



RAPID ASSESSMENT ROUND 2: COVID-19 RELATED VULNERABILITIES AND PERCEPTIONS OF NON-THAI POPULATIONS IN THAILAND

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
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BACKGROUND

In light of the recent outbreak of COVID-19 in Thailand, migrants and non-Thai populations, irrespective of their legal status, face a new set of challenges and vulnerabilities. The stringent movement restrictions and temporary disruption of many income-generating activities pose a significant burden on migrants and non-Thai populations employed in both the formal and informal sectors. With limited or no access to technology, limited capacity to cope and adapt, limited or no savings, inadequate access to social services, and uncertainty about their legal status and potential to access healthcare services, tens of thousands of migrants and non-nationals have left Thailand over the past weeks. However, the extent to which these challenges and vulnerabilities are affecting migrant communities and non-Thai nationals who have opted to remain in Thailand, or had no choice but to remain in Thailand, is unknown. It is also unclear whether migrant communities and non-nationals are receiving sufficient information about COVID-19 or have access to the resources which will allow them to maintain the hygiene and sanitation standards required for effective protection. To fill this data gap and inform possible responses, IOM initiated a data collection exercise to collect information on the COVID-19 knowledge and related vulnerabilities of non-Thai populations in Thailand.

METHODOLOGY

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a set of tools and methodologies which enable systematic and regular primary data collection, analysis and dissemination of population movements, human mobility and forced migration (both internal and cross-border). Originally designed to serve the humanitarian community during crises, DTM has been implemented to respond to the COVID-19 crisis.

By using a snowball sampling method, IOM used its extensive network to identify 85 key informants who were able to provide informed answers on the situation and vulnerabilities of different migrant communities and non-Thai populations across Thailand. These key informants were representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community-based organizations (CBOs), migrant communities, government or local administrations, educational institutes or religious entities. Key informants provided information about the non-Thai populations in their communities and/or about non-Thai populations who are their direct beneficiaries.

The information presented in this report represents estimates and perceptions provided by key informants. Due to the sampling method being non-randomized, external validity of the study is limited, and generalizations should be avoided. Nonetheless, the results of this assessment can be used to develop a better understanding of vulnerabilities and gaps, and can serve as a basis to guide more comprehensive data collection efforts.

Data was collected through phone surveys administered by 11 IOM staff between 4 and 14 May 2020. Eighty-two per cent of enumerators were female and 18 per cent were male.

DEFINITIONS

Non-Thai nationals: All persons resident in Thailand who do not hold Thai citizenship regardless of country of birth, usual residence, citizenship or legal status. This include migrants, stateless individuals, refugees, and other non-Thai populations.

STATISTICAL NOTE

General note: As the survey was administered with key informants rather than with non-Thai populations directly, please note that infographics in this report present the percentage of key informants who identify a particular attribute or characteristic in non-Thai populations or in a proportion of non-Thai populations.

Multiple answer: When the label "multiple answers" is found next to a graph or a question it indicates that a single respondent was allowed to provide more than one answer. For this reason, totals do not add up to 100%.

KEY INFORMANTS

85
KIs SURVEYED

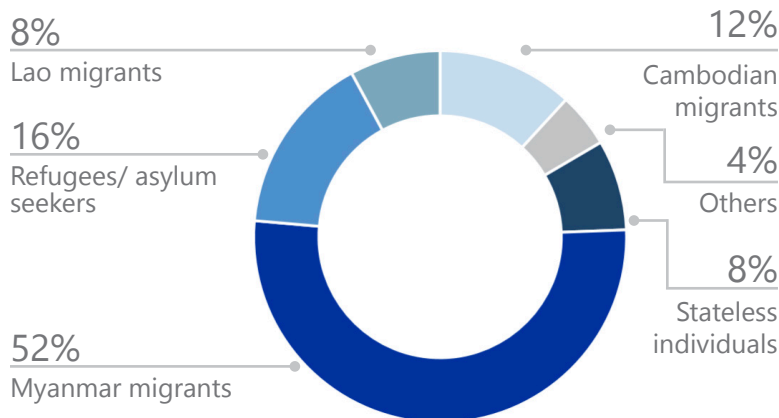
41 WOMEN

44 MEN

Type of key informant

# KIs	Type
58	NGO/CBO representative
7	Representative from educational institute
6	Representative from health institute
6	Community volunteer
3	Religious representative
5	Others

Target population of key informants



Geographical area in Thailand where the KIs' organizations are working (multiple answers)



Northern Thailand

Tak: 25
Chiang Rai: 5
Chiang Mai: 4
Mae Hong Son: 3
Lamphun: 1

Central Thailand

Bangkok: 22
Samut Sakhon: 2
Ayutthaya: 1
Nonthaburi: 1
Prachin Buri: 1
Samut Prakan: 1
Samut Songkhram: 1

Southern Thailand

Ranong: 21
Phang Nga: 4
Phuket: 4
Surat Thani: 3
Chumpon: 2
Songkhla: 1

Eastern Thailand

Khon Kaen: 3
Nakhon Phanom: 2
Nong Khai: 2
Amnat Charoen: 1
Chonburi: 1
Nakhon Ratchasima: 1
Rayong: 1
Sa Kaeo: 1
Trat: 1
Udon Thani: 1

In total, 85 key informants (KIs) were interviewed in this rapid assessment. Out of the total sample, 58 KIs were representatives from NGO/CBOs. All KIs were working with migrant groups and/or non-Thai populations across Thailand at the time of data collection. The three geographical areas best covered by the KI sample population were Tak province (25), Bangkok municipality (22), and Ranong province (21).

Around 52 per cent of the KIs' organizations were working with Myanmar migrants, 12 per cent with Cambodian migrants and 8 per cent with Lao migrants. In addition, 24 per cent of the KIs reported working with other non-Thai groups, including refugees and asylum seekers (16%), and stateless individuals (8%).

