

Outcome 07 - Labour Migration: More migrant workers are protected and more migrant workers have access to productive employment and decent work

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 7.1. Number of member States that, with ILO support, adopt gender-sensitive labour migration policies to protect migrant workers that reflect the ILO Multilateral Framework and the provisions of relevant international labour standards.

Measurement

To be counted as reportable, results must meet at least two of the following criteria:

1. A gender-responsive policy to improve the protection of migrant workers is developed, as documented either through legislation, a national development plan, government regulations, or a bilateral agreement/memorandum of understanding between the country of origin and the country of destination.
2. The policy specifically addresses at least one of the following areas: increased equality of treatment and non-discrimination for migrant workers in the workplace; safe recruitment of migrant workers; integration in workplaces and societies of destination; expanded social security coverage for migrant workers; expanded and improved labour inspection coverage of workplaces where migrant workers are employed; measures to prevent migrant workers from falling into situations of trafficking and forced labour.
3. Ministerial or inter-ministerial capacities to administer labour migration and/or a national tripartite mechanism in charge of monitoring the implementation of the policy are/is established or revitalized, as documented through evidence of recurrent meetings.
4. A national mechanism for the collection and monitoring of up to date sex-disaggregated data on migrant workers is established or upgraded.

| Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO) | Measurement Criteria | Result Achieved | ILO Contribution |
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| Africa | | | |
| Tunisia/TUN129 Capacités des mandants renforcées pour une meilleure gouvernance de la migration de main d'oeuvre et la protection des travailleurs migrants | 1 | En 2015, le Gouvernement Tunisien, élu en 2014, a finalisé sa nouvelle stratégie migratoire, qui comprend 5 axes stratégiques qui visent à renforcer la protection des migrants et leurs droits. Les axes de cette stratégie seront pris en compte dans le plan quinquennal de développement 2016-2020. | En 2014 et 2015, le BIT a mené un plaidoyer continu en faveur d'une gouvernance de la migration de main d'œuvre basée sur les droits et le dialogue social. Le BIT a alimenté les réflexions nationales sur ces thèmes par la réalisation de deux études nationales, l'une sur la gouvernance de la migration de main d'œuvre, et l'autre sur la protection des droits |

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| | | des travailleurs migrants (revue de la législation et des pratiques). Le BIT a également assuré une série de formations pour ses mandants, menées à Tunis : formations institutionnelles pour les entités étatiques, formation syndicale pour l'UGTT et formation tripartite regroupant tous les mandants tunisiens dont l'un des modules était consacré à l'élaboration des politiques de migration de travail et l'approche basée sur les droits. En outre, l'OIT a contribué au renforcement des capacités de ses mandants en facilitant la participation de 4 représentants institutionnels et 2 représentants syndicaux à l'Académie de la Migration de main d'œuvre du CIF-OIT à Turin. En juillet 2015, le Secrétariat d'Etat à la Migration et à l'Intégration Sociale, a demandé au BIT de formuler des commentaires et recommandations sur le premier draft de la Stratégie Nationale de la Migration, ses commentaires ont été bien reçus et pris en compte dans la stratégie nationale. |
| 3 | Au sein du Ministère des Affaires Sociales (MAS), un Secrétariat d'Etat à la Migration et aux Tunisiens à l'Etranger (SEMIS) a été créé en 2015. Des mécanismes de coordination interinstitutionnels sur les questions de migration et des instances de consultation des partenaires sociaux et de la société civile sont en cours de formalisation par le SEMIS. | L'OIT a inclus, dans son étude sur la gouvernance de la migration de main d'œuvre, des recommandations sur la mise en place de mécanismes nationaux de coordination. L'OIT a aussi organisé un atelier tripartite en juin 2014 sur l'importance de la coordination tripartite en matière de migration. Parmi les recommandations qui sont ressorties de cet atelier, les mandants ont souligné l'importance de créer une instance tripartite de concertation en matière de migration. Avec le soutien financier de la Suisse (Agence suisse pour le développement de la coopération), le BIT a contribué, par le biais de l'Académie de la |

migration de main d'œuvre du CIF-OIT, à la formation des cadres du SEMIS et de l'ONM.

Southern Africa/SHA127

[ACI8] Improved governance of labour migration for the benefit of origin and destination countries and protection of migrant workers rights

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| 1 | Within the SADC labour migration Policy Framework Lesotho; South Africa, Zimbabwe and Seychelles started the process of developing national labour migration policies. | ILO provided technical support for policy development and awareness raising on SADC LM policy Framework based on ILO migration guidance and tools. In the following countries, the ILO supported: Zimbabwe - a Revised National Labour Migration Policy to be submitted to Inter-ministerial Committee on Migration; in Lesotho - a Training to General Survey on Migration Instruments, and a National Labour Migration Policy); in South Africa - a Labour migration policy development process approved by Department of Labour and leading to a Labour Migration Policy High Level Seminar and Policy Development Workshop programmed for 9-14 November 2015 as well as to the draft of a national labour migration policy to be submitted to Minister by end of 2015); in Namibia - a Labour Migration Profile to be drafted in collaboration with IOM and leading to LM policy development in early 2016; in Seychelles – support to the drafting of National Labour Migration Policy for Non-Seychellois Workers . Zimbabwe: Policy developed; South Africa: Policy to be developed by end of November; Lesotho: Policy to be developed by end of November; Seychelles: Policy to be developed by end of December. |
| 2 | The SADC Labour Migration Policy Framework and the SADC Employment & Labour Protocol (Article 19 on Migrant Workers) were adopted at the Ministerial meeting of SADC Labour ministers in July | In collaboration with EU sponsored research programme based at South African university (www.miworc.org.za), ILO provided technical support for the drafting of the SADC Action Plan and the Labour Migration Policy |

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| | | 2014. Implementation of the SADC Labour Migration Plan of Action, 2013-2015. The SADC LMPF contains sections dealing with forced labour and human trafficking; social rights portability; rights of migrant workers; labour inspection; and safety at work. | Framework. ILO supported the organization of 2 technical meetings in August 2013 and February 2014; and 1 ministerial meeting in July 2014. |
| | 4 | Publication of labour migration statistics and adoption of standard Migration Module in the SADC Labour Force Surveys & Standard reporting template. | In partnership with national statistical agencies, ILO facilitated a capacity-building workshop held in December 2014 to train staff in ministries of Labour and national statistical agencies to insertion and administration of migration modules in Labour Force Surveys. It also provided technical support to national statistical agencies which led to the adoption of standard Migration Module in SADC Labour Force Surveys & Standard reporting template. |

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

The results were achieved thanks to partnerships with :i) an academic research centre (African Centre for Migration & Society, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa) within the in framework of the EU sponsored research programme on migration (www.miworc.org.za) and external collaboration; ii) the IOM (on labour migration policies); iii) National statistics agencies in all SADC countries.

Nigeria/NGA904
National Policy and Action Programme to Promote a rights-based Labour Migration

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| 1 | The Federal Ministry of Labour and Productivity of Nigeria developed a National Policy on Labour Migration which is also gender responsive by The Federal Executive Council approved it in September 2014. | Through funding contributed by the European Union through the FMM project, the ILO in partnership with IOM provided technical expertise during Policy's preparation. Specific interventions supported by the ILO included: a) Preparation of a concept note on the preparation of the policy. This was effectively the basis for the elaboration of the policy document; b) Participation at the different technical meetings related to the elaboration of the policy, more precisely meetings on the different components of the policy; including the promotion of ILO Standards and Protection of Migrant Workers as main axes of the policy; c) Provision of technical inputs to different documents related to the policy including the implementation plan; d) Facilitation of the adoption, handover and publication of the policy document. |
| 3 | The capacity of the Technical Working Group (TWG) was strengthened with different trainings on implementation of the Labour Migration Policy. The TWG is an inter-ministerial body charged with the responsibility of providing guidance on the implementation, reporting and evaluation of the National Policy on Labour Migration (NPLM). | ILO supported capacity building of members of the TWG, which is constituted by officials from the Government, social partners and other stakeholders. Training was provided on labour migration Governance and essential components of a labour migration policy. Local training was also organised in collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and productivity on Protection of Migrant Workers (Oct 2014 and Feb 2015). Some members of the TWG participated at the ITC-ILO Turin Labour Migration Academy (May 2015). |

Arab States

Jordan/JOR103

Working conditions and social protection of migrant workers, and other vulnerable groups, enhanced through the improvement of the legislative framework and its enforcement

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| 1 | A regulation affording more protection to migrant domestic workers (Regulation Nr. 12) was adopted by the Council of Ministers of Jordan on 31 December 2014 and endorsed by H.E. the King of Jordan as 'Regulation 12 of 2015'. | <p>Thanks to funding contributed by Swiss Development Cooperation three papers on migration governance were produced with ILO technical support and presented to Jordanian authorities.</p> <p>The ILO supported the deliberations that shaped the content of the new regulation by sharing information on protection modalities for migrant domestic workers outside of Jordan.</p> |
| 2 | Regulation Nr. 12 affords domestic workers new benefits related to their mobility, insurance schemes, rating of recruitment agencies, and the creation of a government safe house for victims of abuse. | <p>One of the three papers on migration governance that were produced with ILO technical and financial support included reference to the need to new benefits related to domestic workers mobility, insurance schemes and the rating of recruitment agencies.</p> <p>The ILO organized a series of workshops and advisory services to raise awareness of the authorities on the importance of improving the governance of the domestic work sector through legislative reform. These workshops included: i) the Kuwait bi-national seminar on decent work for domestic workers (April 2014), ii) the Dead Sea meeting on legal reform for domestic work sector (September 2014), iii) the Istanbul workshop on challenges and good practice in the domestic work sector (November 2014).</p> |

Asia and the Pacific

Asian and the Pacific Region/RAS151

Improved Capacities of Governments and Social Partners to Manage Labour Migration Increased protection of women and men migrant workers and more effective governance of labour migration

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At the sub-regional level policy recommendations on gender responsive measures to protect women and men migrant workers have been made at the annual tripartite ASEAN Forum for Migrant Labour (AFML).

