POST-ACTIVITY REPORT

Workshop on Short-form Video Production by Youth to Promote Migrant Workers' Rights

19-20 September 2026 | Department of Journalism, Chulalongkorn University and Labour Rights Foundation, Wat Si Mueang, Samut Sakhon Province



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1. Background and Rationale

Thailand became a complete aged society in 2024, with older persons increasing from 6.8% in 1994 to over 20% of the population, increasing reliance on migrant labour to address workforce shortages and elderly care needs (National Statistical Office, 2024).

Although public recognition of migrants' economic contributions has improved, negative perceptions and unequal treatment persist. A 2023 IOM survey found that 78% of respondents recognised migrants' role in addressing labour shortages. However, 77% of respondents in a 2019 ILO–UN Women survey associated migrants with higher crime rates, around 60% perceived them as unethical or untrustworthy, and 76% opposed equal rights for irregular migrants. In 2023, 42% still opposed equal pay and benefits for migrant workers performing the same jobs as Thai nationals (International Labour Organization, 2021; International Organization for Migration, 2023).

Thailand also hosts refugees and asylum seekers, including people from Myanmar and other countries, whose legal statuses, experiences of persecution, and protection needs differ from those of migrant workers. These distinctions are often poorly understood, highlighting the need for accurate and sensitive media representation.

Nationalist narratives continue to fuel prejudice and hostility toward migrants, particularly during political and territorial tensions. Following the Thai–Cambodian conflict in July 2025, Cambodian workers reportedly faced intimidation, physical assaults, and discrimination, amid the spread of hate speech and misinformation on social media (Migrant Working Group, 2025; Duncan, 2025). One reported incident involved the assault of a Cambodian man in Bangkok following online calls for violence (Paweena, 2025).

Social media is a major source of migration-related information, with 77% of Thai respondents identifying it as their primary source. However, commonly encountered topics focus on irregular entry, smuggling, and deportation (International Organization for Migration, 2023). The growing popularity of short-form video platforms therefore offers an opportunity to promote public awareness and digital education. Research highlights their potential to shape public discourse and communicate complex issues through accessible and engaging formats (Shriver-Rice et al., 2021; Qin et al., 2023; Boone, 2024; Prindle et al., 2024; Daramola et al., 2025; Sun, 2025; Malik et al., 2025).

However, factual and well-intentioned storytelling does not always improve public attitudes. Thailand Migration Reform Consortium et al. (2025) found that factual information could also negatively affect perceptions of Myanmar migrants, with different effects on documented and undocumented groups. This underscores the need for ethical and context-sensitive communication that avoids reinforcing stereotypes or causing harm. This project aims to strengthen content creators' ethical awareness and communication skills to produce accurate, responsible, and solutions-based short-form media that promotes informed, balanced, and humane perceptions of migrants in Thailand.

2. Activity Overview

Activity title: Workshop on Short-form Video Production by Youth to Promote Migrant Workers' Rights
Dates: 19–20 September 2026
Time: 19 September 2026, 09:00–17:15; 20 September 2026, 08:00–16:30
Venues: Day 1: Faculty of Communication Arts, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok. Day 2: Field sites in Samut Sakhon Province, including the Labour Rights Foundation (LRF).

Target participants:

- Youth and students interested in migrant workers and media production
- Trainer Profiles: Tappanai Boonbandit, International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- Ussarin Kawpradap, Executive Director of Labour Rights Foundation
- Aung Mynt Thein, labor organizer staff, Labour Rights Foundation
- Dr. Pichaiwat Saengprapan, Acting Director of Journalism, Faculty of Communication Arts at Chulalongkorn University
- Paranat Chantree
- Arthitaya Permphon
- Patiphan Damrongkitman
- Dr. Sudarat Musikawong, Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University

Activity format:

