

TRIANGLE IN ASEAN

Safe and fair labour migration



Decent Work

Gender equality and women's empowerment

1 Protection

Women and men migrant workers are better protected by labour migration governance frameworks

Private sector engagement

2 Development

Migrant workers are able to contribute to development and benefit from economic and social

Communications and advocacy

3 Mobility

Labour mobility systems are gender-responsive and increase the efficiency of labour markets in the ASEAN region

Cross Cutting Strategies

TRIANGLE IN ASEAN AT A GLANCE

TRIANGLE in ASEAN extends cooperation between the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, and Global Affairs Canada on protecting migrant workers. TRIANGLE in ASEAN aims to enhance the contribution of labour migration to stable and inclusive growth and development in the ASEAN region through more equitable distribution of benefits. TRIANGLE in ASEAN engages at the regional level through ASEAN institutions and has country level interventions in six key countries (Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam).



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AUD20 million
 CAD5.5 million
 2015-25
 2016-20

BUILDING ON RESULTS

Input into 26 policy documents in 6 countries

Trained 23,102 stakeholders

Assisted 75,351 migrants

51,997 potential migrant workers in countries of origin
23,354 migrant workers in destination countries
41% of project beneficiaries are women

Supported regional initiatives
 - ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour
 - International Labour Migration Statistics Database for ASEAN
 - Skills recognition and labour mobility ASEAN Confederation of Employers (ACE) and the ASEAN Trade Union Council (ATUC)

Enabled orders of **US\$2.45 million** as compensation for complainants

2010-16

Intra-ASEAN labour migration is increasing



20.2 million
migrants originating
from ASEAN countries

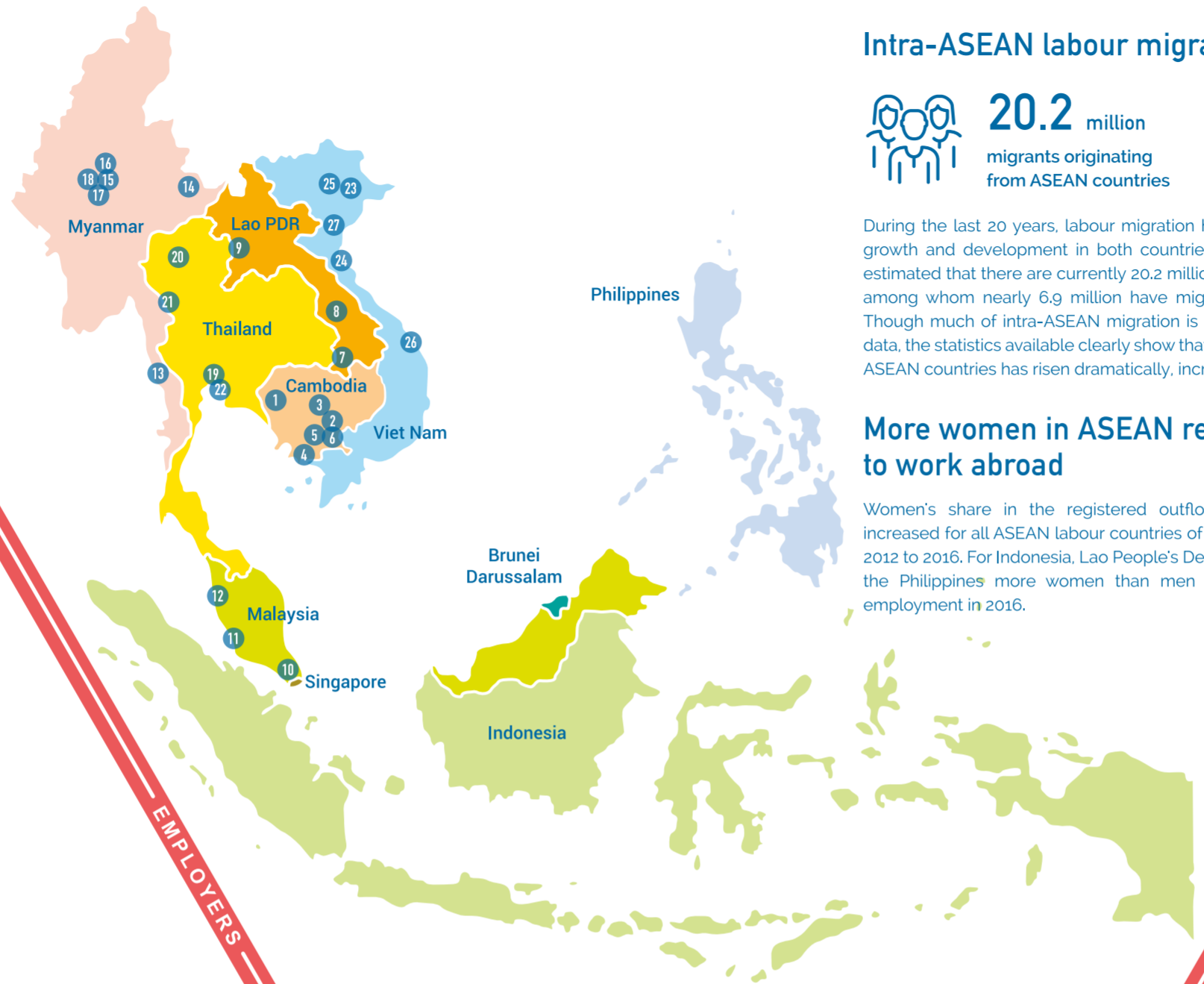
6.9 million
have migrated to other
countries within the region

x5
increasing more than
fivefold since 1990

During the last 20 years, labour migration has emerged as a significant driver of economic growth and development in both countries of origin and destination within ASEAN. It is estimated that there are currently 20.2 million migrants originating from ASEAN countries, among whom nearly 6.9 million have migrated to other countries within the region. Though much of intra-ASEAN migration is irregular and not fully captured by official data, the statistics available clearly show that the number of migrants moving to other ASEAN countries has risen dramatically, increasing more than fivefold since 1990.

More women in ASEAN registering to work abroad

Women's share in the registered outflow of nationals for work increased for all ASEAN labour countries of origin in the period from 2012 to 2016. For Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the Philippines more women than men left the country for employment in 2016.



TRIANGLE in ASEAN is supporting Migrant Worker Resource Centres in

Cambodia

- 1. Battambang
- 2. Kampong Cham
- 3. Kampong Thom
- 4. Kampot
- 5. Phnom Penh
- 6. Prey Veng

Lao People's Democratic Republic

- 7. Champasack
- 8. Savannakhet
- 9. Xaiyaboury

Malaysia

- 10. Johor
- 11. Kuala Lumpur /Selangor
- 12. Penang

Myanmar

- 13. Dawei (Tanintharyi)
- 14. Kyaing Tong (Shan State)
- 15. Kyaukse
- 16. Mandalay
- 17. Meiktila
- 18. Myingyan

Thailand

- 19. Bangkok
- 20. Chiang Mai
- 21. Mae Sot
- 22. Samut Prakan

Viet Nam

- 23. Bac Ninh
- 24. Ha Tinh
- 25. Phu Tho
- 26. Quang Ngai
- 27. Thanh Hoa

ILO: International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database for ASEAN.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA): "Trends in international migrant stock: The 2015 revision" (2016).