The 18th South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Summit held in Kathmandu on 26-27 November 2014 concluded with the endorsement of the 36-point Kathmandu Declaration. Under item No. 21 of the declaration, the SAARC Heads of States/Governments have agreed to 'collaborate and cooperate on safe, orderly and responsible management of labour migration from South Asia to ensure safety, security and wellbeing of their migrant workers in the destination countries outside the region.'

At the inter-regional level (Arab States and Asia) a policy dialogue was initiated on realizing a Fair Migration Agenda.

Recommendations were made by experts and constituents on fair recruitment, decent work, skills, migration and development and partnerships.

At the initiative of South Asian Regional Trade Union Council (SARTUC), the inter-regional trade union blocks - Arab Trade Union Confederation (ArabTUC), ASEAN Trade Union Council (ATUC) and South Asian Regional Trade Union Council (SARTUC), signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for the protection and well-being of migrant workers. It has

With funding contributed by the Government of Canada to the ASEAN Triangle project, the ILO has technically contributed to the inception and establishment of the AFML since 2009 . In 2014, the ILO prepared a Background Paper titled Progress of the implementation of Recommendations adopted at the 3rd -6th ASEAN Forums on Migrant Labour meetings.

ILO advocated with the host government (Nepal), member states, SAARC and social partners for the inclusion of labour migration in the SAARC agenda.

ILO has organised an experts meeting (Arab States and Asia) in Kathmandu in December 2014, and an Asia tripartite meeting on achieving fair migration in Bali in May 2015. These meetings entailed the preparation of a background paper and led to meeting reports on recommendations.

ILO has provided support to SARTUC for implementation of their migrant charter and Kathmandu Plan of Action as well as for the coordination of the meeting between ATUC-SARTUC-Arab States Trade Unions.

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| | | identified 8 actions to be taken by the Trade Unions in the regions. | |
| | 3 | <p>Significantly increased capacity of regional workers' and employers' organizations ACE and ATUC in the ASEAN to protect and promote the rights of migrant workers and demonstrated by:</p> <p>a) The development of a 3-year workplan resulting in 4 policy position papers of employer's organizations, led by the ASEAN Confederation of Employers (ACE), on key areas of concern to employers in the region, namely: skills matching and mobility; occupational health and safety; regulation of recruitment; and forced labour.</p> <p>b) The adoption of a 3-year workplan with the ASEAN Trade Union Council (ATUC), which incorporates activities on research, training and tool development and has led to the development of 2 tools: ATUC ASEAN Complaints Mechanisms; Inter- ASEAN Trade Union Agreement on the protection of Migrant Workers.</p> | <p>With the contribution of extra-budgetary funding from the Canadian Government, the ILO provided technical support to both ACE and ATUC representatives. ACE was assisted with the organization of 4 technical regional employers' workshops, the preparation of 4 background papers on issues of concerns to employers in the ASEAN and with the participation to regional tripartite forums. ATUC received ILO assistance for the organization of 1 coordination meeting between ATUC-SARTUC-Arab State Trade Unions; the preparation of ATUC representatives to attend regional tripartite forums; the definition of a research agenda for ATUC; and the improvement of the ATUC Secretariat.</p> |
| | 4 | <p>Development and launch of the International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database for ASEAN. ILMS gathers all the official government data sources on international migrant workers' stocks and flows within the ASEAN. Data gathered is sex disaggregated, and as well as based on ASEAN countries' nationals who work abroad globally.</p> | <p>The ILO provided technical support for: i) the organization of 3 regional technical meetings of labour migration data focal points in ASEAN and 6 national meetings to build capacity of labour migration data focal points and improve national inter-ministerial coordination in Cambodia, Indonesia Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines and Viet Nam; ii) the design of the International labour migration questionnaire (ILMQ); iii) the publication of a Guide on developing an international labour migration statistics database in ASEAN; iv) the validation of data through ILO Stat.</p> |

Cambodia/KHM129

Government and social partners develop and implement policies to manage migration, protect migrant workers and combat human trafficking in line with ILO principles

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| 1 | The Labour Migration Policy for Cambodia 2015-18 was launched on International Migrants Day in December 2014. It provides a roadmap for a comprehensive and effective labour migration framework, and is centered on the principles of protection and empowerment for women and men throughout the migration cycle. The policy is designed to result in a positive and profitable experience for workers, their families and communities, and for Cambodia, by ensuring that migration is a choice made by informed and empowered individuals. | With funding from the Australian Government to the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Triangle project, the Policy was formulated through three wide-reaching consultations with stakeholders in Cambodia in 2014, enabled by technical support from the ILO. Each consultation included inputs from Government Ministries, private recruitment agencies, trade unions and civil society groups. Consultation with these diverse groups ensured that not only there was strong ownership among government and community partners, but also that the Policy was gender-sensitive, transparent, coherent, and rights-centred. The ILO's rights-based approach to labour migration has been reflected in the Policy. |
| 2 | The Labour Migration Policy launched specifically addresses safe recruitment and measures to prevent migrant workers from falling into situations of trafficking and forced labour. | The ILO provided technical support in the policy formulation in 2014 with a specific emphasis on addressing force labour issues within the migration policy. Actions included promotion of the ratification of the FL Protocol, training of inspectors, measures to regulate recruitment, etc. |
| 4 | The collection of migrant workers complaints data was established in 2014. | The complaints data collection was supported through analysis by the ILO in the first half of 2015. |

Lao People's Democratic Republic/LAO179

Government and social partners develop and implement policies to manage migration, protect migrant workers and combat human trafficking in line with ILO principles

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| 1 | The National Assembly adopted an amended Labor Law, as published in the Lao Gazette in October 2014 and becoming effective in November 2014. The Labor Law repeals the 2006 version and applies to Lao and foreign employees working in the private sector or for international organizations, embassies and NGOs. It is anticipated that sub laws cascading from the new Labour Law will be adopted in the coming years to address specific issues related to sending workers abroad and regulating recruitment practices. | ILO submitted several legislative analyses of the Prime Minister's Decree on the dispatching of Lao workers to work overseas (Decree No. 68), after being informed that the Decree subject matter would be updated and included in the new Labour Law. ILO also provided input into a broader set of ILO recommendations on the draft law. |
| 2 | It is anticipated that sub laws and Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) cascading from the new Labour Law will specifically address the issues related to sending workers abroad and regulating recruitment practices. | The ILO conducted and published an assessment of the labour migration MOUs between Thailand and Lao PDR and other neighbouring countries with recommendations for improvements in future iterations of MOUs with Thailand. Recommendations have been shared with the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MOLSW) and ILO offered to support a tripartite meeting on the draft MOU, but this has not yet been accepted. The MOLSW has indicated that social security portability is a major issue for negotiations. |
| 3 | Under the auspices of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare dialogue between relevant government ministries, social partner and civil society groups have been reinforced to discuss labour migration issues, responses and implementation. With this aim the Ministry of Labour has hosted 3 dedicated meetings which resulted in enhanced cooperation among constituents, NGOs and | With funding from the Australian Government to the GMS Triangle project, the ILO has facilitated the establishment of this network, and provided technical support to the meetings. |

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Thailand/THA176

[ACI8] Governments and social partners in Thailand develop and implement policies to manage migration, protect migrant workers and combat trafficking in line with ILO principles

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| 1 | <p>Progress has been made to legislatively protect certain groups of migrant workers, most notably fishers with the passing of the Ministerial Regulation on Workers in the Fishing Sector and new port-in, port-out procedures.</p> <p>The Thai Trade Unions have entered into a bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to coordinate protection of migrant workers across Thailand and Cambodia.</p> | <p>The ILO provided extensive inputs to relevant governmental counterparts in the process of adoption of the Ministerial regulation on fishing.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p> |
| 2 | <p>The Trade Union MOU addresses primarily non-discrimination of migrant workers and measures to prevent migrant workers from falling into situations of trafficking and forced labour.</p> | <p>The ILO facilitated the drafting and signing of the MOU, which was based on the ILO template MOU and included in the Action Plans for trade unions in Cambodia and Thailand, which were also supported by the ILO. The Action Plan for trade unions is gender responsive.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p> |
| 3 | <p>Ministerial and inter-ministerial capacities to administer labour migration and implementation have been established. As a result, the Committee and Sub Committee on Migration have been established by the National Council for Peace and Order (the current government). Other inter-ministerial efforts include the creation of labour inspection teams dedicated to the fishing sector.</p> | <p>The ILO has technically supported the labour inspection teams through a capacity building program and developing tools and materials for use during inspections, including monitoring and evaluation tools to measure the efficacy of the labour inspection teams.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p> |

Viet Nam/VNM105

Government and social partners in Vietnam develop and implement policies to manage migration, protect migrant workers and combat trafficking in line with ILO principles

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| 1 | <p>New legal documents adopted enhance transparency and effective management of recruitment practices and responsiveness to grievances of migrant workers. These documents included circulars on standard contracts for migrant workers and labour supply, and caps on deposit funds, as well as Prime Minister's Decree No 119, which came into effect in February 2015, aimed at improving the complaint and denunciation mechanisms for workers, especially overseas migrant workers</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ILO supported the Ministry of Labour, War Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) to draft the legal document, consult with tripartite constituents and provided technical comments to finalise the Circular on Standard Labour Supply Contracts and Standard Guest Worker Contracts and the Circular on the Ceiling of the Deposit Fund for Recruitment Agencies and Migrant Workers. - Research on "Complaint mechanisms for Vietnamese migrant workers" and consultations undertaken by the ILO served as the evidence base for technical inputs informing the development of the Prime Minister's Decree No 119, which came into effect in February 2015, with the intention to improve the complaint and denunciation mechanisms for workers, especially overseas migrant workers. - MOLISA officials attended the ILO Tripartite Seminar on Strengthening Social Protection in ASEAN on 17-18 November 2014 brought together Ministries of Labour (ACMW) and Social Welfare (AMMSWD), resulting in the adoption of an ASEAN work plan to implement the ASEAN Declaration on Social Protection. - MOLISA officials attended the ILO supported ASEAN Conference on Labour Inspection, resulting in, among other conclusions, an agreement to develop regional guidelines on labour inspection in migrant reliant sectors. |
| 2 | <p>Collaboration between trade unions of</p> | <p>The ILO supported the consultations,</p> |

