



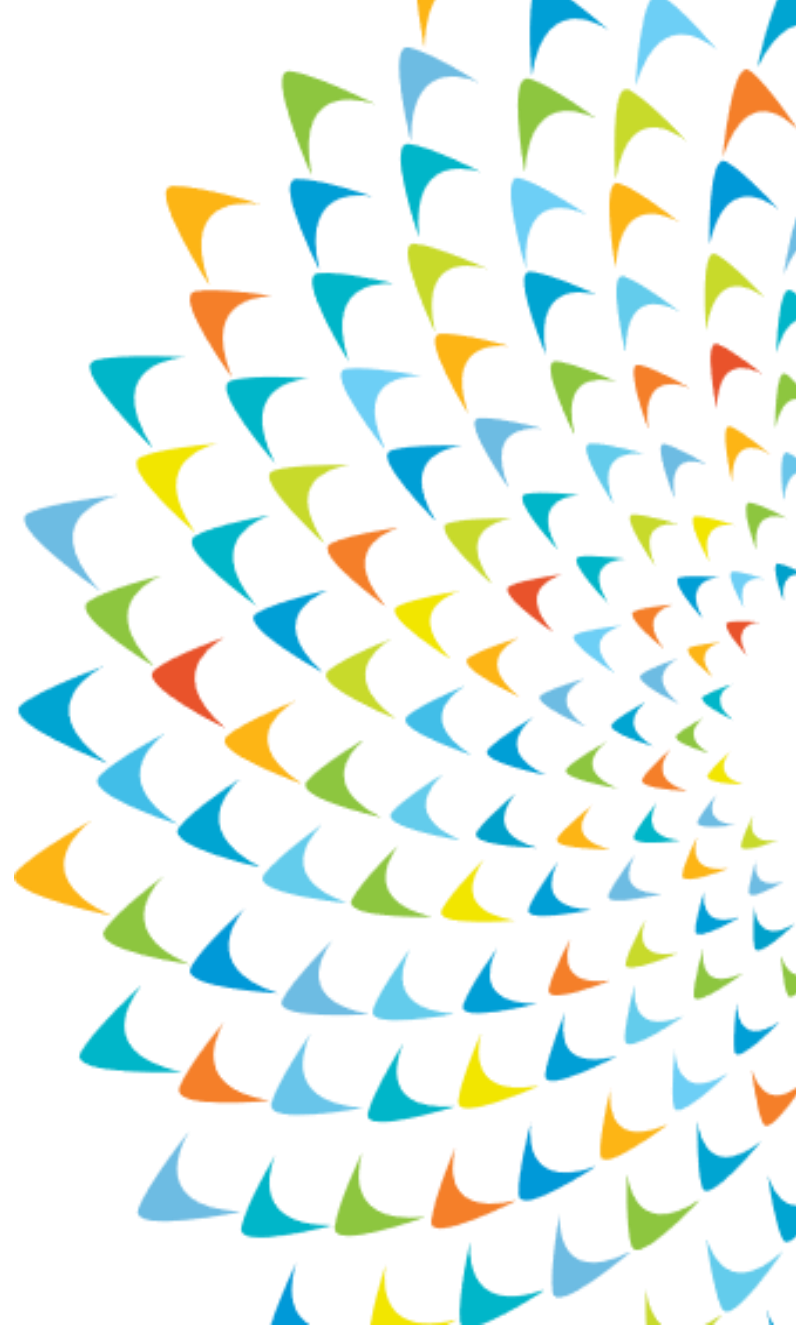
Reactions/Comments

Labour Rights and working conditions

- compliance to core labour standards; monitoring of adherence to country's labour laws;
- Environment and occupational health (within work settings and living space)
- Access to health services; health insurance
- Gender disparity in terms of treatment/behaviour; risks and vulnerabilities in work settings and living space; health package/medical coverage; promotion and incentives; voice



**Supporting regional
economic cooperation in
the GMS-region through
the Healthy Special
Economic Zones project**
May 2019





Special Economic Zones (SEZ) are driven by migrant workers

The regional SEZ

Develop a path” for ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), improve quality of life, promote trade & investment

Mandate

Incentives to develop SEZs

- Non-tax incentives - allow foreign workers skilled and unskilled
- Government investment¹: for example from 2015 to 2016 Thailand invested 10,000mn Baht (USD316mn) in transportation, customs and border checkpoints, industrial estates and zones, utilities

The health impact

- Increasing numbers of migrants seeking work, which increases the importance of health access in SEZ
- The health needs of migrants are varied : health insurance for documented & undocumented workers; infectious and emerging diseases, accidents, workplace injuries; readiness of facilities to cope with demand etc