NON-THAI NATIONALS

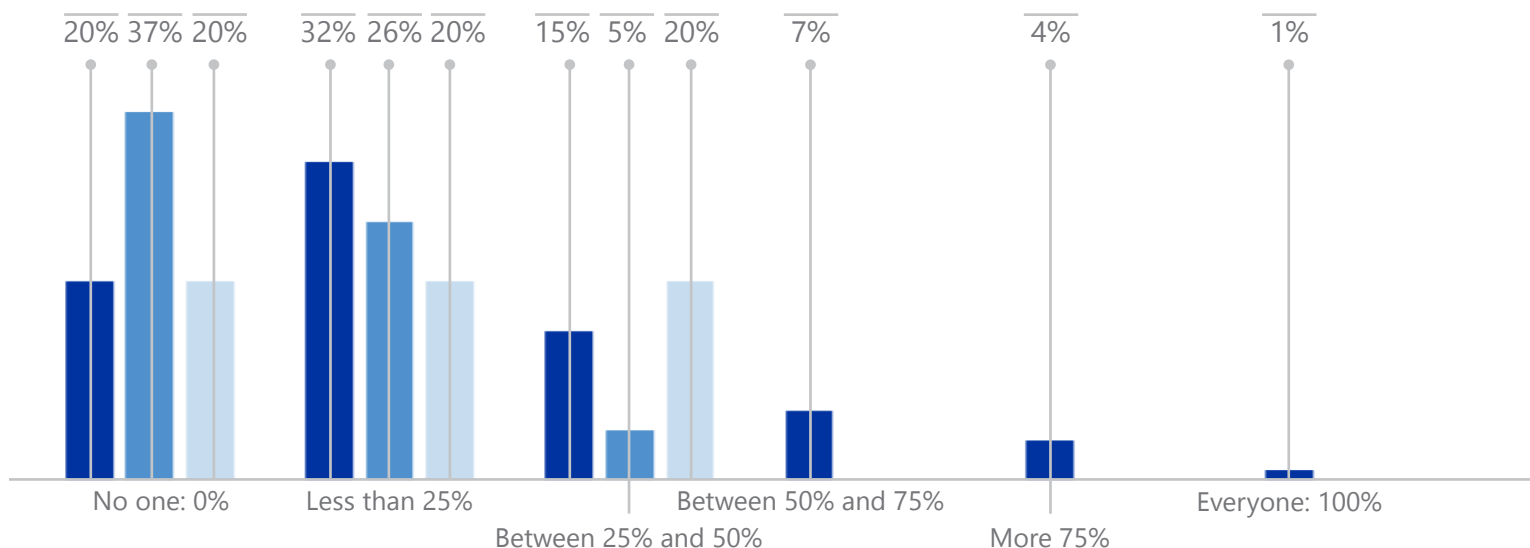
To better understand the travel intentions of the non-Thai populations and learn about the situation of stranded migrants in Thailand, KIs were asked about the proportion of the non-Thai population that they are working with who are still in Thailand but wish to leave.

In total, 56 per cent of respondents indicated that at least some proportion of the non-Thai nationals in their communities wished to leave but were unable to do so.

KIs were also asked about the proportion of the non-Thai population in their communities who are employed in the agricultural sector/ food preparation services. Overall, 47 per cent of the KIs reported that over half of the non-Thai nationals in their target communities work in these sectors of employment.

Non-Thai nationals who are still in the country but wish to leave Thailand

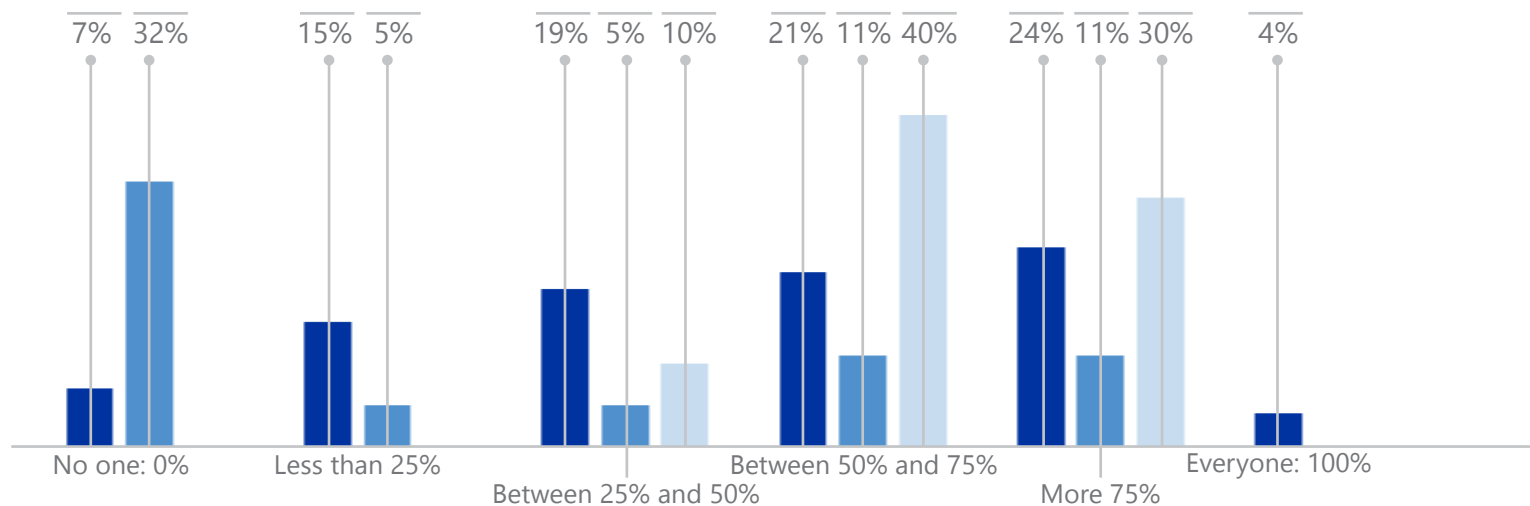
● Migrants ● Refugees/ asylum seekers ● Stateless individuals



Note: Totals do not add up to 100% because 16 answers for migrants, 6 for refugees/asylum seekers, and 4 for stateless individuals were "I do not know"

