

SOCIAL IMPACT GUIDELINES

for Construction Site Camps



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**BUILDING
SOCIAL IMPACT**

An initiative implemented by Baan Dek Foundation in partnership with UNICEF and funded by the European Union

■ ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Baan Dek Foundation is a Thai-registered foundation that has been working in close collaboration with the Thai construction and real estate sector since 2010, to improve access to key public services and the living standards in construction site camps for workers and their families.

The purpose of these Guidelines is to support the sustainability and social impact of the construction sector. The Guidelines are especially useful for construction companies and real estate developers to contribute to the sustainable development of the sector and improving companies' Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance.

THE LATEST VERSION OF THESE GUIDELINES AND the FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION TOOLKIT – A SET OF PRACTICAL TOOLS SUPPORTING THEIR IMPLEMENTATION – CAN BE FOUND AT buildingsocialimpact.org

Note: Updates to these tools will be made annually or as needed, in line with recommendations from the construction sector or its investors, and/or in line with national regulations.

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These guidelines are the product of a technical collaborative effort between Baan Dek Foundation, UNICEF and partner real estate and construction companies who provided valuable insight and feedback during the development process.

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CONTEXT

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CONTEXT

Social Challenges

There are an estimated 500,000 migrant children in Thailand (200,000 stateless children and 300,000 children of migrants). Construction accounts for 21.4 per cent of registered migrant workers in Thailand, with 600,000 migrant workers employed in the sector according to the Ministry of Labour (as of July 2019). According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), 44.5 percent of workers in the construction sector are employed informally without access to any form of social protection.

With construction comprising one of largest sectors of employment for Thai and non-Thai nationals alike, at any given time there are thousands of children living with their parents in temporary worker housing in construction site camps, who either migrated with their parents, or were born in Thailand. Due to the temporary nature of these worker camps, the living conditions are usually hazardous, unsanitary and lack various amenities. The construction company management is frequently unaware of conditions in the worker camps.

In addition, workers and their children may encounter barriers to accessing healthcare, education, and social services. This lack of access stems from protection gaps for migrant workers and their families, which include: a lack of documentation, language barriers, and as a result of the need to frequently relocate due to the short-term nature of construction projects. Migrant children in the camps are particularly at risk of violence, neglect and exploitation, while a lack of documentation and limited or no access to school significantly amplifies these risks.

The Opportunity

Over the last 10 years, Baan Dek Foundation (BDF) has been building relationships with these communities and working closely with construction companies, to provide direct child protection services, and empower communities to access public services and improve the overall well-being of camp residents.

In 2016, Baan Dek Foundation began a partnership with UNICEF Thailand to systematically improve social standards of the construction sector as a whole, in collaboration with the construction and real estate sectors. In 2018 BDF and UNICEF published 'Building Futures in Thailand: Support to Children Living in Construction Site Camps', a comprehensive study detailing the various vulnerabilities that

children in construction site camps face, as well as good practices by construction companies and identified solutions for improving camp conditions. The report led to the Framework For Action, a set of 12 recommendations – grouped across four themes (Infrastructure, Welfare and Services, Health and Education) – to guide construction companies forward in improving their social standards.

The Frame represents a low-cost and simple solution to improve the lives and futures of tens of thousands of children in Thailand. It is estimated that for every Thai Baht (THB) spent on a construction site camp, there will be THB 7 in return in terms of social value for those living within the camp.

The Benefits for Construction Companies

By implementing the Framework, not only can companies positively impact children's futures and society at large, they can also improve their bottom lines. Companies that initiate social improvements can report benefits to their clients, such as:

- Improved workforce retention
- Reduction of liability around accidents in the camps
- Reduced risk of communicable diseases in and around the camp
- Improved health and well-being of workers, which yields greater productivity
- Reduced reputational risk through improved social protection for workers and children
- Improved environmental impact, which may increase chances of Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) approval for major construction projects
- Improved Thailand Sustainability Investment (THSI), Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) and/or Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) performance scores, which demonstrates company's sustainability and attract clients and investment
- Beyond these items that demonstrate a positive Return on Investment (ROI), there is a 1:7 ratio of Social Return on Investment (SROI) – please see buildingsocialimpact.org website for more information.

The Benefits for Real Estate Developers

Real Estate Developers have significant potential to greatly improve the social impact and sustainability of the construction sector through their relationships with contractors. By encouraging contractors to adopt and implement the Framework as part of their contracts, real estate developers can also improve their sustainability and ESG ratings in the Stock Exchange of Thailand, attract foreign investment, increase marketability and significantly reduce reputational risk.

FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

12 Key Actions That Make a Difference



FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

12 Key Actions That Make a Difference

The Framework for Action provides 12 key actions that make a difference for children and workers living in construction site camps, grouped across four themes: infrastructure, welfare and services, health and education.

	 Infrastructure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1 Implementing safe living conditions2 Implementing water, sanitation, hygiene, and solid waste management3 Creating opportunities and space to interact and play with other children
	 Welfare & Services	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4 Camp Rules and safeguarding measures5 Supporting documentation and access to services6 Improved social development and well-being
	 Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none">7 Supporting access to vaccines8 Supporting access to health cards9 Supporting knowledge of common medical needs and responses
	 Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none">10 Supporting preparation for integration into formal education11 Supporting access to formal education through school enrollment12 School support through non-formal education



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TOOLS TO IMPLEMENT THE FRAMEWORK

Social Impact Guidelines
Social Impact Self Assessment Tool
Social Impact Reference Pack
Tools Website

TOOLKIT TO IMPLEMENT THE FRAMEWORK



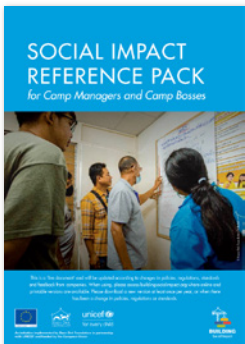
Social Impact Guidelines

These Guidelines introduce Baan Dek Foundation, provide an overview of the issue, and outline general steps required by management staff of construction companies and real estate developers to use the tools and implement the Framework. The Guidelines also contain an extensive reference list of relevant laws and principles relating to child rights.



Social Impact Self Assessment Tool

While these Guidelines provide an overall introduction, this is the key tool which the Camp Manager and Camp Boss can use to conduct self-assessments within their camps to evaluate the extent to which their camp is in line with the standards of the Framework. Based on these inputs, the Tool will generate an Action Plan with measures to address any identified gaps. The Self-Assessment Tool and all data inputted is treated as confidential to the company and no data is shared beyond the tool itself.



Social Impact Reference Pack

While the Social Impact Self-Assessment Tool provides suggested action points for camp management staff (Camp Managers and Camp Bosses for example) from the construction company to improve camp conditions, the Reference Pack provides extra details and step-by-step processes for operational staff to follow when implementing the Action Plan generated when using the Self-Assessment Tool.



Tools Website

The 'Toolkit to Implement the Framework', including the documents described above, can be found at buildingsocialimpact.org, including the latest version of Toolkit.

¹ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>, checked 08/2020, aligned to Sustainable Impact Index of ESG performance index.

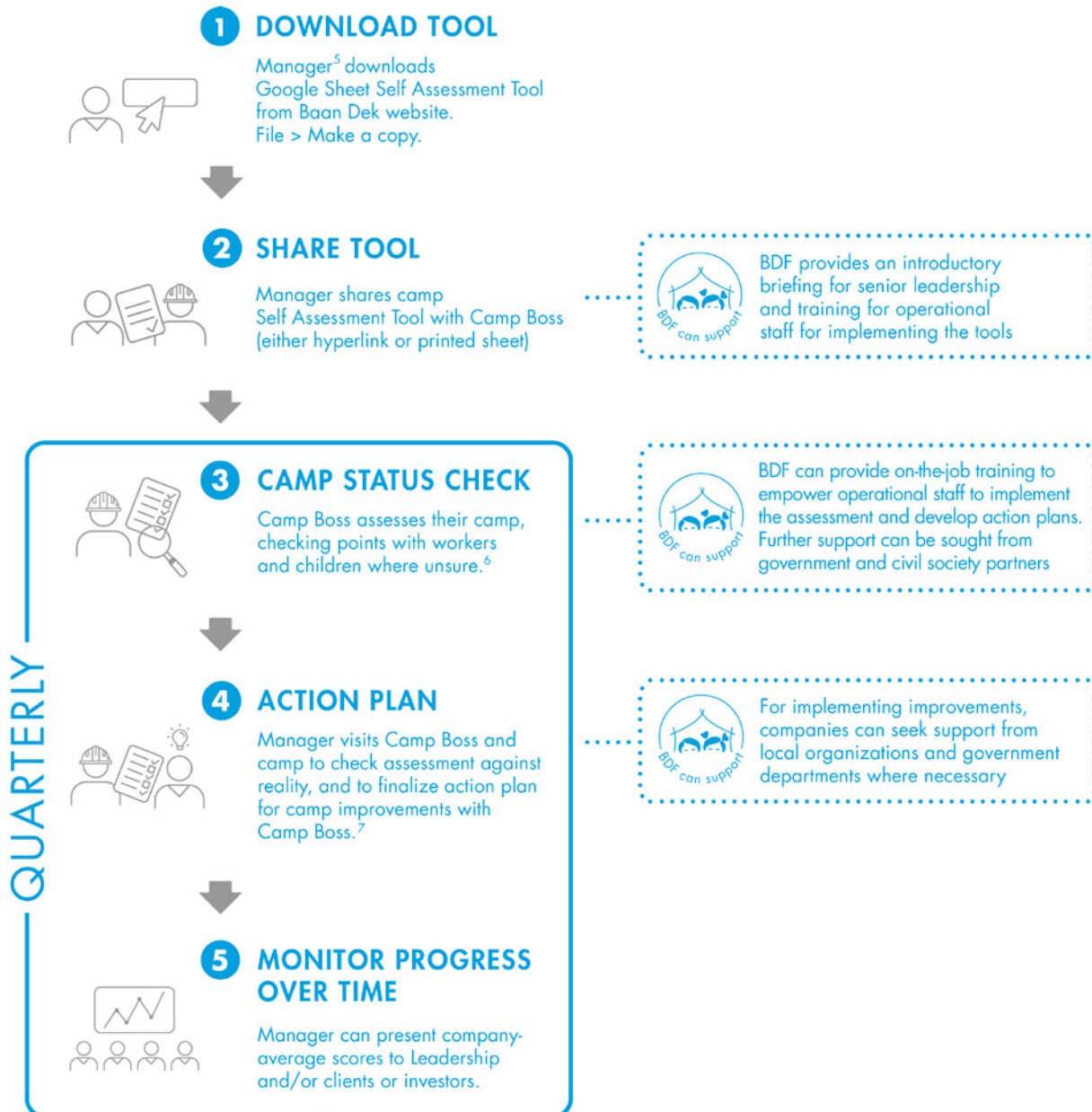
² <https://www.set.or.th/en/products/index/SETTHSI.html>, checked 08/2020.

