Under agenda item 6, the Meeting had before it document SDD/IMD/RPM/WP.1-REV1, entitled “Draft Asia-Pacific statement on international migration and development”. It was decided that the Meeting should adopt the Asia-Pacific Input to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013, as contained in section I of the present report. The Executive Secretary of ESCAP was requested to transmit the Input to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013 through the President of the General Assembly.

J. Adoption of the Meeting report, including the outcome document

42. The Meeting adopted the present report, including the Asia-Pacific Input to the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development 2013, on 31 May 2013.

Annex I

List of documents

Symbol	Title	Agenda item
<i>General series</i>		
SDD/IMD/RPM/1	Review of migration and development policies and programmes and their impact on economic and social development, and identification of relevant priorities in view of the preparation of the development framework beyond 2015	4
SDD/IMD/RPM/2	Round table discussions	5
<i>Limited series</i>		
SDD/IMD/RPM/4	Annotated provisional agenda	3
SDD/IMD/RPM/WP.1-REV1	Draft Asia-Pacific Statement on International Migration and Development	6
<i>Information series</i>		
	Information note for participants	
	Tentative programme	
	List of participants	

Annex II

Side events

The following side events were held during the Meeting:

- “Building a bridge of voices: promoting understanding and a positive image of migrants”, organized by the Asia-Pacific Regional Coordination Mechanism Thematic Working Group on International Migration including Human Trafficking.
 - “People on the move: the ‘push factors’ of environmental degradation, climate change and humanitarian emergencies”, organized by the International Organization for Migration, in cooperation with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the United Nations Environment Programme.
 - “Healthy migrants, healthy communities: the importance of addressing health and gender aspects of migration”, organized by the International Organization for Migration, in cooperation with the Joint United Nations Initiative on Mobility and HIV/AIDS in South-East Asia, United Nations Population Fund, World Health Organization and Asian-Pacific Resource and Research Centre for Women.
 - “Legal and social protection of migrant domestic workers”, organized by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, in cooperation with the International Labour Organization, International Domestic Workers’ Network, Mekong Migration Network, Migrant Forum Asia, Regional Organization of the International Trade Union Confederation for Asia and the Pacific and Asia-Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development.
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