

Appendix 9

Presentation in Session 7: Labor and Migration Sector
Initiatives in the GMS

INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION



MIGRATION FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF ALL

Labour Migration in the GMS

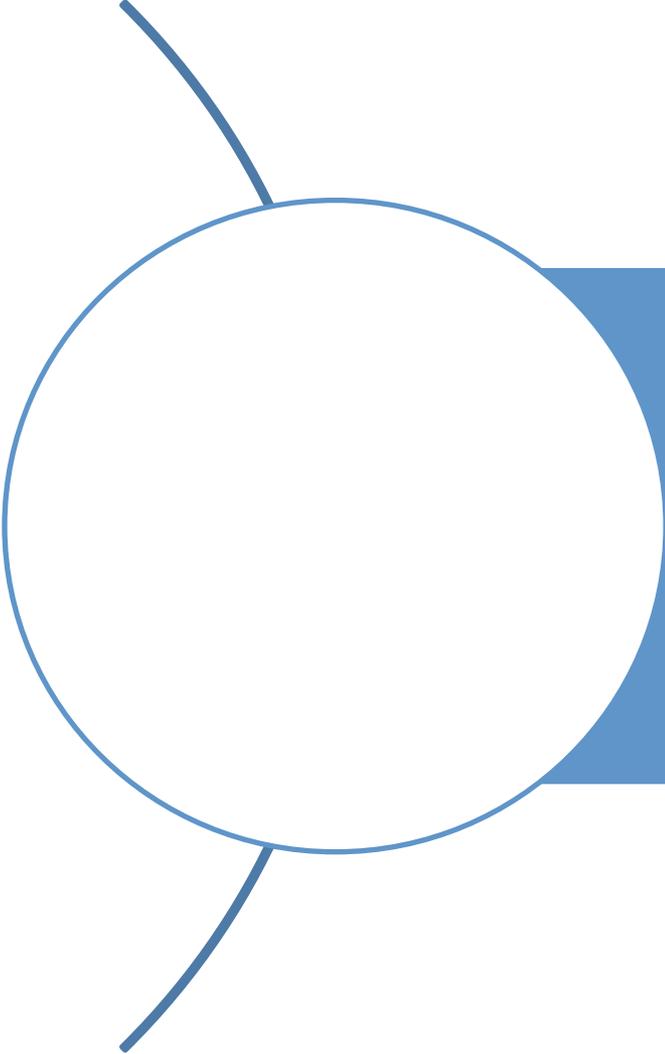
The WGHRD Extraordinary Meeting
4 July 2017

Dr. Nenette Motus and Dr. Jobst Koehler, IOM ROAP



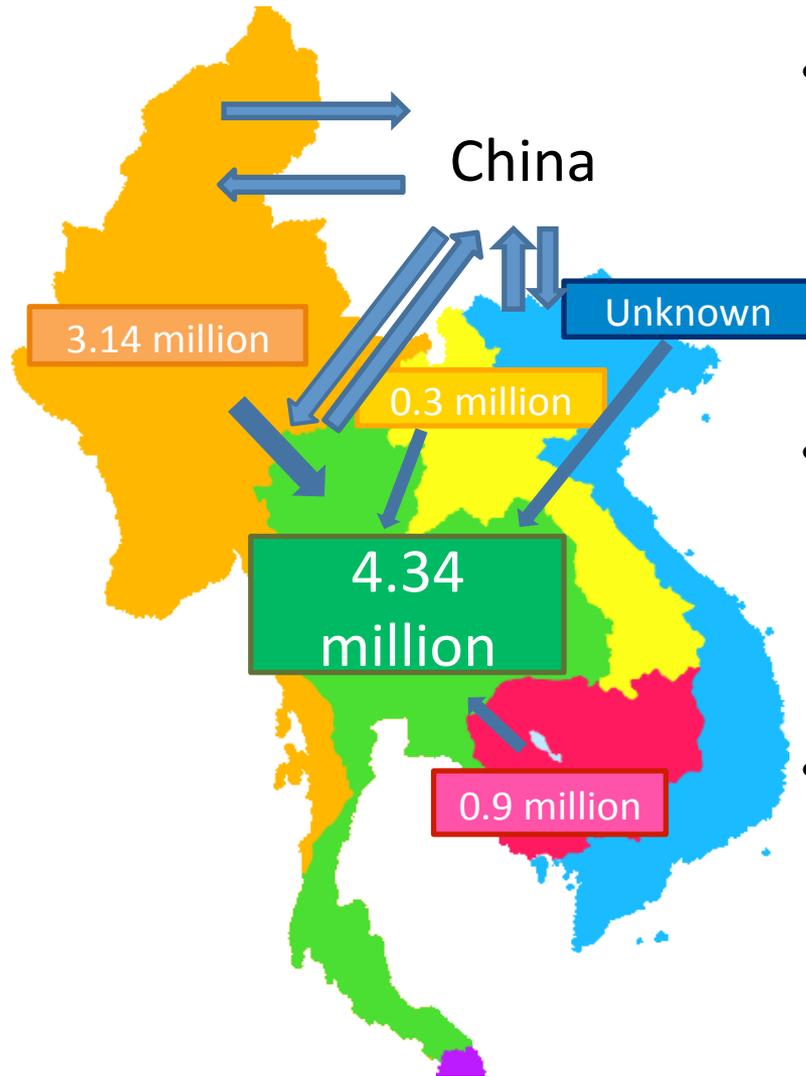
INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION

MIGRATION FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF ALL

A decorative graphic consisting of a large white circle with a blue outline, partially overlapping a blue horizontal bar. Two blue curved lines extend from the top and bottom of the circle, suggesting movement or a path.

Trends and patterns.