Supporting migrant health is a common challenge for GMS countries

SEZs health facilities not able to deliver health services

Financial mechanisms need to support migrants' access to health sustainably

Insufficient data on migrants, especially unregistered migrants

Need for policy and regulatory harmonization

Inadequate health service provision/ access

Regional coordination can be improved, e.g. referral systems for sick migrants returning home

Fragmented health insurance schemes, unclear on services that can or should be offered



Migrants need incentives to enroll in health insurance

Limited health capacity in SEZs

A basic minimum package for migrant health that is also portable, is needed

Lack of culturally sensitive health services

Cross border labor migration strategy unresolved

Health Insurance doesn't cover all migrants nationally or regionally

Politically sensitive: who receives benefits? What service levels are provided?

Private sector ready to engage, but patient retention and payment issues arise



Lessons from global migrant health and social interventions

Basic infrastructure to support migrant health is the first step



A coherent cooperation framework between government & stakeholders

Migrant access to health through “one service delivery” point that can target health care for migrant workers

Inclusive health insurance mechanisms to cover all migrants



Key Takeaway: A regional cooperation framework can support a coordinated migrant health approach including “one service delivery point” models of care.

Primary Source:
Tuberculosis must Fall (written by Patrick Osewe, Barry Kistnasamy
IGAD Regional Migration Fund for Social Protection and Refugees, Horn of Africa



Impact and outcome

Impact

GMS cross border collaboration and migrant workers' quality of life improved

ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers/SDG Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration

Outcome

Migrant and Thai workers' health in SEZs on economic corridors improved

AEC mandate on SEZs/ASEAN Occupational Safety and Health Network (OSHNET)



Output 1

A coordinated ASEAN-wide hub for border zone health established

Research and training centre on occupational and environmental health in border zones, and related policy inputs (twinning with local and international institutes)

Provision of biological monitoring services for the SEZ, focusing on diseases affecting workers and work hazards, and food and drug safety monitoring:

Strengthening primary health care service delivery

Output 2

Green and inclusive social infrastructure in and around border SEZs built

SEZs will become model 'mini-liveable cities' supported by infrastructure building and upgrades including:

- a) health care services for migrants, their families, and local communities living around border SEZs
- b) infrastructure for waste management and sanitation;
- c) social infrastructure - green schools, childcare facilities, community hubs;
- d) 'green spaces' including parks, exercise areas, lakes, bike lanes.

Output 3

Border Zones Health Fund (BZHF) established

ADB grants and loans Ministries of Health and other participating ministries Development Partners/ private sector/ philanthropists

Partnerships and collaboration with public/ private insurance schemes/ companies, healthcare institutions, NGOs, industries within the SEZ, etc

Border Zone Health Fund (BZHF)

Managed by an independent, competent entity, identified through an open, competitive, tendering process

Financially free-standing Health Financing Mechanism that improves migrant health

Uses

- 1. ASEAN wide hub for border zone health (output 1)
- 2. Associated Infrastructure (output 2)
- 3. Regional health insurance scheme (output 3)
- 4. Reduction of user costs (all outputs)

Instruments

- 1. Grants for setting up/ business plan
- 2. Concessional early stage financing for improving bankability
- 3. Viability gap support
- 4. Credit enhancement



Gender Dimensions in the Proposed Project

1. What are the key gender issues in the sector and/or subsector that are likely to be relevant to this project or program?

The key gender issues that will be relevant to the project will include: (i) analysis of access of and type of medical services in the SEZs available to female migrant workers and women relatives compared to male migrant workers; (ii) vulnerability and risk assessment of female migrant workers in SEZ workplaces and living quarters (includes diseases, violence, etc.); (iii) comparative analysis of health benefits among female and male migrant workers;

2. Does the proposed project or program have the potential to contribute to the promotion of gender equity and/or empowerment of women by providing women's access to and use of opportunities, services, resources, assets, and participation in decision making?

Yes No

A gender action plan will be prepared to mitigate any negative impacts and support positive design measures to enhance women's empowerment and gender equity in the project areas.



Gender Dimensions in the Proposed Project

3. Could the proposed project have an adverse impact on women and/or girls or widen gender inequality? i.e. loss of land rights or employment, negative impacts due to resettlement, risk of HIV/AIDS or human trafficking

Yes No

The project is not likely to have adverse impacts on women and/or girls or widen gender inequality. Any potential impacts will be identified and mitigated through project design measures, particularly in the participatory planning and design phase.

4. Indicate the intended gender mainstreaming category:

GEN (gender equity)

EGM (effective gender mainstreaming)

SGE (some gender elements)

NGE (no gender elements)



Thank you

