

Outcome 7 - 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 on the 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; measure 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 revitalised, 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
Africa			
Zimbabwe/ZWE131 Improved policy framework and statistics for Labour Migration in Zimbabwe in line with the ILO Multi-lateral Framework on Labour Migration.	1	1. The Zimbabwe National Labour Migration Policy (NLMP) and Action plan have been drafted, finalized and submitted to the Government for adoption. The policy is gender-sensitive, with a particular focus on the vulnerably of women migrant workers at	1. The ILO provided technical and financial resources for a country situational analysis outlining critical issues on labour migration; the validation of the situational analysis by tripartite partners; the drafting of the NLMP and the inter-ministerial consensus building

		<p>all stages of the migration process.</p> <p>2. Bilateral consultations between South Africa and Zimbabwe under the MoU on Employment Labour facilitated up scaling the initiative on promoting circular migration and protection of migrant workers through documented and mutually beneficial migration.</p>	<p>and validation workshop.</p> <p>2. The ILO collaborated and facilitated the meeting of the Zimbabwe and South African stakeholders on labour migration in Musina in May 2012.</p>
	2	<p>1. The NLMP seeks to strengthen governance of Labour Migration in line with international good practices, protect and Empower Migrant Workers, harness Labour Migration for Development and increase availability of labour migration data.</p> <p>2. The Beitbridge Labour Migration Centre (BLMC) Project pilot initiative established to demonstrate the mechanisms for the policy implementation to integrate elements for promoting equality of treatment and non-discrimination for migrant workers in the workplace; safe recruitment of migrant workers; integration in workplaces and societies of destination; as well measures to prevent migrant workers from falling into situations of trafficking and forced labour.</p>	<p>1. The ILO provided technical expertise in drafting the policy elements based on relevant ILS on migration and the ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration as well country experiences in Asia (Sri-Lanka).</p> <p>2. The ILO provided guidance and technical support including equipment on the development of an electronic system for gathering and analysing data captured from potential and eventual migrants</p>
	3	<p>1. Knowledge and capacity of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and media enhanced to better understand labour migration challenges and opportunities in a changing global political, economic and social context.</p>	<p>1. Two Senior Officials from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and a journalist participated in the ILO ITC/Turin Labour Migration Academy on facilitating good governance, enhancing protection and promoting development.</p>

Arab States

<p>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</p>	1	Trade Union Policy on Migrant Workers developed in second quarter of 2013.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Assessment of the current practices and attitudes towards migrant workers within the construction industry conducted. - Outreach activities carried out in all parts of the kingdom to allow all workers to become aware of their rights and entitlements and understand how their conditions could be enhanced through the trade union. -Participatory Action Research (PAR) in Jordan regarding organizing domestic workers. - A round table organized to review trade union policies on workers, particularly migrant workers.
	2	Labour inspection policy expanded and improved coverage of workplaces for migrant workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10 Labour Inspectors trained to monitor and evaluate the working conditions of migrant workers, in February 2013. - Management trainings of labour inspection were organized, as well as 2 workshops to review and update the national labour inspection policy and strategy and the national OSH profile
	3	A Labour Attaché Network (LAN), to be governed by the diplomatic relations of the embassies and the host government, with the initial representation of the embassies of Egypt, the Philippines, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Labour attachés training conducted to enable them to better respond to the needs of their citizens working in Jordan.

