

## Appendix 9

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

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# Labour Migration in the GMS

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The WGHRD Extraordinary Meeting  
4 July 2017

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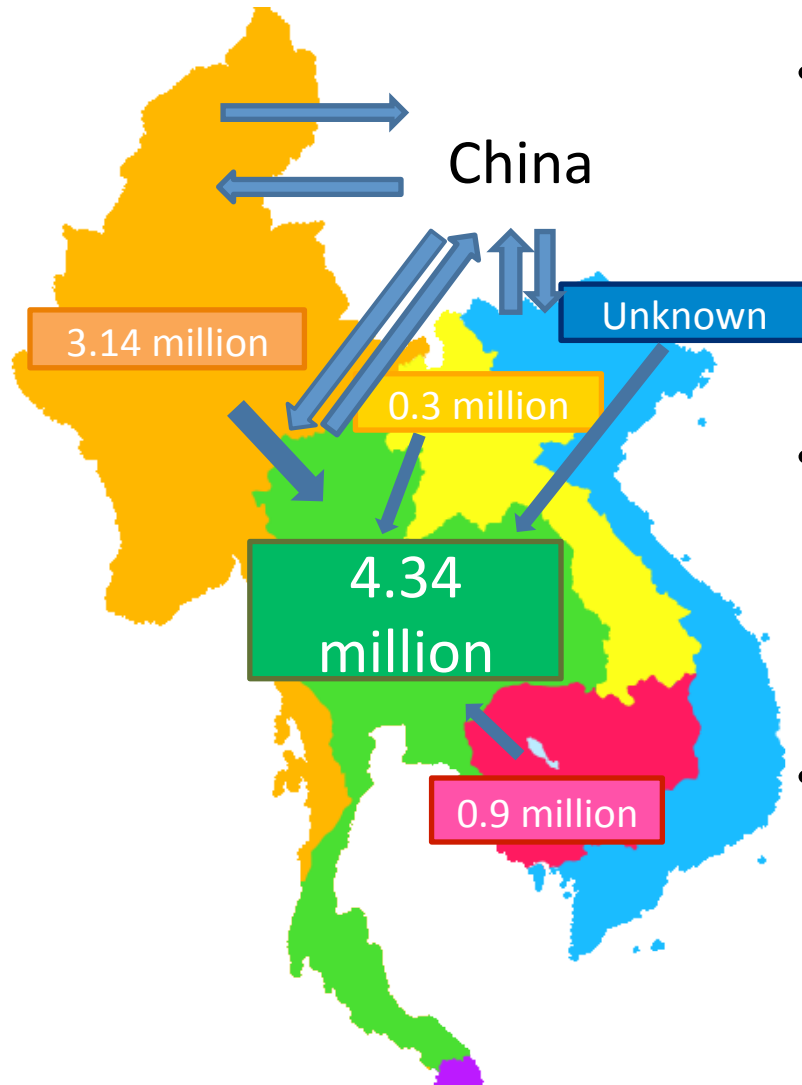
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MIGRATION FOR  
THE BENEFIT  
OF ALL

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# Trends and patterns.