³ GRI INDEX 2019, checked 08/2020.

⁴ ESG refers to the three central factors in measuring the sustainability and societal impact of an investment in a company or business. (Environmental, social, and governance).

TOOLKIT TO IMPLEMENT THE FRAMEWORK

The figure below provides an overview of the five simple steps involved in using the Social Impact Self-Assessment Tool to improve the social impact of a company. It is recommended that each camp is assessed once every quarter.



⁵ Manager = Camp Manager, Project Manager, HR Manager or Sub-Contractor Manager, depending on company structure.

⁶ Where the assessment checklist is printed, an individual in the Camp Manager’s team can input data into the relevant camp’s Google Sheet, so that the action plan populates automatically.

⁷ Companies can consider rewarding camp bosses for good camp conditions and honest/thorough self-assessments.

1. Download the Tool

1.1 Go to buildingsocialimpact.org to find the latest tools. Camp Managers can access the Self-Assessment Tool section, and the Google Sheet workbook will be available for download at this link.

1.2 Make a copy of this tool by clicking “File” > “Make a copy”. This is the Camp Manager’s own copy which they can use to assess camps in their jurisdiction.

2. Share the Tool

2.1 The Camp Manager can right click on “Camp” tabs to “rename” according to the camps in their jurisdiction.

2.2 The Camp Manager can then easily share the hyperlink to the Google Sheet with the Camp Bosses. The Camp Bosses can then fill in the checklist for their camp (in their camp tab), for the relevant quarter of the year.

Or, if the Camp Boss cannot use a mobile device to digitally fill in the camp assessment, the Camp Manager can go to the relevant tab, click “File” > “Print” > “Print current tab”. This will print the checklist so that the Camp Boss can fill it in on paper.

If using the printed checklist, an individual in the Camp Management team will need to use the paper form to enter the answers correctly into the relevant Google Sheet camp tab, so that the sheet generates the analysis.

3. Camp Status Check

3.1 The Camp Boss takes the camp checklist around the camp to see if the camp has each item (of 120 in total). If the camp has the item, or if the answer is “yes” to the checklist item, then they can check the box.

The Camp Boss should also fill out the information at the top of the checklist, including the number of men, women, boys, and girls there are in the camp at this point in time (these groups counted separately), and indicate which quarter it is (e.g., check the box under “Q1” if it is quarter 1).

3.2 For some items the Camp Boss may need to check with community members if they do not already have a clear idea. For example, for the checklist item: “Parents have knowledge of the process to access healthcare services”, if the Camp Boss is not sure, it is strongly recommended to ask community members to check.

4. Action Plan

4.1 A suggested Action Plan automatically appears under the checklist once complete, provided the quarter is checked at the top of the Google Sheet.