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| | <p>receiving and sending countries established to improve protection for male and female migrant workers.</p> <p>Standard contracts and complaints mechanisms increased protection and access to justice for the most vulnerable groups of migrant workers, including domestic workers.</p> | <p>discussions, development and signing of the MOU between VGCL and MTUC (Malaysia) relating to the protection of male and female migrant workers.</p> <p>The ILO supported technically and financially the development of the regulation on standard contracts and complaint mechanism, including the drafting, the social dialogues and finalising the regulation.</p> |
| 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved capacity of MOLISA and provincial partners in delivering comprehensive and up-to-date information on safe and legal migration and support services to protect rights of migrant workers. - In 2014, 47 recruitment agencies that send 50% of migrant workers abroad monitored the application of the Vietnam Association of Manpower Supply (VAMAS Code of Conduct and ranked accordance with their business practices and 67 recruitment agencies are monitored and ranked in 2015 - Vietnam General Confederation of labour (VGCL) capacity improved to influence policy making process, monitor law implementation and support migrant workers - Collaboration of tripartite constituents improved to inform legal documents and strengthen good practices in recruitment and protection of migrant workers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ILO has cooperated with MOLISA and 5 provincial labour departments to enhance the capacity of provincial authorities and staff of ESCs to provide counselling and other assistance to potential migrants and migrants. In addition to training and on-site coaching, an Operations Manual for Migrant Worker Resource Centres (MRCs) was prepared and tested in the five provinces, before being revised and finalized. - The ILO supported MOLISA to develop Pre-Departure Training Curriculum for migrant workers to Malaysia that is now used by recruitment agencies to conduct training for migrant workers which is monitored by the MOLISA. - With funding from the Australian Government to the GMS Triangle project, the ILO provided technical support to Code of Conduct for the Vietnamese recruitment agency association monitoring mechanism and publicises it in the region. - The ILO supported the establishment and operationalization of the Project Advisory Committee bringing together tripartite constituents and social partners to discuss |

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| | | | <p>priority activities in labour migration governance on an annual basis. The ILO also brought tripartite constituents together at the regional level in the Sub-Regional Advisory Committee (SURAC) meetings.</p> <p>- The ILO supported partners to enhance regional cooperation, through the ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour, and the organization of two national tripartite preparatory meetings held in Viet Nam and hosted by MOLISA. In addition, officials from tripartite constituents participated in number of trainings and workshops in the areas of mutual recognition of skills, labour migration data, return and reintegration of women migrant workers, labour inspection, labour dimensions of trafficking, labour attaches and implementation of migrant welfare funds.</p> |
| | 4 | Capacity of MOLISA and General Statistical Office improved to collect up to date data on international labour migration | The ILO identified and trained national focal points. Data on labour migration from Vietnam were gathered and published through the International Labour Migration Statistics Database for ASEAN. Gaps in data were identified for further improvement. |

Indonesia/IDN102

Enhanced policy, institutional framework and programme implementation for empowerment and protection for Indonesian migrant and domestic workers

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| 1 | <p>Amendment of the National Law No. 39 Year 2004 (Law on Placement & Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Abroad) is progressing although the process has slowed down due to the change in government,. In February 2015, the new Parliament officially included the plan to amend Law No. 39 into its 2015 (1st year) "National Legislation Programme List (Prolegnas) Work plan". The government urges and prioritizes the development of a comprehensive design on protection of migrant workers policies and programmes in the 1st year of the new government's financial year, by making it as one of the few Quick Win Programmes involving coordination of several ministries & agencies</p> | <p>The ILO had been involved through technical advice and support in different coordination meetings, as requested and invited by the Government, namely the Ministry of Manpower, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the National Board for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers (BNP2TKI) and the Ministry of Law & Human Rights.</p> <p>An analytical brief ton "Indonesia: Decent Work for Migrant Workers" was produced by the ILO to ensure that constituents have access to the latest information on employment trends on migrant worker trends, challenges and priorities.</p> |
| 2 | <p>The policy has shifted priorities in terms of protection of migrant workers, from previously focusing only on migrant domestic workers, to now also high-level priority on maritime and fishing sectors. This priority shift is reflected, among others, in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the inclusion of the migrant workers in maritime and fishing in the current 5-years (2014-2019) National Midterm Development Plan (RPJMN). - the establishment of a new Coordinating Ministry of Maritime, which requested ILO support to strengthen policies in line with International Labour Standards and to enhance institutional capacities in the areas of: labour inspection, safe recruitment of migrant workers, measures to prevent | <p>Following the new Minister of Fisheries & Marine Affairs' and the Minister of Manpower's requests the ILO has provided technical support through the organization of a knowledge sharing session and capacity building to ministries' officials on Convention no. 188 Work on Fishing, and on Maritime Labour Convention (MLC) 2006 with regard to strengthening labour migration</p> <p>A gap analysis on Convention no.188 with a review to the national policies was conducted by the ILO and followed by a government validation consultation meeting.</p> <p>The ILO provided technical advice to the Government Joint Coordination team comprising of Ministry of Manpower (MOM),</p> |

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| | | <p>migrant workers from falling into situations of trafficking and forced labour.</p> <p>With regards to migrant domestic workers, Financial Education has become a compulsory part of the Government of Indonesia's pre- departure training as a mechanism to promote safe recruitment of migrant workers as well as human trafficking prevention.</p> | <p>National Migrant Workers Placement Agency (BNP2TKI), Bank of Indonesia, Financial Services Authority and national banks on financial education promotion for migrant workers.</p> <p>The Office has also contributed to development of joint training modules on financial education for migrant workers which officially adopted and launched by the Government of Indonesia as a compulsory part of pre-departure training for every prospective migrants.</p> <p>The ILO has supported the creation of a joint team comprising various government agencies such as Ministry of Manpower (MOM), National Migration Agency (BNP2TKI), Bank of Indonesia, Financial Services Authority and national banks on financial education promotion for migrant workers.</p> |
| | 3 | <p>Capacity of different ministries and agencies at national level, and in some local governments, is strengthened and revitalized as shown by:</p> <p>a) the increase of the government's own budget on capacity building and trainings for its relevant officials on protection of migrant workers and returning migrant workers, and by more active role in handling protection of Indonesian migrant workers abroad.</p> <p>b) more dynamic and proactive participation of Indonesian government in international and bilateral fora, in ASEAN and in Asia region, i.e. the Ministry of Manpower hosted a regional Asia tripartite meeting on Realizing a Fair Migration Agenda: Labour Flows between Asia and the Arab States, in Bali in</p> | <p>The ILO provided technical support to the Government in: a) National inter-ministerial and stakeholders coordination consultation meetings as preparation for the 6th and 7th ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour (AFML); b) various capacity building trainings for government officials and attaches, organized by Ministry of Manpower, by Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and knowledge sharing meetings organized by different government agencies at national and local level, and also in regional level. In these occasions, the ILO provided technical advice as well as resource persons</p> |

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| | | May 2015 and hosted the 2nd Regional Meeting on decent work fishing in 2015 in Jakarta, where protection of migrant workers working in fishing vessels were discussed, following the 1st Regional Meeting in 2013 in Makassar. | |
| | 4 | National coordination, data sharing between different ministries and agencies, and their capacity in data collection and monitoring of migrant workers statistical data was enhanced and upgraded, by their joint work and involvement in the International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database for ASEAN. The meeting was organized by Ministry of Manpower. The other Ministries/Institutions that were invited were Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Indonesian Statistics, National Board for Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers (BNP2TKI) The Ministry of Manpower, National Migrant Workers Placement Agency (BNP2TKI), Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) showed the importance of data mechanisms improvement in their Ministries'/Agencies' 5 Year Strategic Plan. | With funding from the Government of Canada to the ASEAN Triangle project, the ILO provided technical support to the Government for the organization of the Focal Points Meeting for the improvement of labour migration statistics in ASEAN, conducted in Jakarta, 2015. |

Philippines/PHL130

Policy and implementation frameworks strengthened, and capacities of government and social partners to protect migrant workers and effectively govern labour migration enhanced

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1) Three Singapore-based Civil Society Organizations and the embassies of the Philippines and Indonesia signed a Memorandum of Agreement to provide financial education courses to migrant workers in Singapore and to advocate for increasing the financial literacy of migrant workers and their families. The three CSOs have integrated the ILO-developed, gender-responsive, financial education materials and curriculum as part of their regular programme and are conducting the financial literacy course to migrant workers in Singapore.

2) During the 4th quarter of 2014, the ASEAN Trade Union Council (ATUC), which is managed by the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines as Secretariat, adopted an Inter-Union Cooperation Agreement which outlines their strategies to promote decent work for migrant workers.

ILO conducted a rapid needs assessment to look into the financial literacy and habits of ASEAN migrant workers. The findings guided the development of a set of financial education materials and training curriculum. The ILO coordinated with the Regional Gender Specialist to ensure that the materials were gender responsive.

ILO conducted pilot activities in Singapore which included a Training of Trainers that capacitated approximately 30 migrant leaders and CSO staff working for organizations that provide services to Filipino, Indonesian and Burmese migrant workers.

ILO then mentored the certified Trainers as they cascaded the training to migrant workers. A video on financial literacy has also been developed which will be shown during the post-arrival orientation seminars provided to migrant domestic workers in Singapore. The video highlights the importance of financial planning for migrant workers and their families and encourages them to take the course available through the ILO-trained Singaporean organizations

2) ILO provided technical assistance and convened regional consultative meetings among ATUC affiliates to facilitate the development of the inter-union agreement.