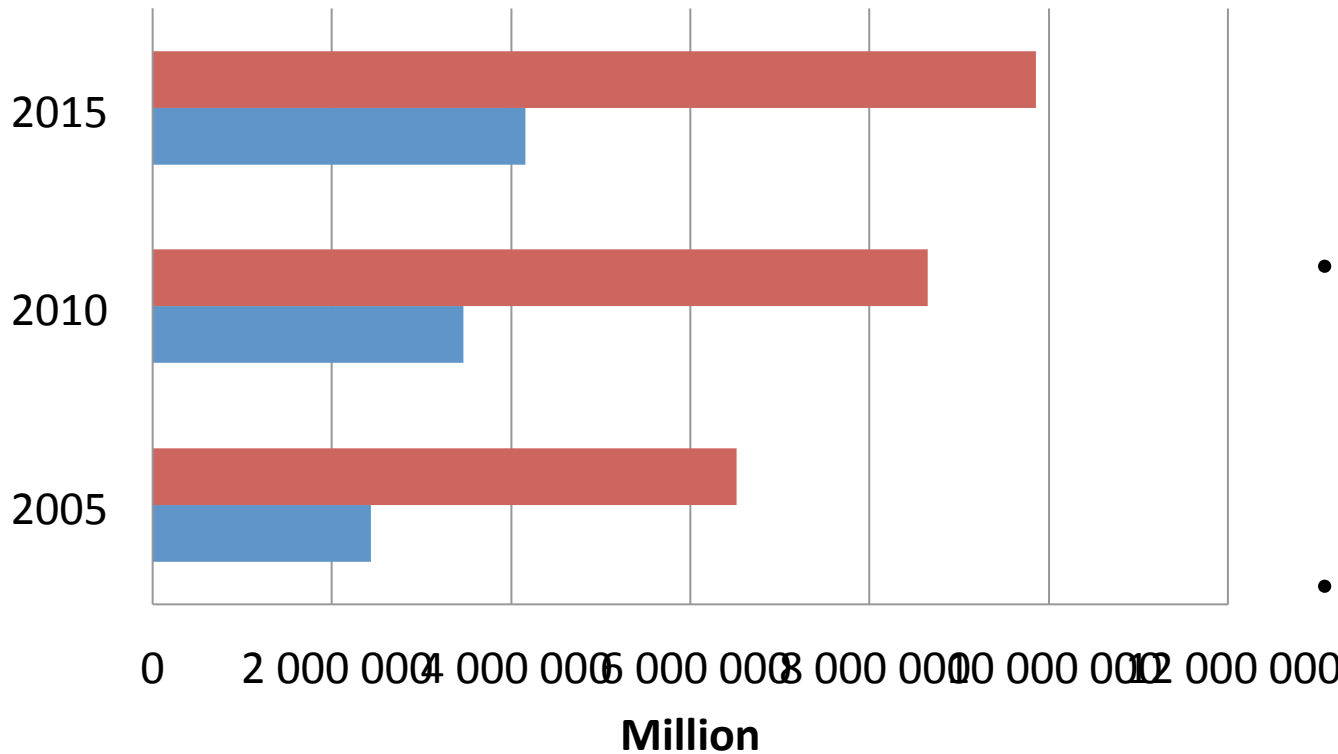
# GMS – a regional migration hub



- Some of the world's largest migration corridors are in the GMS with Myanmar-Thailand being the 4<sup>th</sup> and Cambodia-Thailand being the 9<sup>th</sup> 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)

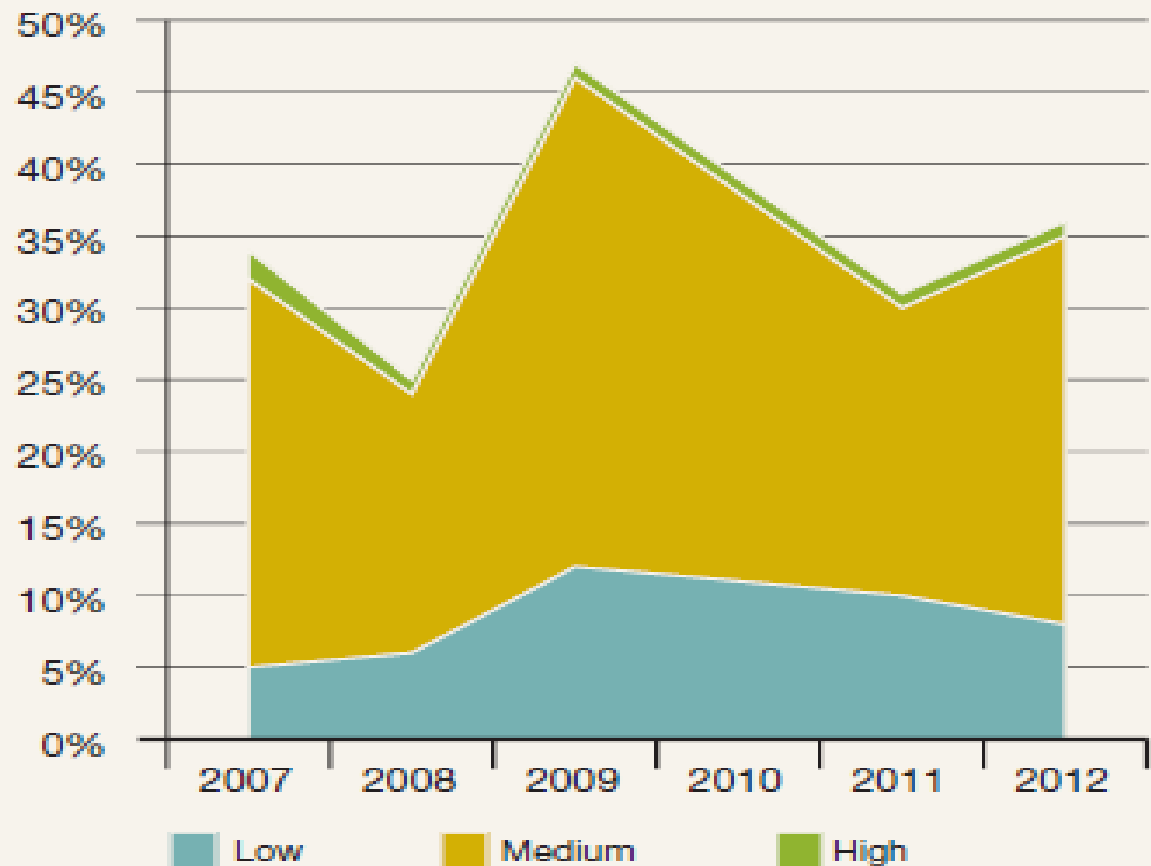


- The **migrant stock** increased faster in the **GMS** than in **ASEAN** as a whole since 2010 (20% in GMS vs 14% in ASEAN)
- Migration from Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia has **risen by 40 %** since 1990
- Almost **as many women as men** (49% vs 51 %) migrate in GMS.