Non-Thai nationals who work in the agricultural sector/food preparation services

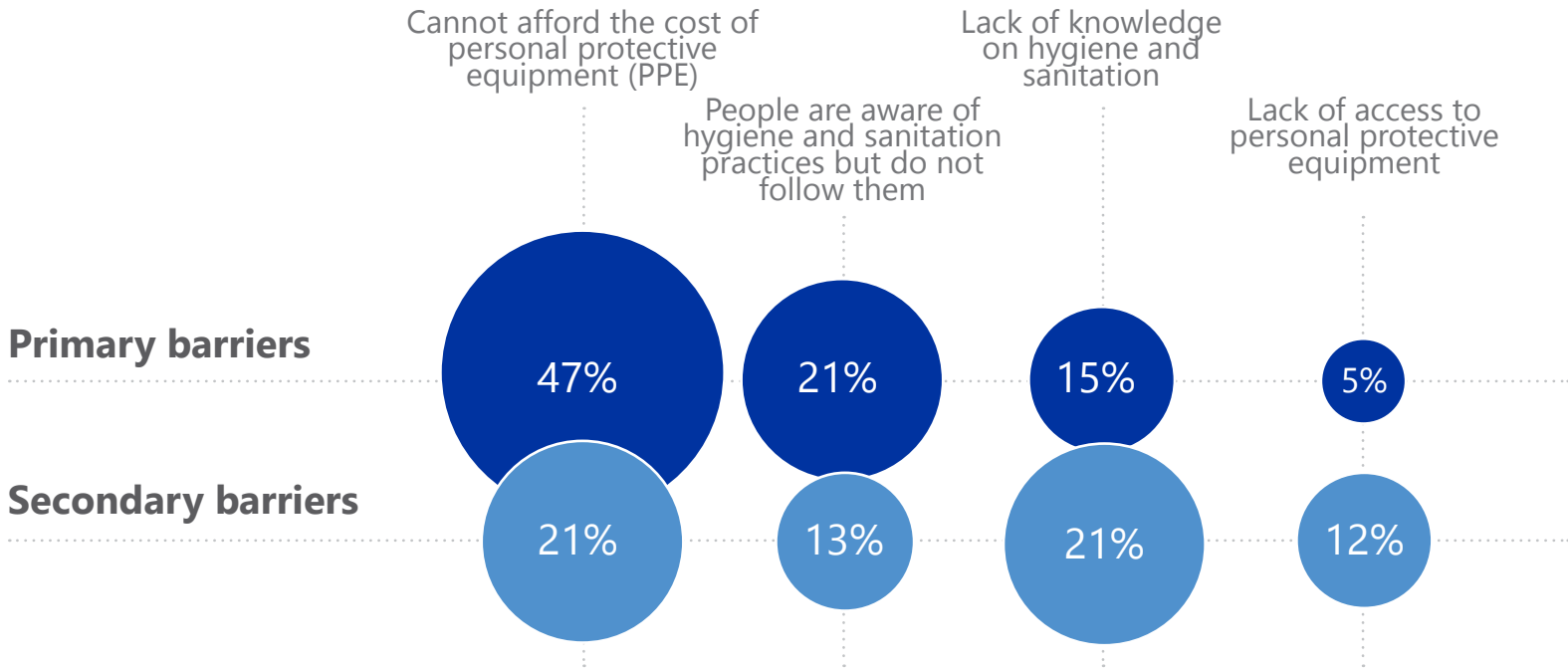
● Migrants ● Refugees/ asylum seekers ● Stateless individuals



Note: Totals do not add up to 100% because 8 answers for migrants, 7 for refugees/asylum seekers, and 2 for stateless individuals were "I do not know"

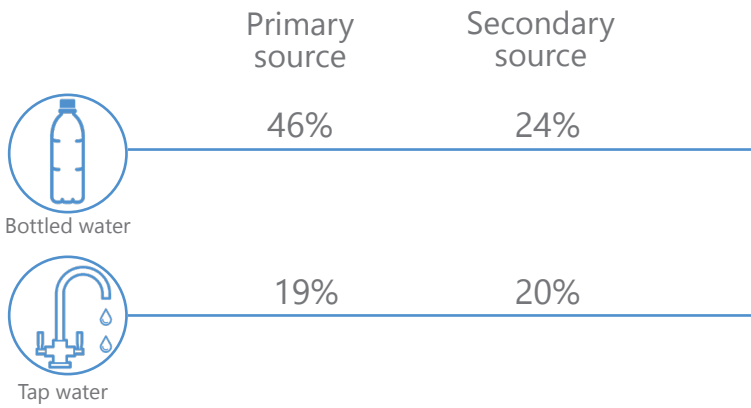
VULNERABILITIES TO COVID-19

Main barriers to COVID-19 specific hygiene and sanitation for non-Thai populations



Note: Additional primary barriers were overcrowded spaces (2%) and lack of access to running water (1%).

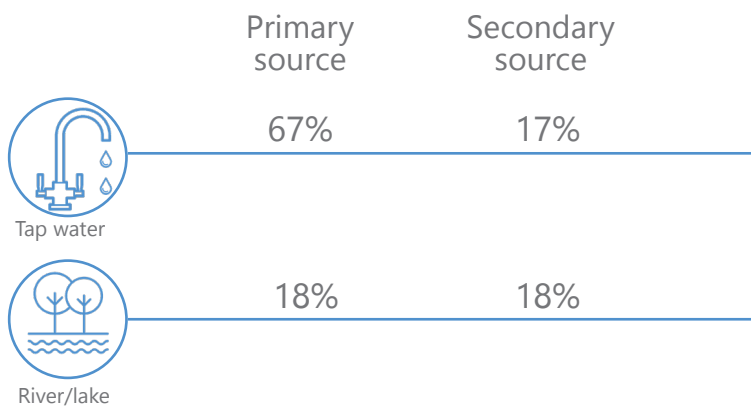
Two main sources of drinking water



KIs were asked to rank, in order of importance, what were the two main barriers to COVID-19 specific hygiene and sanitation in the communities that they are working with.

The data indicates that the cost of personal protective equipment (PPE) (47%), lack of adherence to hygiene and sanitation measures (21%), and lack of knowledge on hygiene and sanitation (15%) were the most commonly reported primary barriers.