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| | 2 | <p>1) ASEAN member States, at the 4th ASEAN Labour Inspection Conference, unanimously adopted an Outcome Document that included a break through provision calling for the development of ASEAN guidelines on labour inspection in migrant-reliant sectors with special attention to vulnerable workers. The inclusion of this provision was the priority interest of the host – the Philippine Department of Labor and Employment.</p> <p>2) The Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) successfully brought together, for the first time, the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) and ASEAN Commission on Women and Children (ACWC) in a regional ASEAN conference. The PCW is the ACW focal point for the Philippines.</p> <p>During this conference ACW and ACWC adopted Recommendations that were submitted for incorporation into the ASEAN Instrument on Migrant Workers being developed by the ASEAN Committee on Migrant Workers (ACMW). The Recommendations also serve as a framework for ACW and ACWC actions to mainstream gender in ASEAN labour migration policies and programmes.</p> <p>The ASEAN Conference was convened as one of the priority activities under the ACW Work Plan 2011-2015 and the ACWC Work Plan 2012-2016 under the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC) Blueprint in support of the implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers.</p> <p>3) A platform for sustained dialogue between</p> | <p>With funding from the Government of Canada to the ASEAN Triangle project, the ILO provided technical assistance to facilitate the preparations for the three regional conferences in collaboration with key Philippine government agencies (i.e. Department of Labor and Employment, Philippine Commission on Women, Department of Justice) and the ASEAN Secretariat.</p> |
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| | <p>the ASEAN labour and criminal justice sectors was formed to address the labour dimensions of trafficking in persons. In doing so, the Philippine Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT) successfully brought together, for the first time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- the ASEAN Committee on Migrant Workers (ACMW, composed of labour ministries) with labour sector representatives (national trade unions and employers organizations) and -- the Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOMTC, composed of justice ministries) with criminal justice sector representatives (law enforcement and government prosecutors). <p>The participants unanimously adopted a set of recommendations submitted for consideration to the Senior Labour Officials Meeting (SLOM) and SOMTC Work Plans. The outcome document formally recommends (among others) the development of a regional employers database; a biometric identification system for migrant workers; and an ASEAN common regional indicators for identifying labour trafficking cases.</p> | |
| 3 | <p>1) Capacity of the Department of Labour and Employment to engage in regional tripartite dialogues on labour migration has been enhanced.</p> <p>2) The ASEAN Trade Union Council (ATUC), with secretariat provided by the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, has developed a mechanism to document and track the progress of migrant workers' complaints. The mechanism includes a referral system to support coordination among pertinent national trade union centres, governments of</p> | <p>With funding from the Government of Canada to the ASEAN Triangle project: ILO provided technical assistance to facilitate the preparations of regional conferences led by DOLE and hosted in the Philippines, in collaboration with key Philippine government agencies (i.e. Philippine Commission on Women, Department of Justice) and the ASEAN Secretariat. Regional technical discussions focused on labour inspection, protection and empowerment of migrant women, and labour dimensions of trafficking in</p> |

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| | | <p>labour sending and receiving countries and civil society organizations. ATUC also adopted an Inter-Union Cooperation Agreement which outlines their strategies to promote decent work for migrant workers</p> <p>3) A 54 hour “Decent Work and Safe Migration” course was included into the nursing and other health professionals university curriculum.</p> | <p>persons.</p> <p>The ILO provided technical assistance to ATUC to convene consultative meetings among ATUC leaders and organize capacity-building workshops for ATUC focal points on labour migration in order to support the development of the complaint mechanism and inter-union agreement.</p> <p>3) ILO supported the development of the curriculum and advocated for its inclusion.</p> |
| | 4 | <p>1) Capacity of Philippine Statistics Authority improved to collect up to date data on international labour migration and coordinate across various ministries. One focal person has been assigned to submit data to the ILO’s International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database available on ILOSTAT.</p> <p>2) Enhancement of the Department of Health’s (DoH) Health Human Resource Master-plan. A model for the production of workforce projections for nursing professionals was developed.</p> <p>3) Deployment of the Foreign Labor Operations Information System (FLOIS) in Europe.</p> | <p>1) The ILO identified and trained national focal points on labour migration data collection and sharing through a national focal points meeting. Data is published through the International Labour Migration Statistics (ILMS) Database for ASEAN.</p> <p>2) The ILO facilitated the mapping of data points and other data available in the Philippines to be included in the health human resources workforce projection.</p> <p>3) ILO supported the training of thirteen (13) staff members of the Philippines foreign offices in Europe on FLOIS.</p> <p>3) ILO supported the training of thirteen (13) staff members of the Philippines foreign offices in Europe on FLOIS.</p> |

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination **b) Partnerships (external)**

The Recommendations brought forward from the ACW/ACWC Conference on Strengthening the Protection and Empowerment of Women Migrant Workers is a key document promoting the gender-mainstreaming of ASEAN labour migration policies and programmes.

The Financial Education materials and training curriculum integrates gender-responsive lessons in their modules and explores the impact of the feminization of labour migration to the families of migrant workers.

To convene various regional conferences that produced strategic recommendations that feed into ASEAN Work Plans and the ASEAN Instrument on Migrant Workers, the ILO partnered with the:

- ASEAN Secretariat, Socio-Cultural Community Directorate
- ASEAN Committee on the Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (abbreviated as ASEAN Committee on Migrant Workers or ACMW)
- ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW)
- ASEAN Commission on Women; and
- Asia-Australia Program to Combat Trafficking in Persons (AAPTIP)

ILO partnered with Atikha, a Philippine migration NGO, to develop the Financial Education Course materials and curriculum and to conduct the pilot activities in Singapore.

ILO collaborated with the ASEAN Trade Union Council (ATUC) to develop the ATUC inter-union agreement on migrant workers and the ATUC migrant worker complaint mechanism.

Bangladesh/BGD303
Management system of migrants strengthened.

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1. Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment (MEWOE) submitted the Overseas Employment Policy, 2014 for adoption.
2. Revised Migrant Workers' Welfare Rules, Recruitment Agents License, Conduct and Classification Rules; and Labour Migration Management Rules submitted to MEWOE for finalisation.
3. Code of Conduct and Recruitment Agent's Classification system finalized by MEWOE in November 2014 to be incorporated in Recruitment Agents License, Conduct and Classification Rules.
4. Government signed a MOU and four technical agreements with the International Manpower Development Organization (IM Japan) for international internship of Bangladeshi trainees.

1. ILO carried out and published research on skills, recruitment, remittances, gender and diaspora; held multi-stakeholder and inter-ministerial consultations; provided drafting and translation support to the Overseas Employment Policy, 2014.
2. ILO conducted four rounds of intra-MEWOE consultations, and meetings with tripartite stakeholders until September 2014 to revise and draft the four Rules.
3. ILO supported the MEWOE in partnership with Business Social Responsibility (BSR) to draft the Code of Conduct and Recruitment Agent's Classification system which is to be incorporated in the Recruitment Agents License, Conduct and Classification Rules.
4. ILO held four national consultations in 2014; seven technical meetings of the MEWOE-established tripartite-plus Technical Committee; and one training workshop on the Classification System for officials of BMET and MEWOE, namely monitoring and enforcement, employment and planning wings.
5. ILO reviewed 7 G2G MoUs and 1 bilateral agreement of the GoB and provided technical report to the MEWOE in July 2014 recommending further improvements in working conditions in destination countries. A standard ToR for the Joint Committees and a standard agenda for review meetings were prepared by ILO.
6. ILO supported the MEWOE in preparing and negotiating with the IM Japan for international internship. ILO in collaboration with the MEWOE and BMET, invited the International

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| | | Manpower Development Organization, Japan (IM Japan) to visit Bangladesh to explore the possibility of introducing an internship programme in Bangladesh. |
| 2 | <p>1. Standardized Pre-departure module was adopted by Wage Earners Welfare Board (WEWB) and the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET) is to provide mandatory training to potential migrants.</p> <p>2. Country specific pre-departure training for Oman and Qatar institutionalized in two government technical training centers (TTCs) in Dhaka.</p> <p>3. In May-June 2015, Bangladesh Institute of Administration and Management (BIAM) Board finalized and approved the module for providing professionalization training of staff members, license holders and points of contact of recruitment agencies.</p> | <p>1. ILO collaborated with national NGO Refugee and Migratory Movement Research Unit (RMMRU) to draft the training of trainers' manual for mandatory pre-departure training to the workers on issues related to emigration, transit and immigration.</p> <p>2. ILO with RMMRU developed a standard format training manual covering issues related to the labour law, regular recruitment, working and living conditions, health, social protection, etc. for country based training for aspirant migrant workers going to Oman and Qatar.</p> <p>3. ILO partnered with the Bangladesh Institute of Administration and Management (BIAM) to develop two training courses for the professionalization of license holders, points of contact and staff members of Recruitment Agencies to promote application of the Codes of conduct and Classification System for ethical and professional recruitment. Two focus group discussions with government, recruitment agencies and representatives of the Bangladesh Associations for International Recruitment Agencies (BAIRA) and pilot testing of the training manuals were conducted in BIAM in May 2015.</p> |
| 3 | <p>1. Induction trainings were made mandatory for all new labour attachés by MEWOE since 2014.</p> <p>2. Government signed Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and established joint</p> | <p>1. ILO conducted technical sessions for the existing and newly recruited labour attachés during the two separate induction trainings held over 2014-2015 which covered topics on issues including: international labour</p> |