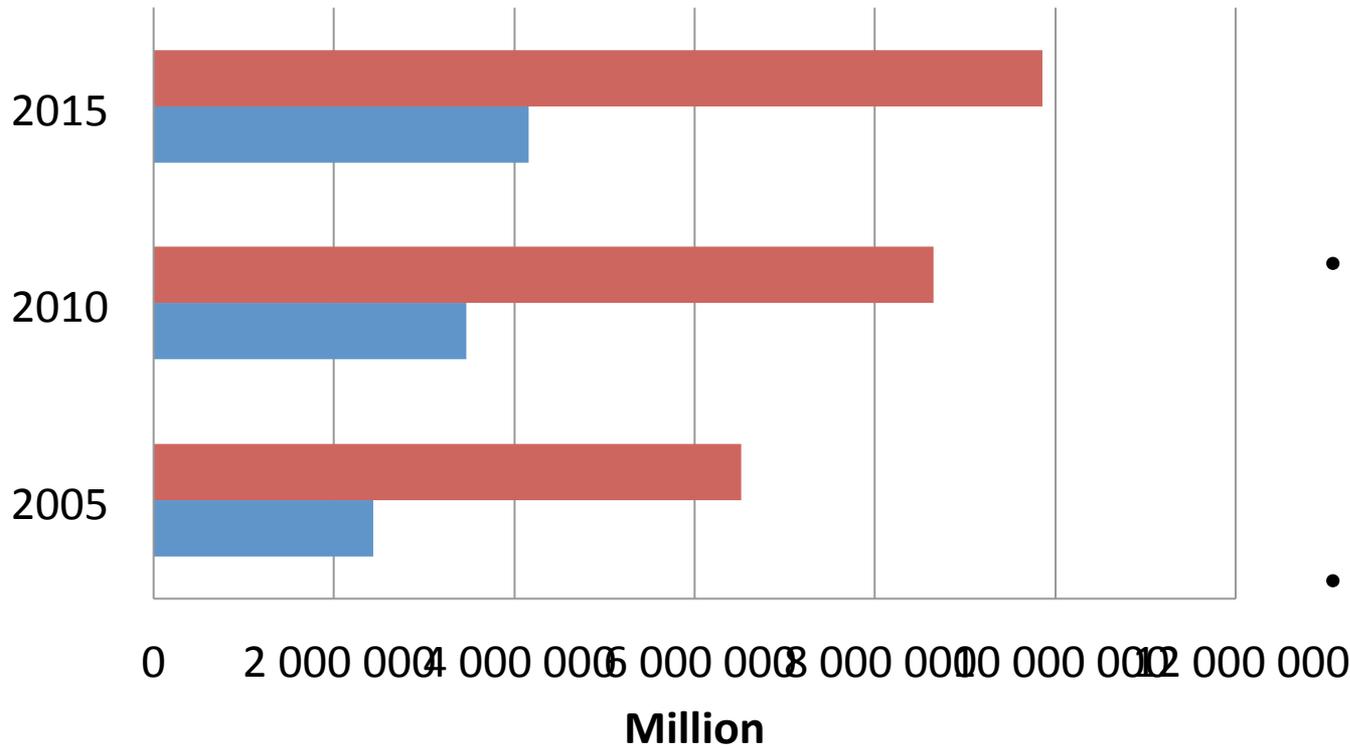
GMS – a regional migration hub



- Some of the world's largest migration corridors are in the GMS with Myanmar-Thailand being the 4th and Cambodia-Thailand being the 9th most important corridors globally
- Myanmar alone accounts for almost 30% of all migrants within ASEAN, and combined with Cambodia and Lao PDR, these corridors account for 58% of all migrants within ASEAN
- Marked increase in Chinese migration to neighbouring GMS countries since 2010 (by 30 %) while only limited data on migration to China exist. Unofficial data suggests migration to China is also on the increase.

Migration – a growing trend with...

Migrant Stocks in GMS and ASEAN (2005-2015)

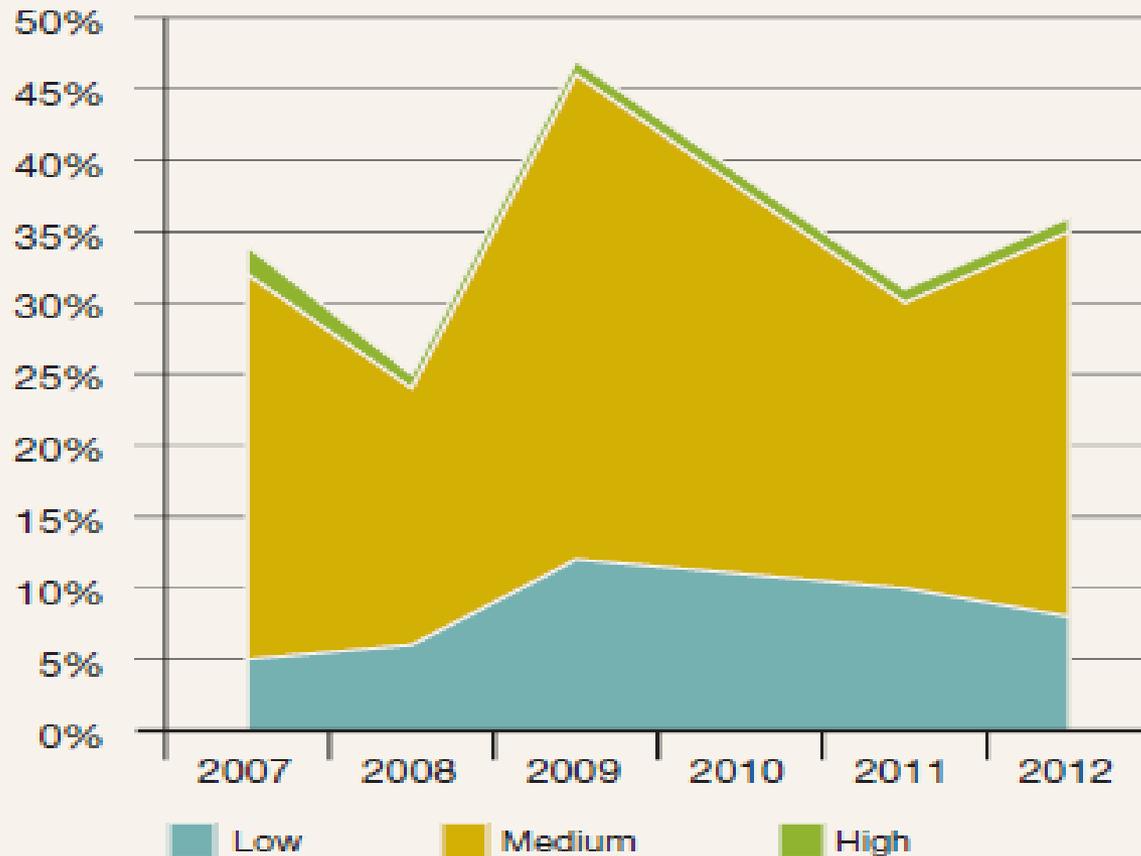


- The **migrant stock** increased faster in the **GMS** than in **ASEAN** as a whole since 2010 (20% in GMS vs 14% in ASEAN)
- Migration from Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia has **risen by 40 %** since 1990
- Almost as many **women as men** (49% vs 51 %) migrate in GMS.

....following characteristics and...

Annual inflows of migrant workers to Thailand by occupational level

Panel B: Thailand



- Most migrant workers are young (25-34 yrs) with low education level.
- Approximately 97% of migrants in Thailand work in low-skilled and medium-skilled occupations in informal employment.

...and challenges...

More women than men migrate at younger age (15-25) years and often irregularly with greater risk of exploitation.