## ....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



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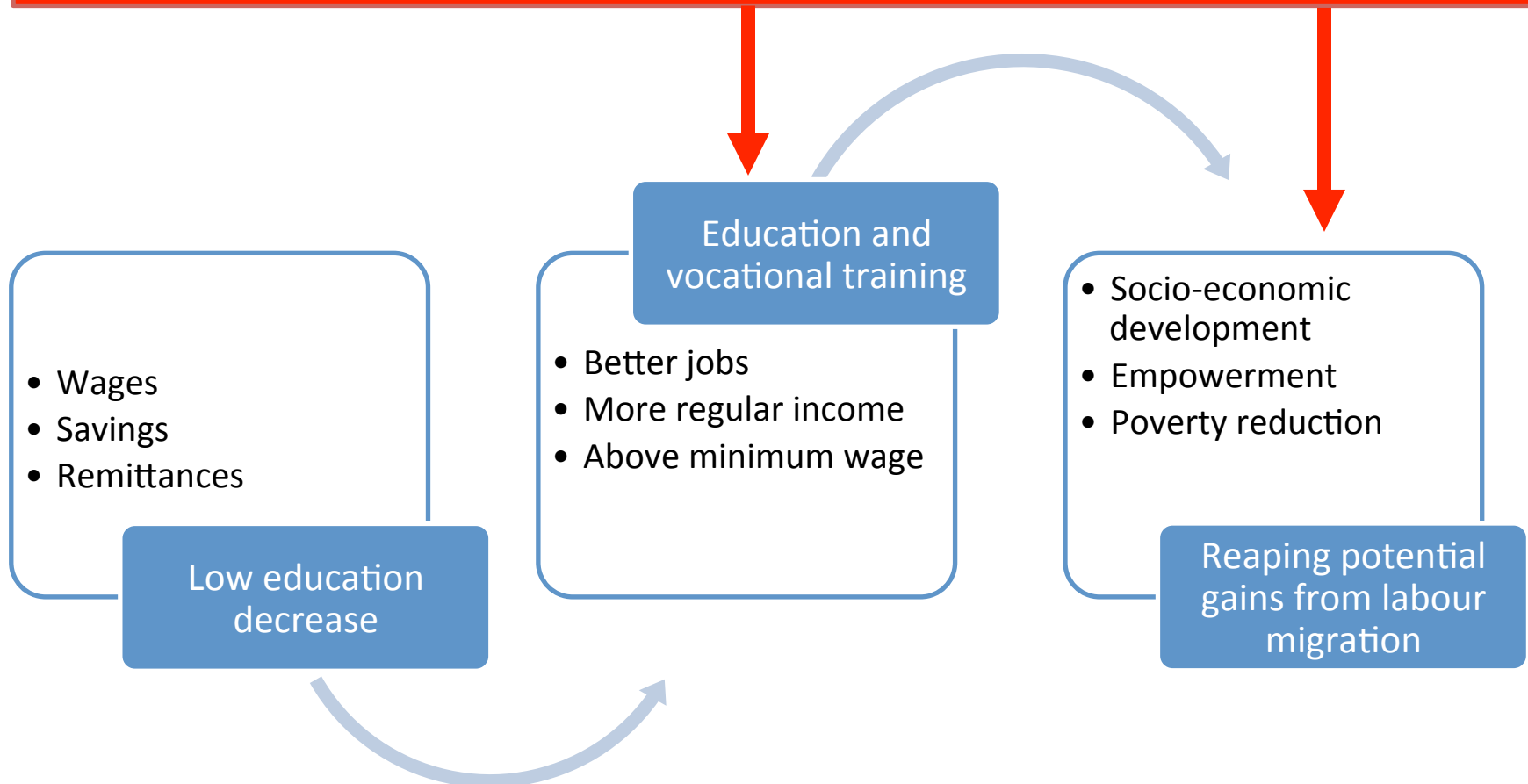
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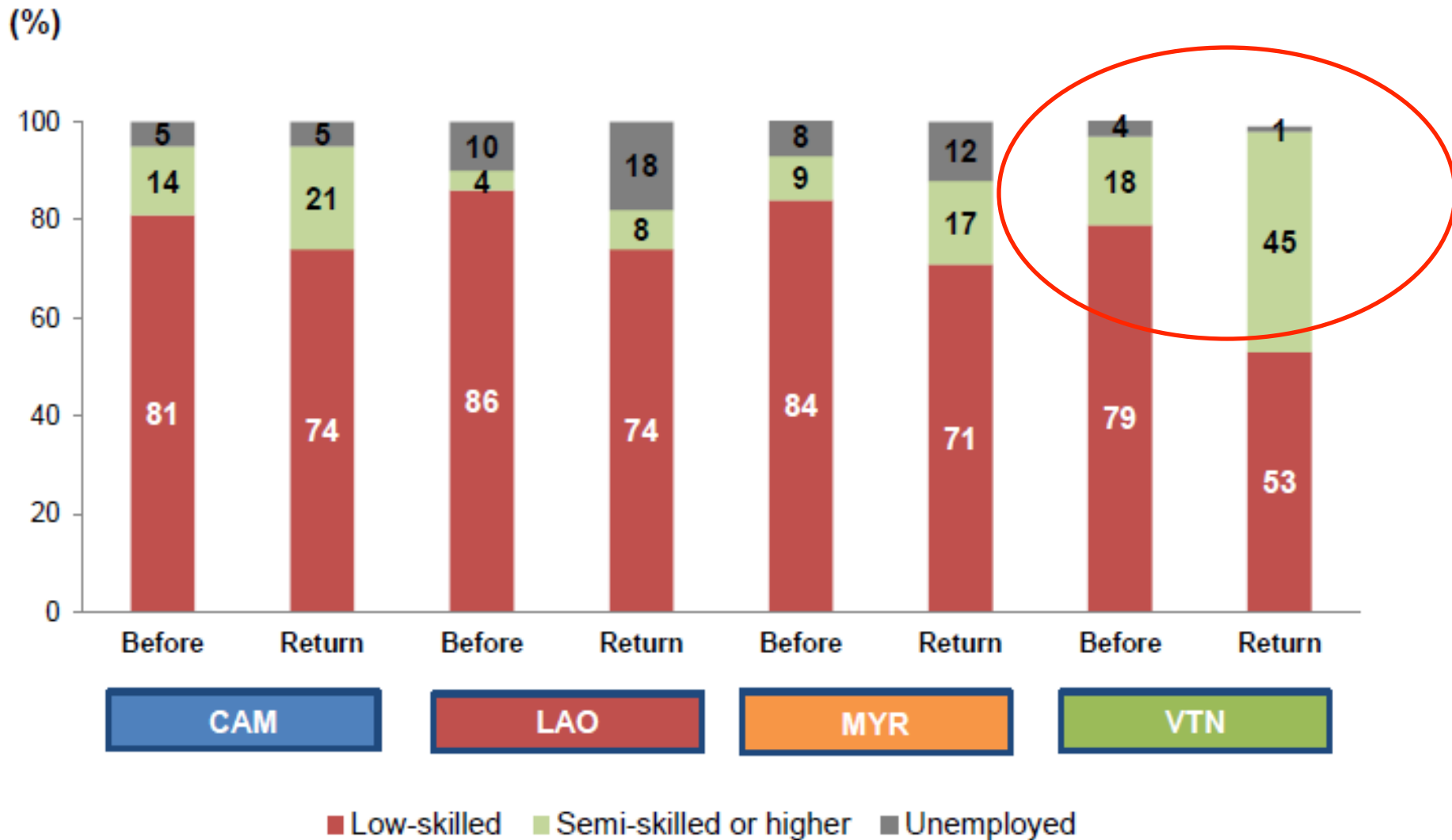
# Impact