1. Lectures and knowledge exchange on migrant workers and presenting migration issues through short-form video
2. Learning about ethical media production, informed consent, protection of information providers, and avoiding biased or harmful content
3. Practical exercises in storytelling, concept development, scriptwriting, and short-form video production
4. Interview practice and content creation reflecting migrant workers' experiences while respecting interviewees' rights and dignity
5. Field visits in Samut Sakhon Province to learn about migrant communities and labour-rights work
6. Lessons-learned review and discussion of how to apply the knowledge to media production

Funders: Global Partnerships Division, Mahidol University, Department of Journalism (Faculty of Communication Arts) at Chulalongkorn University, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM Thailand)

Organizers: Mahidol Migration Center–Joint Research Unit (MMC-JRU), Institute for Population and Social Research, Mahidol University, in collaboration with the Faculty of Communication Arts, Chulalongkorn University and International Organization for Migration (IOM Thailand)

Objectives:

1. Increase understanding of migration, migrant workers, and migrant workers' rights in Thailand.
2. Develop knowledge of ethical storytelling about migrant workers that avoids stereotyping.
3. Strengthen basic short-form content production skills, from concept development and scriptwriting to filming and assessing content suitability for digital platforms.
4. Promote understanding of informed consent, safety protection, and respect for interviewees' rights.

5. Provide opportunities for participants to learn through practical exercises, interviews, and fieldwork.
6. Enable participants to apply their knowledge to communicate migrant workers' rights responsibly through media production.

3. Participants

The workshop on short-form video production by youth to promote migrant workers' rights was held on 19–20 September 2026 and had 11 participants in total. Of these, eight completed the post-training evaluation, representing 72.7% of all participants. The remaining participants did not complete the evaluation because they attended only the first day, 19 September 2026.

Among the eight evaluation respondents, six were men (75.0%) and two were women (25.0%). Most were aged 18–25 (seven people, 87.5%), while one person (12.5%) was aged 25–30. This indicates that most respondents were young people, the activity's main target group. Respondents were affiliated with Mahidol University, Thammasat University, Chulalongkorn University, Ramkhamhaeng University, Kasetsart University, and other or unspecified institutions. This diversity provided opportunities for participants with different backgrounds and experiences to exchange knowledge about migration, migrant workers' rights, and media production for social communication.

Profile of Evaluation Respondents		
Characteristic	**Number**	**Percentage**
Gender		
Men	6	75.0
Women	2	25.0
Age		
18–25	7	87.5
25–30	1	12.5
Nationality		
Thai	7	87.5
Myanmar	1	12.5
Institution		
Mahidol University	3	37.5
Thammasat University	1	12.5
Chulalongkorn University	1	12.5
Ramkhamhaeng University	1	12.5
Kasetsart University	1	12.5
Other / not specified	1	12.5%
Total	**8**	**100.0%**

In summary, six respondents (75%) were men and two (25%) were women. Seven respondents (87.5%) were aged 18–25 and one (12.5%) was aged 25–30. Most respondents were young people at an early stage of higher education or employment, consistent with the activity's aim of strengthening young people's capacity to produce media about social issues.

4. Implementation

The activity was supported by project coordinators Associate Professor Dr. Sudarat Musikawong, Dr. Pichaiwat Saengprapha, and Phonkanok Ngankoh, who helped plan, coordinate, and oversee implementation in line with the activity's objectives. Trainers included Athitaya Phoemphon and Paranath Chantri, who delivered content, provided guidance, and supported participants' practical work—from concept development and pre-production planning to filming, interviewing, and presenting stories through short videos. Tappanai Boonbandit of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) also supported the training by facilitating and assisting participants during the activities.

4.1 19 September 2026: Training and Practical Exercises at Chulalongkorn University

The first day consisted of lectures, discussion, and practical exercises, covering the following topics:

1. Introduction to migration and migrant workers in media production

Participants learned basic concepts related to migration and migrant workers, as well as the importance of presenting migrants' information and stories through short-form content. This provided a social-context foundation for content production rather than presenting stories without sufficient information.