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| | | <p>committees with two destination countries focusing on decent working conditions in the workplace in destination countries.</p> <p>3. Helplines established for migrant workers in Bangladeshi missions in Dubai, UAE and Muscat, Oman in June 2015.</p> <p>4. Professional reintegration piloted by implementation partner UN Women in collaboration with BRAC to support returned women migrant workers.</p> <p>5. Pilot initiative for effective professional reintegration of returning migrants through a job fair in May 2015 completed by the Bangladesh Employers' Federation (BEF)</p> | <p>standards, Migrant workers' rights, equality and discrimination at work, racial and ethnic discrimination in the country of destination, gender discrimination in labour market, vulnerable contexts for women migrant workers, pre-departure and briefing upon arrival, monitoring living and working conditions, etc.</p> <p>2. ILO conducted training for joint committee meetings with Malaysia, Jordan and Qatar for government officials of the MEWOE, BMET, Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MoFA), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) and Ministry of Law Justice and parliamentary Affairs (MoLJPA) on 1-2 October 2014 in preparation for review meeting with Malaysia, and follow up with UAE and Qatar.</p> <p>3. ILO coordinated and negotiated with the MEWOE to establish the helplines in two destination countries- UAE and Oman.</p> <p>4. ILO partnered with UN Women to design a reintegration programme to reach 45 vulnerable women workers through BRAC.</p> <p>5. ILO supported UN Women for setting up three referral and resource centres in Faridpur, Manikganj and Dhaka districts.</p> <p>6. ILO facilitated BRAC through its partnership with UN Women in conducting a three-day training for 25 communication and community workers at Manikganj.</p> <p>7. ILO collaborated with BEF to organize a job fair for returning migrant workers to link them with decent employment opportunities and the national job market in Bangladesh.</p> |
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Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

The programme has effectively established a positive bias towards women's equality in its design and implementation, and worked to ensure gender mainstreaming at all levels (micro, meso and macro). The programme has been supporting formulation of an equitable legal and policy regime, which would allow women to exercise their rights to movement and to have an income. This is significant step in improving women's participation in paid employment given that female labour force participation in 2010 stood at only 36 per cent due to the socio-cultural factors and their migration for employment has been marked by bans, including, age bans. It is in this environment, the programme has been successfully communicating the need for safe migration for women workers with all stakeholders, including women themselves. The programme is supported by the ministry and BMET's proactive steps to take up specific protection clauses with destination countries for women migrant workers (such as insurance, weekly day-off, permission to keep mobile phone and communicate with family, etc). These are now part of the conditional clauses under which the recruitment agents are allowed to process women workers' migration. If the proposed Overseas Employment Policy and related rules are adopted, it will commit the government to take up long-term measures to address women's skills diversification and employment in a variety of trades.

Inter-regional program aiming to prevent incidence of trafficking of women migrant workers from India, Bangladesh and Nepal as source countries and Jordan, Lebanon & UAE as countries of Destination to promote informed migration and decent work is funded by DFID.

Program Implementation Partnerships with Association of Community and Development (ACD), Ovibashi Kormi Unnoyon Program (OKUP) and BRAC working in Manikganj, Jessore and Narayanganj, for empowering community and enhance skills and knowledge of potential women migrant workers on safe migration, vulnerabilities of trafficking.

ILO contributed to develop a training toolkit and to provide training to the recruiting agencies (RA) to 100 staffs from 32 Recruiting agencies who are sending women to abroad. Booklet on the legal issues has been drafted to sensitize the recruiting agencies and Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) on the legal issues related to the migration and trafficking.

b) Partnerships (external)

UN Women & the International Organization for Migration (IOM) were ILO partners.

Collaboration with ILO constituents Bangladesh Employer's Federation (BEF) and National Coordination Committee on Worker's Education (NCCWE) resulted in improving protection of potential, current and returning migrant workers.

Partnerships with CSOs, namely Bangladesh Ovibashi Mohila Sramik Association (BOMSA), WARBE Development Foundation (WARBE DF), Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM) and Bangladesh Legal Aids and Services Trust (BLAST) resulted in enhancing awareness and better understanding of potential, current and returning migrants and their family members.

Results achieved through the project has been reflected in designing the second phase of the initiative which will be supported by the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

Nepal/NPL105

Constituents and major stakeholders have improved capacities to address the implementation gap in respect of conventions 97, 143, 189, 181, 29, 105, 169 and 182 and to ratify conventions of national priorities

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| 3 | 1. In December 2014, the Government of Nepal adopted a resolution which identified six concrete steps including setting up an inter-ministerial mechanism to facilitate the mainstreaming of migration into sectorial policies, under the leadership of the National Planning Commission. | The ILO worked closely with the National Planning Commission of Nepal and the Ministry of Labour and Employment in coordination with other members of the Kathmandu Migration Group to lead the process. The ILO supported the National Planning Commission to hold the high-level consultation to help identify the six concrete steps for mainstreaming of migration into sectorial policies, as defined in the adopted resolution as a part of the Kathmandu Migration Group. |
| 4 | The Government of Nepal hosts a central database system for foreign employment information. With the need to strengthen the existing foreign employment information management system, it developed and operationalized a computerized complaint registering database which started from June 2014. | With funding from the European Union, the ILO provided technical support to establish and operationalize the newly established complaint mechanism database. In addition to developing the necessary software, it provided the necessary hardware and enhanced the capacity of the government officials to run the database. While the hardware was installed in April 2014, the software started operating from June 2014. |

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

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| <p>a) Gender equality and non-discrimination</p> <p>Gender dimension of labour migration has been addressed in all bilateral agreements and minutes of understanding, inter-government cooperation and collaboration and pre-departure training curriculum. In addition, the newly appointed Labour Attaches have been particularly sensitized on gender dimension/issues of labour migration in destination countries.</p> | <p>b) Partnerships (external)</p> <p>The ILO has worked closely with development partners, namely the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and The Asia Foundation.</p> |
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Latin America and the Caribbean

Brazil/BRA107

Fortalecimiento de las estrategias políticas, mejorando los marcos normativos en materia de migración laboral y estrechando la relación de Brasil con los países de América Latina y el Caribe

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| 1 | <p>El Consejo Nacional de Inmigración (CNIg), que es un órgano tripartito que incluye representantes de empleadores y trabajadores, promueve el diálogo social, y es presidido por el Ministerio de Trabajo de Brasil y conformado por otros ministerios involucrados en la gestión migratoria, presentó un nuevo texto de anteproyecto de ley de migración en diciembre de 2014 poniendo énfasis en la dimensión laboral y adoptando una perspectiva de género. El anteproyecto aguarda la aprobación final del gobierno para ser presentado ante el poder legislativo para su votación y posterior promulgación como ley. Entretanto, el contenido es considerado un avance en el tema de género y ya es una directriz para las acciones del Gobierno sobre el tema.</p> | <p>La OIT contribuyó con asistencia técnica en la elaboración de la propuesta de nueva ley de migración incluyendo la dimensión laboral y enfatizando la dimensión de género. La OIT participó activamente durante este bienio en 10 reuniones del Consejo Nacional de Inmigración (CNIg) apoyando técnicamente sus discusiones en la construcción de planes, políticas y legislación y garantizando la inclusión de temas fundamentales, como igualdad de género y raza, calificación para el trabajo, sensibilización sobre los derechos de los trabajadores migrantes y otros.</p> |
| 2 | <p>1) Dos talleres fueron organizados con la participación de los principales actores (los representantes de los empleadores y de los trabajadores), y funcionarios públicos de las municipalidades de Sao Paulo (octubre de 2014) y Foz do Iguaçu (mayo de 2015). Los talleres tuvieron el objetivo principal de ayudar a los participantes a entender y superar los desafíos para el acceso facilitado de los migrantes a los servicios públicos de empleo por medio de la creación e implementación futura de los protocolos de atención a los migrantes.</p> <p>2) El Consejo Nacional de Inmigración fungió</p> | <p>La OIT participó en el taller de protocolo de atención a los migrantes e inserción laboral en Sao Paulo y llevó los temas fundamentales para el debate realizado, como igualdad de género y raza, calificación para el trabajo, sensibilización sobre los derechos de los migrantes y otros. Como resultado de esta articulación, la OIT está apoyando la municipalidad de Sao Paulo en dos áreas 1) estudio sobre el acceso de los migrantes a los servicios públicos de empleo, a los cursos de capacitación profesional ofrecido por el poder público y a los servicios bancarios; 2) Consultoría para la sistematización de los trabajos de la Comisión Intersectorial de la Política Municipal de la Población Migrante con miras a la construcción y a la</p> |

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| | | <p>como articulador de políticas migratorias laborales por medio de la promoción de actividades para lograr la extensión de la resolución normativa n. 97, de 12.01.2012 hasta el 31.10.2016 que concede visas permanentes a nacionales de Haití. La reunificación familiar está garantizada a todos los haitianos registrados como residentes permanentes en el país</p> | <p>institucionalización de una política municipal para la población migrante en la ciudad de São Paulo.</p> <p>La OIT contribuyó con apoyo técnico en el trabajo del CNlg que logró la extensión hasta 31.10.2016 de la resolución normativa n. 97 que concede visas permanentes a nacionales de Haití, e permitiéndoles entrar y establecerse de manera regular en el país, así logrando ser menos vulnerables a situaciones de explotación laboral puesto que adquieren condiciones de igualdad de derechos con los brasileños.</p> |
| 3 | <p>1) Dos talleres fueron organizados con la participación de los principales actores (los representantes de los empleadores y de los trabajadores), y funcionarios públicos de las municipalidades de Sao Paulo (octubre de 2014) y Foz do Iguaçu (mayo de 2015). Los talleres tuvieron el objetivo principal de ayudar a los participantes a entender y superar los desafíos para el acceso facilitado de los migrantes a los servicios públicos de empleo por medio de la creación e implementación futura de los protocolos de atención a los migrantes.</p> <p>2) El Consejo Nacional de Inmigración fungió como articulador de políticas migratorias laborales por medio de la promoción de actividades para lograr la extensión de la resolución normativa n. 97, de 12.01.2012 hasta el 31.10.2016 que concede visas permanentes a nacionales de Haití. La reunificación familiar está garantizada a todos los haitianos registrados como</p> | <p>La OIT participó en el taller de protocolo de atención a los migrantes e inserción laboral en Sao Paulo y llevó los temas fundamentales para el debate realizado, como igualdad de género y raza, calificación para el trabajo, sensibilización sobre los derechos de los migrantes y otros. Como resultado de esta articulación, la OIT está apoyando la municipalidad de Sao Paulo en dos áreas 1) estudio sobre el acceso de los migrantes a los servicios públicos de empleo, a los cursos de capacitación profesional ofrecido por el poder público y a los servicios bancarios; 2) consultoría para la sistematización de los trabajos de la Comisión Intersectorial de la Política Municipal de la Población Migrante con miras a la construcción y a la institucionalización de una política municipal para la población migrante en la ciudad de São Paulo.</p> <p>La OIT contribuyó con apoyo técnico en el trabajo del CNlg que logró la extensión hasta</p> | |