# Migration and poverty reduction

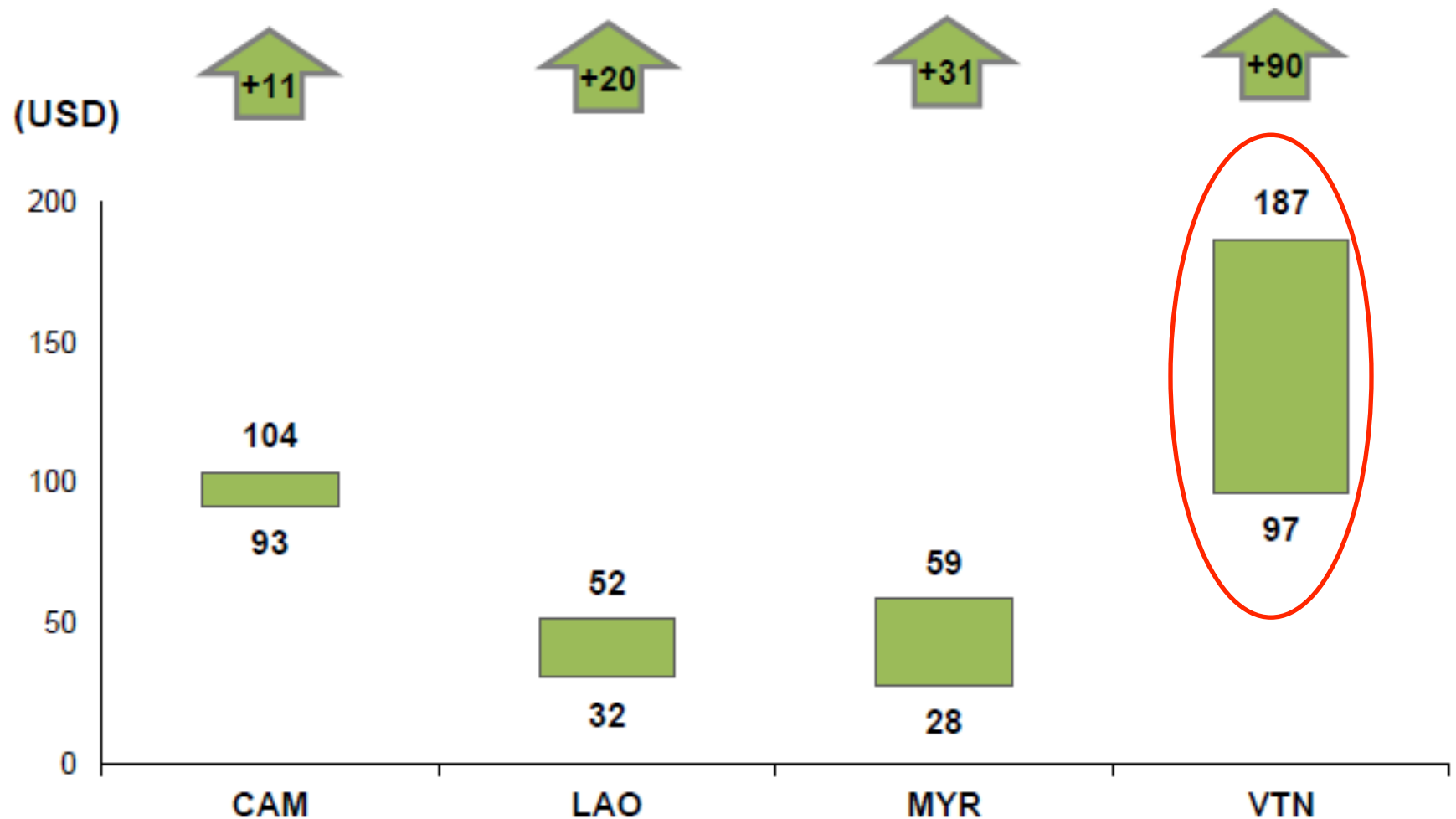
*Poverty reduction through safe migration, skills development and enhanced job placement in CLMT - **PROMISE***