Education

- Twice as many women have no education at all
- Women are often excluded from Skills development programs
- Fewer women benefitted from skills training

Lack of social protection

- Excluded from social protection mechanisms
- Lack of access to justice after abuses and exploitation

Informal sector

- Increased labour demand in traditionally feminized sectors
- Domestic and care sectors largely unregulated

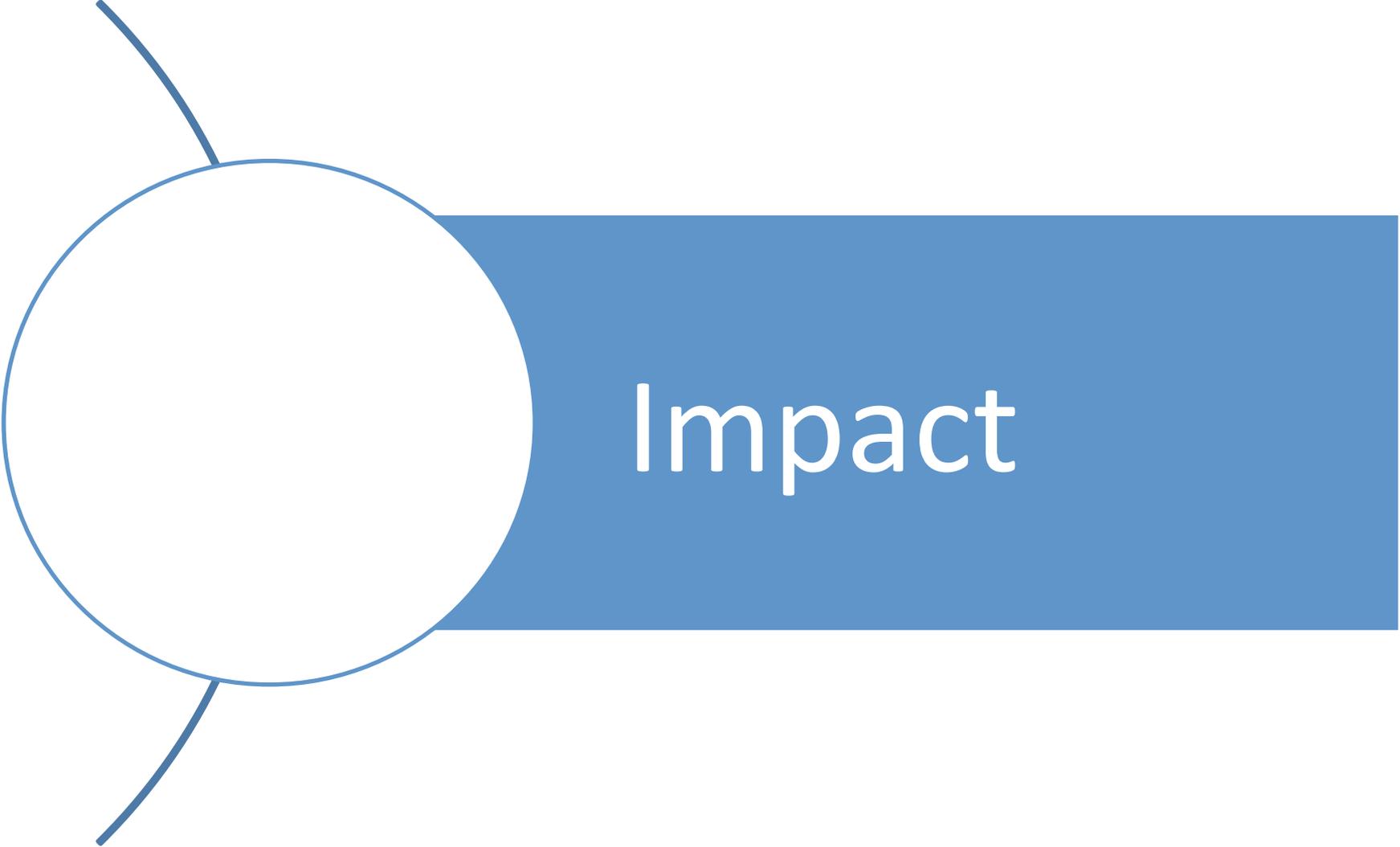
- Irregular migrants report higher incidents of labour rights violations (20% more)
- No of person (especially women) identified as victims of labour trafficking is on the increase

Country of origin	Women registered as migrant workers	% of total registered
Cambodia	86,340 women	41.2% of total registered in 2015
Lao PDR	31,891 women	55.9% of total registered in 2015
Myanmar	418,451 women	42.2% of total registered in 2015



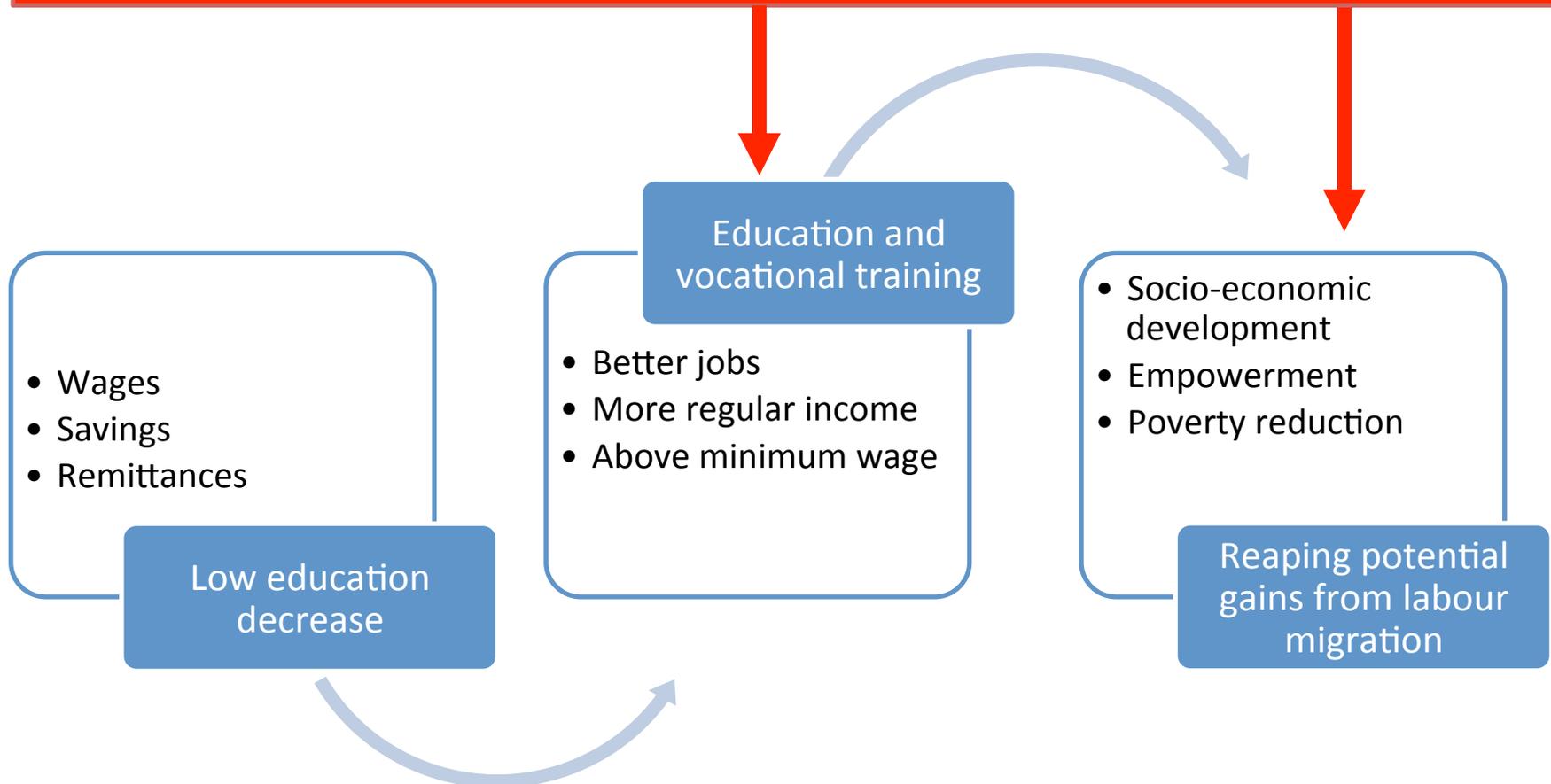
INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION

MIGRATION FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF ALL

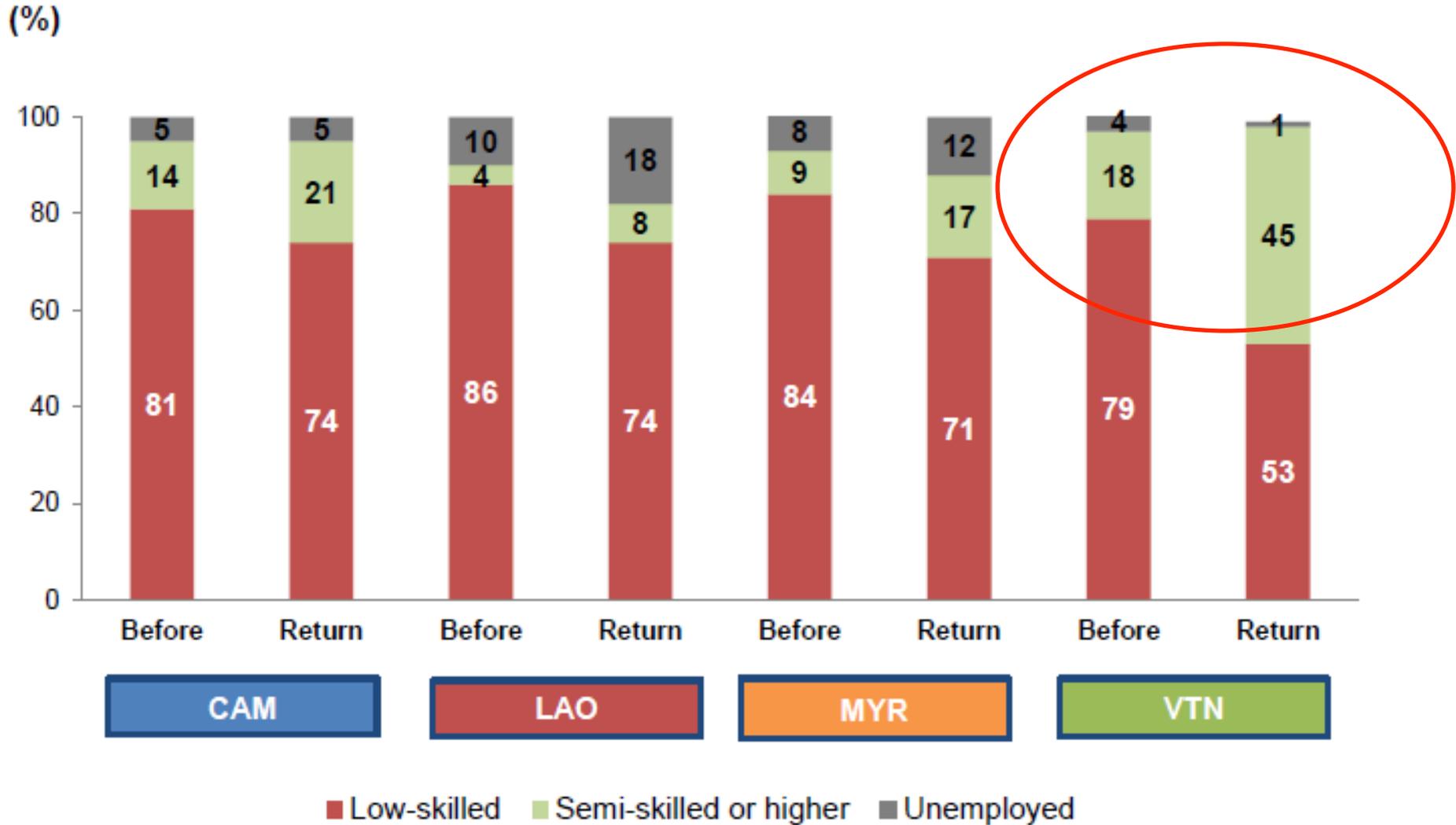
A large graphic consisting of a white circle on the left and a blue horizontal bar on the right. The word "Impact" is written in white text on the blue bar. Two curved lines extend from the top and bottom of the white circle towards the top and bottom of the page.