4.2 The Camp Boss can then share the completed Self-Assessment Tool with the Camp Manager and can start making improvements as suggested in the automatically generated Action Plan or based on areas for improvement they have noticed. Alternatively, they can first discuss with the Camp Manager (depending on company structure) before proceeding with implementation of improvements.

4.3 The Camp Manager and Camp Boss can review the camp's Self-Assessment Tool together during a camp visit. The Camp Manager can use this opportunity to check the integrity of the assessment, and to confirm the Action Plan to improve the camp conditions.

4.4 The Camp Manager and Camp Boss can then agree on the activities, budget, and schedule for improvements together and start on implementing the Action Plan. The automatically generated Action Plan at the bottom of the camp tab gives a priority weighting based on how critical the item is for safety. The team can sort the Action Plan by priority to make scheduling easy.

5. Monitor Progress Over Time

5.1 The Social Impact Self-Assessment Tool includes two dashboard tabs that collect and analyse data from across all camps, over time. This enables a Camp Manager to present the company's average scores to their leadership team, clients, and investors.



WHAT WILL IT MEAN FOR A COMPANY TO ADOPT THESE TOOLS?

SUGGESTED ACTIONS & RESOURCES FOR EACH STAKEHOLDER IN THE SECTOR

The table below provides each relevant stakeholder guidance and advice on how to use the Toolkit to inform staff on how the Framework relates to them, and actions they may be required to take

Organization Type	Role	Action
Construction sector	Thought-Leaders	Use these Social Impact Guidelines to brief themselves on the problem and proposed solution.
Property Developers or Construction Companies	Contractor Managers	<p>Use these Social Impact Guidelines to brief themselves on the expectations of construction companies if the project is to achieve positive social impact.</p> <p>Set up accountability mechanisms with construction company contractors using the Framework and/or the results from the Self-Assessment Tool. For example, this could mean adding a relevant clause to a contractor agreement that involves assessing scores from the Self-Assessment, and spot-checking camps to confirm accurate scoring.</p> <p>Publicly recognize and promote contractors that achieve good social impact, especially those with good scores in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Impact Self Assessment scores in camps • THSI • GRI <p>Apply for ESG, CSR, or social good awards using evidence from Self-Assessment scores, site visits, and photos.</p>
Contractors and Subcontractors	Operational Staff or Consultants	<p>Use these Social Impact Guidelines to brief themselves.</p> <p>Develop Recruitment Policy and Procedures and monitor announcements by the Ministry of Labour to ensure regular migration status for families, including ensuring passports, work permits, children’s birth certificates, visas, and social protection including enrolment in the Social Security Fund and/or Migrant Health Insurance Scheme for spouses and children are and remain valid.</p> <p>Develop House Rules for construction site camps and ensure all residents receive orientation and regular refresher training.</p> <p>The House Rules should include child safeguarding principles and functional procedures, and behaviours that promote positive social interaction in the community and child development (see Social Impact Reference Pack for guidance).</p> <p>Ensure all camp staff are trained on child safeguarding principles and any company House Rules.</p>

Organization Type	Role	Action
Contractors	Operational Staff or Consultants	<p>Company management, including Camp Managers (which can include HR Manager/ Project Manager), and Camp Bosses discuss these tools and any extra responsibilities in their roles, including:</p> <p>Camp Manager:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding the Camp Bosses accountable for their responsibilities, and ensuring they receive adequate training and resources to meet their obligations • Holding the subcontractors accountable for their responsibilities, especially related to documentation and social security coverage of workers • Ensuring that monitoring of all camps is on track (i.e., collecting quarterly Self-Assessment results from all Camp Bosses and approving their improvement plan) • Collecting quarterly Self-Assessment Tool reports from Camp Bosses and monitoring analysis of the status of each camp • Supporting and approving the proposed Action Plan based on results from the Self-Assessment Tool, to achieve better living conditions • Ensuring the Action Plan is implemented to create a Community Safe Space in camps including in compliance with national policies and international standards regarding child safeguarding. <p>Camp Boss:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following company protocols, supporting the referral of any concerns/incidents of child protection violations through established incident reporting and response plan mechanisms, including reporting to child protection authorities, in compliance with national law. • Supporting the protection of children by ensuring that all residents are aware of and follow the camp house rules • Supporting the camp residents by providing maps and contact details of local services in communal areas of the camp, including in languages understood by migrant workers • Highlighting any issues to the company or municipal services related to a camp's access to waste collection, water etc. • Monitoring the number of people in the camp (including children), including disaggregation by gender, nationality, and the documents they have/when updates are required (in coordination with the company's administration department) which will help camp staff to adjust Action Plans accordingly • Supporting workers and their children to access goods and services by providing information about goods and services available to the camp locally, and, if they need extra support (e.g., with translation), coordinating this support for them. <p>Download/Access and use the Social Impact Self-Assessment Tool to assess camps and make an Action Plan for improvements.</p> <p>Consider rewarding Camp Bosses that demonstrate positive social impact in their camps.</p> <p>Camp improvement resources: Camp improvements on average are a small investment, which includes mapping and printing information for camp communities, running workshops to ensure communities understand how to access services, and providing support on a case-by-case basis if any families require extra support.</p>