Two main sources of water for domestic uses

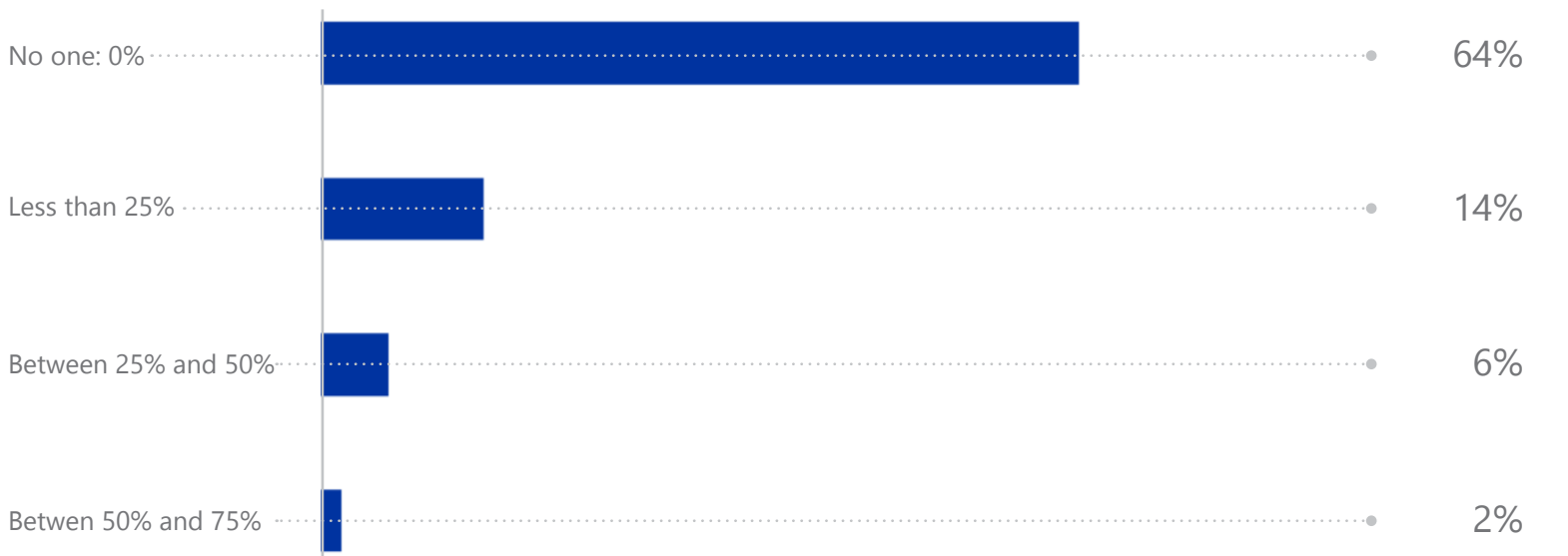


The most commonly reported sources of drinking water in the KIs' target communities were bottled water (46%) and tap water (19%). Tap water was also reported as the primary source of water for bathing and other domestic uses (67%), followed by rivers/lakes and other water streams (18%).

It was observed that the main sources of water for drinking differed between the different categories of non-Thai populations. Migrants were the most likely to use bottled water (51%) as a primary source for drinking water, as compared to the other non-Thai populations.

Non-Thai nationals without daily access to drinking water

Note: 14% of the KIs answered "I do not know"



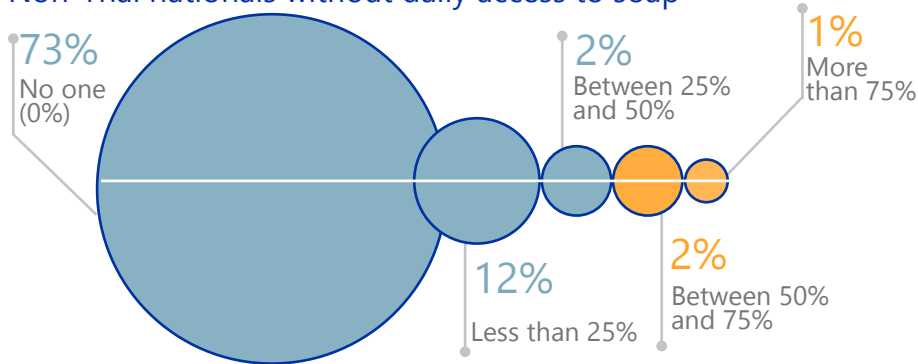
Non-Thai nationals without daily access to water for domestic uses

Note: 9% of the KIs answered "I do not know"



KIs were asked about the proportion of the non-Thai population in their target communities who do not have daily access to drinking water and water for domestic uses. In total, 64 per cent of the KIs reported that the non-Thai populations in their communities do not have challenges in accessing drinking water. However, 22 per cent of KIs indicated that some of the non-Thai populations that they work with have difficulties in accessing drinking water on a daily basis. Sixty-eight per cent of the KIs indicated that there are no challenges in access to water for bathing and other domestic uses amongst the communities they are working with. However, 19 per cent of KIs indicated that they were aware of at least some non-Thai nationals in their target communities who face difficulties in accessing water for domestic uses on a daily basis.

Non-Thai nationals without daily access to soap

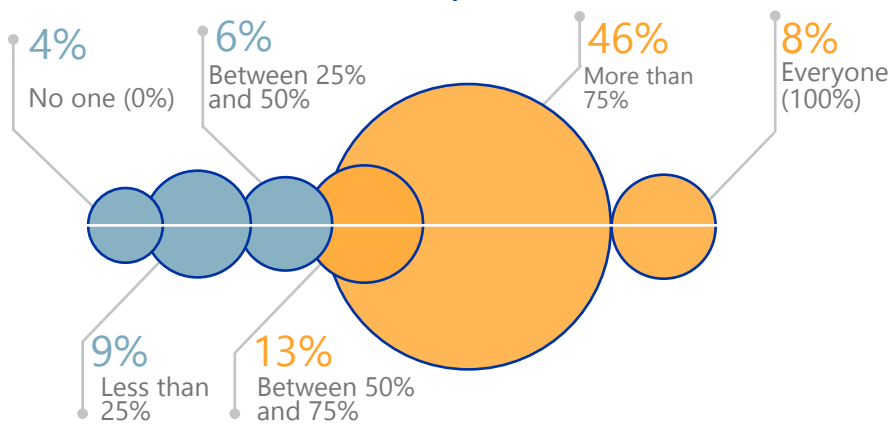


3%

of KIIs reported that over half of the non-Thai population in their communities does not have daily access to soap.