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| | | <p>residentes permanentes en el país El Consejo Nacional de Inmigración (CNIg) promulgó una resolución administrativa el 9 de diciembre de 2014 que creó el Fórum de Participación Social como un procedimiento de consulta sobre la formulación de políticas de migración dentro del consejo. El fórum contará con al menos una reunión presencial al año.</p> | <p>31.10.2016 de la resolución normativa n. 97 que concede visas permanentes a nacionales de Haití, permitiéndoles entrar y establecerse de manera regular en el país, así logrando ser menos vulnerables a situaciones de explotación laboral puesto que adquieren condiciones de igualdad de derechos con los brasileños.</p> <p>La OIT dió apoyo técnico en la concepción del Fórum de Participación Social y de sus herramientas de trabajo y ofreció apoyo en el fortalecimiento de las capacidades de los miembros del CNIg lo que ha resultado en la mejora de la protección de los trabajadores migrantes por parte de los inspectores laborales, y en promover una visión más amplia sobre la importancia del diálogo social y otros temas de gobernanza migratoria dentro del CNIg</p> |
| | 4 | <p>1. Con el fin de mejorar la colecta y análisis de las estadísticas sobre migraciones internacionales, el Consejo Nacional de Inmigración (CNIg) creó, en colaboración con la Universidad de Brasilia, el Observatorio de las Migraciones Internacionales (OBMigra) en 2014 con el fin de ampliar el conocimiento sobre los flujos de migración internacional, de, hacia y a través de, Brasil. El trabajo ha comprendido la realización de estudios teóricos y empíricos y de identificar estrategias para la innovación social de las políticas públicas con respecto a la migración internacional. Asimismo, en ocasión de la presidencia pro-tempore de Brasil del MERCOSUR, los Observatorios del Mercado</p> | <p>1. La OIT, ha proveído apoyo técnico a las actividades del Observatorio de las Migraciones Internacionales (OBMigra) a través de aportes teóricos a los estudios y a la construcción metodológica y realización de dos reuniones del Sub-Grupo de Trabajo 10 del MERCOSUR: 1) Seminario de Mercosur sobre Inserción de migrantes en el mercado de trabajo; 2) Reunión de Observatorios del Mercado de Trabajo del Mercosur (Brasilia, Junio 2015) sobre estadísticas de migraciones internacionales.</p> <p>Como resultado de estas dos actividades, los participantes pudieron validar el contenido de</p> |

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| | | <p>de Trabajo miembros de MERCOSUR realizaron en Brasilia en junio de 2015 una reunión sobre las estadísticas de migraciones internacionales con enfoque en la migración laboral a partir de un estudio producido por la OIT. La reunión tuvo como objetivo de discutir los conceptos y las bases de datos existentes con la finalidad de la adopción de indicadores comunes de estadísticas de migraciones laborales.</p> | <p>los documentos de base y tener una idea clara sobre el panorama regional en materia de migración laboral; intercambiar conocimientos sobre el grado de implementación de las Convenciones de la OIT sobre trabajadores migrantes; e identificar sinergias y posibilidades de cooperación con el fin de encontrar respuestas coordinadas para la gestión migratoria en los temas laborales.</p> |
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Mexico/MEX128

Mandantes promueven una mayor protección legal y social a trabajadores migrantes, particularmente mujeres y jóvenes

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| 1 | <p>El 7 de agosto de 2014 México y Guatemala firmaron un Acuerdo de Cooperación Bilateral en Migración Laboral que promueve la creación de instrumentos que proporcionen información cuantitativa y cualitativa sobre las características de los trabajadores migrantes, y diseñar Políticas Activas de Mercado Laboral para ellos. También hace mención de la creación de un sistema binacional para registrar y autorizar licencias para el funcionamiento de las agencias de contratación y colocación de los trabajadores, lo que permitiría el monitoreo y la verificación de las agencias privadas de empleo. De forma similar, el acuerdo hace mención de la necesidad de asegurar que la migración sea benéfica para ambos países y contribuya cabalmente al bienestar de los migrantes y sus familias. El acuerdo tiene como objetivo promover los empleos decentes, productivos y de calidad así como el respeto a los derechos laborales de los trabajadores migrantes que trabajan temporalmente, a través del respeto a los principios de igualdad y contribuyendo a avanzar en las metas de desarrollo. El acuerdo también considera la creación de un nuevo Programa de Trabajadores Temporales.</p> | <p>La OIT contribuyó con insumos técnicos sobre el reclutamiento de los trabajadores migrantes por las agencias privadas de empleo y el facilitamiento de la movilidad laboral por los Servicios Públicos de Empleo en la formulación del Acuerdo de Cooperación Bilateral en Migración Laboral firmado el 7 de agosto de 2014 por Guatemala y México.</p> |
| 3 | <p>El Taller « Reclutamiento y contratación con equidad para los trabajadores migrantes guatemaltecos en México por medio de la cooperación Sur-Sur » fue organizado a mediados de agosto, 2015 entre los dos países con el apoyo de fondos de</p> | <p>Asímismo, la OIT ha contribuido a fortalecer las capacidades institucionales para garantizar la aplicación del mismo acuerdo con el apoyo del financiamiento de la Cooperación Sur-Sur. El apoyo de la OIT incluye i) la ampliación de los conocimientos sobre la legislación y las</p> |

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| | | <p>cooperación Sur-Sur de la OIT y dónde participaron representantes de los Ministerios de Trabajo de Guatemala y México.</p> | <p>prácticas existentes en la contratación y el registro de los trabajadores migrantes guatemaltecos y de la regulación de las agencias de empleo privadas y otros intermediarios laborales en México; ii) el fortalecimiento del servicio público de empleo en la contratación de los trabajadores migrantes y en lo que concierne el monitoreo de las agencias de empleo privadas y otros intermediarios laborales de los trabajadores migrantes guatemaltecos en México; y, c) la ampliación de la difusión de información general sobre el registro de las agencias de empleo privadas y procesos de reclutamiento fiables para trabajadores migrantes guatemaltecos en México.</p> |
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Outcome 07 - Labour Migration: More migrant workers are protected and more migrant workers have access to productive employment and decent work

RESULTS BY INDICATOR

Indicator - 7.2. Number of member States that, with ILO support, adopt gender-sensitive labour migration policies and practices that reflect the ILO Multilateral Framework with a view to promoting productive employment and decent work for migrant workers.

Measurement

To be counted as reportable, results must meet at least two of the following criteria:

1. A gender-responsive policy or national programme to improve access of migrant workers to productive employment and decent work is developed, as documented either through a national development plan, local or regional development plans and programmes, national labour laws applicable to migrant workers, or integration laws and policies.
2. The policy or programme specifically addresses at least one of the following areas: skills development and training; prevention of deskilling; recognition of diplomas and competencies; brain drain; accommodating remittance flows and/or their productive use; the link between remittances and socially responsible financial institutions; productive employment of migrant workers upon their return; the link between migration policy and meeting labour market needs.
3. Government institutional capacities to administer labour migration policy are established or revitalized, in particular effective labour inspection services to monitor decent working conditions in the workplace in destination countries.
4. Government institutional capacities to administer policies and programmes for return migrants are established or reinvigorated, in particular effective employment services for vocational guidance, placement and labour market reintegration.

| Country/Country Programme Outcome (CPO) | Measurement Criteria | Result Achieved | ILO Contribution |
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| Africa | | | |
| Ethiopia/ETH155 Improved management of labour migration and reduction of irregular migration | 1 | A draft MoU for Migrant Domestic Workers in line with relevant international instruments was developed with tripartite constituents. The objective is to strengthen cooperation between sending and receiving countries for the protection of migrant domestic workers and to improve their working conditions. | - with funding from the European Union, the ILO supported the development of the MOU and model employment contract with the aim to protect the rights of both the employers and domestic workers and regulate the contractual relation between them. The contract clearly states the rights and obligations of the workers |

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| | | <p>- A model employment contract for Migrant Domestic Workers was developed and included as an Annex to the MOU. The aim is to ensure that this standard contract will be mutually recognized by countries of origin and destination, and duly enforced to ensure compliance by employers, PEAs and MDW's.</p> | <p>and the employers and will be applied depending on the local contexts. Such contracts should help in reducing dispute between employers and workers as well as with the Private Employment Agencies.</p> <p>- ILO supported relevant Ministries (MOLSA & MOFA) to attend "Technical Workshop on Review of Bilateral Agreements on Low-skilled Labour Migration" in Kathmandu, Nepal, 1-2 December, 2014. The objective of this workshop was to capacitate participants on how to improve the content and implementation of bilateral agreements for better governance of migration flows in both origin and destination countries and protection of migrant workers in destination countries.</p> |
| 2 | <p>Out of the 1,190 returnees trained, 700 have already initiated enterprise and/or are in the process of establishing new enterprises. The trainings aimed at helping these returnees to start and lead their own business sustainably and to properly invest their savings.</p> <p>-An 'In-Depth Study on the Migration Trend and Nature of Female Migrant Domestic Workers in Ethiopia'. The objective of this study is to have comprehensive and well-documented information on the nature, magnitude and trend of migration of female MDWs from Ethiopia to GCC States, Lebanon and Sudan.</p> | <p>- ILO provided training on Entrepreneurships/Business skills, life skills, financial literacy and business planning to 1,190 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia returnees, to help them successfully reintegrate. ILO also provided material support for some of the returnees that have started business.</p> <p>ILO undertook the research to better inform policy makers on the situation of MDWs. The study intends to contribute towards informed policy decisions and actions for improved management of labour migration from Ethiopia; and also to serve as baseline information for effective monitoring and evaluation of migration in the country.</p> | |