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■ ANNEX

Below is a summary of the Social Impact Self-Assessment checklist items, aligned to the Framework for Action, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Thailand Sustainability Investment (THSI), the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) index and Environmental, Social, and corporate Governance (ESG) performance index.

⁸ <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>, checked 08/2020, aligned to Sustainable Impact Index of ESG performance index

⁹ <https://www.set.or.th/en/products/index/SETTHSI.html>, checked 08/2020

¹⁰ GRI INDEX 2019, checked 08/2020

CHECKLIST ITEMS

Framework For Action Theme	Framework Key Action	# Items	# Sub-items	THSI	GRI	ESG
Infrastructure   	1. Implementing safe living conditions	6	26	14	OH&S	Environmental
	2. Implementing water, sanitation, hygiene, and solid waste management	6	19	10, 17	Water, Effluents & Waste, Human Rights	Environmental
	3. Creating opportunities and space to interact with other children	2	7	14, 16, 18	Human Rights	Human Capital Development
Welfare and Services    	4. Camp rules and safeguarding measures	3	4	1, 3, 14, 18	Human Rights	Corporate Citizenship
	5. Supporting documentation and access to services	5	15	16	Human Rights, Governance	Labour Practice
	6. Improved social development and well-being (prevention of discrimination, domestic violence, child labour)	3	12	1, 3	Child Labour, Diversity & Inclusion	Corporate Governance
Health 	7. Supporting access to vaccines	3	7	3	Non-discrimination,	Risks & Crisis Management
	8. Supporting access to health cards	1	2	14	Non-discrimination, Governance	Risks & Crisis Management
	9. Supporting knowledge of common medical needs and responses	4	14	15	OH&S	Risks & Crisis Management
Education  	10. Supporting preparation for integration into formal education	2	3	14, 18	Local Communities	Human Capital Development
	11. Supporting access to formal education through school enrolment	3	6	18	Local Communities	Human Capital Development
	12. School support through non-formal education	2	4	18	Local Communities	Human Capital Development

LEGAL & COMPLIANCE

This section provides legal and compliance staff with a reference list of the relevant national laws and regulations that align with each area of the Framework and how they apply to private companies and government bodies. The reference list also provides international laws, standards and principles which companies are strongly recommended to integrate into their business practices to ensure that businesses can better protect and respect child rights in their day-to-day operations.

CORE PRINCIPLES	
NATIONAL	INTERNATIONAL
<p>Constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand, 2017</p> <p>Section 27</p> <p>All persons are equal before the law, and shall have rights and liberties and be protected equally under the law.</p> <p>Child Protection Act 2003</p> <p>Article 22</p> <p>Treatment of the Child In any case shall give primary importance to the best interests of the child and any discrimination of an unfair nature shall not be allowed.</p>	<p>United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child - UNCRC</p> <p>Article 3</p> <p>1. In all actions concerning children, whether undertaken by public or private social welfare institutions, courts of law, administrative authorities or legislative bodies, the best interests of the child shall be a primary consideration.</p> <p>CRC General Comment 6.</p> <p>16. Article 3, paragraph 1, is also directly applicable to business enterprises that function as private or public social welfare bodies by providing any form of direct services for children, including care, foster care, health, education and the administration of detention facilities.</p> <p>CRC General comment No. 16 (2013) on State obligations regarding the impact of the business sector on children’s rights</p> <p>Part II. Scope and application</p> <p>9. The Committee acknowledges that voluntary actions of corporate responsibility by business enterprises, such as social investments, advocacy and public policy engagement, voluntary codes of conduct, philanthropy and other collective actions, can advance children’s rights. States should encourage such voluntary actions and initiatives as a means to create a business culture which respects and supports children’s rights. However, it should be emphasized that such voluntary actions and initiatives are not a substitute for State action and regulation of businesses in line with obligations under the Convention and its protocols or for businesses to comply with their responsibilities to respect children’s rights.</p>