Note: 10% of the KIIs answered "I do not know"

Non-Thai nationals without daily access to hand sanitizer

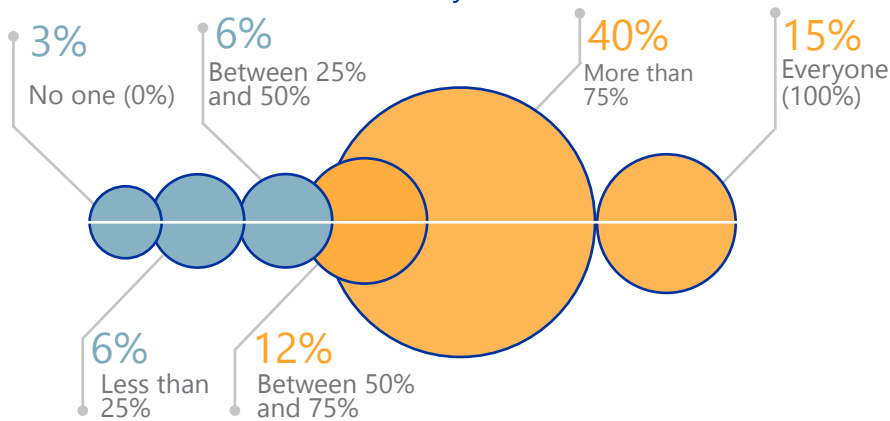


67%

of KIIs reported that over half of the non-Thai population in their communities does not have daily access to hand sanitizer.

Note: 14% of the KIIs answered "I do not know"

Non-Thai nationals without daily access to alcohol for sanitizer purposes

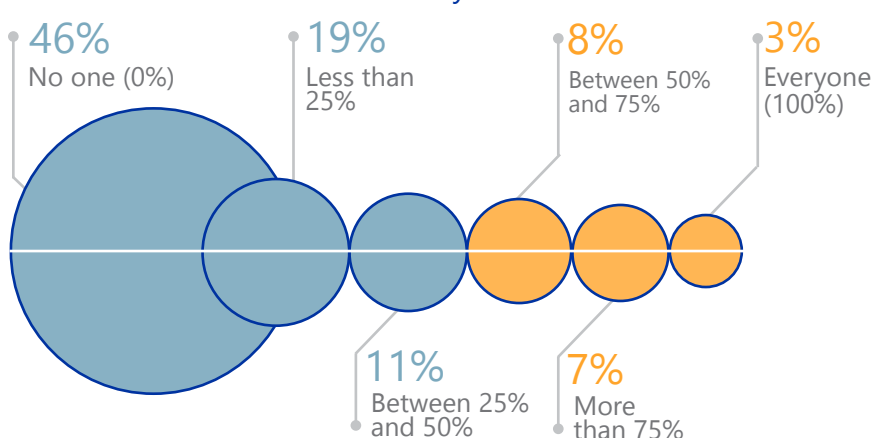


67%

of KIIs reported that over half of the non-Thai population in their communities does not have daily access to alcohol for sanitizer purposes.

Note: 18% of the KIIs answered "I do not know"

Non-Thai nationals without daily access to face masks



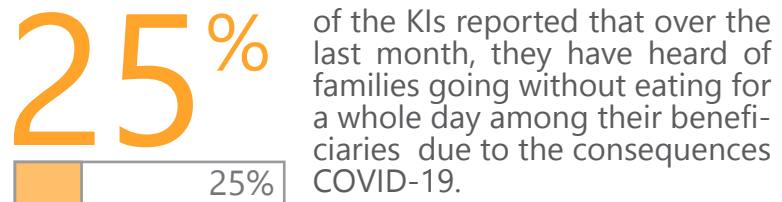
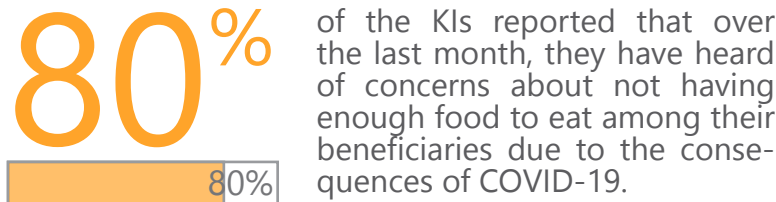
18%

of KIIs reported that over half of the non-Thai population in their communities does not have daily access to face masks.