Impact

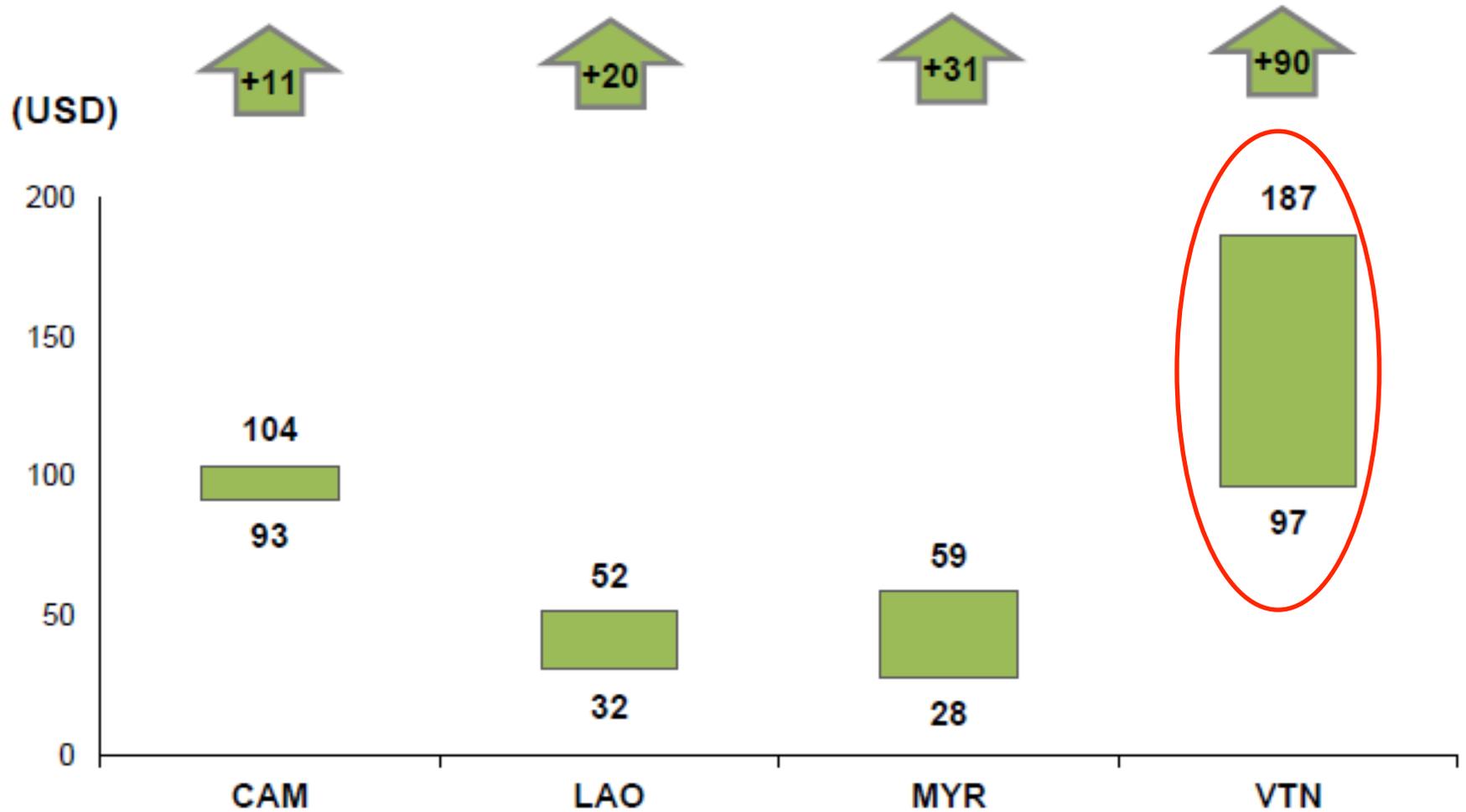
Poverty reduction through safe migration, skills development and enhanced job placement in CLMT - PROMISE



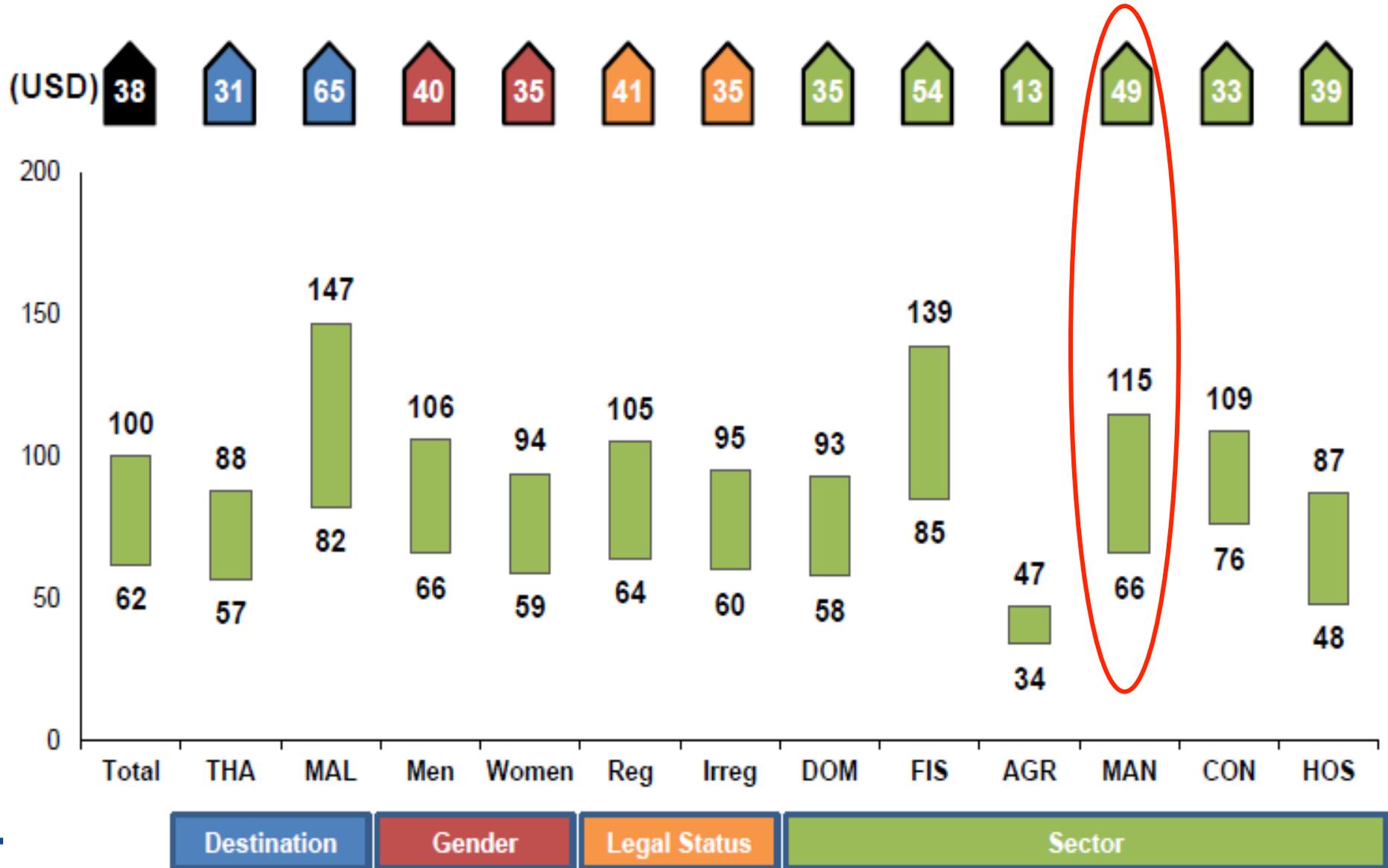
Skill level of current job by country – before and upon return