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| | 3 | <p>The Overseas Employment Proclamation, No. 632/2009, was revised as it became necessary to further promote the rights, safety and dignity of Ethiopians going abroad for employment pursuant of their qualification and ability; and to strengthen the mechanism for monitoring and regulating domestic and overseas employment exchange services.</p> <p>- Strengthened national capacities to provide assistance to nationals willing to work abroad.</p> | <p>The ILO supported the government in the process of revising and finalizing the Employment Overseas Employment Proclamation No. 632/2009.</p> <p>ILO in partnership with MOLSA organized a number of consultative workshops to revise the Overseas Employment Proclamation 632/2009. The workshop was intended to enrich the revised proclamation through consultation with relevant partners from government, employers and workers as well as to enhance knowledge of the target audience in the revised Overseas Employment.</p> <p>- ILO supported the government in translating the revised proclamation from Amharic to English.</p> <p>- ILO organized two round table dialogues on labour Migration Management for policy makers and TOT for technical experts to enrich the understanding of migration as well as to share best experiences of Philippine.</p> <p>ILO provided the training and also brought the previous Administrator of Philippines Overseas Employment Administrator (POEA) from Philippines to share experiences. All training cost was covered by the ILO.</p> <p>- With funding from the European Union, the ILO provided technical and financial support in the development of pre-employment and pre-departure training manual as well as reintegration guideline.</p> |
| | 4 | <p>Enhanced capacity of Government and other stakeholders to reintegrate returnees into the local labour market. - 70 rehabilitated women returnees were provided with vocational and</p> | <p>In collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs pre-employment and pre-departure training manual as well as reintegration guideline that are in line with</p> |

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| | | <p>basic business skills training. Out of which 60% have already got employment.- Over 1,400 KSA returnees have graduated by successfully completing the psychosocial and vocational skills training that lasted for more than a month.</p> | <p>relevant international instruments have been developed. ILO provided both financial and technical support in the development of the guideline/manuals.</p> <p>- ILO provided technical support for the rehabilitation and reintegration of 70 women with psycho social problem</p> |
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Arab States

Kuwait/KWT106

Increased capacity of the government to manage labour migration

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| 1 | Law passed by Kuwait's National Assembly on 24 June 2015 is the country's first regulating the labour rights of domestic workers. | A bi-national workshop on decent work for domestic workers and technical assistance on provisions of Convention no.189 were delivered by the ILO to representatives from governments of Kuwait and Jordan with purpose to assist counterparts in identifying current gaps and challenges related to the protection of domestic workers in Kuwait and Jordan. The bi-national nature of the meeting facilitated exchange of good practices between the two countries on domestic workers. |
| 2 | The Kuwait National Development Plan (2015-2020) presents targeting exercises that reflect the challenges brought about by dependency on foreign labour. | <p>An ILO study linking production transformation to migration scenarios was shared with Kuwaiti counterparts. The study identifies policy recommendations in the areas of skills development and training for migrants, as well as the link between migration policy and meeting labour market needs.</p> <p>Input has been provided into the Kuwait National Development Plan (2015-2020) prepared by the Supreme Council of Planning & Development (SCPD). The development plan includes a specific chapter on expatriate workers focussing on registration of workers and recruitment procedures.</p> |

Asia and the Pacific

Kiribati/KIR102

Implementation of a comprehensive labour migration strategy

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| 1 | A National Labour Migration Policy and an Action Plan to improve access of migrant workers to productive and decent employment abroad was developed with tripartite consultation during 2015 and endorsed by Cabinet in October 2015 | 1. The ILO facilitated national consultations with tripartite constituents and stakeholders for the development of the national migration policy and provided technical support to develop drafts of the policy as well as implementation support |
| 2 | The National Labour Migration Policy addresses skills development and training, the generation and productive use of remittances and the link between migration policy and meeting labour market needs | The ILO provided facilitative and technical support to ensure tripartite dialogue and to develop successive drafts of the Policy based on the consensus of the tripartite partners |
| 3 | Capacities of the Ministry of Labour and Human Resource Development, and National Statistics Office were strengthened to collect and analyse labour migration data. Ministry of Labour capacity to provide vocational and placement guidance to both potential and returning migrants was strengthened through training and resource development | The ILO provided technical training on Labour migration statistics collection, analysis and management. As the collective and analysis of labour migration data is critical to policy implementation, this is an important aspect of building government institutional capacity to administer the labour migration policy The ILO developed a vocational and placement resource on labour migration (called the 'My Guide to Overseas Employment') and conducted a training of trainers for Ministry of Labour and TVET trainers on how to conduct career counselling both for potential and returning migrants to help them identify job opportunities, or self-employment. |

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

b) Partnerships (external)

The national policy and action plan is inclusive of women's access to labour migration schemes and protection and the labour migration statistics manual

ensures that data is desegregated by gender.

Tuvalu/TUV151

Implementation of a comprehensive labour migration strategy

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| 1 | The Tuvalu National Labour Migration Policy and Action Plan was approved by Cabinet in August 2015, following detailed tripartite consultation. | The ILO facilitated national consultations with tripartite constituents and stakeholders for the development of the national migration policy. Technical training and guidance were provided to tripartite constituents for the draft of a national labour migration strategy. |
| 2 | The National Labour Migration Policy promotes continued bilateral and regional dialogue and cooperation on labour migration including recognition of competencies and ensures the Government has a cohesive policy framework in which supply-side factors, such as the employability of labour market entrants and their access to skills training, are linked with demand-side factors in both the domestic and foreign labour markets. | The ILO provided facilitative and technical support to ensure tripartite dialogue and to develop successive drafts of the Policy based on the consensus of the tripartite partners. |
| 3 | Capacities of the Department of Labour, and National Statistics Office were strengthened to collect and analyse labour migration data. | The ILO provided technical training on Labour migration statistics collection, analysis and management. As the collection and analysis of labour migration data (including stocks and flows and remittance data) is critical to policy implementation and monitoring, this is an important aspect of building government institutional capacity to administer the labour migration policy. |

Sri Lanka/LKA105

Policies and programmes in place to better govern labour migration, particularly for reintegration and prevention of trafficking of persons in place

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| 1 | <p>The Code of Ethical Conduct (CoEC) for licensed recruitment agents' was adopted for implementation starting 1st January 2015. Sensitization sessions were conducted in the southern, eastern, north-western, western and central provinces of Sri Lanka covering all licensed recruitment agents. It provides guidelines for job advertisements, supporting to clients to claim rights, pre-departure orientation, placement, employment abroad and return. Since 2014, 560 licensed recruitment agents (92 female participants) were familiarized on the CoEC. The Sri Lankan Bureau of Foreign Employment (SLBFE) and the Association of Foreign Employment Agencies (ALFEA), the recruitment agents association, will continue to use the guideline to sensitize subsequent licensees and renew their knowledge as required by the SLBFE Act 21 of 1985 which refers to development and use of a 'Code of Good Conduct'.</p> | <p>The ILO provided technical support to develop easy to understand hand-outs and checklists based on the CoEC and collaborated with SLBFE to conduct 7 sensitization programmes covering the Island. The ILO has worked in partnership with the ALFEA to promote and enforce the CoEC.</p> |
| 2 | <p>The sub-policy on return and reintegration of Sri Lankan Migrant workers was developed and finalised for adoption through a process of tripartite consultations at local and national level. Stakeholders at national level; Ministries handling Foreign Employment, Labour, Foreign Affairs, Finance and Planning, Women's Affairs, Children's Affairs, Health, National institutions; SLBFE, National Child Protection Authority, Department of Education, Department of Provincial Councils and Local Government, Airport and Aviation Authority, Department of</p> | <p>The ILO provided technical support to carry out a review of the pilot project, conduct field consultations with returnees and district level service providers such financial institutions, small and medium enterprise development agencies, CSOs and TUs to obtain their views and feedback on reintegration. ILO facilitated institutional mapping, desk reviews and the conduct of a national consultation to share lessons learnt and a design way forward and supported the development of a draft NAPRR which was validated among the stakeholders.</p> |

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| | <p>Small Industries, Trade Unions (TUs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and academics have provided inputs and are sensitized on their role and responsibility. The draft National Action Plan on Return and Reintegration (NAPRR), which contains opportunities for skills transfer, productive employment, and conflict-free social integration will be finalized and launched before the end of 2015.</p> <p>Implementation of the NAPRR will be supported by ILO till the end of 2015. This will be the first National Action Plan on reintegration to be developed in the South Asia Region.</p> | |
| 3 | <p>Capacities of 1086 government officers at District and Divisional Secretariat level strengthened to understand and disseminate 'Safe Migration Information', mainly targeting low-skilled workers in 5 high migration districts; Kurunegala, Kandy, Gampaha, Anuradhapura and Puttlam using a standardized safe migration information package. Capacities of 20 TU members (12 women) and 13 CSO representatives (10 women) working on migration issues were also strengthened during the period 2014-2015. These programmes facilitated capacity building and formation of an ad-hoc support network among officers at Divisional Secretariat level, who are supposed to verify information regarding the 'Family Background Report' . This report is required to be endorsed by the Divisional Secretary of that area on the recommendation of the Migration Development Officer and completed mandatorily before a woman</p> | <p>The ILO developed Safe Migration info packages, consisting of advocacy materials and tools (guide book, flip book, posters, leaflets and CDs), and translated them into Sinhala and Tamil languages. The Officials also provided support to conduct the national ToT for Safe Migration information dissemination.</p> <p>It also provided technical inputs to develop the 5 day training curriculum delivered by the NILS, and built up specific modules on Gender equality and HIV/AIDS during the training.</p> |