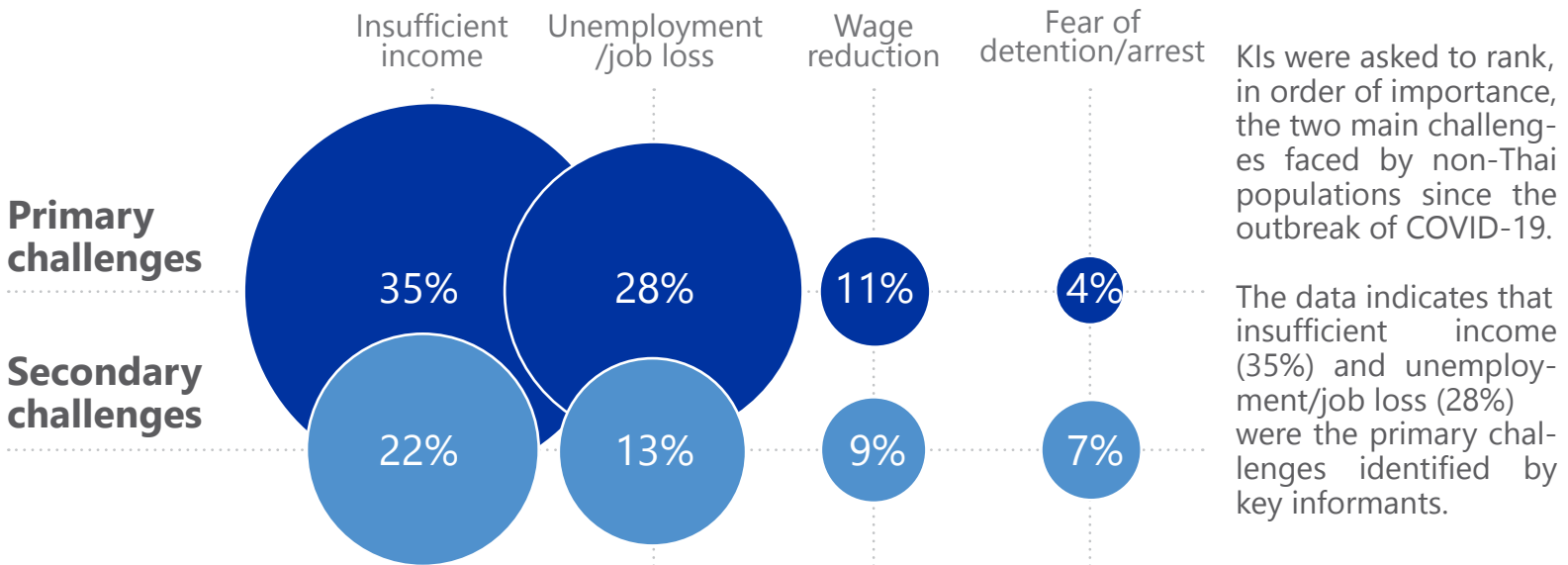
Note: 6% of the KIIs answered "I do not know"

IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON NON-THAI NATIONALS

Impact of COVID-19 on food consumption

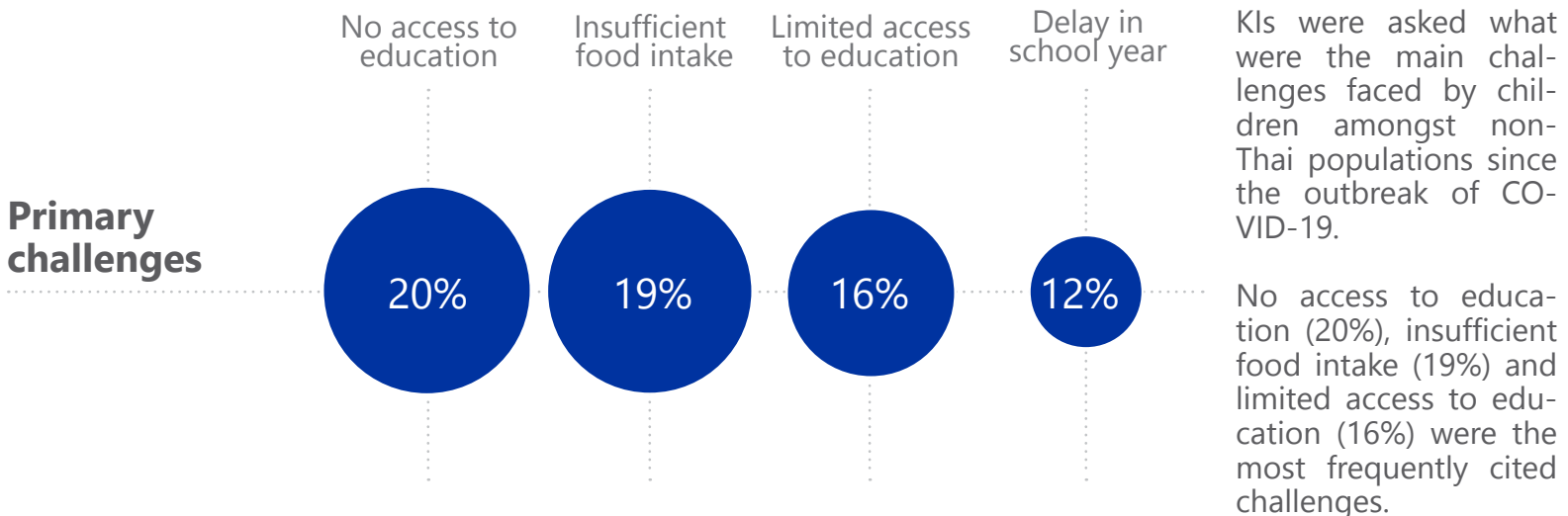


Main challenges faced by non-Thai nationals since the outbreak of COVID-19

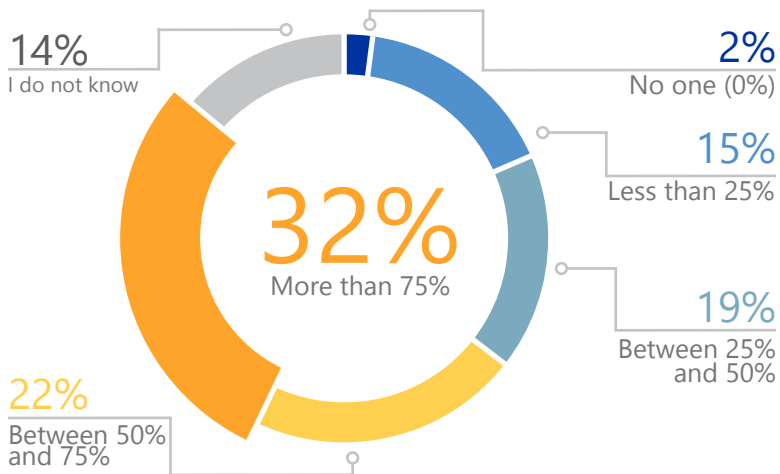


Note: Two additional primary challenges were reported by 4 per cent of the KIs respectively: lack of access to healthcare (4%), lack of general services - water, electricity, and food (4%).