2. Representation of migrant workers in mass media

The session explored the role of media in shaping understanding of migrant workers, including how language, images, and narrative framing can affect audiences' attitudes. Examining these issues is important for reducing stereotypical representations and promoting communication that respects migrants' dignity.

3. Consent, ethics, and safeguarding

Participants learned about obtaining consent, respecting interviewees' rights, and assessing risks that may arise from recording or publishing content, especially when disclosure of identity or personal information could have consequences for an individual.

4. Humanistic storytelling

The session introduced storytelling that prioritizes people's experiences and perspectives, avoids reducing individuals to symbols of social problems, and takes context, complexity, and human dignity into account.

5. Pre-production preparation and teamwork

Participants learned about pre-production, concept development, content planning, and assigning team roles to organize media production systematically.

6. Short-form video scriptwriting and filming

Participants practiced developing scripts and recording footage for short videos, while learning about content suited to digital platforms. The practical work connected lecture principles with actual content production.

7. Interaction and interview practice

Group activities allowed participants to practice interviewing, video recording, and sharing their work, helping them learn how to communicate with interviewees and use information appropriately in storytelling.

4.2 20 September 2026: Fieldwork in Samut Sakhon Province

The second day was a field-based workshop. Participants worked in groups to produce short videos on topics or stories about migrant workers that they wished to present. They took part in every stage, from selecting a topic and deciding how to tell the story to filming on location and collecting supporting information. Instructors and the training team provided guidance throughout, helping participants apply what they had learned on the first day to create content that was creative, effective, and ethically responsible when presenting other people's stories.

In the morning, participants visited Wat Si Mueang in Samut Sakhon Province to film and collect field information based on each group's chosen topic. The site offered an opportunity to learn about the community context and environment related to migrants' lives. Participants practiced observation, recording footage, and storytelling through short-form video under the guidance of instructors and trainers.

Around midday, participants ate Burmese food as part of learning about the culture and daily life of the Myanmar community in the area. This helped broaden their understanding of the social and cultural context related to migrant workers and provided additional context for creating content that reflects people's lives and experiences comprehensively.

In the afternoon, participants visited the Labour Rights Foundation (LRF) to meet and interview migrant workers about their life experiences, personal stories, and the issues they wished to share. Interviews were an important part of the production process because they allowed participants to listen to and understand stories from the perspectives of those who had experienced them directly, and to develop the information into short videos for their groups. Instructors and the training team provided guidance during the work.

Throughout the fieldwork, participants practiced teamwork, filming plans, interviewing, and communicating issues related to migrant workers through short-form media. They also considered the importance of obtaining consent, respecting privacy, and presenting stories without prejudice or undermining interviewees' dignity. The fieldwork connected classroom learning with practical experience and gave participants skills that could also be applied to other social issues.

5. Key Issues and Lessons from the Activity

The workshop held on 19–20 September 2026 generated four key areas of learning: understanding migrant workers and reducing stereotypes, ethical storytelling, short-form video production, and field-based learning.

1. Understanding migrant workers and reducing stereotypes

The workshop highlighted how language, framing, and imagery shape perceptions of migrant workers. Participants learned the importance of accurate information, appropriate terminology, and recognising migrants' rights and humanity. Seven of eight evaluation respondents identified this topic as one of the most useful aspects of the training, highlighting the importance of combining migration knowledge with media skills to avoid reinforcing stereotypes.

2. Ethical storytelling and protection of interviewees

Participants learned the importance of informed consent, privacy protection, and assessing potential risks before filming or interviewing. Six of eight respondents identified consent and interviewee protection as particularly useful. One respondent specifically noted the intention to apply consent procedures in future media production. These findings reinforce that ethical considerations and respect for interviewees must be central to media training, alongside technical skills.