CORE PRINCIPLES	
NATIONAL	INTERNATIONAL
	<p>Child Rights and Business Principles - CRBP</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet their responsibility to respect children’s rights and commit to supporting the human rights of children 2. Contribute to the elimination of child labour, including in all business activities and business relationships 3. Provide decent work for young workers, parents and caregivers 4. Ensure the protection and safety of children in all business activities and facilities 10. Reinforce community and government efforts to protect and fulfil children’s rights
	<p>UN Guiding Principles - UNGP</p> <p>Part II. The Corporate Responsibility to Protect Human Rights</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Under the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, businesses should respect human rights. This means that they should avoid infringing on the human rights of others and should address adverse human rights impacts with which they are involved. 12. The responsibility of business enterprises to respect human rights refers to internationally recognized human rights – understood, at a minimum, as those expressed in the International Bill of Human Rights and the principles concerning fundamental rights set out in the International Labour Organization’s Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work 13. The responsibility to respect human rights requires that business enterprises: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Avoid causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts through their own activities, and address such impacts when they occur; (b) Seek to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts that are directly linked to their operations, products or services by their business relationships, even if they have not contributed to those impacts

INFRASTRUCTURE



Sections	Thai National Laws/Regulations	International Laws, Standards, Principles and Guidelines
1. Implementing safe living conditions	<p>Notification of the Labor Welfare Committee on the Standards of Labor Welfare for Shelters for Construction Employees 2016 (“Notification 2016”)</p> <p>(1) The room shall have a minimum width of not less than 2.50 meters, the height shall not be less than 2.40 meters and there must not be less than 9 square meters in total space. There shall be a residential area of not less than 3 square meters per one person, in accordance with the building control law;</p> <p>(2) The foundation and structure of the building shall be safe and sufficiently strong, and the construction materials shall be appropriate;</p> <p>(3) The residential area for employees on a construction site, which is connected or which has a total length of 45 meters, shall have a space between the residential area and the construction site which is not less than 2.50 meters throughout the residential area and the construction site;</p> <p>(4) The ventilation shall be provided by a natural method, and the residential area shall have a door, window or other ventilation hole connected to outside air totaling not less than 10% of the room area. However, this does not include the area of the door, window and the connected ventilation hole connected to other rooms, or the passageway of the building; and</p> <p>(5) There shall be a sufficient number of rooms to cater for the employees.</p>	<p>ILO Worker’s Housing Recommendation 1961 (No. 115) requires that housing should ensure structural safety and reasonable levels of decency, hygiene and comfort. Additionally there should be natural and artificial lighting, ventilation, adequate heating, storage for belongings, laundry facilities, health facilities and recreational rooms.</p> <p>The recommendation also states that where housing is provided by the employer - the fundamental human rights of the workers, in particular freedom of association should be recognised</p>
2. Implementing water, sanitation, hygiene and solid waste management	<p>The Thailand Board of Investment Guide on Environmental Regulations lays out policy specifications on proper water conditions, including pH levels, metals, and solids standards.</p> <p>The Ministerial Regulations No. 63 B.E. 2551, which is pursuant to the Building Control Act B.E. 2522 (1979) prescribes requirements of toilets, i.e. space, material, urine/waste disposal system and air passage in a temporary shelter for residential use. The employer shall arrange for toilets and bathrooms as follows:</p> <p>(The toilet and bathroom for males and females shall be provided separately)</p> <p>The shelter shall have at least 1 toilet, 1 bathroom and 1 washbasin: not exceeding than 15 female workers/residents</p> <p>The shelter shall have at least 1 toilet, 1 bathroom and 1 washbasin: not exceeding than 15 male workers/residents</p> <p>The shelter shall have at least 2 toilets, 2 bathrooms and 1 washbasin: from 16 to 40 female workers/residents</p> <p>The shelter shall have at least 2 toilets, 2 bathrooms and 1 washbasin: from 16-40 male workers/residents</p> <p>The shelter shall have at least 3 toilets, 3 bathrooms and 1 washbasin: from 41 to 80 female or 41-80 male workers/residents</p> <p>The shelter shall have at least 3 toilets, 3 bathrooms, and 1 washbasin: from 41 to 80 male workers/residents</p> <p>An additional toilet, bathroom, wash basin and urinal shall be provided for every 50 workers/resident increased from above.</p>	<p>ILO R115 - Worker’s Housing Recommendation, 1961 (No.115)</p> <p>II. Housing</p> <p>(b) the supply of safe water in the workers’ dwelling in such ample quantities as to provide for all personal and household uses</p> <p>ILO R115 - Worker’s Housing Recommendation, 1961 (No.115)</p> <p>II. Housing</p> <p>(b) the supply of safe water in the workers’ dwelling in such ample quantities as to provide for all personal and household uses;</p> <p>(c) adequate sewage and garbage disposal systems;</p> <p>(d) appropriate protection against heat, cold, damp, noise, fire, and disease-carrying animals, and, in particular, insects;</p> <p>(e) adequate sanitary and washing facilities, ventilation, cooking and storage facilities and natural and artificial lighting;</p>

INFRASTRUCTURE



Sections	Thai National Laws/Regulations	International Laws, Standards, Principles and Guidelines
3. Creating opportunities and space to play and interact with other children	N/A	<p>UN Convention on the Rights of the Child CRC</p> <p>Article 31</p> <p>Children have the right to “engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts.”</p>

WELFARE AND SERVICES



Sections	Thai National Laws/Regulations	International Laws, Standards, Principles and Guidelines
<p>4. Camp rules and safeguarding measures</p>	<p>Child Protection Act 2003</p> <p>Article 24 Permanent Secretaries, provincial governors, district chiefs, assistant district officers as head of sub-districts or administrative heads of administration organizations have the duty to protect the safety of children living in the areas under their jurisdiction, regardless of whether or not they have parents or guardians.</p> <p>Article 28 In those cases where a child’s guardian is not in a state to take care, raise, discipline and develop the child, regardless of the reason, or a child’s guardian acts in a manner which is likely to be harmful to the child’s safety or obstructive to his or her growth or development, or provides neglect; or for any other compelling reason for the benefit of assisting or protecting the child against harm, a competent official must undertake to provide assistance and protection to the child according to this Act.</p> <p>Article 29 Upon finding a child in circumstances which warrant welfare assistance or safety protection as stipulated under Chapters 3 and 4, a person shall provide basic assistance and notify a competent official, administrative official or police officer or person having the duty to protect a child’s safety according to Article 24 without delay.</p> <p>Chapter 3: Social Welfare</p> <p>Article 32 Children warranting welfare assistance include as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Street children or orphans; 2) Abandoned or lost children; 3) Children whose guardians are unable to care for them for whatever reasons, for example, being imprisoned, detained, disabled, chronically ill, impoverished, juvenile, divorced, deserted, mentally ill or neurotic; 4) Children whose guardians have inappropriate behaviours or occupations, which might affect the physical or mental development of the children under their guardianship; 5) Children who have been unlawfully brought up, exploited, abused, or subjected to any other conditions which are likely to cause them to behave in an immoral manner or suffer physical or mental harm; 6) Disabled children; 7) Children in difficult circumstances; 8) Children in situations warranting welfare assistance as stipulated in the ministerial regulations. <p>Chapter 4: Safety Protection</p> <p>Article 40 Children warranting safety protection are defined as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Abused children; 2) Children vulnerable to wrongdoing; 3) Children in the state necessitating safety protection in accordance with the ministerial regulations. 	<p>Children’s Rights and Business Principles Section 2,</p> <p>C. Work with governments, social partners and others to promote education and sustainable solutions to the root causes of child labor</p> <p>Section 4</p> <p>Businesses should ensure the protection and safety of children in all business activities and facilities by;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> b) Developing and implementing a child protection code of conduct

WELFARE AND SERVICES



Sections	Thai National Laws/Regulations	International Laws, Standards, Principles and Guidelines
<p>5. Supporting documentation and access to services</p>	<p>Social Security Act. B.E 2533, No.3 B.E 2542 Chapter 1 Insured Person</p> <p>Section 33 An employee who is not younger than fifteen years of age and not older than sixty years of age, shall be an insured person.</p> <p>The Social Health Insurance (SHI) scheme for private sector employees between the age of 15 and 60 years at companies with at least ten employees (no cover for dependents, except for maternity), managed by the Social Security Office at the Ministry of Labour.</p> <p>Section 34. An employer employing employees who are insured persons under Section 33, shall submit statement listing names of insured persons, rate of wages, and other information, in accordance with the form prescribed by the Secretary-General, to the Office within thirty days from the date on which the employees have become insured persons.</p> <p>Section 35. In the case where the principal who employs employees by the wholesale wages method has sub-contracted the execution of work and the responsibility for paying employees wages to other person, or has sub-contracted any person for the supply of labour which is not employment service business and the sub-contracted work is a part in the process of production or of business which is undertaken in the establishment or working place of the principal and the essential equipment for such work is provided by the principal, the principal shall be an employer who is required to perform duties under this Act</p> <p>Workmen’s Compensation Act, B.E. 2537 (1994). This law obliges any employer who has at least one employee in any type of business to contribute to the Workmen’s Compensation Fund (WCF) migrant workers must possess a passport or foreign registration documents; and (2) their employers must have registered them and paid a contribution to the WCF</p>	

WELFARE AND SERVICES



Sections	Thai National Laws/Regulations	International Laws, Standards, Principles and Guidelines
<p>6. Improved Social Development and Wellbeing</p>	<p>Social Security Act. B.E 2533, No.3 B.E 2542 Chapter 1 Insured Person</p> <p>Section 33.9</p> <p>An employee who is not younger than fifteen years of age and not older than sixty years of age, shall be an insured person. When an employee, already an insured person under paragraph one, reaches sixty years of age and is still an employee of the employer subject to this Act, such employee shall continue to be deemed an insured person.</p> <p>Child Protection Act 2003</p> <p>Article 26, Under the provisions of other laws, regardless of a child's consent, a person is forbidden to act as follows</p> <p>6) Use, employ or ask a child to work or act in such a way that might be physically or mentally harmful to the child, affect the child's growth or hinder the child's development</p>	<p>UN Convention on the Rights of the Child</p> <p>Article 6 the Right to Life, Survival and Development,</p> <p>CRC General Comment 6, Section C, 19. The activities and operations of business enterprises can impact on the realization of article 6 in different ways. For example</p> <p>1) When business employment practices require adults to work long hours, older children, particularly girls, may take on their parent's domestic and childcare obligations, which can negatively impact their right to education and to play; additionally, leaving children alone or in the care of older siblings can have implications for the quality of care and the health of younger children.</p> <p>2) The introduction of family-friendly workplace policies. Such policies must take account of the impact of working hours of adults on the survival and development of the child at all stages of development and must include adequately remunerated parental leave</p> <p>C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)</p> <p>Article 3</p> <p>1. The minimum age for admission to any type of employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardise the health, safety or morals of young persons shall not be less than 18 years.</p> <p>2. The types of employment or work to which paragraph 1 of this Article applies shall be determined by national laws or regulations or by the competent authority, after consultation with the organisations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist.</p> <p>C182 - Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)</p> <p>Article 3</p> <p>For the purposes of this Convention, the term the worst forms of child labour comprises:</p> <p>(a) all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;</p> <p>(b) the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;</p> <p>(c) the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;</p> <p>(d) work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.</p>

Sections	Thai National Laws/Regulations	International Laws, Standards, Principles and Guidelines
7. Supporting Access to Vaccines	N/A	<p>World Health Organisation Promoting the health of refugees and migrants</p> <p>Framework of Priorities and Guiding Principles to Promote the Health of Refugees and Migrants</p> <p>C. Guiding Principles</p> <p>6. Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches. Addressing the complexity of migration and displacement</p>
8. Supporting Access to Health Cards	<p>Social Security Act Act. B.E 2533, No.3 B.E 2542 Chapter 1 Insured Person</p> <p>Section 33.9</p> <p>An employee who is not younger than fifteen years of age and not older than sixty years of age, shall be insured</p> <p>Documented migrants with a work permit employed in the formal sector have the same access rights and benefit entitlements under the SHI as Thai nationals. Documented migrants working in the informal sector are not covered by SHI and must enrol in the Compulsory Migrant Health Insurance (CMHI), run by the Ministry of Public Health, to get health care coverage for themselves; enrolment of their dependents (spouse and children) is voluntary.</p>	<p>Addressing the complexity of migration and displacement should be based on values of solidarity, humanity and sustainable development. The health sector has a key role to play in ensuring that the health aspects of migration and displacement are considered in the context of broader government policy and in engaging and coordinating with other sectors, including civil society, the private sector, refugees' and migrants' associations and the affected populations themselves, to find joint solutions that benefit the health of refugees and migrants.</p>
9. Supporting Knowledge of Common Medical Needs and Responses	N/A	

EDUCATION



Sections	Thai National Laws/Regulations	International Laws, Standards, Principles and Guidelines
10. Supporting Preparation for Integration into Formal Education	N/A	<p>CRC Article 28 - Obligation of signatory states to provide compulsory and free primary education for all children living within the territory, irrespective of their legal status</p> <p>Children’s Rights and Business Principles Section 2,</p> <p>C. Work with governments, social partners and others to promote education and sustainable solutions to the root causes of child labor</p>
11. Supporting Access to Formal Education through School Enrolment	<p>National Education Act of B.E. 2542, Chapter 2, Section 10</p> <p>The Thai Government offers funded basic education of 15 years to all children</p> <p>2005 Cabinet Resolution on education for unregistered persons allows children who do not have legal status to enroll in any Thai public school</p>	
12. School Support through Non-Formal Education	N/A	



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