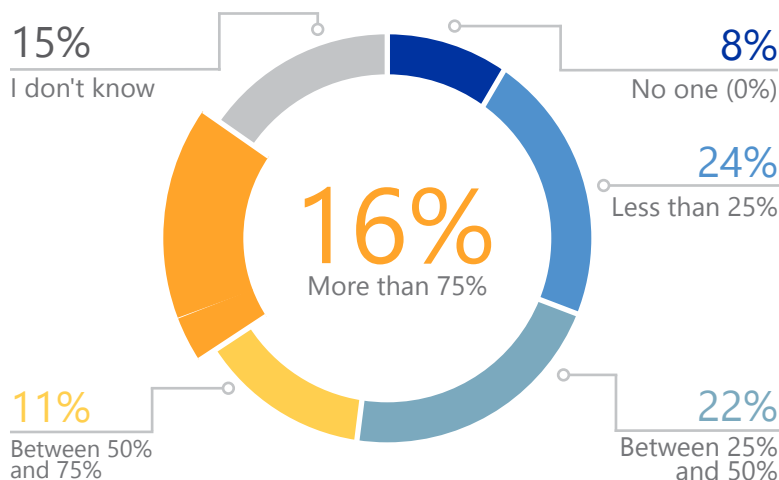
Main challenges faced by children of non-Thai nationals since the outbreak of COVID-19



Non-Thai nationals who experienced a reduction in their daily income due to COVID-19



Non-Thai nationals who have lost all sources of daily income due to COVID-19



Thirty-two per cent of respondents indicated that over three quarters of non-Thai nationals in their communities have experienced a reduction in their daily income due to COVID-19. Moreover, 16 per cent of respondents reported that over three quarters of non-Thai nationals in their communities have lost all sources of daily income due to COVID-19.

Non-Thai nationals who are unable to fulfill their basic needs due to COVID-19

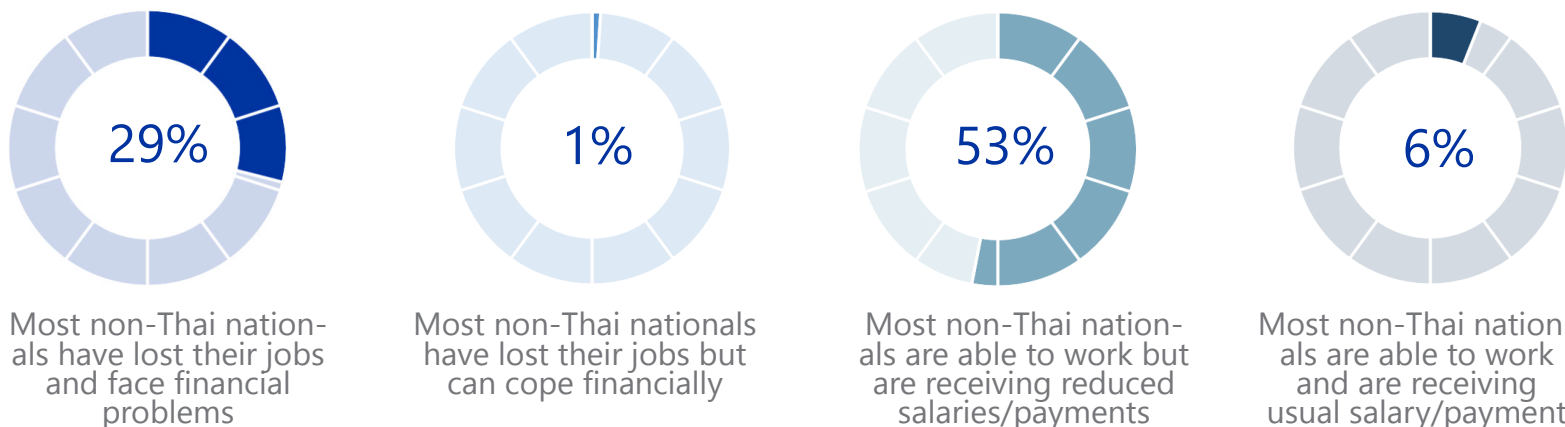
Note: 12% of the KIs answered "I do not know". Being able to fulfill basic needs is here defined as having sufficient financial resources to guarantee the daily coverage of food, water, electricity, shelter, education and medical expenses.



In total, 75 per cent of KIs indicated that some proportion of non-Thai nationals are unable to meet their basic needs.

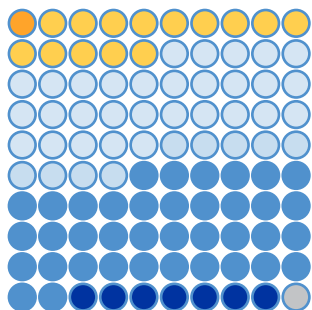
Main impact of COVID-19 on employment situation of non-Thai nationals

Note: 4% of the KIs answered "I do not know"

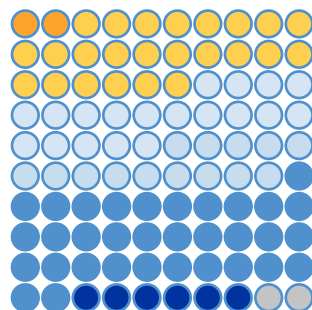


INFORMATION ON COVID-19

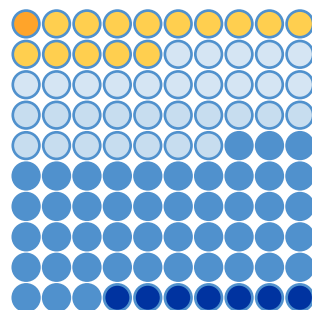
Overall awareness of COVID-19



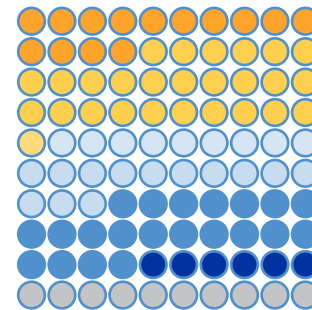
Awareness of COVID-19 symptoms (fever, cough, difficulties breathing)



Awareness of COVID-19 preventive measures (washing hands, wearing masks, social distancing)



Awareness of hand-washing practices (with soap for at least 20 seconds, following WHO step-by-step approach)