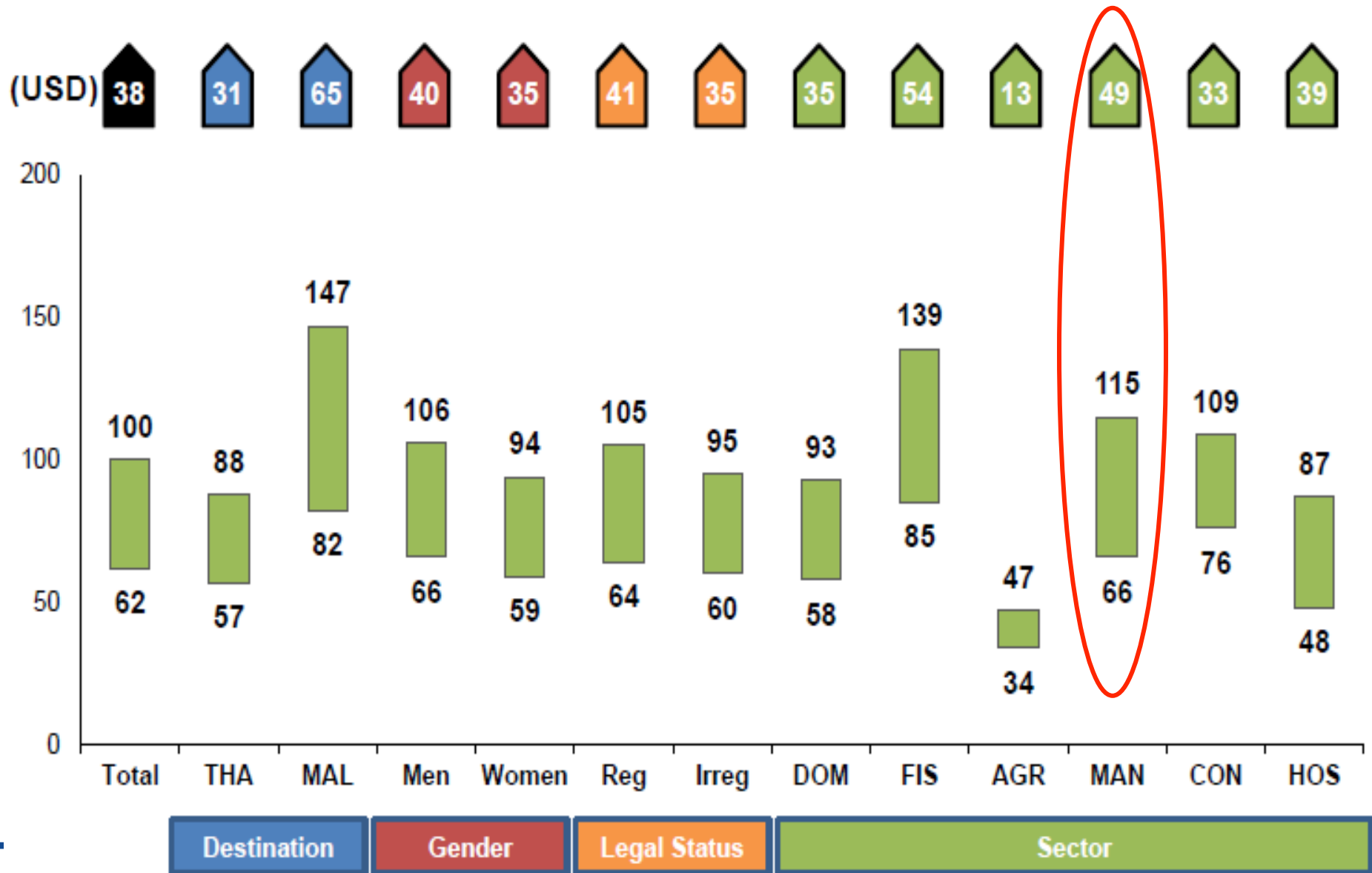
# Skill level of current job by country – before and upon return