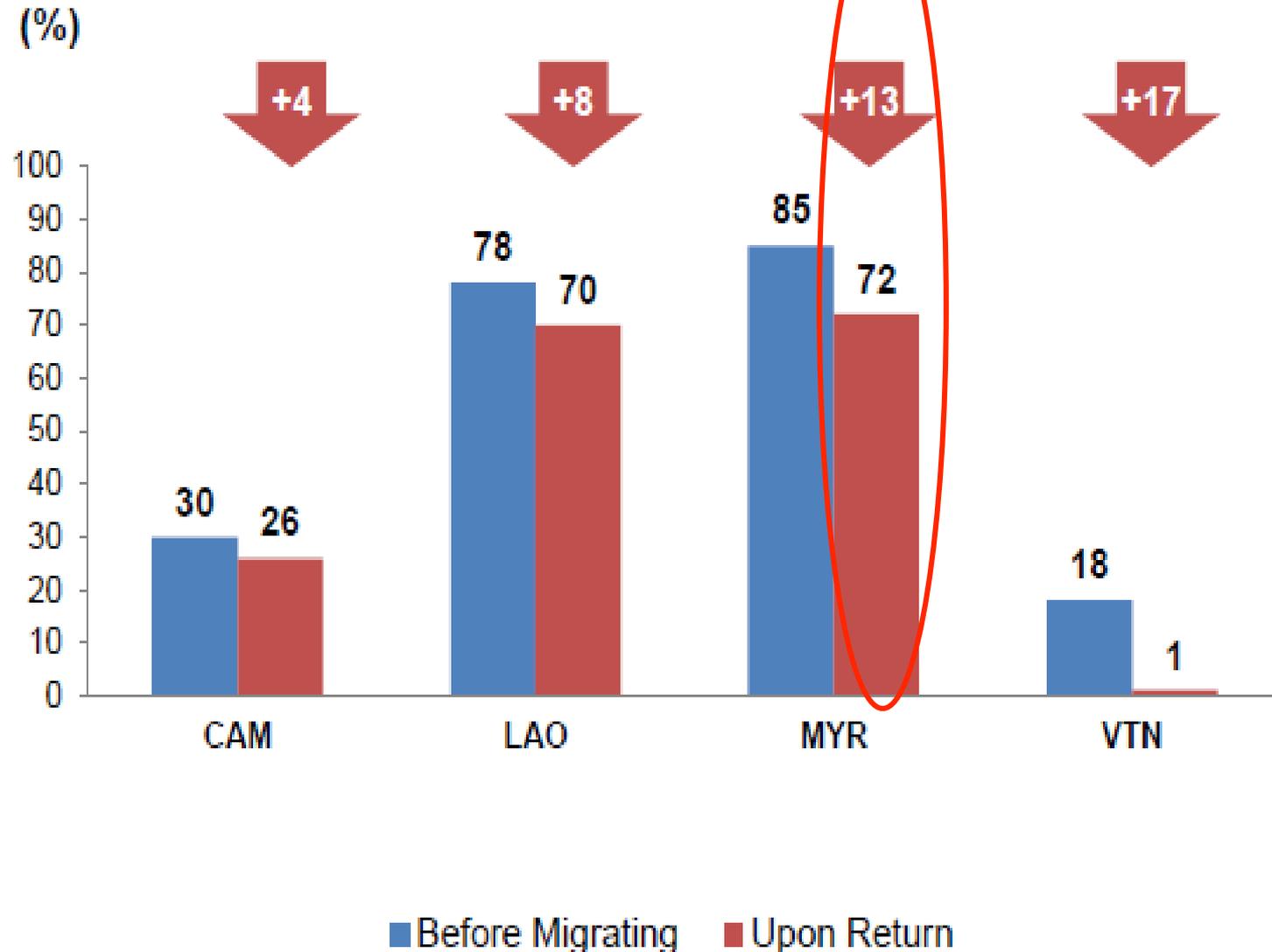
Change in monthly income by country: before and upon return



Regional change in monthly income (USD) - before and after return



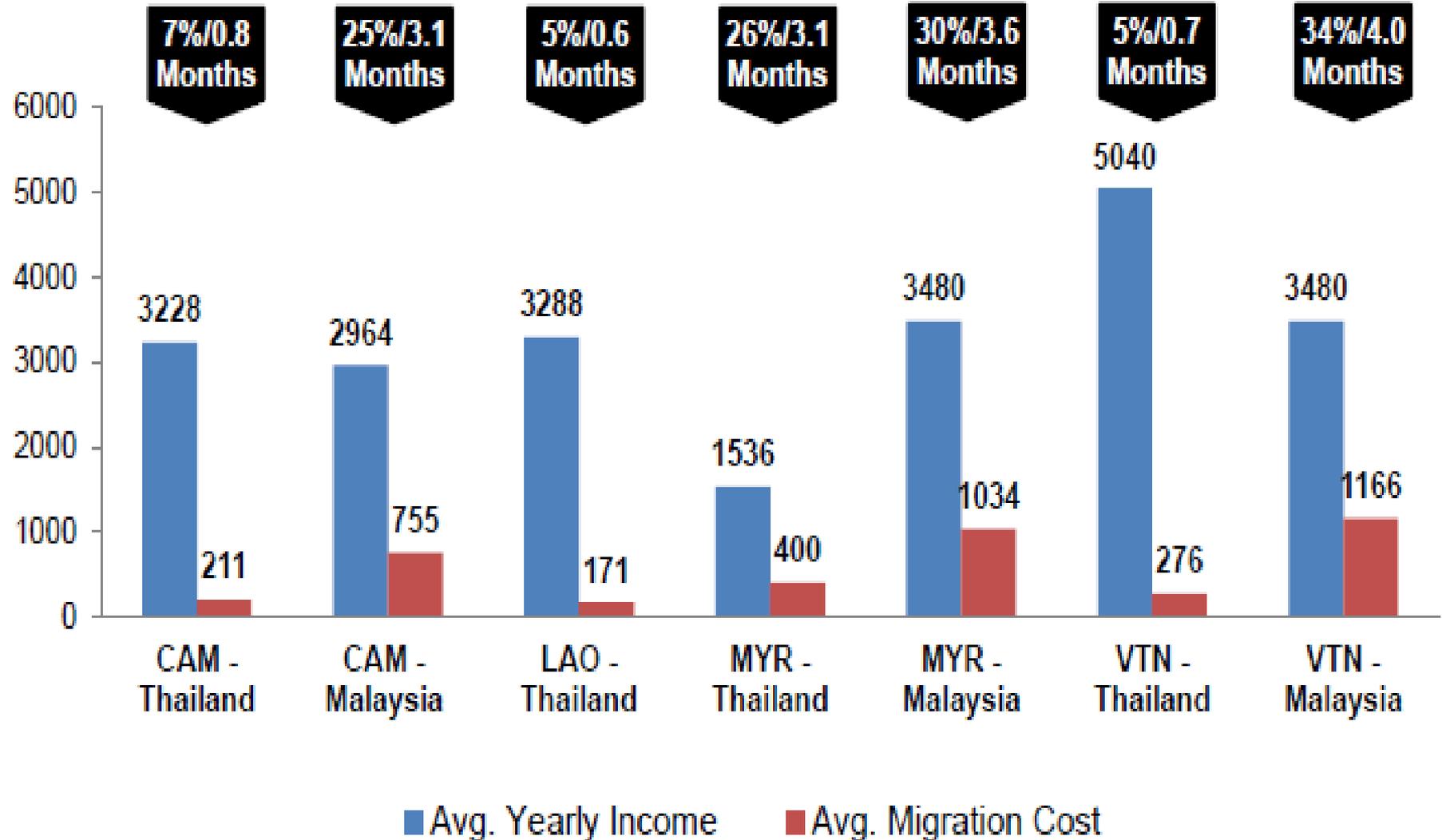
Migrants below the international poverty line (SDG 1.2.1)





Recruitment costs borne by Employees (SDG 10.7.1)

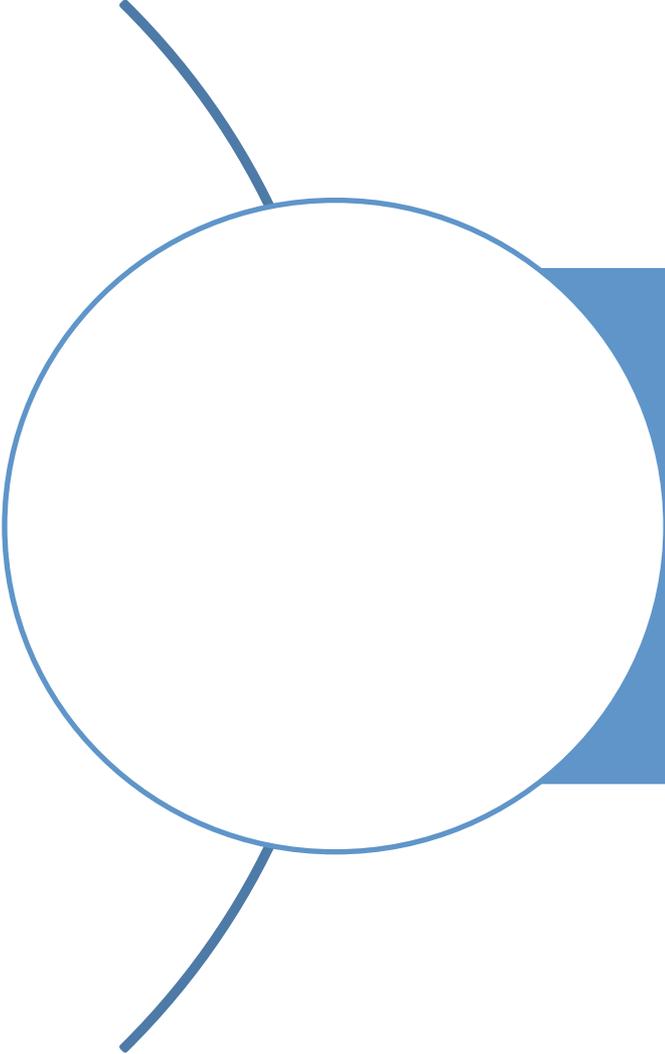
(USD)





INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION

MIGRATION FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF ALL

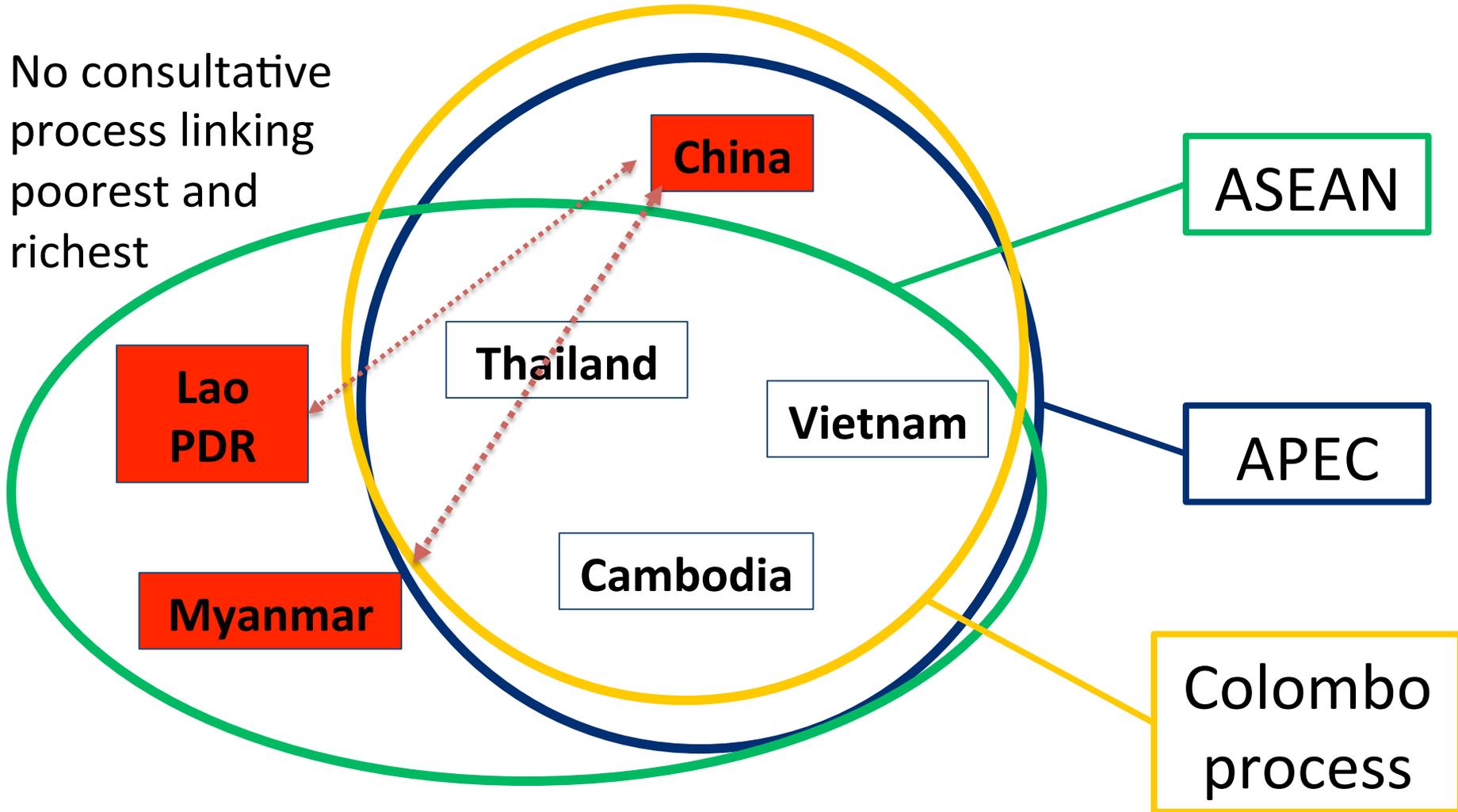
A large, stylized sun graphic is positioned on the left side of the slide. It features a white circle with a blue outline, and two curved blue lines extending from the top and bottom of the circle, resembling rays of light. The sun is partially overlapping a blue horizontal bar that spans the width of the slide.