Asia and the Pacific

<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</p>	1	<p>In 2013, eight prakas (ministerial orders) were passed to supplement Sub-Decree 190 on the Sending of Khmer Workers Abroad through Private Recruitment Agencies and aim to better protect migrant workers and mainstream gender issues within the legal framework governing labour migration. The prakas cover Private Recruitment, Recruitment Process and Pre-Departure Orientation Training, the Standard Service Contract, On-site Services and Repatriation, Inspection of Private Recruitment Agencies, Receiving Complaints Mechanisms for Migrant Workers, and Rewards and Penalties for Private Recruitment Agencies.</p>	<p>The ILO has worked closely with the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training and partners throughout this process, beginning with a prioritization of topics to be covered by prakas in December 2011; the establishment of a Technical Working Group; consultations on the drafts; and the submission of a Technical Memorandum compiling comments from a number of specialists. Social partners and civil society organizations participated actively in the TWG and consultations, and the ILO also facilitated the submission of comments on gender issues from UN Women. The ILO also participated in meetings and provided comments on a draft MOU between Cambodia and Malaysia on the sending of domestic workers, which is currently being reviewed.</p>
	2	<p>The prakas directly address safe recruitment and include several measures to prevent migrant workers from falling into situations of trafficking and forced labour, including requiring pre-departure training, increased regulation and monitoring of recruitment agency activities, and improved complaints channels.</p>	<p>The ILO has provided extensive inputs throughout the drafting process, drawing on international standards and regional good practices. The participation of trade unions and civil society organizations in the Technical Working Group meetings and the broader consultations (supported by the ILO) helped to ensure that the prakas responded to the actual vulnerabilities of migrants and potential migrants.</p>
	3	<p>The Department of Labour and Vocational Training (PDOLVT) in three provinces (Battambang, Kampong Cham and Prey Veng) are working closely with government and non-government actors to assist migrant workers and members of their families in resolving</p>	<p>The ILO has provided assistance in training three PDOLVTs on the relevant laws and enhancing their cooperation with a range of government, NGO and trade union partners to better respond to the needs of migrant workers. The ILO is supporting the Ministry of</p>

		disputes, pursuing claims, or gaining access to justice on migration-related grievances. For example, between 1 June 2012 and 31 May 2013, the Kampong Cham PDOLVT resolved 20 cases and referred 17 cases to the Ministry at central level for additional assistance (involving a total of 28 and 55 women).	Labour and Vocational Training in developing a standardized pre-departure training manual, guidelines on emigration procedures, and a Migrant Worker Resource Centre to provide support to migrant workers, receive complaints and respond to enquiries from provincial authorities and civil society partners related to labour migration.
Lao PDR/LAO179 Government and social partners develop and implement policies to manage migration, protect migrant workers and combat human trafficking in line with ILO principles	1	The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare have revised the draft Employment Decree in 2013, following an extensive internal process. The draft Decree includes several provisions related to employment opportunities abroad, and the regulation of the agencies sending migrant workers. A bilateral agreement between trade unions in Lao PDR and Thailand is being negotiated and is expected to be signed in 2014. Gender issues are mainstreamed within the draft MOU.	The ILO has provided comments on various drafts of new legislation governing sending of Lao migrant workers abroad. The ILO has supported the development and implementation of a trade union action plan, in both Lao PDR and Thailand. The MOU is a key part of this action plan, and is in a draft stage following several rounds of discussion at provincial union meetings in Lao PDR, as well as at a bilateral meeting in Thailand, which included meetings with Lao migrant workers. The ILO has supported these meetings, and has also provided inputs to the draft, sharing experiences from other bilateral agreements between trade unions.
	2	In 2013, an Emigration/Immigration Procedures Manual has been adopted by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Manual will be used to provide practical guidance to officers of the 3 ministries and aims to contribute to greater clarity and a streamlining of the time it takes to migrate legally and thus reduce the number of migrants using irregular channels, and the	The ILO supported the drafting, validation and training on the Emigration/Immigration Procedures Manual. The ILO provided support in the recruitment of a consultant to collect inputs from the 3 ministries and draft the Manual, in the organization of a working group to review the manual; in organizing a validation workshop to ensure it met the needs of officers from the three ministries;

		associated vulnerabilities.	and in training for officers.
	3	In 2013, an Emigration/Immigration Procedures Manual that outlines the procedures for sending Lao workers abroad and receiving foreign workers in Lao PDR has been completed and training commenced.	The ILO supported the drafting and validation on the Emigration/Immigration Procedures Manual. The Emigration/Immigration Procedures Manual provides a reference point for officers of the three ministries to carry out their duties in relation to facilitating the emigration and immigration process for workers. An enhanced understanding and implementation of the law and procedures will make legal migration channels more attractive. Officers from the three ministries are receiving training. The training focuses on procedures for Lao workers going abroad, and also procedures of foreign workers to work in Lao PDR.
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	1	In 2013, two circulars have been adopted that will strengthen the regulation of recruitment practices and protection of migrant workers in Vietnam. The reviews, research and social dialogue in 2013 and 2014 will influence the proposed revision in 2015 of the principal law: "The Law on Sending Vietnamese Contract-Based Workers Overseas".	ILO provided support to Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) to conduct reviews and consultations during the drafting of 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, as well as the Prime Ministerial Decision on the Overseas Employment Fund. ILO submitted a Technical Memorandum on the draft regulations, which included a gender analysis. MOLISA officers trained on international instruments and good practices on the regulation of recruitment practices and protection of migrant workers, through workshops in the country and at the regional