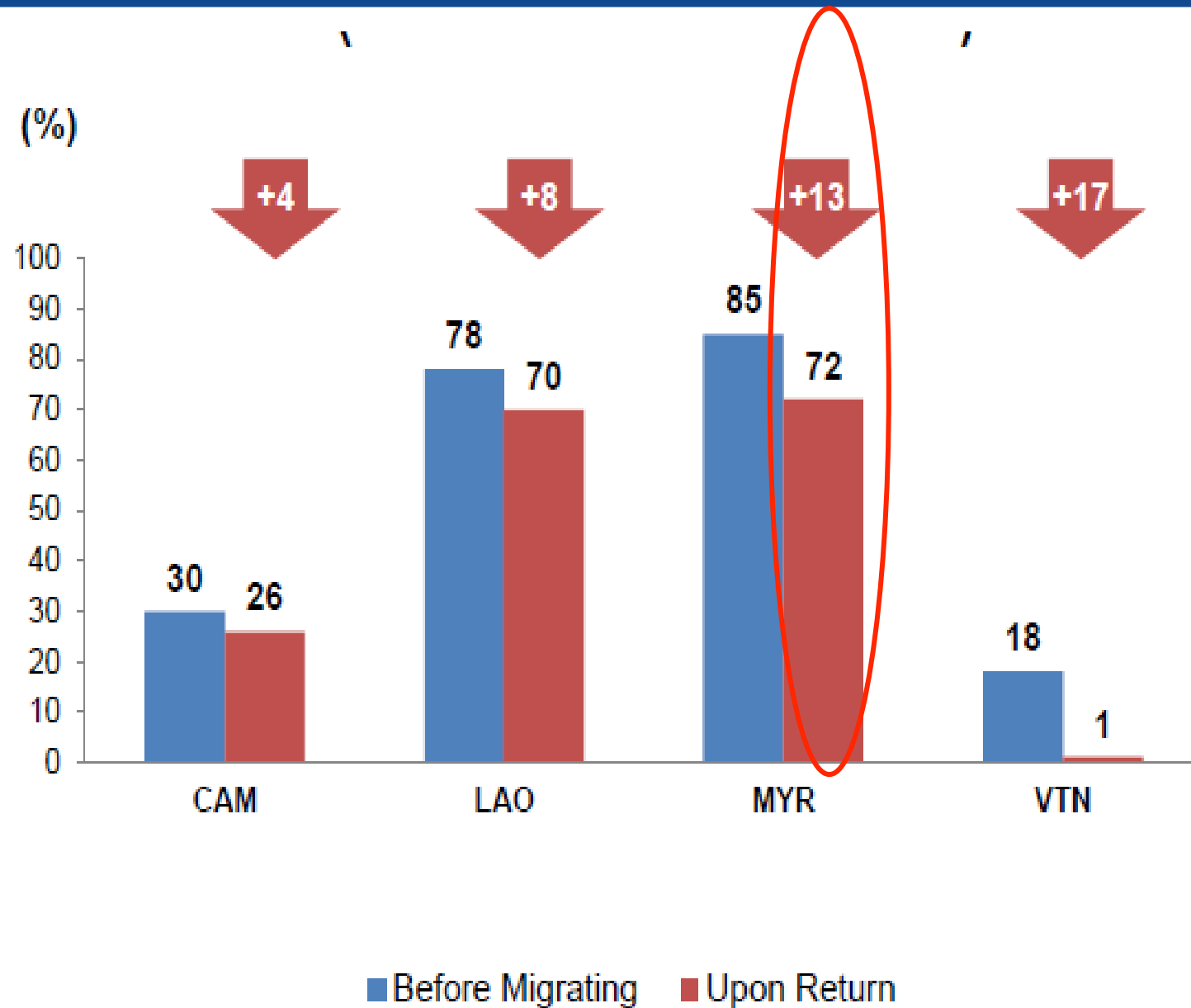
# Change in monthly income by country: before and upon return



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



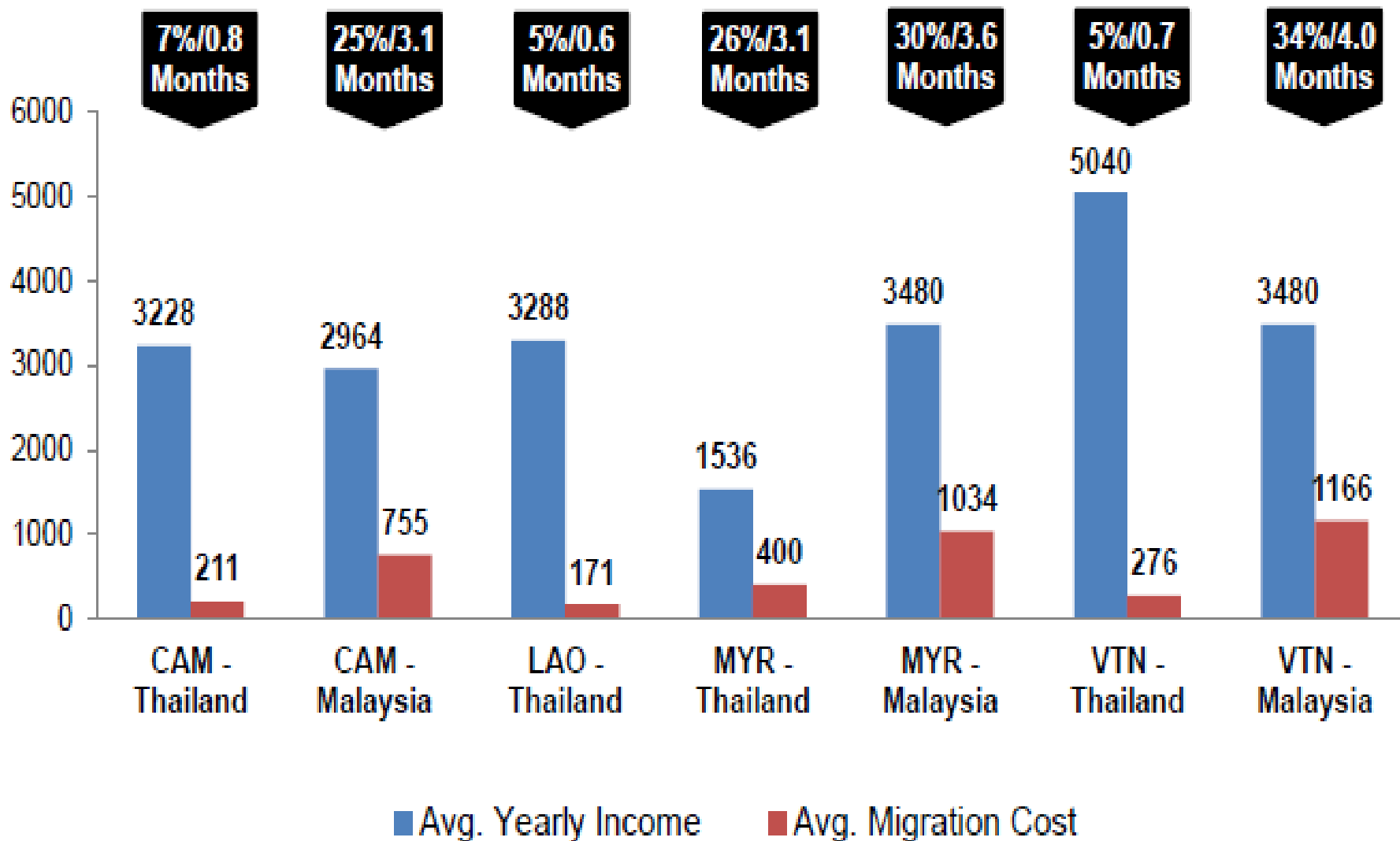
# Migrants below the international poverty line (SDG 1.2.1)





# Recruitment costs borne by Employees (SDG 10.7.1)

(USD)





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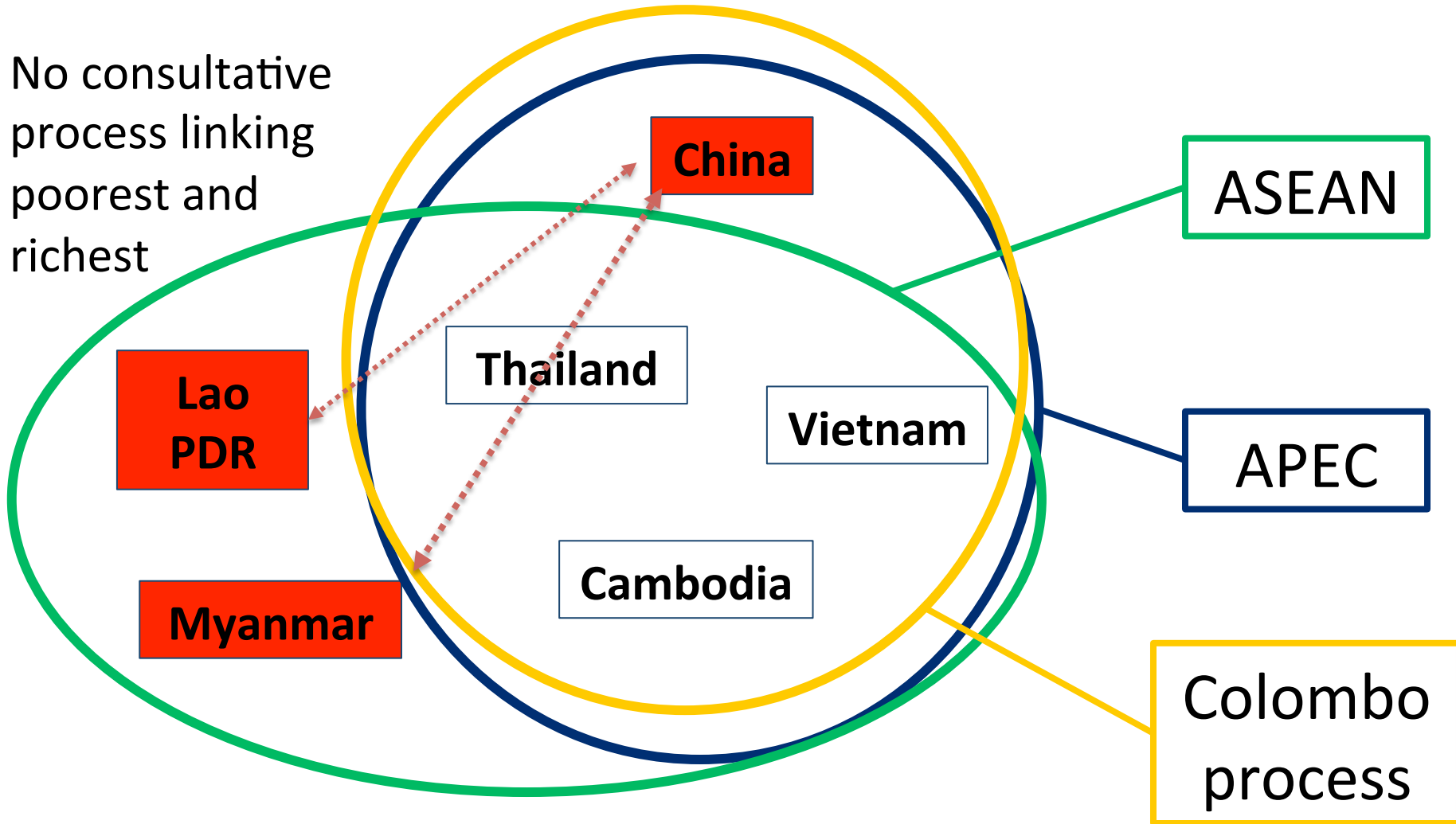
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# Collaboration

# Consultative and regional processes on labour migration

No consultative  
process linking  
poorest and  
richest



# Bilateral agreements/MoU between GMS

**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)	



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# Conclusion

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- **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.

# Thank you!