Collaboration



Consultative and regional processes on labour migration

No consultative process linking poorest and richest



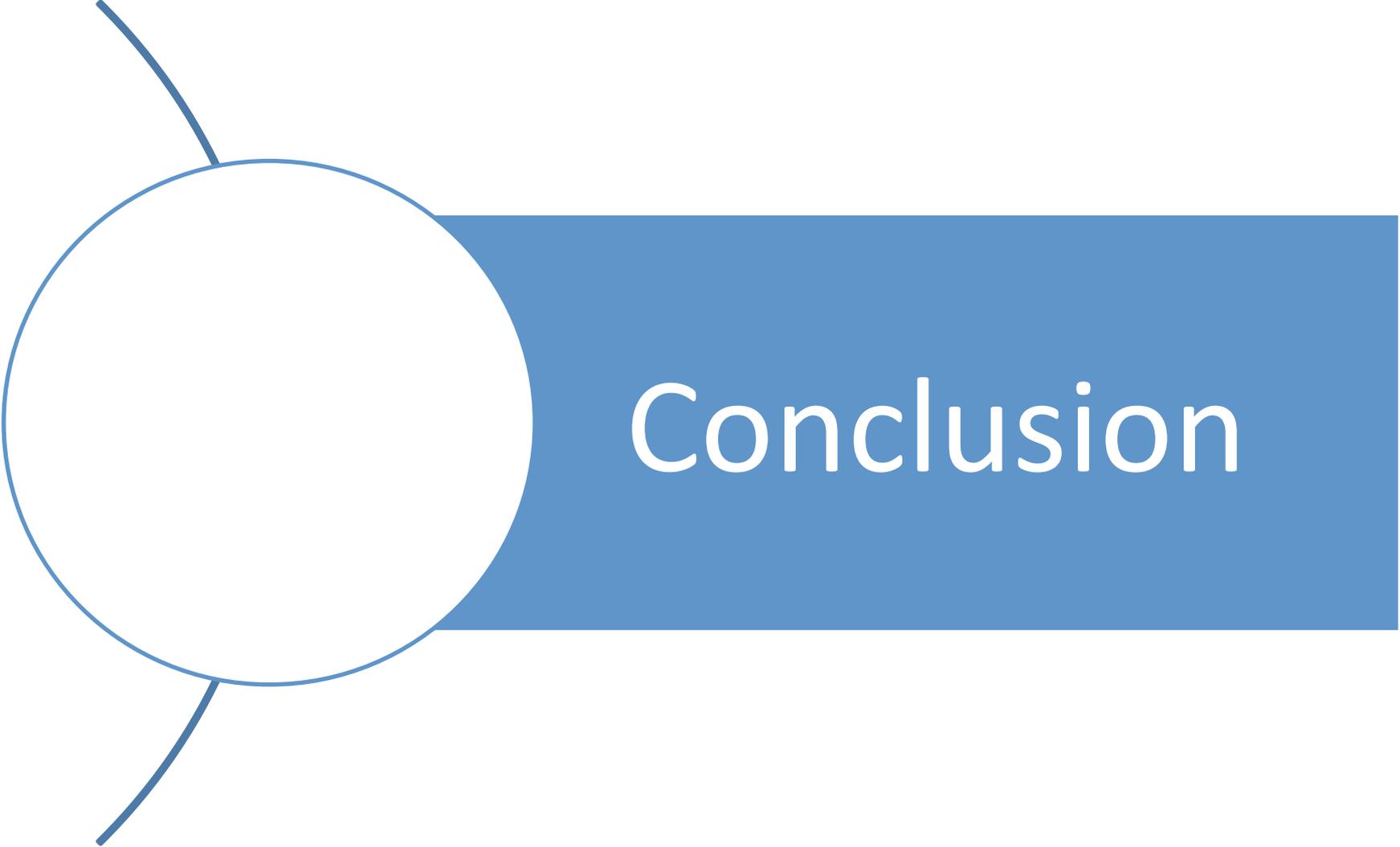
Only one BLA on labour migration in northern GMS (VN-Lao PDR) vs four BLA on labour migration in southern GMS.

Li	Thailand	Cambodia	Vietnam	Lao PDR	Myanmar	China
Thailand		LM & HT (4)	LM & HT (3)	LM & HT (2)	LM & HT (2)	
Cambodia	LM & HT (4)		HT (3)			
Vietnam	LM & HT (3)	HT (3)		LM&HT (2)		
Lao PDR	LM & HT (2)		LM&HT (2)			HT (1)
Myanmar	LM & HT (2)					HT (1)
China			HT (1)	HT (1)	HT (1)	



INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION

MIGRATION FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF ALL

A large decorative graphic is centered on the page. It features a white circle on the left, partially overlapping a blue horizontal bar on the right. The word 'Conclusion' is written in white, sans-serif font on the blue bar. Two curved lines extend from the top and bottom of the white circle towards the top and bottom edges of the page.

Conclusion

Conclusion

- **Limited consultative processes on labour migration in the northern GMS**, although labour migration is on the increase in this part of the GMS – both trade-related (e.g. Vietnamese and Chinese FDI in Lao PDR/Myanmar/Cambodia) and labour market-related (e.g. CLMV migration to address labour market gaps in China)
- Thematically, existing consultative processes on labour migration **do not address the issues of lower-skilled migrant workers in the GMS** (e.g skills development/recognition) . The focus is mainly on highly skilled migration.
- **Limited reliable data** on labour migration, especially in the northern GMS, **hamper dialogue** on labour migration.



INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION

MIGRATION FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF ALL

Thank you!