			level.
	3	<p>1. Improved capacity of MOLISA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Assembly and social partners on migration management and the protection of migrant workers.</p> <p>2. A Code of Conduct (CoC) monitoring mechanism for recruitment agencies as a tool for self-regulation, and to help enterprises to better comply with the law and international standards is applied.</p> <p>3. The Vietnam General Confederation of Labour (VGCL) has drafted and is implementing an action plan on the role of trade unions in the protection of migrant workers, with four pillars: participation in the development of a rights-based migration policy; networking within and outside of the country; training for trade union members; outreach to migrant workers.</p> <p>4. Between November 2011 and June 2012, migrant worker resource centres (MRCs) have been established in the Employment Service Centres in five provinces.</p>	<p>1. ILO provided technical and financial assistance to the central and provincial labour authorities and trade unions to organize training on international standards, national laws, regulations and procedures. The training content was developed in consultation with the ILO, and the ILO supported and participated in the training at the central level for those 80 officials delivering training at provincial levels.</p> <p>2. CoC monitoring mechanism piloted among 20 recruitment agencies, with agencies receiving training and being rated based on information collected from various sources.</p> <p>3. VGCL organized provincial trainings and undertook a mission to Malaysia to establish closer cooperation with the Malaysian Trade Union Congress and better understand the situation of Vietnamese workers abroad.</p> <p>4. Guidance on the operations and services of the MRCs has been provided through training, on-site coaching and the development of an Operations Manual.</p> <p>-Government officers and social partners trained on international instruments and good practices on the regulation of recruitment practices and protection of migrant workers, through several workshops in the country and at the regional level. From June 2012 to May 2013, 35 central level staff of government and social partners received training, and 1,152 at provincial and local levels received training.</p>
Indonesia/IDN102	2	1. Government of Indonesia ratified the	ILO provided technical assistance in meetings,

<p>Enhanced policy and institutional framework, and programme implementation at national and local level for effective empowerment and protection of Indonesian Migrant and Domestic Workers</p>		<p>Convention ICMW 1990 (UN Convention on Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families) in March 2012</p> <p>2. Amendment of the National Law No. 39/2004 (Law on Placement & Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers Abroad) is currently before Parliament. The Presidential Mandate for revising this Law No. 39/2004 has been signed on 8 August 2012. The amendment includes revision of the current Law on: safe recruitment of migrant workers; expanded social security coverage for migrant workers; measures to prevent migrant workers from falling into situations of trafficking and forced labour.</p>	<p>dialogue, discussion which were organized by stakeholders and parties concerned (eg. government, Ministries, Agency, Women Commission, etc) in order to speed up the process of ratification of the UN Convention- support for stakeholders, government & parliamentary review regarding regulating protection of migrant workers;</p> <p>- The ILO provided technical assistance to the national stakeholder consultation meeting and Working Groups Meeting on Indonesian Bill on Domestic Workers and supported resource persons to attend these meetings. ILO undertook a legal review of the draft bill to ensure compliance with international standards.</p>
	3	<p>1. Capacity of different ministries in charge in administering labour migration, more active role in handling protection of Indonesian migrant workers abroad and in international policy and diplomatic approach such as bilaterally and in ASEAN fora.</p> <p>- The three workers union confederations have an increased awareness and capacity on labour migration protection issues. A coalition of these workers union for Protection of Migrant Workers and Domestic Workers is established (KAPPRT&BM) in mid-2013, this Coalition has played more active role in advocacy and programme on labour migration.</p>	<p>ILO supported National inter-ministerial and stakeholders coordination discussions meeting in 2012 and 2013 as preparation for the 5th and the 6th ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour.</p> <p>- Capacity building training for the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration's Labour Attache meeting in Seoul in October 2012, through technical advice.</p> <p>Support for employers association and workers union also provided for their participation in the 5th ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labour. The ILO also supported capacity building and institutional development of workers union coalition (KAPPRT&BM) on the issue of labour migration.</p>
<p>Bangladesh/BGD303 Management system of migrants strengthened.</p>	1	<p>Overseas Employment and Migrants Act, of the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment (MEWOE), passed by</p>	<p>ILO conducted a technical review of all existing legal documents comprising of four national legal instruments – Emigration</p>

		parliament in October 2013. This Act is the first comprehensive and unified law in Bangladesh regulating both labour immigration and emigration for employment. The Bill provides the legal basis for the work of the Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training. The law significantly improves the protection of migrant workers with regards to recruitment, complaints and redress, non-discrimination and gender equality.	Ordinance 1982, Emigration Rule 2002, Recruitment Rule 2002 and Wage Earners' Welfare Fund Rule 2002 – and Overseas Employment Policy. ILO convened and facilitated tripartite, multistakeholder and Interministerial consultations, provided technical support to draft the proposed Bill, provided technical inputs throughout the legislative process and prepared the legal translation of the adopted Act into English.
	3	Gender responsive policy recommendations to protect women and men migrant workers, effectively govern labour migration, enhance regional cooperation and regulate recruitment were adopted at an Inter-governmental Regional Seminar on Promoting Cooperation for Safe Migration and Decent Work in Dhaka in July 2013, organized by the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare. The seminar brought together 5 countries of origin governments in South Asia, 5 countries of destination governments, SAARC Secretariat and the Chair of the Abu Dhabi Dialogue.	ILO provided technical assistance in preparation of background papers, organization of the seminar and preparation of the outcome document.
	3	An institutional system review undertaken of the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET) and a review of the Wage Earner's Welfare Fund (WEWF).	ILO planned the reviews in consultation with the BMET, WEWF and MEWOE, which administratively heads both BMET and the WEWF. Reviews were conducted by a team of experts with the participation of the workers and employers organizations, migrant workers associations, District Manpower Offices, Technical Training Centres, some other relevant ministries, Bangladesh Association of International Recruitment Agencies (BAIRA), recruitment agents, and about 150 migrant workers themselves.

Europe			
<p>Georgia/GEO902 Constituents have increased the capacity in the development and implementation of policies and programs aimed at protecting migrant workers' rights and enhancing the development impact of migration.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>1. The State Migration Strategy 2012-2015 developed and adopted in July 2012; it contains a chapter on bilateral cooperation in the migration sphere; the relevant changes have been made in the national legislation.</p> <p>2. Trade Unions' Migration strategy endorsed by GTUC, through implementation of bilateral trade union agreements on the protection of migrant workers; 5 bilateral TU agreements signed including with EU countries.</p>	<p>1. ILO provided comments to the draft Migration Strategy which have been included in the final text. The ILO was involved in the activities related to the modernization of the Georgian legislation on migration in the framework of the Eastern Partnership (signed in summer 2012), including the conclusion of the bilateral agreement with France on circular migration for young Georgian professionals.</p> <p>2. The ILO organized a sub-regional conference on Trade Unions for Migrant Workers (15 March 2012) in Moscow, Russian Federation. The conference was attended by high-ranking trade union members from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Russian Federation. The conference increased trade unions' understanding of their role and promoted labour migration higher in their agendas.</p> <p>Special training provided, in cooperation with ITUC, on the development of a Road Map for implementing bilateral TU agreements, reducing irregular migration and raising awareness.</p>
	<p>3</p>	<p>The Georgian Governmental Commission for Migration established in 2011, increased its capacities to coordinate and monitor the implementation of the State migration strategy.</p>	<p>Technical advice provided to the Commission on applying a focused approach in administering labour migration and signing bilateral agreements with EU countries; capacity-building for the Tbilisi Municipal Employment Service was organized in March (Tbilisi) and December (Lithuania) 2012; September 2013 (sub-regional PES training, Almaty).</p>

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 revitalised, 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
Africa			
Senegal/SEN127 Un plus grand nombre de travailleurs migrants sont protégés et ont accès à un travail décent	1	En 2012, le Gouvernement du Sénégal a fait la mise à jour de la Lettre de Politique Sectorielle des Sénégalais de l'Extérieur. Cette lettre de politique sectorielle inclut des aspects relatifs à la réintégration et à la valorisation des transferts de fonds envoyés par les travailleurs migrants Sénégalais. Le Gouvernement a mis en place un programme pour la mise en œuvre de cette lettre de politique sectorielle révisée. Ce programme ciblait les migrants Sénégalais et leurs familles.	Le BIT a appuyé la révision de la lettre de politique sectorielle dans son contenu et a produit conjointement avec le Ministère des outils pour sa mise en oeuvre, notamment en matière de réinsertion socioéconomique, valorisation des transferts et éducation financière des migrants Sénégalais et leurs familles. Le BIT a assuré la participation des syndicats, du patronat et de la diaspora, et a également contribué à la création et au renforcement des instances de coordination du programme incluant tous les mandants.
	2	La lettre de politique sectorielle révisée et le	Le BIT a formalisé dans le Programme la prise

		programme mis en place par le Gouvernement en 2012 incluent des aspects relatifs à la réinsertion socioéconomique, la valorisation des transferts et l'éducation financière des migrants Sénégalais et leurs familles.	en compte de formations pilotes sur l'éducation financière des migrants et familles de migrants pour favoriser l'utilisation productive des transferts. Plus de 1800 migrants et familles de migrants ont bénéficié de ces formations.
	4	<p>Le Gouvernement a conduit en 2012 le renforcement des différents services publics sur les thématiques de la prospection, orientation et placement aussi bien pour le marché national que l'international. Cela a permis de standardiser l'offre de services des Services Publics de l'Emploi (SPE) au Sénégal. Par ailleurs, le développement d'outils de gestion tels qu'une base de données unique de placement a permis l'inscription et l'orientation de plus de 2000 jeunes à la recherche d'un emploi suite aux formations des fonctionnaires.</p> <p>La coordination interministérielle avec les autorités de l'emploi et celles responsables des ressortissants à l'étranger a augmenté créant des synergies.</p>	<p>Le BIT a élaboré et mis à disposition les draft des outils qui ont servi aux activités de renforcement des capacités.</p> <p>Plus de 500 séances de formation aux Services Publics de l'Emploi (SPE). 500 responsables de la diaspora et des organisations d'accompagnement des migrants dans les pays de destination, notamment en Espagne, en France et en Italie ont été formés à l'aide d'outils pour favoriser la réinsertion socioéconomique et l'investissement.</p>

Asia and the Pacific			
<p>Thailand/THA176 Governments and social partners in Thailand develop and implement policies to manage migration, protect migrant workers and combat trafficking in line with ILO principles</p>	1	<p>The Ministerial Regulation on Domestic Work was enacted in November 2012 and will extend protection for a largely female migrant workforce. The Regulation reflects a number of provisions from the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), including the right to a day off, paid leave, protection from harassment and a minimum age.</p>	<p>In March 2012, the ILO submitted a Technical Memorandum with comments on the draft Ministerial Regulation. The ILO also supported broad stakeholder consultations on decent work for domestic workers prior to and after the enactment of the Regulation.</p>
	2	<p>Multi-disciplinary teams were established at the national level and in one pilot province to facilitate economic and social reintegration assistance to return migrants, including the provision of skills training, the establishment of platforms to empower and give greater voice to return migrants, and the dissemination of information on the availability of support services.</p>	<p>The ILO provided support to the government departments and NGO partners in the establishment of the multi-disciplinary teams and their preventive and protection activities, including the provision of information and training, a community monitoring and needs assessment, and the prosecution of brokers and agencies.</p>
	3	<p>The Ministry of Labour established an inter-ministerial mobile inspection team for the fishing sector and held its first coordination meeting in April 2013. The Unit is coordinated by the Department of Labour Protection and Welfare, and includes officers from the Marine Police, the Navy, Department of Special Investigations, and the Department of Fisheries. In a pilot phase, the Unit will cover five provinces.</p> <p>The Ministry of Labour will adopt a training course for labour inspectors aimed at reaching vulnerable workers, including migrant workers, child labour and workers in hard to reach sectors. The modules have been developed in consultation between the MOL and other concerned Ministries, and were</p>	<p>The ILO organized a Labour Inspection Management Workshop (May 2012) and an advisory mission from a team of Brazilian labour inspectors to share experiences in combatting forced labour and child labour, and inspecting fishing vessels (February 2013). The Thai mobile inspection group is inspired by the Brazilian experience. The ILO has provided support and existing ILO labour inspection materials in the development of the training modules.</p> <p>The ILO supports trade union and NGO partners in the provision of support services to migrant workers. In addition to financial support, the ILO has strengthened their</p>