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| | <p>prepares for overseas employment in the domestic domain.</p> <p>The Safe Migration information package was accepted by Government as the standard and recommended tool for labour migration information sharing and hence will be used in subsequent replication to other Districts.</p> <p>A certificate level course for 37 Development Officers of Ministry of Foreign Employment (MFE) and 10 SLBFE Managers (22 women and 15 men in total) on International Labour Migration Management, was conducted in November 2014 in collaboration with the National Institute of Labour Studies (NILS). This was the first time a certificate level course was offered on labour migration by a national institution. The course strengthened and revitalized participant capacities to better serve the needs of prospective, in-service and return migrant workers in their respective geographical locations. Capacity of the NILS to carry out standardized training on labour migration was enhanced.</p> <p>24 officers appointed from MFE and SLBFE to be posted to Sri Lankan Diplomatic missions were sensitized on the 'Operational Manual for labour sections of Sri Lankan Diplomatic Missions in destination countries'. The group included 11 women. The programme focussed on building the participants' knowledge on operational aspects of Sri Lankan Diplomatic missions in countries where Sri Lankans work and to effectively handle their grievances including the management of the Overseas Workers</p> | |
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| | | Welfare Fund. | |
| | 4 | <p>The sub-policy on return and reintegration of Sri Lankan Migrant workers was developed and finalised for adoption through a process of tripartite consultations at local and national level since 2012. Stakeholders at national level; Ministries handling Foreign Employment, Labour, Foreign Affairs, Finance and Planning, Women's Affairs, Children's Affairs, Health, National institutions; SLBFE, National Child Protection Authority, Department of Provincial Councils and Local Government, Airport and Aviation Authority, Department of Small Industries, TUs, CSOs and academics have provided inputs and are sensitized on their role and responsibility. The draft National Action Plan on Return and Reintegration (NAPRR), which contains opportunities for skills transfer, productive employment, and conflict-free social integration will be finalized and launched before the end of 2015.</p> <p>Implementation of the NAPRR is supported by ILO till the end of 2015, by means of supporting establishment of the 'Reintegration coordination unit' by developing roles and functions of proposed staff, finalizing a coordination mechanism and developing a ToR for an inter-agency Steering Committee to steer and monitor progress of the NAPRR.</p> | <p>The ILO provided technical support to carry out a review of the pilot project, conduct field consultations with returnees and district level service providers such financial institutions, small and medium enterprise development agencies, CSOs and TUs to obtain their views and feedback on reintegration. ILO facilitated institutional mapping, desk reviews and the conduct of a national consultation to share lessons learnt and a design way forward and supported the development of a draft NAPRR which was validated among the stakeholders.</p> |

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

- 760 of 1086 beneficiaries of the safe migration sensitization programmes were women.
- Gender sensitive components included in to the Code of Ethical Conduct

b) Partnerships (external)

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation in Sri Lanka; the National Institute of Labour Studies; Development Officers of Ministry of Foreign

such as confidentiality and respect to female job seekers, separate sanitation facilities available in premises of recruitment agents etc.

- The policy framework for return and reintegration has its main focus on low skilled workers of which 80% are women, it promotes female entrepreneurship and collectivizing of female migrant workers to set up cooperatives for livelihood promotion.
- The Operational Manual has specific guidance on how to receive and support female migrant workers especially domestic workers including their safe and secure residence within the safe house of the diplomatic mission.

Europe and Central Asia

Turkey/TUR159

[ACI8] Policies and programmes implemented by constituents aimed at protecting migrant workers' rights and promoting decent employment for the Syrian refugees and migrant workers

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| 1 | Migration and international protection is one of the main pillars of the UN Development Cooperation Strategy (2016-2020) drafted by UN Agencies and adopted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2015. | <p>The ILO actively engaged in the drafting process of the UN Development Cooperation Strategy through attending the consultative as well as internal UN meetings and also providing inputs to fully integrate ILO's approach and decent work perspective.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p> |
| 2 | The Government of Turkey provided a temporary protection to the Syrian refugees to meet the emergency protection needs of refugees. In response to the mass Syrian refugee influxes since 2011, The Temporary Protection Regime has been initiated in accordance with the Article 91 "Temporary Protection" of the Law on Foreigners and International Protection no.6458, dated 4.4.2013. All rights and obligations relating to the temporary protection regime, including the right to apply for a work permit, have been determined in line with the Regulation on Temporary Protection adopted by the Council of Ministers. Foreigners who are Syrian nationals have the right to apply for a work permit but the principles and procedures governing the application process will be determined with a Decree of the Council of Ministers. Moreover, foreigners under temporary protection are able to access some courses and programmes, which have been enabled through amendments made in | <p>The ILO collaborated with the MoLSS to determine priorities for "Work Permits", which have been defined as follows:</p> <p>Preventing informal employment of foreigners with Syrian nationality who are under temporary protection;</p> <p>Maintaining a balance between the employment demands of these foreigners and the demands of Turkey labour market; and thus, ensuring that foreigners with Syrian nationality have access to the labour market for "decent jobs".</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p> |

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| | | the Regulation on Active Labour Market Services in 2014. | |
| | 3 | The Directorate General for Labour, MoLSS developed recommendations with regard to "work permit applications for temporary protected foreigners" and submitted them to the Council of Ministers. | <p>The ILO, in close cooperation with the Directorate General for Labour, MoLSS, intends to provide support to Syrian refugees under the temporary protection regime to make sure they access to decent jobs. In order to facilitate the dialogue among the different partners, the ILO organized a tripartite meeting on ILO's response to the Syrian Refugee crisis and building on the experience in Lebanon and Jordan</p> <p>organized a "Regional Dialogue on Labour Market Impact of the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt" on July 23-24, 2015 in order to address the employment challenges and increasing pressures faced by the host governments. High level officials and representatives from Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt and Turkey attended the meeting and strengthened their cooperation.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p> |

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| Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution) | |
| a) Gender equality and non-discrimination | b) Partnerships (external) |
| - | ILO is collaborating with the UN Agencies and participated in the development of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). ILO is in close contact with donors including USA and EU. |

Latin America and the Caribbean

Costa Rica/CRI134

[ACI8] El país fomenta el trabajo decente y la protección de los trabajadores migrantes

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- En setiembre de 2014, el Consejo Superior del Poder Judicial, en sesión No. 84-14, , aprobó las “Disposiciones para el acceso efectivo a los procesos judiciales laborales de las personas migrantes, solicitantes de la condición de refugio y refugiadas”, las cuales facilitan el acceso a la justicia para personas trabajadoras migrantes, al no exigir que se encuentren en situación migratoria regular.

- En febrero de 2015, la Comisión Nacional para el Mejoramiento del Acceso a la Justicia (CONAMAJ), presentó el estudio “Diagnóstico sobre acceso a la justicia laboral por parte de trabajadores y trabajadoras migrantes”, en el cual esta Comisión identificó recomendaciones para disminuir las barreras de la población migrante, inclusive para trabajadores indígenas noogbe booglé, al acudir a los tribunales de trabajo. Este diagnóstico sirvió para expandir el conocimiento de los derechos laborales de los trabajadores migrantes y su acceso a la justicia.

La OIT, brindó asistencia técnica al Consejo Superior del Poder Judicial en el contenido de las “Disposiciones para el acceso efectivo a los procesos judiciales laborales de las personas migrantes, solicitantes de la condición de refugio y refugiadas”, incorporando elementos de trabajo decente y referencia a los convenios 97 y 143 de la OIT sobre trabajadores migrantes. Asimismo, la OIT brindó apoyo, en la publicación y diseminación de las Disposiciones y un resumen de éstas, que fue distribuida a los Jueces de Trabajo de los diferentes juzgados del país.

- La OIT, dio asistencia técnica a la Comisión Nacional para el Mejoramiento del Acceso a la Justicia (CONAMAJ) para la elaboración del « Diagnóstico sobre acceso a la justicia laboral por parte de trabajadores y trabajadoras migrantes», identificando los contenidos a ser investigados y la formulación de recomendaciones para disminuir las barreras de la población migrante, inclusive para trabajadores indígenas noogbe booglé, al acudir a los tribunales de trabajo. También se proporcionó asistencia técnica para elaborar la estrategia de comunicación sobre acceso a la justicia laboral por parte de trabajadores y trabajadoras migrantes, y la producción y divulgación de materiales informativos para los trabajadores migrantes.

RBSA funding has contributed to supporting

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| | | | this work and to the achievement of the reported results. |
| | 3 | <p>- En junio de 2015, la Dirección de Inspección del Trabajo del Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (MTSS), fortaleció su sistema de registro de casos denominado "Sistema de Información Laboral" (SILAC), al incorporar indicadores sobre trabajadores migrantes.</p> <p>- Durante los meses de abril y mayo 2015, el MTSS fortaleció las capacidades de 148 inspectores de trabajo de todo el país, en relación a los procedimientos de cómo abordar los casos de incumplimiento de los derechos y condiciones laborales de los trabajadores migrantes.</p> | <p>- La OIT, brindó apoyo, técnico y financiero, para fortalecer el sistema de registro de casos denominado «Sistema de Información Laboral» (SILAC) de la Dirección de Inspección del Trabajo del Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (MTSS), e incorporar indicadores e información sobre trabajadores migrantes. Este fortalecimiento del SILAC permite identificar los centros de trabajo con presencia de migrantes y generar información cuantitativa sobre el tipo de denuncia que presenten los trabajadores migrantes. A su vez, permite focalizar las inspecciones y precisar la labor preventiva de la Inspección del Trabajo.</p> <p>- La OIT, brindó asistencia para la realización de cinco talleres que ofrecieron capacitación a 148 inspectores de trabajo sobre los procedimientos legales a seguir en casos de incumplimiento de los derechos y condiciones laborales de los trabajadores migrantes.</p> <p>RBSA funding has contributed to supporting this work and to the achievement of the reported results.</p> |

Additional CPO Information (This information should only be added when relevant and necessary and should not repeat information already entered under results or ILO contribution)

a) Gender equality and non-discrimination

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b) Partnerships (external)

Se desarrollaron actividades conjuntas con la Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM).