

**YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS
MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME**

**PEOPLE PERSPECTIVES ON FAMILY TRACING
SERVICES IN TERMS OF MIGRATION, CROSS BORDER
MIGRATION
(CASE STUDY OF KACHIN STATE)**

**MOE MOE HTIKE
EMPA -31 (16th BATCH)**

DECEMBER, 2019

**YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS
MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME**

**PEOPLE PERSPECTIVES ON FAMILY TRACING
SERVICES IN TERMS OF MIGRATION, CROSS BORDER
MIGRATION
(CASE STUDY of KACHIN STATE)**

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Public Administration (MPA)

Supervised by

Dr. Khin Mar Thet
Associate Professor
Department of Applied Economics
Yangon University of Economics

Submitted by

Moe Moe Htike
Roll No - 31
EMPA – 16th Batch
(2017-2019)

DECEMBER, 2019

YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS
MASTER OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION PROGRAMME

This is to certify that this thesis entitled “**PEOPLE’S PERSPECTIVES ON FAMILY TRACING SERVICE IN TERMS OF MIGRATION, CROSS BORDER MIGRATION**” submitted as a partial fulfillment towards the requirement for the degree of Master of Public Administration has been accepted by the Board of Examiners.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

1. Professor Dr. Tin Win
Rector
Yangon University of Economics (Chief Examiner)

2. Professor Dr. Ni Lar Myint Htoo
Pro-Rector
Yangon University of Economics (Examiner)

3. Professor U Kyaw Min Htun
Pro-Rector (Retd.)
Department of Applied Economics
Yangon University of Economics (Examiner)

4. Professor Dr. Phyu Phyu Ei
Programme Director and Head of Department
Department of Applied Economics
Yangon University of Economics (Examiner)

5. Daw Aye Aye Moe
Lecturer
Department of Applied Economics
Yangon University of Economics (Examiner)

DECEMBER, 2019

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to assess people awareness on the Family Tracing services provided by the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in terms of migration from Kachin state. A total 200 respondents are randomly selected from the effected family members and local community. This thesis analyzes on the people traditional way to keep-in-touch with one family is using telephone. As for the use of modern social media, survey found as Facebook and Messenger are the most use than other communication channel of WhatsApp, Viber, Line and WeChat. Some people are looking for their missing relatives and most are found as unknown information to find out their missing relatives. People behavior at abroad to look for missing person, very few reports to the authorities, INGOs and NGOs, instead, they all are trying to reach out with the community members. Infrastructure difficulties is also one of the main challenges for the people to access the Family Tracing Services. Most people do not know where to go to seeking help to reestablish contact. In Kachin state, People behavior is found as more rely on regional tracing services than from foreign organization. The study provides such recommendations for strengthening of Restoring Family Links and Family tracing services in Myanmar.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Rector Dr. Tin Win and Dr. Ni Lar Myint Htoo, Pro-Rector of Yangon University of Economics, for giving a chance and encouragement to the participants of the EMPA Programme.

My heartfelt thanks go to the Professor U Kyaw Min Htun, former Pro Rector, Yangon University of Economics, for his support to have an opportunity to study. I am extremely grateful to professor Dr. Daw Phyu Phyu Ei, Programme Director and Head of Department of Applied Economics, Yangon University of Economics, for allowing me to submit this thesis and for her kind support and encouragement throughout the whole course of my study.

My deep gratitude goes to my supervisor Dr. Khin Mar Thet, Associate Professor, Department of Applied Economics, for her valuable advice, guidance, assistance and support during the preparation and writing of this thesis.

I wish to acknowledge my gratitude to Mr. Paul Odent, Deputy Coordinator (RFL/Missing) in Protection Department, ICRC for allowing me to study MPA Programme.

I would like to specially thanks my respected professors and lecturers who imparted their time and valuable knowledge during the course of my study at the Yangon University of Economics, and my friends and all persons who contributed in various ways to my thesis.

Finally, I thank my family for their encouragement and their continuous support until the successful completion of this study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	v
LISTS OF FIGURES	vi
LISTS OF ABBREVIATIONS	vii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Rationale of the Study	1
1.2 Objectives of the Study	3
1.3 Method of the Study	4
1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Study	4
1.5 Organization of the Study	4
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1 Definition of Migrant	6
2.2 Family Tracing Services	12
2.3 Legal basis and Background history of Tracing services	16
2.4 Restoring Family Links (globally) Strategy and the role of the Movement's Components	17
2.5 The Status of Family Links Network	20
2.6 Review on Previous Studies	21
CHAPTER III MIGRATION AND TRACING SERVICES	23
3.1 Migration flows of Myanmar	23
3.2 Government Policy for Migration and Intervention	26
3.3 Current Tracing Service available in Myanmar	30
3.4 Migration from Kachin State and Loss of Family Contact	32
3.5 Restoring Family Links or Family Tracing Services for Missing Migrant in Kachin State	33

CHAPTER	IV	SURVEY ANALYSIS	35
	4.1	Survey Profile	35
	4.2	Survey Design	36
	4.3	Survey Results	36
	4.4	Characteristics of the Respondents	36
CHAPTER	V	CONCLUSION	49
	5.1	Findings	49
	5.2	Recommendations	51
REFERENCES			
APPENDICES			

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Title	Page
3.1	Organization working for migration in Myanmar	29
4.1	Demographic Profile of Respondents	37
4.2	Analysis on the Background Information	39
4.3	Main Reason for People Leaving the country and migrated to aboard	40
4.4	People's Perspectives on their area, are there any groups or Organizations representing / working with/ for Workers	41
4.5	People's Behavior on Traditional ways, in their area, to keep in touch with one's family	42
4.6	People' Behavior on Going abroad to look for the missing person	43
4.7	People seeking help from any Organization to Re-establish Contact	44
4.8	People aware on Red Cross Service to helps people re-establish contact between relatives	44
4.9	Way of Respondents' Community hear about the Red Cross Family Tracing services	45
4.10	People Heard about or used the Missing People Tracking Services	46
4.11	Do they have any challenges to access the services	47
4.12	People Perspective for Continue Tracing Services in Myanmar	47
4.13	Suggestions to Prevent the Separation of family in Kachin State	48

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Title	Page
2.1	Migrant deaths and disappearances recorded globally by IOM's Missing Migrants Project beginning 1 January 2014	7
2.2	Migrant deaths and disappearances recorded globally beginning 1 January 2017	8
2.3	Missing Migrants tracking death along Migratory routes figure from 2014 to 2019	9
2.4	Types of Search	15
3.1	Migration Flows from Myanmar	24
3.2	The conceptual framework of RFL services	31
3.3	Impact of a disaster showing RFL consequences	34

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent
MRCS	Myanmar Red Cross Society
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
RCM	Red Cross Message
RFL	Restoring Family Links
CAT	Central Tracing Agency
IOM	International Organization for Migration
UN	United Nations
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
BGF	Border Guard Force
NSAG	Non-State Arm Group
OESC	Overseas Employment Supervisory Committee
LROE	Law Relating to Overseas Employment
NPA	National Plan of Action

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Every year, migration affects families and sometimes causes loss of contact between family members. When separation occurs, families might remain without news from their missing relatives for many years, without knowing what occurred to their loved ones or relatives. Since migrants might be exposed to arrest/detention, forced marriages/trafficking, illness, disability and other vulnerabilities that will also have impact on their ability to maintain family links with their relatives. That is why, the Restoring Family Links and Family Tracing services is very important to respond effectively to the loss of family contact in terms of conflict, disasters, or other situations of humanitarian need and migration.

1.1 Rationale of the Study

In 2017, there are 62.1 million international migrants in East and south Asia, Southeast Asia and Oceania region and over 101 million migrants worldwide originated from countries of the region at times, the families make considerable sacrifices in order to finance the costly trip, going as far as selling their property, or homes, as well as negotiation various debts, sometimes lose everything.

It is estimated that Malaysia alone is hosts over 3.1 million migrants, mostly from Asia, followed by Thailand, which hosts over 3 million. Bangladesh currently hosts an estimated over one million migrants from Rakhine, Thailand has 100000 refugees in camps at the borders with Kayah and Kayin States.

According to IOM, 10% of Myanmar population lives abroad (about 5 million) and was estimated that there were another 100000 Rakhine migrants abroad, mostly in Thailand. 4% of Shan Population and 1 % of Kachin population (total 250000) are living abroad following migration, mostly in Thailand and in China. The International Labour Organization (ILO) has published reports and conducts investigations into cases of worker deaths, including those of migrant workers. However, it does not host publicly consolidated records.

Millions of migrants were moved every year through the region. Some of them were got arrested and detained, others were become victims of trafficking, yet others die. The families were not able to know the fortune of their missing relatives or loved ones. Disasters and conflicts give high rise to mass movements of population and general disruption of means of transportation and communication. Sometime the migration occurs is quite different due to different context. Migrants were often moved in smaller groups or on their own have more access of communication.

However, in some certain situations, the migrant and their family's member might face the barrier related to Reestablish the connection with their family and require support. They might face the challenges to have opportunity to the means of telecommunications or be deprived of such access (during irregular crossings of borders, upon arrival in a country of destination, in detention and immigration detention centers, during/immediately after their (in) voluntary) return.

They might be particularly vulnerable (e.g. victims of trafficking). They probably face in problematic situations, psychologically, and/ or out of a fear of being schematized to communicate with their relatives or families. The migrants might have died on the move and their dead bodies, when recovered, not easily identified, news of their death not transmitted to their families.

The significance of loss of the contact of the family members might not always be involuntary as there is most cases related to conflicts and disasters. Sometime, the person to be traced might be hesitate or out of fear to re contact or re- establish with their families or simply not wish to do so. Because of that, the extra care is required when deciding with whom information on the person to be traced themselves and for that reason, extra care is required when deciding with whom information on sought migrant's themselves and getting their consent, after they have been traced, is very important.

To do the tracing for irregular migrants is a particularly gentle task. They might be hiding their identity to avoid the deportation and many reasons for instance.

In Southeast Asia, Myanmar is significantly one of the main countries which has a lot of migrant's issue. Because of Non-International Arm Conflict (NIAC) within the country and the result in large-scale movements of population not only in the country but also across borders), accordingly causing families separation for long-term.

In the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS), Myanmar has grown as largest migration source country. According to the Myanmar Government's estimation, there

are over four million Myanmar nationals were living in overseas. Locally, drivers of migration included the higher wages in neighboring countries due to conflict and disasters among other factors.

Due to economic underdevelopment and continuing armed conflict in Kachin State, many people were deciding to leave Myanmar to go to other countries. The largest number of migrants come from border areas into China, with many travelling across daily, or for a few weeks at a time for seasonal agricultural work on plantations. Others travel further afield and work in more diverse sectors, including manufacturing and services industries, and spend long time living in other countries. People who are living in Kachin State also travel to Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand as well. According to the 2014 Myanmar census, there are 21480 people from Kachin State were living in aboard.

Therefore, this research studies the perspectives of the people who are living in the Kachin State and who lost the communication with their families and loved ones due to migrations. It looks at the perspectives of the people who are living in the Kachin state on family tracing service in general, the knowledges of people on family tracing services in terms of migration and importantly, the areas of improvements for family tracing services and how to attract with the government policy for across border migration.

This becomes important to study the progress in tracing services in Myanmar based on primary data collected through a questionnaire survey of 200 respondents as well as extensive literature review and how to attract with the government policy for cross border migration.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

There are two major objectives of the study. They are-

- (1) To measure the general perspectives and knowledges of people from Kachin State on family tracing service in terms of migration, and -
- (2) To assess the ability of family in family tracing services in which challenges for the missing family to access the services and identifications of the services and recommendation to the services provider

1.3 Method of Study

Descriptive method is mainly used in this study. Both primary and secondary data are used. Primary data has been collected through interviews with the people who live in Myitkyina, Kachin State. The research come out not only primary data from in-depth interview with stakeholders from Myitkyina, Kachin State, but also secondary data collecting resources from government issue data, Internet, reports from IOM, Myanmar Red Cross Society, the International Committee of the Red Cross, NGOs and UN agencies. Structurally prepared survey questionnaire set was prepared as survey instrument. Type of questionnaires are both analysis on quantitative data as well as unstructured qualitative form. Face-to-face interviewing with almost all stakeholders from Kachin State (face to face/by phone) is made by the use of survey questionnaire. Major focusing factors are based on the facts about knowledge on the services, perspectives on the services, feedback from the beneficiaries, and needs. Obtained data are analyzed by the use of Microsoft excel software calculation to calculate frequencies and percent, mean and standard deviation.

1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Study

In particular, the loss of contact following a migration and a conflict induced displacement. When a close relative cannot be contacted or is missing, the family only wants to know the fortune and the locations of a relative or his/her remains. The restoring family links and family tracing needs assessment which will be shown in Myanmar in the study chose the time line from 2014 to until now. Due to the International Organization reports, the migration rate was increased in Kachin State in 2014 and the study chose the period from Jan 2014 to Dec 2018. This study was conducted with local community and effected family members from Kachin State about their perspectives and knowledges about the family tracing services in terms of migration. The study period is from March 2019 to August 20 and a survey was conducted with the 200 respondents from local community people and effected family members in Kachin State.

1.5 Organization of the Study

In this study, it is composed of five chapters. Chapter one represents the introduction part including rationale of the study, objective of the study, method of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and organizing of chapters. Chapter two is the

literature reviews on migrant people and general perspectives and knowledge of people on chasing the ways to migrant. Chapter three is a study on migration rate from Kachin State and missing people due to the migration. Chapter four assess the important of family tracing services in Kachin State along with what is the challenges for the missing family to access the services and how to identify the services and recommendation to the services provider Chapter five is the conclusion part.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEWS

This Chapter explains concepts of the migration and the reasons of the people leaving the country and migrate to abroad. The main purpose of this study is need of services for the family to search their missing relative and especially mainly focuses on the tracing services available in the country.

2.1 Definition of Migrant

Migration mean people are moving from one place to another with the intentions of settle temporarily or permanently in the new place. Migration can be completed long distances from one country to another. However, the international migration also possible the dominant form internationally. People were migrated with the groups or in family units or sometime as individuals. (Migration, 2017)

The International Federation's Policy on Migration makes it very clear and precisely reflect the full amount of the humanitarian concerns in terms of migration. It has adopted a description rather than a definition of migrants that is purposefully comprehensive: "persons who leave or flee their habitual residence to go to new places, usually abroad, to seek opportunities or safer and better prospects. Migration sometime happened voluntary or involuntary, nonetheless combination of choices and constraints are involved the most.

According to the International Federation Policy on Migration and The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement have identified migrants as an especially vulnerable category and has committed itself, through various resolutions⁴, to alleviating their plight, including in the field of RFL, on the basis not of their status but of their vulnerability. (Socities, 2017)

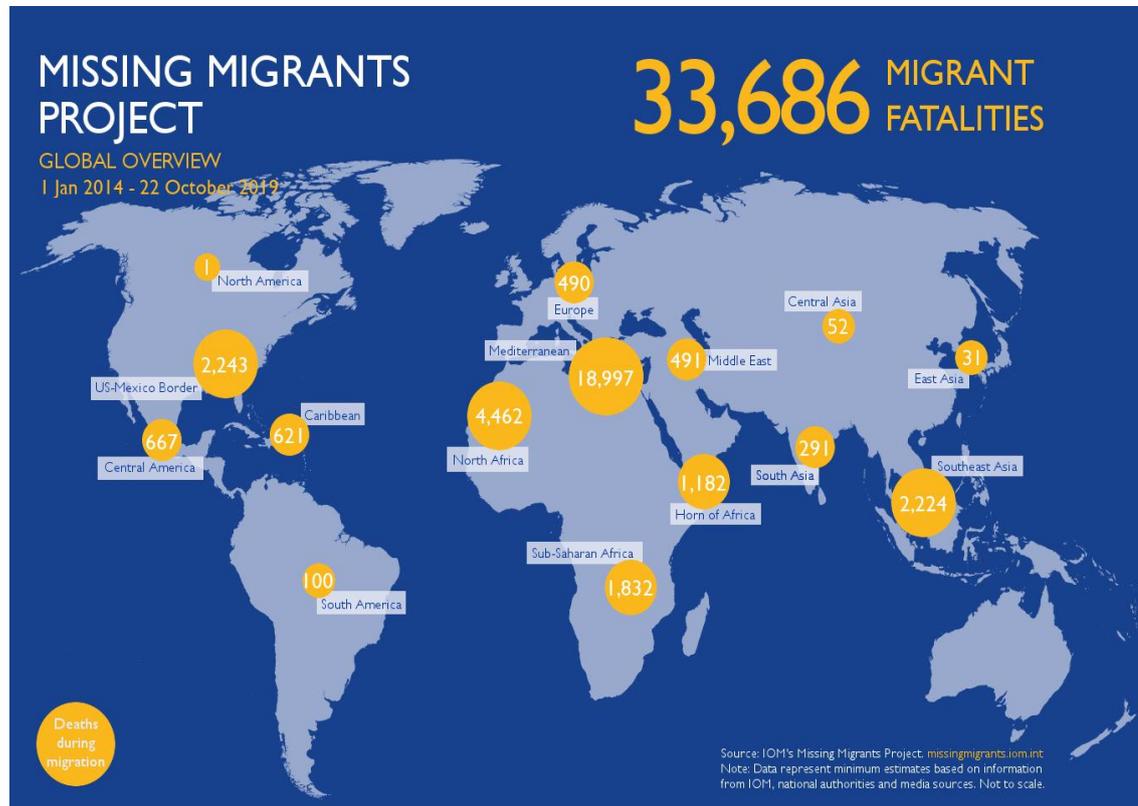
2.1.1 Main Reasons for People Leaving the Country and Migrated to Aboard

Not every country in the world is on equal footing in terms of economic power and technological development. Many immigrants are leaving their countries in the hopes that they will find better job with higher salary, better schools and safer

environment than in their home country. These families are often motivated by providing their children with a better place to live and better career potential than what they could have found if they did not move.

Political and religious persecution or harassment still runs widespread in somewhere of the world. In certain areas, those who practice a exact belief may be targeted by local politicians and may even face imprisonment or threats against their lives. Immigrants often choose to leave an environment of persecution for a place in which they can practice their religion in peace and safety. This is also true of women, who may be unable to get jobs or hold political office in their home country and leave in the hopes of finding better treatment abroad.

Figure (2.1) Migrant deaths and disappearances recorded globally by IOM's Missing Migrants Project beginning 1 January 2014



Source: The International Organization of Migration (IOM)’s Missing Migrants Project, 2019

The report from IOM’s Missing Migrants Project, 2019 figure show the migrant fatalities rate in globally from January 2014 to October 2019. There are 52 migrants in Central Asia, 31 migrant in East Asia, 291 migrant in South Asia and 2224 migrant fatalities in Southeast Asia.

Figure (2.2) Migrant deaths and disappearances recorded globally beginning 1 January 2017

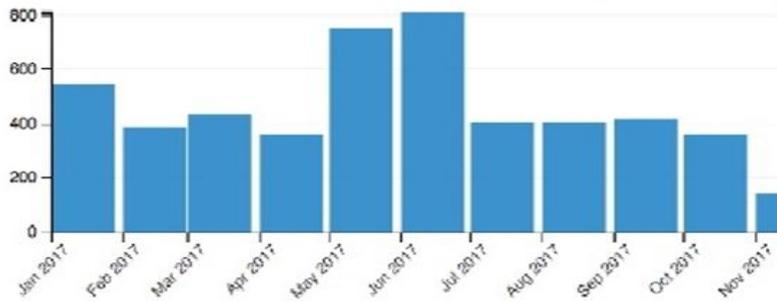
5,014 missing/dead migrants

For time period 01/01/2017 – 11/12/2017

Number of deaths over time

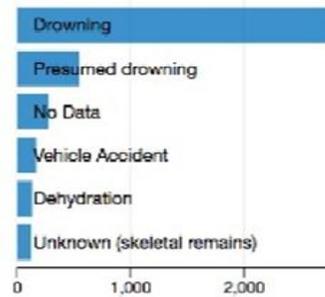
Current filter:

Animate graph



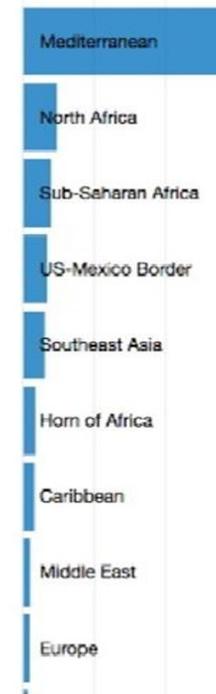
Cause of death

Current filter:



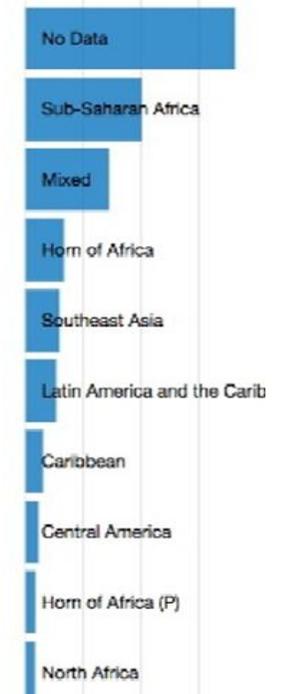
Region of Incident

Current filter:



Region of Origin

Current filter:

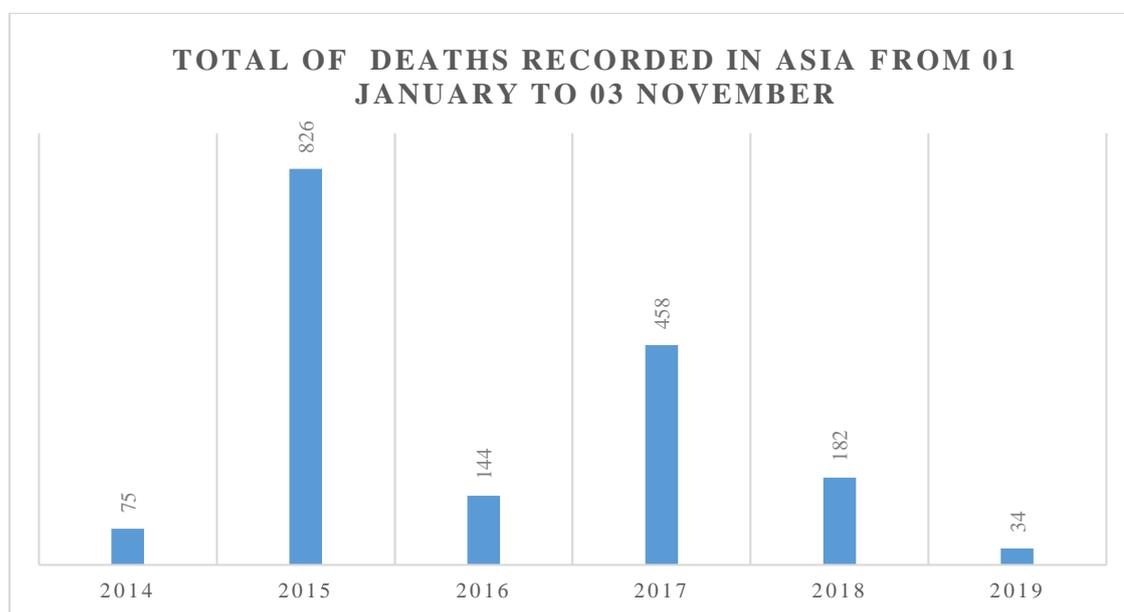


Source: NGOs, IGOs Report, 2017

This figure describes that, there are 5014 missing and dead migrant for the time period of 1 January to 11 December 2017. The estimation showing in the figure that Southeast Asia is in the top number 5 in the region of Origin of missing and dead migrants rate.

Figure (2.3) Missing Migrants tracking death along Migratory routes figure from 2014 to 2019

TRACKING DEATHS ALONG MIGRATORY ROUTES



Source: IOM 2019

IOM stated with the table that the deaths record of every year from 2014 to 2019 in Asia according to tracking deaths along migratory routes, Missing Migrant Project.

2.1.2 Missing Persons

There are hundreds of families’ member become separated due to armed conflict, natural or man-made disasters, humanitarian crises and migration and are left without knowing of what happened to their loved ones or whereabouts. The persons whose whereabouts and fate remain unknown are considered “missing”. The Family Links Network develops different types of activities to locate the missing persons and a multi-disciplinary action to address the needs of the families.

Many people were went missing during the fighting and they are suffering e uncertain for their families and friends. The right to know about the missing relatives is fundamental right of the people. Governments, the military authorities and armed groups have a responsible to provide information and support efforts to put families back together.

Every year, thousands of people are leaving their place to look for a better opportunities and life and many people were injured or killed sometime, and many were went missing during the migration. The International Committee of the Red Cross, National Society and Red Crescent are working together to locate the people and put them back into contact with their family members around the world. This work contains looking for family members, restoring family contact, reunifying families and looking for the fate of those who remain missing. They also provide the support to help the family members through psychological or socio-economic or legal assistance when they are helping to deliver the answers to the families on the fortune of their missing loved ones.

2.1.3 The Consequence Affected by Disappearance

Displacement and migration split up immeasurable families, progressively every year because of armed conflicts and natural disasters and are disturbing all areas and leading to family separations and people went missing from countries of origin, through countries of transit to countries of destination. People suffered horribly for not having contact with, or no news from, their loved ones. It is affected to the community when they are searching in suffering and waiting the news about the missing one without any news.

The causes and consequence effect of separation and missing are countless. Even though people were alive, but they are not able to contact with their family's member and they became missing person. Children can lose as well when fleeing a conflict or a natural disaster and lost their way. Elderly or sick people may not have the wiliness or ability to leave from the place of origin. Sometime people were taken to the hospital while they are injuring without informing to their family that what happened to them. In fact, migrant people can also went missing for many reasons and situations.

When they are detained and without access to any means of communication device they can also went missing and lost the contact with their family. On the other hand, they also hesitate to seek the assistance to in touch with their family member because of fear such as deportation. Another risk for migrants went missing when they die or violet during dangerous journeys. Their remains or document or identified many not be fond even they are found. People disappearance affects to the society in many ways.

First, the missing person can become a victim at any time. Second, the family members of the missing person can become also be victims.

The uncertainty affects the emotional well-being of the families and the suffering caused by the disappearance of a loved one continues until the person's fate has been discovered. In addition, the families face various difficulties as a direct result. They may be opposed by social and economic challenges, specific legal and administrative. These challenges are preventing the families from re-establish the contact with their loved ones after the disappearance, sometimes for many years. (ICRC, Missing Migrants and Their Families, 2017)

Third, the impact of the disappearance felt not only to the missing person's immediate family but also it affects to the communities and it can be treated to the peace and stability of the communities. In the guide line of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the providing of the family tracing and restoring family links services stated that the family separation situations causing due to armed conflict and other situations of violence, natural and man-made disasters, international migration and other situations requiring a humanitarian response.

The humanitarian consequences of family separation and people going missing and disappearance due to disasters (manmade disasters and natural disasters), war, conflict, and fraught with danger on travelling trails. (British Red Cross, 2019)

2.1.4 Needs and Responses

Given the diversity of needs caused by a disappearance, a holistic response is crucial. The different kind of response in all level such as to the families of the missing persons, the community, and the local and international authorities. Financial support, legal and administrative support, psychological and socio-economic are necessary range of different measures.

ICRC has been established all-inclusive approach in all the situation. The families can be assisted through empathetic relationship and joint support when it was function. The main goal of this process is, mentioned as "accompaniment, and to be reinforced the abilities of individuals and families to cope with the problems relating to the disappearance of their relatives and to gradually recover social and emotional well-being.

There can be achieved by creating a helpful network and preparing on their own resources which is available in the community. There is no need of highly skills for the

families to take responsible for the particular issue. However, it does need sound understanding of the families' situation and an ability for listening and for providing appropriate support when needed. (ICRC, *Accompanying The Families of Missing Persons (A Practical handbook)*, 2013)

2.2 Family Tracing Services

In the Article 7 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, the family tracing and reunification is the fundamental right which is granted by the government in which respect for the family life. Family tracing and family reunification are applied fundamentals to be able to enjoy family life. (FRA, n.d.)

In a practice handbook of save the children explains for Family Tracing that Tracing is the process of searching for family members such as primary legal or customary caregivers of the child. The primary objective of tracing is to achieve a long-term solution for the child's protection issues. Tracing attends to opportunities that can help towards re-establishing contact or reuniting the separated child with their families in the child's best interest. (Save the Children, 2017)

The Family Tracing Services exists to restore and maintain the family links by tracing family members who lost the communication with their loved ones, either recently or in the past. Depending on the situation, Restoring Family Links and family tracing services include searching for the missing family member, restoring and maintaining the family links, keeping track and registering to prevent the family separation and disappearance by informing their families of their whereabouts, reuniting and repatriating family members, helping the authorities clarify what has happened to persons unaccounted for and managing, collecting and forwarding on the dead.

The services are offered through the guidelines defined in manuals for caseworkers, other volunteers and staff. However, it may change based on the current situation, events and depends on global and local conditions. ICRC is managing the family links website “familylinks.icrc.org” in partnership with National Societies and Red Crescent Societies. In the website, it describes the locally available Restoring Family Links services in more than 150 countries and provides contact details and all the information regarding with the family tracing services of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in each country. (ICRC, *Restoring Family Links*, n.d.)

There are many steps contains in looking for the missing persons and starting with the tracing request (Family Tracing Request) to the respective National Red Cross Society or ICRC. People who are requesting to search for their relatives need to provide the necessary information which might be helpful to find their missing relatives. Based on the information in the request, it is compared to the different kind of data depending on the situation, such as lists of detained persons, lists of persons registered, or treatment in hospital, information received where there is a telephone hotline, lists of dead or people who are safe and well.

The ICRC or the National Red Cross Society used all conceivable means to search for the missing person, with going to the last known address, contacting neighbors of the missing person, visiting internal displacement people and refugee camps, checking with other organizations and the authorities or consulting with other organizations, broadcasting names of missing persons through the radio or TV channel and media etc. Online tracing is also feasible when the large-scale emergency occurs. Since 1996, online tracing services have been used in connection with several conflicts and disasters, to publish lists of names and information on:

- a) People who are safe from the crisis
- b) Patients;
- c) The enquirer who are searching for their loved ones;
- d) Dead or missing persons;
- e) Addressees of Red Cross messages should be mentioned

Everyone has access to reach to the webpage to find the name of their family members on the direct webpage. They can also publish their details on the webpage such as their name and location when they are safe and well, or the name of a sought relative with a request for news.

The Family Tracing Services of the National Red Cross Societies try to help the families to find their loved ones. Every year, National Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies are contacted by hundreds of families who have lost communication with their relatives somewhere within or on their way to other countries. The photo publication which is call Trace the Face, publication on the website is giving the family members the possibility to contact a Red Cross office and get in back of the contact with their family who are looking for them.

With the hope of reconnecting of each and every families, National Red Cross Societies are publishing the photos of people who tries to find their missing relatives

and family members around the world. This website belongs to familylinks.icrc.org. It is dedicated to the people missing according to conflicts, natural disasters or migration. people would like to get the assistance from this service, they have two options:

- (1) Check if their family is looking for them, and
- (2) Publish their photo to enable your family to contact you

However, the search is often difficult, because for example People are still on the move and do not have a secure home and people are sometimes not registered in the country which they are currently staying in and facing another barriers to registration such as language or names cannot be found easily. At the present, the Restoring Family Links Network would like to give families the chance to look for their loved ones in an active way: families can have their photo published on the website of ICRC or on Red Cross posters in several countries in Europe and not available in Myanmar yet. (ICRC, Trace the Face- Migrants in Europe (Restoring Family Links), n.d.)

2.2.1 Family Tracing and Family Reunification

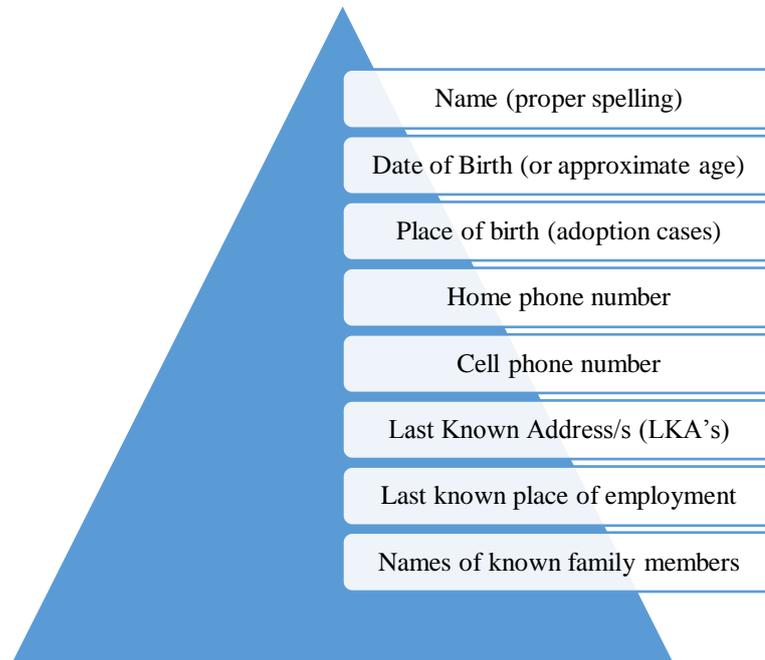
According to the Article 7 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, respect for family life is a must and fundamental right which is granted. Family tracing and family reunification are practical need to be able to enjoy family life. Before the recent migration situation started in 2015, family reunification accounted for a large but decreasing share of legal migration. (Rights, 2016)

In the process of searching the missing person, there are many types of cases are involved. Looking for the missing person who lost for long, finding their identity and their biological parents ID, searching for the people who run away from home and searching for someone that owes money, searching for witnesses which are all examples of the cases that involved in missing person searches. All the process and steps are very in complexity. However, when feasible, having some the following information on the subject can greatly assist in many types of searches. (Association), n.d.)

People who would like to search must have full enough of information and proper documentation of the Sough Person, with proper spelling of the name, DoB (Date of Birth) (or approximate age), Place of Birth , contact number, last known address, last known place of employment, and the name of known family members, and this type of search People who would like to search must have proper documentation with full enough of information namely, name with proper spelling, date of birth (or approximate age if difficult to know the date), Place of birth (adoption cases), home

phone number, cell phone number, last known address/s (LKA's), last known place of employment, and the names of known family members, and this type of search is as shown in Figure (2.4), as follows.

Figure (2.4) Types of Search



Source: European Union 1997

The Figure (2.5) illustrated the types of search of the Article 7 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, 1997 and basic information which can provide for the search.

2.2.2 The Responsibility for Providing Answers for the Families of Missing Persons

The ultimate responsibility for preventing disappearances and for clarifying the fate of the missing persons. The responsibility to enact and apply relevant laws and to make their necessities broadly known during the responding of the services. It is essential for the authorities concerned to be firmly committed to the tasks of preventing disappearances and of clarifying the fate and whereabouts of the missing persons, regardless of the circumstances of their disappearance or any other prejudiced characters of missing persons and their families. (ICRC, Missing Person and Their Families, n.d.)

2.3 Legal Basis and Background History of Tracing Services

Migrants have the rights of their humanity under international Law and the International human rights instruments or treaties such as declarations are general application and apply to migrants. There are several international tools and instruments which precisely intend to address the protection of migrants. In addition, under the human rights law, the attention has been drawn to the responsibilities of states, towards dead and missing migrants (Grant, 2016).

Migrant rights were evaluated by measuring the rights granted to migrants in principle or in practice. When we look at international and regional treaty ratifications and countries' legal documents to protect migrants, the latter requires watching at implementation of rights, or if migrants' rights are actually upheld and exercised. However, determining the migrant's rights to be granted in practice is limited by a lack of data, information and resources. Many challenges and hardships are facing to the family member while they are seeking the news of their missing relatives such as armed conflicts, other situations of violence, natural and man-made disasters and international migration. Without knowing any news of their missing loved ones and not having any contact made people suffered terribly. Living without knowing of the fate of the missing relatives who beloved ones causes terribly suffer to the respected family and affect to the huge numbers of people throughout the world and the well-being of the person's is depend on their ability to stay them In many different situations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement have been working for many year to restoring family links and searching the missing person on behalf of the family. The ethical support it affords at the heart of the Red Cross movement's work and this the unique service.

Under the international law, to receiving the news about the fortune of family members, the reunification of the family and clarifying the fortune of the missing person is a right even in the situation of armed conflicts. According to the four Geneva Conventions and their additional protocols stated that, governments should take all possible steps to facilitate the reunification of separated families.

Regarding with the International Humanitarian Law, the ICRC has a special role to work such as delivering family news; regarding in specific right of prisoners of war and prisoners to send and receive letters which individuals to receive news from the respective family members. The Conventions describe what form correspondence may take, how its content is to be checked and in which circumstances it is exempt from

postal charges. Tracing missing persons; there are obligation to provide all necessary information for the identification of protected persons when dead and the details on the whereabouts of their graves is a right of families to know about the missing.

Family reunification; especially, measuring the evacuation of children, the reunion of separated families and return or allocate of the prisoners or other protected persons. (ICRC, The Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949, 2012)

The work of restoring family links goes back to 1870 Franco Prussian War, the organization obtained the list of French prisoners detained by German forces which were used to inform families about the condition and whereabouts of the detainees. The

Even before, the Movement's founder, Henry Dunant bring the message from the dying soldier from the battle field and deliver the message to the respective family at the very origin of the Red Cross and his book titled "A Memory of Solferino" in 1859. This was the first Red Cross Message where Henri Dunant himself clarified the fate of a person reported missing.

2.4 Restoring Family Links (globally) Strategy and the Role of the Movement's Components

According to the Resolution 4 of the 2007 Council of Delegates, the Restoring Family Links (RFL) Strategy of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and implementation plan (2008-2018) as adopted. It included is a selection of related legal references. According to the witnessing an affected increase the number of natural disasters and the important human right of retaining links to one's family is importance to the International Federation and National Societies Each of these disaster causes to the family to loss the contact and separation.

Restoring Family Links /Family Tracing services is a core services of the ICRC's humanitarian mission and forms a vital part of action and partnerships with National Societies. The main objectives of the 10-year strategy is to strengthen the services provided by the Red Cross Movement's Family Links network to meet the needs of people who separated from their families and who went missing. The Vice-President of the ICRC, had mentioned that RFL is a responsibility that we all share. We have a unique role to work and it is time to do more about it.

The Restoring Family Links Strategy 2008-2018 was expanding the scope of the services to include persons separated as a consequence of migration and not only those affected by the conflicts and disasters. Migration, being a reasonably new field

for the Restoring Family Links Network, needs a certain development of activity. The RFL Strategy repeats the commitment of the Movement's components to undertake RFL activities whenever required and for as long as needed, to help people whose relatives are unaccounted for or who are separated from their families as a consequence of specific situations involving population movement such as international migration. As large and populated countries and serious challenges, internal migration should not be ignored as it represents.

RFL procedures related to international migration could apply, to migration within boundaries. As a consequence of the RFL Strategy, ICRC and the National Societies have come to see the need to be uniformed and systematized when carrying out the migration related RFL activities in the country of origin, transit and destination. Regardless of this particular group, it led to the development of RFL guidelines on providing RFL services.

National Society, International Red Cross and Red Crescent responds efficiently and effectively whenever people are separated with the family member with or without news due to the armed conflict, other situations of violence, disaster or other situations requiring a human response by mobilizing its resources to restore the family links back.

As a consequence of armed conflicts, other situations of violence, natural and man-made disasters, international migration lead uncountable people seeking news of family members. Respect for family unity goes hand in hand with respect for human dignity. The family news and to stay in touch with the family member and receive the information about what happen to them is greatly related with the person's well-being. The various components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (Movement) have been determined for many years to restore family links (RFL). This unique service, with the moral support it affords, lies at the heart of the Movement's work.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is strongly dedicated to helping people left without news of their relatives. In reiterating and implementing the commitments made at the International Conference of Governmental and Non-Governmental experts on the Missing and their Families (2003) and as part of the Agenda for Humanitarian Action of the 28th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (2003), the organization launched a global initiative to strengthen the Movement's ability to restore family links. The RFL Strategy for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement is the outcome of this initiative.

Nowadays, the Family Links Network (CAT, ICRC, NS) faces significant challenges. Across the Family Links Network, there is an insufficient sense of commitment and responsibility and inadequate understanding of the work of restoring family links. Strengthening, Maintain and build the Family Links Network is the main responsibility of the ICRC, the National Societies and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (International Federation). Intensify cooperation and prioritize action to strengthen capacity are supporting to become the effectiveness of this unique international network. To address these issues, the Movement needs to take a more global approach to build capacities through from the Network by:

- Increasing the participation of National Society;
- Strengthening the operational effectiveness of the ICRC and its partnership approach with National Societies in operational circumstances;
- Increasing cooperation between the ICRC and the International Federation to support both the development of National Societies and their RFL activities.

The RFL Strategy for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement builds on the Movement's Statutes and on resolutions of the International Conference and the Council of Delegates and is underpinned by the Agreement on the Organization of the International Activities of the Components of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (Seville Agreement Under international law, everyone has the right to know what has happened to missing relatives, and to correspond and communicate with members of their family from whom they have been separated. The main responsibility for ensuring that these rights are respected lies with authorities of the State (including armed security forces) and, in situations of armed conflict, any other organized armed groups. However, they may be unable or unwilling to do so.

The Movement's principal strength lies in its potential to provide a worldwide RFL Network and at the same time a grassroots network in each country that can apply the same principles and working methods.

As provided in the Geneva Conventions, ICRC is responsible ensuring the operation of the Central Tracing Agency (CTA) in family services.

The ICRC also has the lead role within the Movement with regard to helping people separated from their families and it works together with National Red Cross and

Red Crescent Societies and working their international work in this field. This work is referred to as Restoring Family Links (Family Tracing)

ICRC carries out direct action to help disconnected families whenever required and possible. In general, long-term field presence and close cooperation with National Societies place the ICRC in close proximity to individuals and populations.

As the role of CTA is coordinating and supporting technical advice to National Societies and it decides what action is to be taken in situations of armed conflict or other situations of violence in order to restore family links. It confirms coherence within the Family Links Network and provides methods and guidelines for National Societies. It also establishes working practices for tracing services and supports strengthen the Restoring Family Links capacities of National Societies through training, seminars and meetings arranged to share knowledge and experience.

2.5 The status of the Family Links Network

The identifying of key issues and to understand the current capabilities of the National Society family tracing services to achieve its mission in RFL, the CTA and ICRC need to determine how can be achieve the goals.

The capacity assessment considered as:

- a) Ownership;
- b) planning and organization;
- c) The skills and expertise needed to carry out and manage RFL activities;
- d) Relationships with the network;
- e) Tools and other resources needed to achieve professionalism and efficiency.

National Societies must have the efficient capacities in order to be able to response the RFL services to migrants and their families in the countries of destination, transit and origin.

Dealing effectively with the needs of migrants and their families, the cooperation within the Family Links Network is of extreme importance. The involvement of National Societies and/or ICRC delegations, on working of a single RFL case might be required throughout the migration route For this reason, a National Society should, engage in a discussion with the National Societies and/or the ICRC

delegations that would possibly be participated in providing RFL services on the migration route.

2.6 Review on Previous Studies

In 2015, Su Su Lynn, research on “a Study on Restoring Family Links Services in Myanmar” (Su Su Lynn, August 2015) and this research intends to explore Myanmar is a risk-prone country facing multiple disasters. Such disasters often result in separation of families. Restoring Family Links (RFL) services provide a vital recovery option to persons affected by disasters. Such services are considered beneficial by disaster-affected people and thus, should be strengthened. There is clearly mentioned that the effectiveness of the services, knowledge and satisfaction of people receiving the services and importantly, area of improvements for RFL services. The study provides such recommendations for improvements of RFL services in Myanmar. (Su Su Lynn, 2015)

In May 2018, in the research of Pamela Hathaway explained on the American Red Cross International Services on the Practical Application of ACS Place of Birth Data in an App Created for American Red Cross. According to the research, The American Red Cross plays partly role in this effort by collecting information to initiate a trace request on behalf of someone within the US for a loved one missing abroad and by conducting a trace for missing persons within the US on behalf of family members in other countries and describes the creation of a web app, referred to as the American Red Cross International Services Outreach web app to support this work as the community outreach is vital to educating immigrants about the scope and availability of Red Cross Services. The ISO App helps American Red Cross International Services staff locate specific immigrant communities from the missing and separation. (Hathaway, 2018)

In the Thesis of Matthis Kleeb Solheim, Human , experiences of people migrating from sub-Saharan Africa to the external southern borders of Europe and to investigate migrant decision-making processes, both throughout their migration routes, but predominantly after reaching European shores. Why they apparently were willing to risk potential sentences, penalization and other forms of risks, by engaging in illegal activities in the city center, rather than remaining in the more predictable and safer facilities of the reception center on the countryside, where supposed to stay.

Freedom and agency were principles, which the research participants were willing to exchange for refuge and predictability, even if that meant becoming a criminal drug dealer, which they again had found ways to justify for themselves. In other words, they gave up safety and shelter to purchase a sense of liberty and freedom, and they did so with a resilient, opportunistic, creative and a determined conviction.

However, deprived of asylum, work permits or citizenships, chances for reaching the aspired legal integration for ensuring individual freedom are slight. The forthright reality for numerous irregular migrants with rejected asylum applications on the streets of southern Europe, is likely to become a perpetual state of involuntary immobility, lost in migration. (Solheim, 2017)

In the research of Prof Russel King and Dr Aija Lulle on Migration in 2016 regarding with the facing realities and Maximising Opportunities in 2016. At European level the issue of migration is of long standing. For almost twenty years, the EU has been building the foundations of an overarching and comprehensive migration policy, which has gone hand in hand with the realization of people freedom of movement. Realizing a common European migration policy requires a strong cooperation between the EU and its Member States. The recent large inflow of asylum seekers and economic migrants has forced policy makers to react to the emergency. Even more than in the past, the development of a long-term vision for European migration and mobility policies needs to be underpinned by sound evidence and analysis, reliable and comparable data, of the kind that socio-economic research is in a position to contribute to. At European level, research on migration was widely supported by the Seventh Framework Programme for Research (Frame Work Programme for Research 7), in the particular under the socio-economic Sciences and Humanities theme.

In the Frame Work Programme for Research 7, projects studied different aspects of the migration phenomenon such as integration and diversity, trans-nationalism, temporary/circular migration, migration and development, migration flows, data and statistical modelling, to mention just a few of the areas covered. At a time of unprecedented mobilization of public resources to tackle the migration challenge, a stock-taking exercise of past and ongoing European socio-economic research was felt to be necessary to bring this rich body of knowledge to the attention of policy-makers, academia and the general public. (Lulle, 2016)

CHAPTER III

MIGRATION AND TRACING SERVICES

In this chapter, it highlights the migration flow in Myanmar to Asia. Later, it states the current Tracing Service available in Myanmar, the needs of tracking services in Myanmar, and current tracking service at Kachin State, which are stated as follows.

3.1 Migration flows of Myanmar

Migration happens because of economic development, social, cultural, environmental and political factors and effects on areas of origin as well as destination. People want to move away from escape of violence, afraid of persecution, political and economic instability. Also, there are other effect such as erosion and landslide, earthquake and flood are another reason why people leave one country. (Development-Ratha-GFMD, 2010)

Migration in Myanmar is complex issue with a number of important inferences for the ICRC; in terms of locating, coordination and cooperation with other organizations, and in expounding revised responses to the various situations in the field. Migration trends in the ICRC's key areas of operation are wide-ranging. In Eastern Myanmar, migration in Kachin, Shan and Kayin states is characterized by high rates of incoming migrants from other areas of Myanmar attracted by jobs in the district, in particular in border areas, and high rates of outgoing international migration across Myanmar's Eastern borders, as people seek to improve their economic situation and/or flee conflict. (MIP, n.d.)

Figure (3.1) Migration Flows from Myanmar



Source: UNHCR The Guardian

As shown in Figure (3.1), most of migrants are from Myanmar to Bangladesh, Myanmar to Thailand, and Myanmar to Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia. Migration trends in Myanmar specify there are several humanitarian needs associated with this file such as RFL needs, related to separation and/or loss of family contact during migration. Protection needs which is also related to the detention of migrants in Myanmar and abroad, and exposure to trafficking and smuggling.

Another one is health needs, which is related to dirty or dangerous working conditions, physical, sexual and psychological abuse, drug use, or other trauma experienced during the migration. Also, economic needs, related to the sudden termination of payments to migrants' families in cases of disappearance or imprisonment, and the challenges related with rehabilitation of migrants following voluntary return, deportation or repatriation. Other need as legal, administrative and advocacy related needs, related to insufficient national legislation and/or unaware of present rights. (ICRC, INTERNATIONAL REVIEW of the Red Cross: Migration and Displacement, 2018)

Migration patterns in Kachin, Shan, Kayin and Kayah show largely similar trends. Many internal migrants come to Eastern Myanmar on a seasonal or long-term basis, attracted by opportunities in seasonal agriculture, the gem and gold mining trade, construction projects and jobs in trading towns on Myanmar's international borders, often falling under the impact or control of militia, BGF or NSAG. For those who migrate to work in Eastern Myanmar, conditions can be extremely challenging, with poor health system and standard of safety, long hours and difficult to get the health services. Due to their high level of vulnerability, abuse and trafficking of the migrant communities is reportedly common. In addition, migrants can suffer from a stressed relationship with the local communities and from ongoing conflicts in the area. For example, thousands of internal migrants found themselves stuck in Shan State during the Kokang conflict in 2015 and were unable to cross the border, requiring evacuation. Later, in April 2018, a clash between the Ta'ang National Liberation Army and Pansey Militia in Muse, Shan State, injured and killed many civilians, among which there were many migrant workers from central Myanmar.

Governmental and Non-Governmental, both are working as a range of actor on migration issue in Myanmar a complete stakeholder analysis at field level in all the ICRC's key areas of operations would be recommended in order to map these organizations more closely and to better understand their priorities and activities. (IOM: UN Migration , n.d.)

3.1.1 Overview of the Present Migration Situation in Myanmar

Migration within and beyond Myanmar's borders is and has long been miscellaneous. People are moving as migrant workers, traders, refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless people, for marriage and as victims of trafficking. (IOM, World Migration Report , 2018)

In the Greater Mekong Sub region (GMS), most of the migrants are coming from Myanmar than other countries. According to the unofficial estimation, up to 10 per cent of the population migrates in abroad. Thailand and Malaysia are the most mutual destination countries for Myanmar migrants. Over five hundred thousand of Myanmar migrant are working in Malaysia and three million migrants living and working in Thailand. Huge number of people from Myanmar also seeking for the asylum in these countries. Over 1 million of refugees and 2 million of Myanmar migrants from Myanmar also a significantly migrated to Bangladesh. China, India,

Singapore, Republic of Korea, and Arab States are other destination countries although smaller number include. Further trends include largely irregular short- and medium-term migration to neighboring countries, regular medium-term migration through bilateral agreements within the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and beyond, and the dissemination of a skilled Myanmar displacement globally. (Ndegwa, 2016)

3.2 Government Policy for Migration and Intervention

Myanmar lacks a wide-ranging and all-inclusive migration policy or an effective management body. In the previously, overseas employment service (Employment and Training Department at the Ministry of Labor) helped regular arrangement of Myanmar migrants overseas and migration was limited to higher skilled workers and/or to Korea, Malaysia and Singapore and generally relied on workers using expensive private recruitment and companies and personal connections.

As a result of this lack of attention to issues of migration, and given the cost, effortlessness of migration and the general political, ethnic and economic situation in Myanmar, workers have migrated irregularly (i.e “illegally” informally) out of Myanmar to find work to certain payments for their family’s persistence. (IOM, Building Labour Migration Policy Coherence in Myanmar , 2017)

Myanmar’s Labor Ministry is seeking labor migration contracts with the governments of other Southeast Asian countries and territories to send women there to work legally as maids. Government officials are expecting the labor migration will increase Myanmar’s developing economy by providing employment for impoverished citizens and increasing the payments they send back home. There is a growing demand for cheap domestic laborers to fill a shortage of unskilled labor aiming to Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, and Thailand, wealthier areas of the region where. In fact, In September 2014, the Myanmar government prohibit on women going abroad to work as a domestic worker. (RFA, 2017)

According to the estimations, there are over fifty-three points six million of people who works as migrant in in Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, and Middle Eastern countries. Myanmar government estimates that women working as housekeepers and maid and most are working in fishing and agriculture field. (MMN), 2017)

On Nov 2014, Myanmar and nine Asian countries signed a Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of Rights of Migrant Workers and its agreed to give the same

the same level of protection that they give their own citizens even those migrant workers from other nations.

The agreement confirms protection regarding labor contracts and standards, access to legal representation, and fair treatment with respect to gender and nationality. It also prevents recruiters from charging extreme job appointment fees, protects workers against violence and sexual annoyance in the workplace, and respects their right to fair and proper pay and benefits and their right to participate in trade unions. The Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Worker defined in January 2007 in Philippines and it is a follow up document of the consensus. (Secretariat, 2018)

Myanmar workers need to have rights legally. However, the program of sending women to work as a maids and housekeepers in Singapore and Hong Kong in 2013 and 2014, the program ended with the labor disputes and abuse of the rights, the *Myanmar Times* reported in September. (Times, 2019)

Migrant workers from Myanmar were weak at protected by labor or migration laws and facing many discrimination and the situation made them weak and vulnerable to trafficking. Since 2016, Labor migration flows from Myanmar to other countries in Southeast Asia has been significantly increasing since. In 2015, according to the official estimates, Myanmar received about U.S. \$118 million in transfers. Myanmar is now the largest migration source country in the Greater Mekong sub region, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Geneva-based migration agency of the United Nations. (RFA, 2017)

Workers are concerned by higher pays in other ASEAN countries such as by an escape from rural poverty, Myanmar's internal armed conflicts, and natural disasters. IOM mentioned that most migrant are coming from Mon and Kayin states in southern Myanmar, and from Shan state.

In recent years, due to the clashes between ethnic armed groups and the Myanmar army, which have been driven thousands of people flee from their home to other area. According to a January report by the Migration Policy Institute, Singapore has become popular country for domestic workers from Myanmar, who are less pay to hire than are workers from traditional source countries, such as Indonesia and the Philippines. The main actors and their current migration governance responsibly of the government regarding with the migration. (ZawZawHtwe, 2018)

Myanmar's two central international migration governance instruments are the Law Relating to Overseas Employment (LROE), enacted in 1999, and the National Plan

of Action (NPA) for the Management of International Labour Migration, developed in 2013. The LROE, currently undergoing a process of review and revision, sets out the basic architecture for managing international labour migration.

The LROE also provides for the establishment of the Overseas Employment Supervisory Committee (OESC), which the law charges with providing the coordination and cooperation needed to accomplish the objectives of the law. A much more recent tool, the NPA is a national policy document that includes four strategic areas of focus: the governance of migration, the empowering and protection of migrant workers, the participation of migration in the national development agenda, and data collection and management. The plan also designates the main actors and institutions to be responsible for operationalizing the policy. (IOM, Advancing social justice, promoting decent work, n.d.; Lulle, 2016)

3.2.1 Organizations Working in Migration in Myanmar

Overwhelmingly, most organizations working in this area work more precisely on trafficking, rather than migration more generally. Coordination between the actors appears to be limited and there is lack of separation the responsibilities between different actors possibly resulting in overlaps and gaps while there are amount of people working in this space. (UNODC, 2012)

Anti-trafficking work is normally run by women's organizations, and as such attentions on women victims. There is little attention paid to other forms of unequal conditions that develop linked to migration, which affect other groups also. (Addressing International Human Trafficking in Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in the 21st century, 2010)

There are nine organization from government, INGOs, NGO and CBO working for the migrants in Kachin State. (See details in table (3.1).

Table (3.1) Organization working for migration in Myanmar

Government organizations	
Anti-Trafficking Task Force (ATTF)	Myanmar police force specifically focussed on preventing trafficking, spreading awareness, prosecuting traffickers, and helping victims. Works closely with KWAT and KWA for referrals of victims. Generally seen as quite active and effective in their ways of working. Beyond trafficking, in practice at border offices they also deal with individuals facing problems related to their migration, such as being denied pay, or having been arrested for lacking proper documentation.
DSW	DSW is the primary government agency responsible for trafficking-related issues. DSW is reportedly under resourced and lack of coordination between government departments on supporting trafficking victims. There is also reportedly a lack of training and implementation of government procedures on the identification of trafficking victims. May have relevant data on migration. According to ATTF, DSW runs a livelihood program for former victims of trafficking
Immigration police	Responsible for policing migration.
INGOs/IOs	
DRC	Conducts counter-trafficking and safe migration awareness raising sessions for IDPs in GCA. Refers victims to GBV services
IOM	Primarily supports trafficking cases, but also migrant workers. Works with local partner KWAT Distributes kits to migrants returning (clothing, hygiene kits). Distribution of safe migration cards through partners.
UN Women	Works to support local CSOs in providing legal support to victims of trafficking and conducting awareness raising sessions for communities
UNICEF	According to ATTF, has resources to fund transport for trafficking victims to return home

Local CSOs	
KWA	Provides services to trafficking victims in NGCA. According to ATTF, has resources to fund transport for trafficking victims to return home
KWAT	Provides services to trafficking victims in GCA. Families can contact KWAT If a relative is trafficked and KWAT can work with authorities (Myanmar, Chinese and KIO) to try to track down the person. They also work with community networks within China. If a trafficked person is located, they usually report to the police in China. The police inform KWAT, and KWAT works to find ways to arrange for them to be transported back to Myanmar (police don't have funds for transportation). No problems reported in police stations. Victims generally have access to the phone here. At this stage, KWAT will begin trying to contact the family to inform them. They sometimes face difficulties with this as families can be in remote areas. KWAT informs ATTF of the case. When the person arrives back at the border, if ATTF is there, they are immediately released. Other police departments sometimes arrest victims when they return. But they will be released as soon as ATTF gets involved

Source: ICRC, 2019

3.3 Current Tracing Service Available in Myanmar

ICRC and the MRCS working together to address the migration issue in Myanmar for the identified requirement for a holistic response, in the longer term, explore possibilities for cooperation with other organizations working on migration issue. The ICRC suggests establishing a general framework for addressing migration-related humanitarian needs comprising three key strategies:

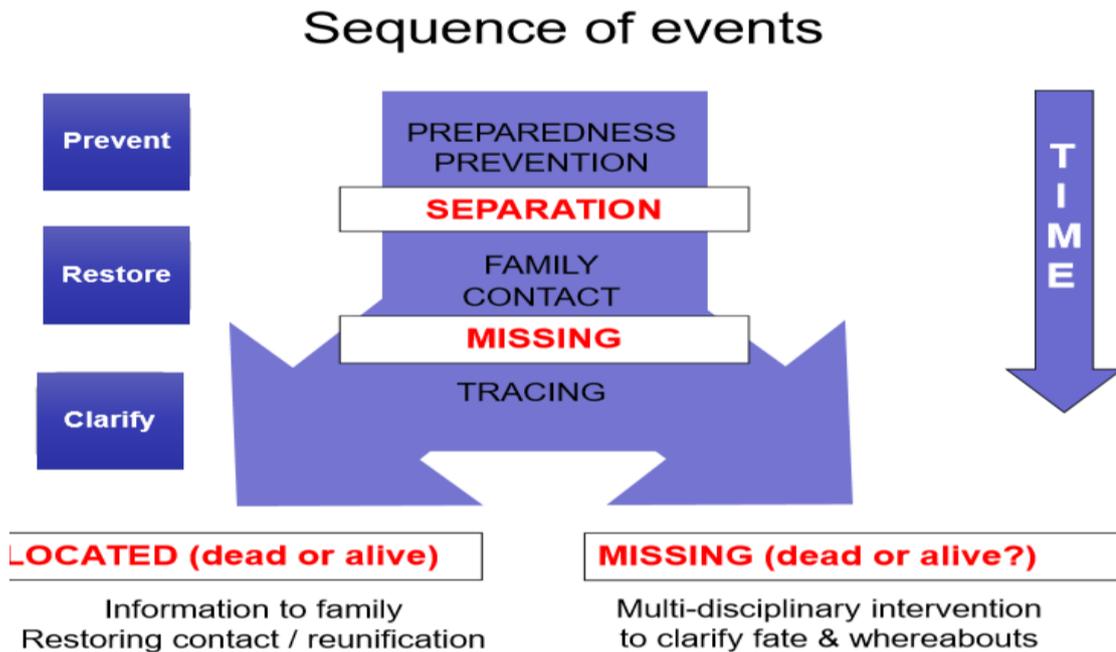
- I. Technical and Financial Support:** Support to migrants through ICRC's technical and financial support to the MRCS for RFL and Protection-related needs Support to MRCS to establish referral systems and mobilize other actors that can address the Legal/administrative, Health and Economic needs of migrants not directly addressed by the ICRC/MRCS

- II. **Capacity Building:** Provision of resources and training to MRCS on RFL and Protection needs. Development of tools to sensitize the migrant workers/population/communities/authorities at source and destination. Implementation of community/public sensitization approaches
- III. **Networking/Mobilization:** Formation of solidarity networks (NGOs/GOs/MRCS) and Mobilization of solidarity networks (mobilizing local resources, referrals) (ICRC, n.d.)

3.3.1 The needs of Family Tracing Services in Myanmar

ICRC and Red Crescent Societies are assisting families to restore the contact when they were separated due to war, disaster or migration in Asia and the Pacific region. Multifaceted, cutting across economic, social, and political factors. Limited rural livelihoods, economic opportunities elsewhere, persistent civil conflicts, and social aspirations and desires are all drivers of migration, often in combination with one another. As Myanmar is high rate of migration flow to other neighboring countries, the family tracing service are in need for the people especially for the state which is close to the border area.

Figure (3.2) the conceptual framework of RFL services



Source: ICRC, 2017

Figure 3.2 is the conceptual framework of RFL services to assist to the family when the event happened. Asia Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC) done the emergency assessment in disaster response in six countries, including Myanmar. It will be effort to identify the capacity as well as the needs of resident and countrywide humanitarian actors together with the government. The baseline emergency assessment is the first step in strengthening the emergency response capacity building project before the responses. (Adpc, 2018)

3.4 Migration from Kachin State and Loss of Family Contact

Many people in Kachin cross borders in search of better economic opportunities. There are a number of risks to their security and safety in doing so, including trafficking, exploitation and arrest. In addition, it is assumed that many people lose communication with their families, sometimes, although not always, because of these other, inter-related protection concerns.

While the loss of family contact linked to migration does seem to be a significant issue for migrants leaving Kachin, the scale of this problem is not known. It is also an issue which is complex to respond to because of the unclear lines between migration and trafficking in many cases, and also the limitations on intervening on this issue in China, which is one of the primary destinations for migrants from Kachin.

In terms of responses to the migrants who are in need, there are growing efforts to address issues of trafficking of women in Kachin, but the migration issue more broadly is generally not well documented. The majority of the information in this document is related to migration to China, which is the main source country for migrants from Kachin and is the most well-known. However, migrants from Kachin do venture further afield to other countries also. It is also worth noting that Kachin appears to be a place of transit for migrants travelling to and from China from other parts of Myanmar.

Due to economic underdevelopment in Kachin as well as the ongoing armed conflict, many people in Kachin State choose to leave Myanmar to go to other countries for work. The largest number of migrants come from border areas into China, with many travelling across on a daily basis, or for a few weeks at a time for seasonal agricultural work on plantations. Others travel further afield and work in more diverse sectors, including manufacturing and services industries, and spend long time living in other countries. Kachin migrants also travel to Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

Some migrants from other parts of Myanmar, including as far as Rakhine, transit through Kachin on the way to China and other countries. Some migrants and victims of trafficking from other areas of Myanmar arrive in Kachin as their first port of entry after leaving China.

The issue of Family Separation Linked to Migration and loss of family contact is not one which many are aware of or to which there is an active response in place. Given the pervasive use of smartphones and communications apps (WhatsApp, Viber, and WeChat), many families are able to maintain contact. However, in some discussions with families whose relatives were working in China, interviewees indicated that while they may have some level of contact, they didn't have much information relating to the location of relatives or other information that could help to locate them in case of loss of contact (For example, name of employer etc.). This provides an indicator of a potential risk for loss of contact.

Anecdotally, there seem to be many cases of loss of family contact between migrants and their families. Often, when someone migrates to another country (especially China), family members lose all contact with them and have no information at all about where their loved one has gone or what has occurred to them. A deeper assessment in communities would be necessary to better know the extent of this problem.

3.5 Restoring Family Links or Family Tracing Services for Missing Migrant in Kachin State

The ICRC and Myanmar Red Cross Society help people who loss the contact with their relatives and looking for them to find whereabouts. The separation of the family due to:

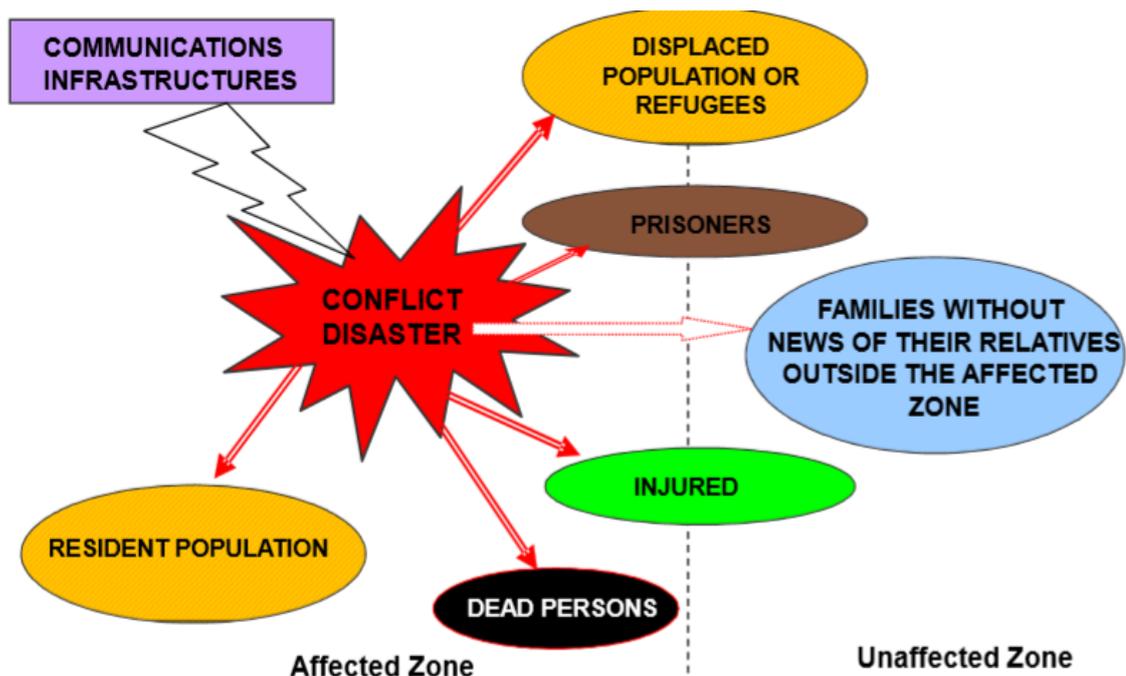
- Armed conflict;
- Other situations of violence;
- Natural or man-made disasters;
- Migration; or in other circumstances of humanitarian need, when conceivable.

RFL services are available in all states and regions in Myanmar. However, access can be restricted in some areas, due to security reasons or other restrictions. For the Kachine State, MRCS can only look for victim family members if they were

separated after January 2013 according to their criteria. The ICRC can also look for persons alleged detained in Myanmar.

Together with the ICRC, the MRCS help families of Myanmar nationals alleged to be detained abroad. Families may be able to restore communication with their families through the ICRC, depending on whether the ICRC has access to the prison in the respective country. The situation must be judged decided on a case by case basis. ((ICRC), n.d.)

Figure (3.3) Impact of a disaster showing RFL consequences



Source: ICRC, Restoring Family Links in Disasters, Field Manual

This figure (3.3) is showing the possible Impact of a disaster showing Restoring Family Links consequences due to conflict and disaster. The MRCS, help people in Myanmar searching for family members in outside of Myanmar and inside as well together with National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies abroad and the the ICRC Myanmar,

CHAPTER IV

PEOPLE’S PERSPECTIVES ON FAMILY TRACING SERVICE IN TERMS OF MIGRATION

In this chapter, it describes the survey profiles and design along with this survey findings. It starts with survey analysis s on the basic fundamental demographic profiles of respondents. Later section is the survey analysis on People’s perspectives on Family Tracing Service in terms of Migration (Cross-Border migration in Kachin State), which are stated as follows.

4.1 Survey Profile

This study finds out the people awareness on the family tracing service in terms of migration. Total 200 number of respondents are randomly selected from the stakeholders at Kachin State. The Family Tracing services, Restoring Family Links (RFL) services and the movement’s components are available in all states and regions in Myanmar. However, access can be limited in some areas due to security reasons or other constraints. The Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are trying to help people who look for their missing relatives, the loss of contact following a migration and a conflict induced displacement in Myanmar.

When a close relative cannot be contacted or is missing, the family only wants to know the fortune and the locations of a relative or his/her remains. The restoring family links needs assessment which will be shown in Myanmar in the study chose the time line from January 2014 to until now. Due to the International Organization reports, the migration rate was increased in Kachin State since 2014. For the secondary data collection, the study chose the period from Jan 2014 to Dec 2018. This study was conducted with all the community stakeholders from Kachin State about their perspectives and knowledges about the family tracing service in terms of migration. For the primary data collection, survey was conducted with the community stakeholders in

Kachin State. Structurally prepared survey questionnaire set was developed, and face-to-face interviewing method was made by the helps of the authorities at Kachin state. To measures their option on family tracking services, Five-Point Likert scale (ranging from "strongly disagree = 1" to "strongly agree = 5") was used and find out their agreeable level. The study period is from March 2019 to August 2019. The findings of the study are stated as follows.

4.2 Survey Design

Sample Design

The practical data are collected and used by interviewing in selected area. The number of respondents who were asked to answer survey questions was two hundred respondents. The community members who are living in Myitkyina town, internally displace people (IDPs) who has the relative working in aboard were also selected by simple random sampling method for interviewing process and 100 respondents from each group. This study did not undertake any gender discrimination during the interview process. In this study, the total sample size is two hundred persons. Among them, one hundred are from IDP people and fifty respondents are from young people who are living in Myitkyina Township and other fifty people from the local people from Kachin state.

The questionnaires encompass with total of

4.3 Survey Results

The study is carried out to assess people awareness on the Family Tracing services provided by the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in terms of migration from Kachin state. A total 200 respondents are randomly selected from the effected family members in Kachin State.

4.4 Characteristics of Respondents

The first part of the survey is the demographic profile analysis of respondents in terms of gender, age group, nationality, educational background and monthly income level, which are analyzed. Table (4.1) states the demographic profile of respondents, as follows.

By the Table (4.1), males are 56 number and females are 122 number. In terms of percent, males composed with 28 percent and female with 72 percent. The majority of respondents are female while comparing to male composition.

Table (4.1) Demographic Profile of Respondents

		Particular		Total	Percent
				200	100%
Gender *					
1		Male		56	28%
2		Female		144	72%
Age Group *					
1		Under 18 years		10	5%
2		18 to 25 years		22	11%
3		26 to 35 years		60	30%
4		36 to 45 years		78	39%
5		Above 45 years		30	15%
Nationality					
1		Bamar		22	11%
2		Kachin and Shan		178	89%
Education Background					
1		University student		10	5%
2		High School		12	6%
3		Middle School		44	22%
4		Primary School		80	40%
5		illiterate		54	27%
Monthly income Kyat					
1		Below 200000		156	80%
2		200,001-400,000		21	10%
3		400,001-600,000		13	5%
4		600,001-800,000		8	4%
5		800,001 above		2	1%

Source: Survey data, 2019

In the northern part of Myanmar, most people are Kachin ethnic along with other ethnic of Myanmar. By the respondents' ethnic survey, Table (4.1) states that nationality out of Burma are 22 with 11 percent, and others are 178 ethnic with 89 percent, respectively.

Further their education background is analyzed. By the Table (4.1), 10 out of 200 are university students with percent, high School level are 12 with 6 percent, completed in middle school level are 44 with 22 percent, primary school is 80 with 40 percent, and illiterate are 54 with 27 percent. By their educational level analysis, most of respondents' education are in basic educational level.

Respondents' monthly income level is also analyzed. Survey finds out that there are 156 out of 200 with 80 percent earn below 200,000 kyat, 21 respondents with 10 percent earn between 200,001-400,000 kyat, 13 respondents with 5 percent earns 400,001-600,000 kyat, 8 respondents with 4 percent earn 600,001-800,000 kyat, and 2 respondents earn 800,001 kyat above, respectively. In term of percent, average earnings of respondents in this region are found as 2 lakhs of kyats.

4.4.1 Background Information of Respondents

In this background information analysis, it is analyzed on detailed ethnic group, their main livelihood and job, their relationship to someone or relative in abroad, respondents, which are reanalyzed. Table (4.2) shows the analysis on the background Information, as follows.

By the Table (4.2), the ethnic majority in this area is found as 120 Kachin nationality with 60 Percent, 58 Shan nationality with 29 Percent, and few or 22 are Burma and other ethnic with 11 Percent, respectively.

In this region, their main jobs of the people for the livelihood are found as 12 respondents are living with Agriculture livelihood with 6 percent, 44 are upland agriculture with 22 percent, 30 are in Livestock with 15 percent, 30 are living in Traders with 15 percent, 25 are employees with 13 percent, and 59 are daily Labor with 30 percent, respectively. Most are working in different livelihood incomes, respectively.

Respondents are further analyzed that they have any relative who are working in abroad. Survey found that 108 out of 200 have already relations to their relatives in abroad. Further, survey is made whether they have any people who are working at abroad. All the respondents already have relationship to the people in abroad.

Table (4.2) Analysis on the Background Information

Sr. No	Particular	Total	Percent
		200	100%
What is the ethnic majority in your area?			
1	Kachin	120	60%
2	Shan	58	29%
3	Burma	12	6%
4	Other	10	5%
In your region, what is the main job of the people for the livelihood?			
1	Agriculture	12	6%
2	Upland agriculture	44	22%
3	Livestock	30	15%
4	Trader	30	15%
5	Employees	25	13%
6	Daily Labor	59	30%
Do you have any relatives working in aboard?			
1	Yes	108	55%
2	No	92	45%
Do you have People in your area working in aboard?			
1	Yes	200	100%

Source: Survey date, 2019

4.4.2 People’s Perspectives on the main reason for people leaving the country and migrated to aboard

People’ perspectives on the main reason for leaving the country and migrated to aboard are analyzed by focusing onto two major factors: Lack of job opportunity in that region, and their observation on the needs and challenges before leaving the country. Table (4.3) shows the main reason for people Leaving the country and migrated to aboard, as follows.

By the Table (4.3), the lack of job opportunities is causing by the low salaries for regional people, family affair problems, and political instabilities. Respondents are further asked that whether they observe on the needs and challenges or not before leaving the country by how, by whom, and by where to.

Table shows that they do not observe needs and challenges before leaving the country. This tends to be victims for not having planned to leave from country. Several risk factors would be coming out easily to the external victims.

Table (4.3) Main Reason for People Leaving the country and migrated to aboard

Sr. No	Particular	Total	Percent
		200	100%
Lack of Job Opportunity in region			
1	Low salaries	56	28%
2	Family affairs	82	41%
3	Political Instability	51	26%
4	Others	11	6%
They observe on the needs and challenges before leaving the country (How, Whom, where)			
1	Yes	10	5%
2	No	149	75%
3	Unknown	41	21%

Source: Survey data, 2019

4.4.3 People's Behavior on Contacting People Working in Aboard

Table (4.4) reports on the people's perspectives on their area, whether there are any groups or organizations representing / working with/ for workers, in that area.

By the Table (4.4), most of the people's perspectives on their area on that of the representatives or working people for migrant workers are found as do not aware and very few or only 14% is found as aware the existence of these organization. Regarding for foreign workers, most do not perceive the existence of any groups or organizations representing / working with/ for that foreign workers. As for the Myanmar workers working at abroad, people fully perceive the existence of the groups or organizations in their region for that of Myanmar foreign workers. Although they know any organization/ group to help Myanmar foreign workers, most people in their area are unknown in communication with their relatives working in aboard. Most could not able to contact the people in abroad.

Table (4.4) People’s Perspectives on their area, are there any groups or organizations representing / working with/ for Workers

Sr. No	Particular	Total	Percent
		200	100%
In your area, are there any groups or organizations representing / working with/ for:			
Sr. No	Migrants Workers		
1	Yes	27	14%
2	No	173	87%
Foreign Workers			
1	Yes	9	4.5%
2	No	191	95.5%
Myanmar Workers Abroad			
1	Yes	200	100%
Are the people in your area in communication with their relatives working in abroad?			
1	Yes	39	20%
2	No	31	16%
3	Unknown	130	65%

Source: Survey date, 2019

4.4.4 People’ Behavior on Traditional ways, in their area, to Keep-in Touch with One’s family

Table (4.5) is the analysis on the people’ Behavior on Traditional ways, in their area, to keep in touch with one’s family who are in abroad. By the Table (4.5), it states that all the people in that area are using internet as traditional way to keep-in-touch with each family. There are also many communication channels, and thus, respondents are asked which channels are also using.

Table (4.5) People’s Behavior on Traditional ways, in their area, to keep in touch with one’s family

Sr. No	Particular	Total	Percent
		200	100%
Internet			
2	Yes	200	100%
Telephone			
1	Yes	200	100%
Messenger app			
1	Yes	120	60%
2	No	80	40%
Facebook			
1	Yes	120	60%
2	No	80	40%
Which phone application people in your area is used the most?			
1	WhatsApp	32	16%
2	Viber	32	16%
3	Line	29	15%
4	WeChat	61	31%
Are the people in your area who is looking for their missing relatives?			
1	Yes	80	40%
2	No	20	10%
3	Unknown	100	50%

Source: Survey date, 2019

All are found as using telephone as traditional way to contact to ones’ family. As for Messenger application, 120 out of total respondents are using this channel. As for the Facebook social media users, Table shows that 120 out of total respondents are also using Facebook channel as for traditional contacting way.

There are also phone channel users. Among them 32 respondents use WhatsApp, 32 use Viber, 29 use line channel, and 61 use WeChat application. By the table, survey found as the WeChat communication channel users are the most with 31% as for the people’ behavior on traditional ways, in their area, to keep in touch with one’s family who are in abroad. By the analysis on the people in their area who is looking for

their missing relatives, 80 out of 200 total respondents are replying that they are looking for missing relatives and most are found as unknown information to find out missing relatives.

4.4.5 People' Behavior on Going abroad to look for the missing person

Table (4.6) is the analysis on the behavior on going abroad to look for the missing person. To understand that respondents are asked so far, how the person who lost contact is trying to solve the situation, and the result from the question is as follows.

Table (4.6) People' Behavior on Going abroad to look for the missing person

Sr. No.	Going abroad to look for the missing person	Number of Respondent	Total	Percent
1	Report to the relevant authorities (Police)	20	200	10%
2	Trying to reach out community members who were in contact with the missing person	200	200	100%
3	Looking for help from INGO/NGOs	20	200	10%

Source: Survey date, 2019

By the Table (4.6), 20 or 10% of the people behavior at going abroad to look for missing person is made by reporting to the relevant police authorities. However, all people are responded that they are also trying to reach out community members who were in contact with the missing person. However, only 20 or 10% is relied on looking for help from INGO/NGOs. From that study, people are lack of aware or lack of trust at looking for help from INGO/NGOs and these organization should review on their policy for existence at these regions.

4.4.6 People seeking help from any Organization to Re-establish Contact

Table (4.7) is the analysis on the people seeking help from any organization to re-establish contact. Respondents are asked to answer to the question 'Do people seek help from any organization to re-establish contact?'

Table (4.7) People seeking help from any Organization to Re-establish Contact

Sr. No	Do people seek help from any organization to re-establish contact?	Total	Percent
1	Yes	20	10%
2	No	10	5%
3	Do not know where to go	170	85%
	Total	200	

Source: Survey date, 2019

By the Table (4.7), only 20 respondents out of 200 are agreeing on that people in their region are seeking help from any Organization to re-establish contact and they are also stating that most of the people in their region do not know where to go for seeking helps from any Organization to Re-establish Contact of missing people.

4.4.7 People aware on Red Cross Service to helps people re-establish contact between relatives

Table (4.8) People aware on Red Cross Service to helps people re-establish contact between relatives

Sr. No	People aware on Red Cross Service to helps people re-establish contact between relatives	Total	Percent
1	Yes	20	10%
2	No	180	90%
	Total	200	100%

Source: Survey date, 2019

Table (4.8) is the analysis on the people aware Red Cross Service to helps people re-establish contact between relatives or Red Cross Service tries to find out news about people who have been arrested or disappeared following a migration (within Myanmar or abroad). Respondents are asked the “Does your community know about these services?”

By the Table (4.8), only few or 10% aware on Red Cross Service to helps people re-establish contact between relatives and many people do not know that Red Cross Service is including to help people re-establish contact between family and relatives.

4.4.8 Way of People aware on Red Cross Family Tracing Services

Based on the respondents who know on the Red Cross Service to helps people re-establish contact, Table (4.9) is the further analysis of the ways that how their community hear about this Tracing services. Respondents are asked to answer whether they are receiving information either from Newspaper/Journal, or TV Radio, or Publicity, or other means like information from friends and relatives.

Table (4.9) Way of Respondents' Community hear about the Red Cross Family Tracing services

Sr. No	If yes, how did you/your community hear about the Red Cross Family Tracing services?	Frequency	Total	Percent
1	Newspaper/Journal	18	20	90%
2	TV Radio	3	20	15%
3	Publicity	3	20	15%
4	Other(friend)	2	20	10%

Source: Survey date, 2019

By the Table (4.9), most of respondents are receiving information about Red Cross Service is helping re-establish contacts via newspapers and journals. Few are getting to receive from TV, Radio, Publicity and also from other's channel (information from their relatives and friends). This could be many channel TV and Radio channel that make confusing to the people to receive information or this may be the lack of airing times on that channels.

4.4.9 Way of People Knowledges about or used the Tracing Services for Missing People

In that Kachin State, the infrastructure of region is underdeveloped, and people are living under poor political situations. It is needed to find out residential knowledge on the use of tracing services for missing people. To understand that status, Table (4.10) is the analysis on people in that region have they ever heard about or using the tracing services for missing people. Respondents are asked that whether they understand

tracing means, red-cross messages, telephone calls, family visits by ICRC Programme, Tracing request, and family reunification services.

Table (4.10) People Heard about or used the Missing People Tracking Services

Sr. No	Have you ever heard about or used the following services?	“Yes” answer	Total	Percent
1	Tracing means	182	200	91%
2	Red Cross Messages	175	200	88%
3	Telephone calls (disasters) Service	178	200	89%
4	Family visits (ICRC program) service	172	200	86%
5	Tracing Request service	176	200	88%
9	Family Reunification service	176	200	88%

Source: Survey date, 2019

By the Table (4.10), 182 respondents’ response that they have heard the tracing means, 175 heard about the Red Cross Messages, 178 heard about the Telephone calls (disasters) service, 176 heard about the Family visits (ICRC program) service, 176 heard about Tracing Request service and 176 also heard about Family Reunification service. Since, people in that Kachin State ever heard about the restoring family link services, Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, INGOs and NGOs should have proper channel to the local people by delivering more places in that regions.

4.4.10 People Facing challenges to access the Family Tracing Services

Having the awareness on the use of missing people tracing services, survey found that very few people in these regions have used this service. To understand the more on their facing difficulties and challenges to access the People Tracing Services, respondents are asked to answer the question of “Do they have any challenges to access the services?”

Table (4.11) shows the analysis on the having of any challenges to access the services, as follows.

Table (4.11) Do they have any challenges to access the services

Sr. No	Particular	Frequency	Total	Percent
1	Difficult to travelling	180	200	90%
2	Finical Problem	180	200	90%
3	Lack of Sufficient Information	180	200	90%
4	Other (Don't know how to and where to report)	100	200	50%

Source: Survey date, 2019

By the Table (4.11), many of the respondents are replying that there are the challenges to use family restoring and missing people services by their difficult to travelling from one place to another, having of finical problem, lack of sufficient information, and the other factor like they do not know how to and where to report.

4.4.11 People Perspective for Continue Tracing Services in Myanmar

By the lack of the knowledge of people in using at missing people tracing services, and the family restoring functions undertaken by INGOs, and NGOs, Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, respondents are asked to answer that the family tracing services should need to continue in Myanmar. Respondents are asked whether they agreed or not.

Table (4.12) shows the people perspective for Continue Tracing Services in the Kachin State and in Myanmar, as follows.

Table (4.12) People Perspective for Continue Tracing Services in Myanmar

Sr. No	People' perception the family tracing services need to continue in Myanmar	Total	Percent
1	Yes. I do think so	200	100%
2	No. I do not think so	0	0%

Source: Survey date, 2019

By the Table (4.12), all the respondents have agreed on continuing the family tracing services which are needed to continue in Myanmar.

4.4.12 People Suggestions to Prevent the Separation of family in Kachin State

Table (4.13) Suggestions to Prevent the Separation of family in Kachin State

Sr. No	Do you have any Suggestions to prevent the separation?	Total	Percent
1	More distribution of poster and leaflet	200	100%
2	More coordination media (Ethnic radio/TV, internet, Journals and etc.)	200	100%
3	Strengthen the Family Tracing Services	200	100%

Source: Survey date, 2019

Lastly, respondents are asked to suggest their options that to prevent the people separation at that region. Table (4.13) states the respondents' suggestions to prevent the separation of people in Kachin State, as follows.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS

In this section, it concludes the findings of the research and make recommendation and suggestion upon survey findings, as follows.

5.1 Findings

Today in the world, migration happens as a response to economic development, social, cultural, education, environmental and political factors and effects on areas of origin as well as destination. People tend to move away from a place due to need to escape violence, political instability, drought, congestion in various dimensions and suspected or real persecution. Also, adverse physical conditions such as flood, landslide (erosion and earthquake), insects and pests, soil infertility contribute largely to the reasons why people leaving one environment for another. In armed conflict, natural or man-made disasters, migration and other humanitarian crises, hundreds of families become separated and are left without knowledge of what has happened to their loved ones or where they are.

Myanmar has grown to be the largest migration source country. The Myanmar Government estimate that there are 4.25 million Myanmar nationals living abroad. Regionally, drivers of migration can include higher wages in neighboring countries, conflict and environmental migration due to natural disasters among other factors. Migration in Myanmar is a multifaceted issue with a number of important implications for the ICRC; in terms of positioning, coordination/cooperation with other organizations, and in elaborating adapted responses to the various situations in the field.

This research studies the perspectives of the people who live in Kachin State and who lost the communication with their family due to migrations. In the study of the progress in tracing services in Myanmar based on primary data collected through a questionnaire survey as well as extensive literature review and how to attract with the government policy for migration. important to study the progress in tracing services in Myanmar.

This study focuses on the Restoring family links (RFL) services, Family Tracing Service provided by the Myanmar Red Cross Society (MRCS) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in terms of migration in Kachin state. Total 200 number of respondents are randomly selected from the stakeholders at that state about their perspectives and knowledge about the family tracing service. Five-Point Likert scale was used and find out their agreeable level on their degree to which awareness on that restoring family link matter.

Survey found the main reasons for people leaving from the country is that of the lack of job opportunity, by the low salaries for regional people, family affair problems, and political instabilities. In the analysis on the people traditional way to keep-in-touch with one family is by the use of telephone. As for the use of modern social media, survey found as Facebook and Messenger are the most use than other communication channel of WhatsApp, Viber, Line and WeChat.

Regarding to the people's perspectives on their area existing of any groups or organizations representing / working with/ for migrants and foreign workers, survey shows that they have less perspectives, whereas, Myanmar workers working at abroad, people fully perceive the existence of the groups or organizations in their region. However, survey finds out that people are lack of ability to contact the people in abroad.

Regarding to the people' behavior on traditional ways, in their area, survey finds out that using telephone and internet as a common way to keep in touch with ones' family in abroad. Survey finds out that WeChat is most use phone application, followed by WhatsApp, Viber, and Line application when they use internet communication. Regarding to the behavior of finding missing people, their behavior is found out that looking for missing relatives and most are found as unknown information to find out missing relatives.

Regarding to the behavior of going abroad to look for the missing person, survey finds out that there are small number who report to relevant authorities and INGOs, NGOs, instead, they all are trying to reach out from the local community members only. Most people do not know where to go to seeking help to reestablish the contact.

Regarding the services giving by the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, people are also found as lack of aware to find missing people from the helps of Red Cross Society. In fact, a number of National Red Cross Societies around the world are publishing photos of people looking for their missing relatives in the hope of reconnecting families. This website belongs to familylinks.icrc.org. Missing people

will receive benefit from this service, they would have check if their family is looking for them and publish their photo to enable their family to contact to them. Also, the International Committee of the Red Cross and Myanmar Red Cross Society working together for the Family tracing services in terms of migration within Myanmar or aboard. However, survey states that very few people who aware on Red Cross function is from the major source at newspaper and journal.

In Kachin state, residential knowledge on the use of missing people tracing services are at Tracing means, Red Cross Messages, Telephone calls (disasters) Service, Family visits (ICRC program) service, Tracing Request service, and Family Reunification service. People behavior is found as more rely on regional tracing services than from foreign organization. Even though, people could not access the tracing services because of infrastructure difficulties. However, people' perception the family tracing services are found as higher need to continue in Myanmar. Residential people make strong suggestions to prevent the separation by means at more distribution of poster and leaflet for the public awareness and sensitization, more coordination media (Ethnic radio/TV, internet, Journals and etc.) and to be strengthen the Family Tracing Services, in their area.

5.2 Recommendations

The study provided such recommendations for improvements of tracing services in Myanmar based on primary data collected through a questionnaire survey of 200 respondents as well as extensive literature review and how to attract with the government policy for migration. (Su Su Lynn, 2015)

International migration can have great societal and economic impacts on both individuals and countries of origin and destination, particularly when viewed through the lens of time. Thus, in order to enhance our knowledge about the conditions of migrants the collection and quality of migration data needs to be improved.

Migrants are the problem for every country. There are many reasons for people leaving from the country. It could be suggested that local government should create employment opportunities so that people would have chances of job opportunity. Because of the low salaries for regional people, there should be basic salary rate set by local government for the basic fulfillment of the residential people.

In practical, people from rural area are receiving lower than working people form metro city even though they are in same job function. For these basic fulfillments,

there would recommend that reducing family affair problems. As for the political instabilities, this is the national level issues. Government is trying to negotiate local ethnic insurgents. It could be recommended to government to have more endeavor in that affair to extend political stability in these Kachin State.

In the analysis on the people traditional way to keep-in-touch with one family is by the use of telephone and internet connection. It is strongly recommended that the rival among the four telephone operators to have more benefits to residential people so that they can use more modern social media channel in direct connection with missing people and organizations.

Regarding to the people's perspectives on their area the existing of any groups or organizations representing / working with/ for migrants and foreign workers, it could be suggested to improve more setting up communication channel by these groups or organizations because they have less perspectives. They know that there is existence of the groups or organizations in their region, whereas, Myanmar workers, working at abroad, are still lack of ability to contact the people in abroad and most are found as unknown information to find out missing relatives.

Regarding to the behavior of going abroad to look for the missing person, it could be suggested to these people to report to relevant local authorities and INGOs, NGOs, together with current connection to reach out from the local community members. Since, most people do not know where to go to seeking help to reestablish contact, INGOs, NGOs and local authorities in abroad should have proper communication channel to have more educate to the people.

INGOs, NGOs and Red Cross services are needed to improve in communication channel. Because, services have already had to help people by publishing photos of people looking for their missing relatives in the hope of reconnecting families. So that, their website belongs to familylinks.icrc.org are needed to more inform to the missing people who will receive benefit from this service. People who are working in abroad would have check if their family is looking for them and publish their photo to enable their family to contact to them.

After the Myanmar had facing Nargit Cyclone, Government had national level plan to prevent the people. In Kachin state as well, residential knowledges are found as well use of missing people tracing services through Tracing means, Red Cross Messages, Telephone calls (disasters) Service, Family visits (ICRC program) service, Tracing Request service, and Family Reunification service. People behavior is found

as more rely on regional tracing services than from foreign organization. However, it could be suggested that Government and association to improve the accessible way to the people for the tracing services by improving communication infrastructure difficulties.

Whatever there are some determinants, it is strongly recommended the existence of Tracing Services in Kachin State since this service is very helpful people in connect with the missing people who migrant from this state and people' perception the family tracing services are also found as higher need to continue not only in that state but also in the whole Myanmar. In the other part, residential people are strongly suggested to have more knowledge of migrant difficulties in the other part where they decided to go for work by means of more distribution of poster and leaflet with the preventive message, more coordination media (Ethnic radio/TV, internet, Journals and etc.) and these activities would be more strengthening the Family Tracing Services, in Myanmar.

REFERENCES

- (ICRC), T. I. (n.d.). *Restoring Family Links in Myanmar*. Retrieved from Restoring Family Links: <https://familylinks.icrc.org/en/Pages/Countries/Myanmar.aspx>
- Adpc. (2018). *Asian Disaster Preparedness Center* .
- Association), N. (. (n.d.). *Missing Person/Skip Tracing* . Retrieved from British Red Cross, I. C. (2019). *Humanitarian Consequences of Family Separation*.
- Children, S. t. (2017). *A Practice Handbook for Family Tracing and Reunification in Emergencies* .
- Development-Ratha-GFMD, M. a. (2010). *Impact of Migration on Economic and Social Development*.
- FRA. (n.d.). *European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights*. Retrieved
- Hathaway, P. (2018). Practical Application of ACS Place of Birth Data in an App Created for American Red Cross International Services. US.
- Htwe, Z. Z. (2018). *Government drafting policy on exporting maids*. Retrieved from Myanmar Times
- ICRC. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://familylinks.icrc.org/en/Pages/home.aspx>
- ICRC. (2012). *The Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949*.
- ICRC. (2013). *Accompanying The Families of Missing Persons (A Practical handbook)*.
- ICRC. (2017). *Missing Migrants and Their Families*.
- ICRC. (2018). *INTERNATIONAL REVIEW of the Red Cross: Migration and Displacement*.
- ICRC. (n.d.). *Missing Person and Their Families*. Retrieved from Restoring Family Links
- ICRC. (n.d.). *Restoring Family Links*. Retrieved
- ICRC. (n.d.). *Restoring Family Links*. Retrieved
- ICRC. (n.d.). *Trace the Face- Migrants in Europe (Restoring Family Links)*. Retrieved from
- IOM. (2017). *Building Labour Migration Policy Coherence in Myanmar* .
- IOM. (2018). *World Migration Report* .
- IOM. (n.d.). *Advancing social justice, promoting decent work*. Retrieved from International Labour Organization

- IOM: *UN Migration* . (n.d.). Retrieved from IOM
- Lulle, P. R. (2016). *Research on Migration: Facing Realities and Maximising Opportunities (A Policy Review)*. Latvia.
- Migration, I. O. (2017). *World Migration Report 2018*.
- MIP. (n.d.). *MIP*. Retrieved from Migration Policy Institute:
- MMN), M. K. (2017). *Migration policies in Burma*. Retrieved
- Ndegwa, D. (2016). *MIGRATION FROM MYANMAR AND RISKS FACE ABROAD*.
- RFA. (2017). *Myanmar Seeks Agreements With Southeast Asian Countries to Send Maids Abroad*. Retrieved from Radio Free Asia:
- Rights, E. U. (2016). Retrieved from fra.europa.eu:
- Save the Children. (2017). In Save the Children, *A Practice HandBook for Family Tracing and Reunification in Emergencies* (p. 20).
- Secretariat, T. A. (2018). *ASEAN Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers*. Jakarta.
- Societies, I. F. (2017). IFRC Global Strategy on Migration 2018-2022.
- Solheim, M. K. (2017). Lost in Migration. In *Aspirations for Individual Freedom and Social Intergration amongst Sub-Saharan Migrants after reaching Europe*. OSLO.
- Su Su Lynn. (2015). *Restoring Family Links Services in Myanmar*. Yangon.
- Times, M. (2019). *Myanmar to discuss domestic workers' concerns with Singapore*. Retrieved from Myanmar Times:
- UNODC. (2012). *A COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRANTS*.
- ZawZawHtwe. (2018). *Government drafting policy on exporting maids*. Retrieved

Website

<https://www.cairn.info/revue-internationale-de-droit-penal-2010-3-page-417.htm#>

<https://www.cairn.info/revue-internationale-de-droit-penal-2010-3-page-417.htm#>

<https://www.sepulvedainc.com/service/missing-personsskip-tracing>

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/publications>

<https://www.mmtimes.com/news/government-drafting-policy-exporting-maids.html>

<https://familylinks.icrc.org/en/Pages/HowWeWork/Missing-Persons-and-their-Families.aspx>

<https://familylinks.icrc.org/en/Pages/NewsAndResources/Glossary.aspx>

<https://familylinks.icrc.org/en/Pages/NewsAndResources/Glossary.aspx>

<https://familylinks.icrc.org/europe/en/Pages/background-information.aspx>

https://www.ilo.org/yangon/projects/WCMS_563486/lang--en/index.htm

<https://www.iom.int/countries/myanmar>

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/labor-migration-myanmar-remittances-reforms-and-challenges>

<http://www.mekongmigration.org/?cat=24>

<https://www.rfa.org/english/news/myanmar/myanmr-seeks-agreements-with-southeast-asian-countries-to-send-maids-abroad-12112017163326.html>

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/focus-family>

<https://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/asylum-migration-borders/overviews/focus-family>

<https://www.mmtimes.com/national-news/27364-myanmar-to-discuss-domestic-workers-concerns-with-singapore.html>

<https://www.mmtimes.com/news/government-drafting-policy-exporting-maids.html>

<https://familylinks.icrc.org/en/Pages/home.aspx>

APPENDIX A

People’s perspectives on Tracing Service in terms of migration

ရွှေ့ပြောင်းသွားလာခြင်းကြောင့် မိသားစုနှင့်ပျောက်ဆုံးကွဲကွာနေသူများအား ရှာဖွေပေးရေး ဝန်ဆောင်မှုများ နှင့်စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ကချင်ပြည်နယ်လူထု အမြင်အပေါ် မေးခွန်းလွှာ

ပြည်နယ်

ကချင်ပြည်နယ်

မြို့နယ်

မြစ်ကြီးနား မြို့နယ်

ကျေးရွာ

Section I: Back ground information of the Participants

Place a mark (x) next to the appropriate item. Choose appropriate answer for each question.

1. My age group: ကျွန်၏ အသက်အုပ်စု

- under 18 (၁၈ နှစ်အောက်)
- 18-24 (၁၈ - ၂၄)
- 25-35 (၂၅-၃၅)
- 36-45 (၃၆-၄၅)
- Over 45 (၄၅ နှင့်အထက်)

2. Sex: လိင်

- Male (ကျား)
- Female (မ)
- Other (အခြား)

.....

3. My nationality: ကျွန်၏ လူမျိုးစု

- Myanmar (မြန်မာ)
- Ethnic (တိုင်းရင်းသား)
- Others (အခြား)

.....

4. My Education Background: ကျွန်၏ ပညာရေး နောက်ခံ

- Ph.D (ပါရဂူဘွဲ့)
- Master Degree (မာစတာ ဒီဂရီ)
- Bachelor Degree (ဘွဲ့ရ)
- University student (တက္ကသိုလ်ကျောင်းသား)
- High School (အထက်တန်း)
- Middle School (အလယ်တန်း)
- Primary School (မူလတန်း)
- illiterate (စာမတတ်)

5. My Monthly income: ကျွန်၏ လစဉ်ဝင်ငွေ

- Below 200000 (၂၀၀၀၀၀အောက်)
- 200001-400000 (၂၀၀၀၀၁ - ၄၀၀၀၀၀)
- 400001-600000 (၄၀၀၀၀၁ - ၆၀၀၀၀၀)
- 600001-800000 (၆၀၀၀၀၁ - ၈၀၀၀၀၀)
- 800001- above (၈၀၀၀၀၁ နှင့် အထက်)

Section II. General Knowledges on migration and missing

6. What is the ethnic majority in your area?

လက်ရှိနေထိုင်ရာဒေသတွင် မည်သည့် တိုင်းရင်းသားလူမျိုးများ အများဆုံးနေထိုင်ပါသလဲ ?

- Kachin (ကချင်)
- Shan (ရှမ်း)
- Burmese (ဗမာ)
- Other (အခြား)

.....

7. In your region, what is the main job of the people for the livelihood?

သင့်ဒေသတွင်း အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကျောင်းမှုအတွက် အဓိက အလုပ်အကိုင်တွေက ဘာတွေလဲ?

- Agriculture (လယ်ယာစိုက်ပျိုးရေး)
- upland agriculture (တောင်ယာစိုက်ပျိုးရေး)
- Livestock (မွေးမြူရေး)
- Trader (ကုန်သည်)
- Employees (ဝန်ထမ်း)
- Daily Labor (နေ့စားအလုပ်)
- Others (အခြား)

.....

8. Do you have any relatives working in aboard?

သင့်မှာ ပြည်ပတွင် အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင် နေသော ဆွေမျိုးသားခြင်းများ ရှိပါသလား ?

- Yes (ရှိပါသည်)
- No (မရှိပါ)

9. Do you have People in your area working in aboard?

သင့်ဒေသ အတွင်းတွင် နိုင်ငံခြားသို့ သွားရောက်
အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်နေကြသောလူများရှိပါသလား ?

Yes (ရှိပါသည်)

No (မရှိပါ)

Section III. General Knowledge and Perspectives on Family Tracing Services in Kachin

10. Do you know what is the main reason for people leaving the country and migrated to aboard?

လူများမိမိနိုင်ငံမှ ထွက်ခွာပြီး နိုင်ငံခြားသို့ ရွှေ့ပြောင်းသွားရောက်ကြသည့် အဓိက
အကြောင်းပြချက်က ဘာတွေဟုသင်သိပါသလဲ ?

Lack of Job Opportunity (အလုပ်အကိုင်ရှားပါးခြင်း)

Low Salaries (လစာနည်းပါးခြင်း)

Family affairs (မိသားစု အခက်အခဲ)

Political Instability (နိုင်ငံရေး မတည်ငြိမ်မှု)

Weather (ရာသီဥတု)

Others (အခြား)

.....

11. Are they Observe the needs and challenges before leaving the country (How, Whom, where)?

ရွှေ့ပြောင်းသွားလာသူများ အနေဖြင့်နိုင်ငံမှ မထွက်ခွာမီ လိုအပ်ချက်များ နှင့်
ကြုံတွေ့ရနိုင်သည့် အခက်အခဲများကို ကြိုတင်လေ့လာ ထားကြပါသလား ? (ဘယ်လိုသွားမည် ၊
ဘယ်သူနှင့်သွားမည်၊ ဘယ်နေရာသို့သွားမည်)

Yes (လေ့လာထားကြပါသည်)

No (မလေ့လာထားပါ)

Unknown (မသိပါ)

12. In your area, are there any groups or organizations representing / working with/ for : သင်နေထိုင်ရာဒေသတွင် အောက်ပါတို့နှင့် စပ်လျဉ်း၍ ကူညီဆောင်ရွက်ပေးနေသော အဖွဲ့အစည်းများ/အုပ်စု များရှိပါသလား ?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1) Migrants Workers
.....
ရွှေ့ပြောင်း လုပ်သား | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) Foreign Workers
.....
နိုင်ငံခြားသား လုပ်သား | ရရှိ <input type="checkbox"/> မရရှိ <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) Myanmar Workers Abroad
.....
ပြည်ပမှ မြန်မာ အလုပ်သမား | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| | ရရှိ <input type="checkbox"/> မရရှိ <input type="checkbox"/> |

13. Are the people in your area in contact with their relatives working in abroad?

သင်နေထိုင်ရာဒေသတွင် ရှိသော လူများသည် နိုင်ငံခြားတွင် အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်နေသော ၎င်းတို့၏ ဆွေမျိုးသားခြင်းများ နှင့် အဆက်အသွယ်ရှိပါ သလား ?

- Yes (ရှိပါသည်)
- No (မရှိပါ)
- Unknown (မသိပါ)

14. What are the traditional ways, in your area, to keep in touch with one's family?

သင်နေထိုင်ရာ ဒေသတွင် မိသားစု အခြင်းခြင်းဆက်သွယ်ရန် အတွက် မည်သည့်အစဉ်အလာ နည်းလမ်း များကို အသုံးပြုကြပါသလဲ ?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1) Internet (အင်တာနက်) | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) Telephone (ဖုန်း) | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) Regular mail (ပုံမှန်စာဖြင့်) | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) Private Agency (ပုဂ္ဂလိကအေဂျင်စီ) | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) Red Cross (ကြက်ခြေနီ) | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) Other Organization (အခြားအဖွဲ့အစည်း) | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7) Messenger App (မက်စင်ဂျာ အပလီကေးရှင်း) | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> |

8) Facebook (ဖေ့စ်ဘွတ်)

Yes No

15. Which phone application people in your area is used the most?

သင်နေထိုင်ရာ ဒေသတွင် မည်သည့် ဖုန်း အပလီကေးရှင်းအား လူတွေအများဆုံးအသုံးပြုကြပါသလဲ ?

- 1) Whatsapp (ဝပ်စ်အပ်ပ်)
- 2) Viber (ဗိုက်ပါ)
- 3) Line (လိုင်း)
- 4) FB Messenger(ဖေ့စ်ဘွတ်မက်စင်ဂျာ)
- 5) WeChat (ဝီချက်)

16. Are the people in your area who is looking for their missing relatives?

သင်နေထိုင်ရာဒေသတွင် နိုင်ငံခြားတွင် အလုပ်လုပ် ပြီးပျောက်ဆုံးနေသော ဆွေမျိုးသားခြင်းများကို ရှာဖွေနေသောသူ များရှိပါသလား?

- Yes (ရှိပါသည်)
- No (မရှိပါ)
- Unknown (မသိပါ)

17. so far, how does the person who lost contact try to solve the situation?

မိသားစု နှင့် အဆက်အသွယ်ပြတ်နေသူများမှ မည်ကဲ့သို့သော နည်းလမ်းများဖြင့် ယင်းအခြေအနေအား ဖြေရှင်း ရန် ကြိုးစားကြပါသလဲ ?

- Going abroad to look for the missing person
ပျောက်ဆုံးနေသူအား ပြည်ပသို့ သွားရောက် ရှာဖွေကြပါသည်
- Report to the relevant authorities (Police)
သက်ဆိုင်ရာ အာဏာပိုင်များထံသို့ သတင်းပေးပို့ တိုင်တန်းပါသည် (ရဲ)
- Trying to reach out community members who were in contact with the missing person
ပျောက်ဆုံးနေသူ နှင့် အဆက်အသွယ်ရှိသော သူအား အသိုင်းအဝိုင်းအတွင်း ရှာဖွေရန် ကြိုးပမ်းခြင်း

- Looking for help from INGO/NGOs
အစိုးရ မဟုတ်သော အဖွဲ့အစည်းများထံတွင် အကူအညီတောင်းခံခြင်း
- Other (explain)
အခြား နည်းလမ်း (ရှင်းပြပါ)

18. Do people seek help from any organization to re-establish contact?

ရပ်ရွာလူထုမှ မိသားစုနှင့် အဆက်အသွယ် ရရှိနိုင်ရန်အတွက် အကူအညီပေးနိုင်သည့် မည်သည့်အဖွဲ့အစည်းတွင်မဆို အကူအညီတောင်းခံကြပါသလား ?

- Yes (တောင်းခံပါသည်)
- No (မတောင်းခံပါ)
- Do not know where to go
(မည်သည့်နေရာတွင်အကူအညီတောင်းရမည် ကိုမသိပါ)

19. Do you know that the Red Cross/Red Crescent has a service that helps people re-establish contact between relatives, or tries to find out news about people who have been arrested or disappeared following a migration (within Myanmar or abroad)? Does your community know about these services?

ကြက်ခြေနီနှင့် လခြမ်းနီ အသင်းများမှ မြန်မာနိုင်ငံအတွင်း ဖြစ်စေ ပြည်ပသို့ ဖြစ်စေ ရွှေ့ပြောင်းသွား လာ ခြင်း ကြောင့် ပျောက်ဆုံးသွားသော (သို့) ဖမ်းဆီးခြင်းခံရသော သူများအား ရှာဖွေပေးခြင်း နှင့် ၎င်းတို့၏ မိသားစုဝင်များအား ပြန်လည်ဆက်သွယ်ပေးခြင်း ဝန်ဆောင်မှုများကို ကူညီဆောင်ရွက်ပေးလျက် ရှိသည် ကို သင် သိပါသလား ?
သင့်ရပ်ရွာလူထု အသိုင်းအဝိုင်း မှ သိရှိပါသလား ?

- Yes (သိပါသည်)
- No (မသိပါ)

If yes, how did you/your community hear about the Red Cross Family Tracing services?

အကယ်၍ သိသည်ဆိုပါက သင့် နှင့် သင့်ရပ်ရွာလူထု အသိုင်းအဝိုင်းမှ ကြက်ခြေနီမှ ပေးသော လူပျောက်ရှာ ဖွေပေးရေး ဝန်ဆောင်မှုအကြောင်းအား မည်ကဲ့သို့သောနည်းလမ်းဖြင့် ကြားသိထားပါသနည်း ?

- Newspaper/ Journal သတင်းစာ/ဂျာနယ်
- တီဗွီ/ရေဒီယို
- အသိပညာပေး ဟောပြောပွဲ
- အခြား

.....

21. Have you ever heard about or used the following services?

သင့်အနေဖြင့် အောက်ပါဝန်ဆောင်မှုများကို ကြားဖူး (သို့) အသုံးပြုဖူးပါသလား ?

Tracing means (လူပျောက်ရှာဖွေပေးခြင်း နည်းလမ်းများ)	Have you heard about them? သင့်အနေဖြင့် ထိုအကြောင်းကို ကြားသိဖူးပါသလား?
Red Cross Messages (ကြက်ခြေနီအကြောင်းကြားစာ)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Telephone calls (disasters) (တယ်လီဖုန်းခေါ်ဆိုခြင်း ဝန်ဆောင်မှု)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Family visits (ICRC program) (မိသားစု ထောင်ဝင်စွာတွေ့ခွင့် ကူညီ ထောက်ပံ့ရေး အစီအစဉ်)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Tracing Request (လူပျောက်ရှာဖွေပေးခြင်း ဝန်ဆောင်မှု)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Family Reunification (မိသားစုပြန်လည်ပေါင်းစည်းပေးခြင်း ဝန်ဆောင်မှု)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

22. Do they have any challenges to access the services?

အဆိုပါ ဝန်ဆောင်မှုအား ရရှိရန် ၎င်းတို့အနေဖြင့် မည်သည့် အခက်အခဲ များ ရှိပါသလဲ ?

- Difficult to travelling (သွားလာရခက်ခဲခြင်း)
- Finical Problem (ငွေရေးကြေးရေး အခြေအနေ)

Lack of Sufficient Information (လုံလောက်သော သတင်းအချက်အလက် မရရှိခြင်း)

အခြား

.....

23. Do you think the family tracing services need to continue in Myanmar?

မြန်မာနိုင်ငံတွင် ပျောက်ဆုံးနေသော မိသားစု ရှာဖွေပေးရေး လုပ်ငန်းစဉ်များ ဆက်လက်ဆောင်ရွက် ပေးရန် လိုအပ်သည်ဟု ထင်ပါသလား ?

Yes (ထင်ပါသည်)

No (မထင်ပါ)

24. Do you have any Suggestions to prevent the separation?

မိသားစုပျောက်ဆုံးကွဲကွာခြင်းများအား တားဆီးကာကွယ်နိုင်ရန် အတွက် အကြံပြုချင် တာများ ရှိပါသလား ?

More distribution of poster and leaflet

လက်ကမ်းကြော်ငြာ ပိုစတာများ နှင့် စာစောင်များ ပိုမိုဖြန့်ဝေ သင့်ပါသည်။

More coordination media (Ethnic radio/TV, internet, Journals and etc)

သတင်းသမား များ နှင့် ပိုမို ညှိနှိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်သင့်ပါသည်။ (တိုင်းရင်းသား ဘာသာ ရေးဒီယို/တီဗွီ၊ အင်တာနက်၊ သတင်း ဂျာနယ် များ နှင့် အခြား)

Strengthen the Family Tracing Services

မိသားစုပြန်လည်ဆက်သွယ်ပေးရေး ဝန်ဆောင်မှုအားကောင်းအောင် ဆောင်ရွက် သင့်ပါသည်။

Any Opinion (အမြင်သဘောထားများအား မျှဝေပေးရန်)