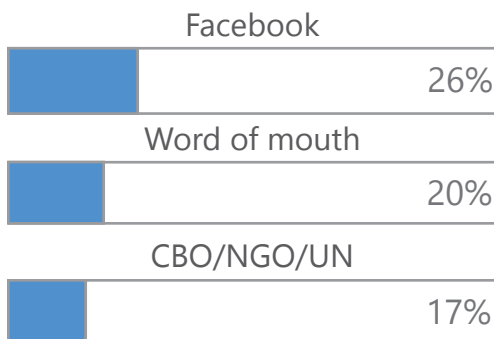


● Not aware ● Little awareness ● Average awareness ● Good awareness ● Very good awareness ● I do not know

KIs were asked to evaluate overall awareness levels of non-Thai populations on: 1) COVID-19 in general, 2) COVID-19 symptoms, 3) COVID-19 preventive measures, and 4) handwashing practices. Fifteen per cent of KIs indicated that non-Thai nationals have little to no awareness of COVID-19. Thirty-nine per cent of KIs rated their awareness and knowledge as "average" and 45 per cent as "good" or "very good". The highest information gap was related to handwashing practices (41% with little to no awareness) and COVID-19 symptoms (26% with little to no awareness).

Main sources of information

(multiple answer question)



Main sources of word of mouth

(multiple answer question)



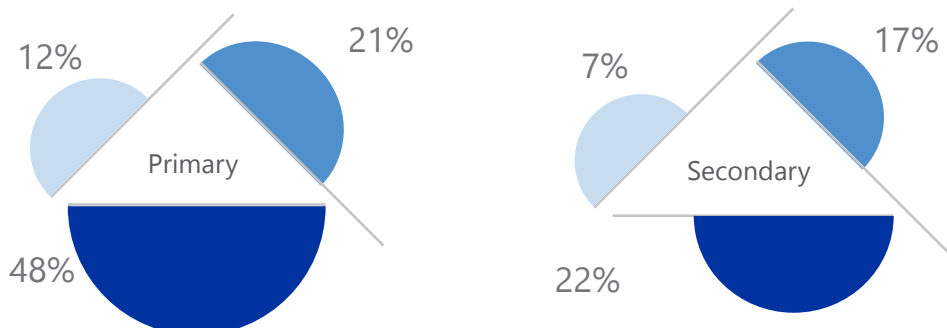
Awareness of who to contact in case of illness



of the KIs reported that the non-Thai communities with whom they are working know (60%) or partially know (36%) who to contact if they get sick.

Primary and secondary contact persons non-Thai populations would reach out to in case of illness

● Hospital ● Local health volunteer ● CBO/NGO representative



Information, education and communication materials on COVID-19



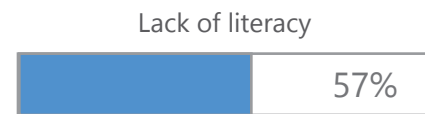
of the KIs reported that information, education and communication materials on COVID-19 are being distributed in the communities with whom they are working.

Is information on COVID-19 being understood?



of the KIs reported that information on COVID-19 is not being understood or is only partially understood in the communities with whom they are working.

Reasons why information on COVID-19 is not being understood (multiple answer question)



Information is shared in a language not understood by the non-Thai population



Does this population have any misinformation about COVID-19?

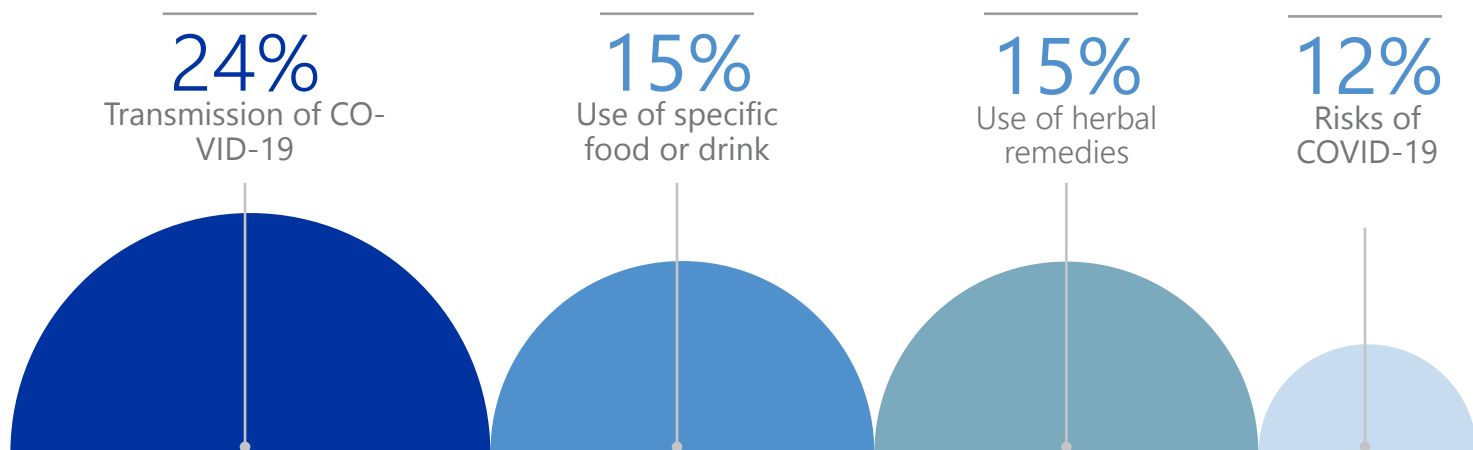
(myths, misunderstandings, belief in conspiracies) Note: 21% of the KIs answered "I do not know".



39%
Yes/partially

Main myths and misperceptions about COVID-19 (open question, coded in multiple answers)

Thirty per cent of KIs reported that non-Thai populations believe that they can avoid getting COVID-19 or can cure it by using herbal remedies (such as neem leaves, or other local herbs), or by drinking or eating particular food or drinks (such as lemon, ginger, eggs, vegetables, alcohol and sea water). In addition, 24 per cent of KIs reported that non-Thai populations have misperceptions about the ways in which COVID-19 is transmitted. Under or over estimation of the risks posed by COVID-19 were reported by 12 per cent of the KIs. Furthermore, KIs also flagged misunderstandings about rights to access healthcare, guidance on physical distancing and the importance of mask-wearing.





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