3. Developing short-form video skills through practice

The workshop covered concept development, scriptwriting, storytelling, filming, and adapting content for digital platforms. Six of eight respondents identified video production as useful, while five highlighted practical exercises. Participants nevertheless suggested allowing more time for technical explanations and hands-on learning, particularly on lighting, hooks, interviewing, photography, and story development. This indicates the need for step-by-step guidance and sufficient practice time.

4. Field learning and listening to first-hand experiences

Fieldwork in Samut Sakhon allowed participants to connect classroom learning with migrant workers' lived experiences through visits around Wat Si Mueang, local cultural engagement, and interviews with workers at LRF. The experience strengthened their interviewing, listening, and storytelling skills while highlighting the importance of preparation, coordination, and ethical decision-making. Future activities should include clearer fieldwork procedures, advance interview planning, defined team roles, and filming schedules to improve time management and production outcomes.

6. Recommendations

Based on the evaluation results and open-ended feedback, four areas could be improved in future activities: sequencing the content, increasing practice time, supporting the production process, and extending learning about migrant workers.

First: Organize content from basic to applied
Media-production content should be concise and sequenced from foundational concepts to practical application. Key terms and concepts should be explained clearly before fieldwork begins. Examples and demonstrations could help participants with different levels of media-production experience reach a more similar level of understanding.

Second: Allow more time for practical work
More time should be allocated to practical exercises, and the overall training duration could be extended where appropriate. Some respondents proposed adding training days or learning time to develop a more detailed understanding of media-production skills. If adding days is not possible, organizers could reduce the number of lecture topics and increase time for trial filming, group consultations, and collective review of work.

Third: Prepare practical media-production tools

Provide tools that participants can use directly, such as a guide to defining a video's central message, storyboarding and script templates, a pre-filming checklist, interview-question preparation guidance, and checklists for consent and interviewee protection. These tools would give participants a clear workflow from field preparation through content production.

Fourth: Offer follow-up learning on topics of interest

Further training should address topics participants expressed interest in, especially photography and visual storytelling, interviewing techniques, advanced short-form video production, scriptwriting, news-content production, and mobile-phone media production. These could be offered as follow-up activities or specialized workshops to help participants continuously develop the skills needed to produce media about migrant workers' rights.

7. Evaluation Results and Analysis

Eight participants completed the post-training evaluation. Their responses reflect overall satisfaction, understanding of migrant workers and labour rights, learning about ethics in media production, and views on practical exercises and the activity's duration. This section provides a descriptive summary of response counts and proportions. Because the number of respondents was small, the findings should be used to understand the experiences of this respondent group, rather than treated as representative of all participants.

7.1 Value of the Activity and Relevance to Participants' Interests

Six of eight respondents (75%) agreed or strongly agreed that they were satisfied with the training overall, while two (25%) gave a neutral rating. Regarding the relevance of the content to their interests, studies, or work, six respondents (75%) expressed positive views and two gave a neutral rating. These results indicate that most respondents valued the activity and considered its content relevant to them. However, the neutral ratings suggest opportunities to adapt the content and learning format to different needs, particularly the needs of participants primarily interested in migrant-worker issues and those seeking to develop media-production skills directly.

7.2 Increased Understanding of Migrant Workers and Labour Rights

All eight respondents (100%) agreed or strongly agreed that the training increased their understanding of migrant workers and their rights: six strongly agreed and two agreed. This is consistent with responses about the most useful part of the training, where seven respondents selected understanding migrant workers and labour rights. In terms of the degree of increased understanding, six respondents rated the improvement as high or very high, while two rated it moderate. The responses suggest that the activity supported content-related learning for most respondents and highlight the importance of designing content for participants with different levels of prior knowledge.

7.3 Ethical Storytelling as a Key Strength of the Activity

All eight respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the training improved their understanding of ethical and responsible storytelling: four strongly agreed and four agreed. All eight also agreed or strongly agreed that the specific session on ethics and interviewee protection provided useful information about ethical storytelling. Six respondents rated their increased understanding of consent and protection of information providers as high or very high, while two rated it moderate. This is important in media production about migrant workers because disclosure of stories, images, or personal information can affect interviewees' safety and livelihoods. Participants' emphasis on consent is therefore a learning outcome applicable to both educational media and public communication.

7.4 Learning Participants Intend to Apply in the Future

Open-ended question 15 in the post-training evaluation asked: "What is ONE thing you learned from this training that you are most likely to apply in your future work or content production?" The responses reflected three main areas: using knowledge to produce media that increases understanding of migrant workers; awareness of ethics in media production, particularly consent; and a deeper understanding of human equality.

First, respondents expressed an intention to share what they had learned and produce videos to help the public better understand migrant workers. This reflects interest in using short-form video as a tool for communicating social issues and disseminating information about migrant workers to wider audiences.

Second, respondents recognized the importance of obtaining consent before filming or publishing content. One respondent noted that consent is essential to media production but can sometimes be overlooked, while another referred directly to learning about consent and filming. These responses underscore the importance of applying ethical principles throughout production, especially when content concerns individuals or groups who may be affected by how their stories are presented.

Third, respondents described a better understanding of human equality. Another respondent expressed an intention to produce a documentary independently in the future, suggesting an interest in using the skills and knowledge gained to develop more complex media work.

8. Dissemination of Outputs and Further Development of Outcomes

Following the workshop on short-form video production by youth to promote migrant workers' rights, held on 19–20 September 2026, participants' work was further developed through Migrant Workers' Stories: Screening and Talk under the SEA Mobilities project. The event took place on 15 October 2026, from 17:00 to 19:00, in a hybrid format at SEA Junction, Bangkok Art and Culture Centre (BACC), and via Zoom. It was organized through collaboration between SEA Junction and the Mahidol Migration Center–Joint Research Unit (MMC-JRU).

The event provided a platform to share and screen short videos developed during the workshop, and to invite participants and interested audiences to discuss the role of media in fostering understanding of

migrant workers' experiences and circumstances. Presenting the outputs in a public forum connected hands-on learning with dissemination to wider audiences, while emphasizing balanced representation, challenging stereotypes, and recognizing how misinformation or hate speech can affect social attitudes toward migrant workers.

The continuation of the work through Migrant Workers' Stories: Screening and Talk demonstrated the connection between media-production skills, awareness of migrant workers' rights, and public communication on social issues. Producing and publishing media about migrant workers should continue to prioritize factual accuracy, consent, the safety and privacy of information providers, and respect for human dignity so that storytelling remains responsible and contributes to sustained understanding of migrant workers.

9. Conclusion

The workshop on short-form video production by youth to promote migrant workers' rights, held on 19–20 September 2026, combined migration and labour rights knowledge with digital media skills. The first day covered migration contexts, media representation, ethical storytelling, and basic video production. The second day focused on teamwork and fieldwork in Samut Sakhon, where participants produced videos and interviewed migrant workers.

Evaluations from eight participants showed improved understanding of migrant workers' rights and ethical storytelling, with all respondents agreeing or strongly agreeing. Most also reported improved media-production skills and confidence, with an average post-training confidence score of 4.25 out of 5. Areas for improvement included simplifying technical content, allowing more practical time, and providing structured production guidance.

Overall, the workshop demonstrated the value of combining experiential learning with ethical media production. Future activities should provide more continuous practical exercises and tailored guidance to help young people produce accurate, responsible media that respects migrant workers' rights and dignity.

10. Appendices

10.1 Appendix 1: Agenda

Detailed Schedule

Saturday, 19 September 2026: Chulalongkorn University			
Time	**Session**	**Trainer/ Point Person**	**Notes**
9:00-9:15	Introductions/ crediting/ greeting	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sudarat Musikawong, Dr. Pichaiwat Saengprapan, Tappanai Boonbandit	Department of Journalism Faculty of Communication Arts, Chulalongkorn University 254 Phayathai Road, Wang Mai Subdistrict, Pathum Wan District, Bangkok 10330, Thailand
9:15-9:45	Session1a: basics on migration and who are migrants in the context of short form	Tappanai Boonbandit	
9:45-10:45	Session 1b: Migrant worker in mass media	Dr. Pichaiwat Saengprapan & MA Student	
10:45-11:00	Session 2: basics on consent and ethics of respect, risks, safeguarding; short form	Arthitaya Permphon	
11:00-12:00	Lunch		
12:00-13:00	Session 3: Story telling basics/ fundamentals production ethics/ aesthetics of humanistic storytelling: safeguarding,	Paranat Chantree	Ethics of handling the medium hate speech and negative comments. Administrating comments.
13:00-14:00	Session 4: Pre-Production team building focused on idea exchange and working together	Patiphan Damrongkitman (Thanakorn Bandittham, Thanakrit Phankaew, Chanikan Khonchan , Chaipat Ariyapornpong)	Focusing on basic video short form
14:00-15:30	Session 5: Short form: practice scripting, recording/ shooting practice	Patiphan Damrongkitman (Thanakorn Bandittham, Thanakrit Phankaew, Chanikan Khonchan , Chaipat Ariyapornpong)	Focusing on basic video short form Need to include understanding of the dynamics/limitations of platform medium
15:30-15:45	Break		

15:45-16:00	Session 6b: Interactive engagement with migrant workers, asylum seekers, other migrants?	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sudarat Musikawong, Dr. Pichaiwat Saengprapan, Arthitaya Permphon , Paranat Chantree, Patiphan Damrongkitman (Thanakorn Bandittham, Thanakrit Phankaew, Chanikan Khonchan , Chaipat Ariyapornpong)	Group work interview practice with recording and sharing video clips
16:45-17:15	Wrap- up & Preparation for Field site visit/ scouting report-back Create Line group for chatting, exchange phone numbers, gmails for google suite tools	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sudarat Musikawong, Dr. Pichaiwat Saengprapan,	

Detailed Schedule

Sunday, 20 September 2026: Samut Sakhon Province		
Time	**Session**	**Notes**
08:00	Depart from Chulalongkorn University	*(1–2 vans, depending on the number of participants who confirm their transportation.)*
08:00	Depart from Mahidol University	
09:00–11:30	Morning session Wat Sri Mueang	Approximately 10 minutes by car from the previous location
11:45–13:30 **Lunch**	Fimue Mae Restaurant (ฝีมือแม่)	The restaurant has a close connection with Aung Mynt Thein.
13:30–14:30	Afternoon session Visit to the Labor Rights Foundation (LRF)	Meet with staff and observe their work
14:30–15:30	Sunday Market	– Located near the LRF – The market opens at 14:00.
15:3016:30	Meeting Room, Labor Rights Foundation (LF)	-Reflection & Debrief and summarize key lessons learned – Complete any urgent outputs or tasks, if necessary

10.2 Appendix 2: Photographs of the Training Activities

10.2.1 Activities on 19 September 2026 at the Faculty of Communication Arts, Chulalongkorn University



Figure 1. Lecture on migration and presenting migrant workers' stories through short-form video.



Figure 2. Group activity to develop concepts and plan short-form video production.



Figure 3. Short-form video scriptwriting and filming-planning practice.

10.2.2 Activities on 20 September 2026 in Samut Sakhon Province



Figure 4. Participants conducting fieldwork at Wat Si Mueang, Samut Sakhon Province, to explore the community context and collect information for short-form video production.



Figure 5. Exchange of knowledge about migrant workers' ways of life and experiences.



Figure . Group photograph.

10.3 Appendix 3: Photographs of Migrant Stories: Screening and Talk



Figure 1. Atmosphere during the screening of a documentary about migrant workers' experiences.



Figure 2. Group photograph.