		<p>tested before being finalized.</p> <p>The Thai Government has enhanced cooperation with trade unions and NGO partners in working to protect migrant workers and provide them with legal assistance, counselling and training.</p>	<p>capacity to deliver quality services, and enhanced their collaboration with the authorities, including through network meetings. From May 2011 to May 2013, trade unions and NGOs supported by the ILO assisted 7,884 migrant workers, 53% of whom are women. The information collected through the provision of support services feeds into policy advocacy and constituent capacity building efforts.</p>
<p>Philippines /PHL130 More migrant workers are protected and trafficking is prevented through decent and productive livelihood opportunities.</p>	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2012, the Department of Health submitted an enhanced assessment of the implementation of the WHO Global Code of Practice on the international recruitment of health professionals. This report, which for the first time included the perspectives of the ILO constituents, was submitted to WHO assembly and is hailed as a good practice in international meetings. - In 2013, the Professional Regulation Commission (PRC) improved its online registration system to meet the re-registration needs of Filipino health professionals overseas - The Commission on Higher Education (CHED) and the PRC are developing a training of trainers' package to enhance the capacity of university faculty and nursing practitioners in teaching and supervising nursing students. - The CHED has developed an elective module on "migration and decent work" which will be offered in the normal nursing university education. - The Department of Labour and Employment (DOLE) introduced the Foreign Labour Operations Information System to its overseas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Best practices on return and economic reintegration practices shared with stakeholders - ILO provided support for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Appraisal of the online registration system for health professionals b. Participatory mechanism (all stakeholders plus) to assess the implementation of the WHO Code of Practice on International Recruitment of Health Personal c. Development of training of trainers on the nursing core competencies d. Training of Labour attachés on migration related database e. Ten research papers dealing with different aspects of the migration of skilled (health) professionals including circular migration f. Development of migration related elective in the nursing curriculum based on the ILO Decent Work framework and ILO's perspective on migration g. Commissioned comparative assessment of nursing education between the Philippines and Norway, Finland and Denmark

		offices	
	4	- In 2013, the National Reintegration Center for Overseas Filipino Workers (under DOLE)) has launched an entrepreneurship skills training programme for health professionals returning to the Philippines. The material will be translated into a mobile platform and online-based to increase the accessibility to this material.	- The ILO provided support to the National Reintegration Center in the development of the entrepreneurship skills training course for health professionals
Sri Lanka/LKA105 The Government and Social Partners develop and implement policies to manage migration and combat trafficking in line with ILO principles	2	<p>1. Improved knowledge on international labour standards, Conventions and local laws pertaining to human trafficking, as well as migrant worker issues of 30 law enforcement and immigration officers through a 6-month Diploma course conducted by the Bandaranaike Centre for International Studies (BCIS).</p> <p>2. Enhanced knowledge on international labour standards, migrant worker rights and the effective handling of the grievance redress process. The course was conducted by the Bandaranaike International Diplomatic Training Institute.</p>	<p>1. Curricular development in Collaboration with the BCIS and the Dept. of Immigration and Emigration. Delivering lectures on ILS with regard to preventing human trafficking. End of course examinations tested level of knowledge and competency of participants.</p> <p>2. Development of a Certificate-level course for prospective labour welfare officers to be posted to Sri Lankan diplomatic missions in destination countries. The ILO developed the course curriculum in consultation with key government stakeholders, and in close collaboration with the training school to include adult learning methods. End of course examinations tested level of knowledge and competency of participants.</p> <p>3. ILO facilitated the establishment of an Advisory Committee consisting of officials from the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment, the National Vocational and Technical Education Commission and</p>

		<p>3. Ensuring island-wide standardized training in the 24 Government managed training centres as well as those run by private agencies and monitored by the government. 37 standardized pre-departure trainer and trainee guides ensure correct orientation for the mandatory pre-departure training of semi- and low skilled category of workers.</p> <p>4. The Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment opened access to credit for livelihoods programmes for returnee migrant workers through their existing housing loan scheme agreement with the Samurdhi Authority</p>	<p>representatives of Civil Society Organizations. This Committee provided guidance to a pool of instructors of the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment to develop the curricular. The 37 guides were field tested with 150 instructors of the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment.</p> <p>4. ILO developed the concept for the pilot reintegration project, established District Steering Committees and Field Coordination Committees, conducted Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) training for coordinators through the SIYB Association of Sri Lanka, completed mapping of services providers for each district and coordinated with all the District level stakeholders to implement the project and advocate with the government to facilitate the loan scheme.</p>
	3	<p>1. Capacities of Judges, Police officers, Emigration officers on human trafficking and prosecutions strengthened.</p> <p>2. Sri Lankan Diplomatic Missions in 14 destination countries are able to follow guidelines and list of procedures in the Operational Manual for a coordinated and effective complaints and grievance response process. There is enhanced collaboration within 14 Sri Lankan Diplomatic Missions on protection of the</p>	<p>1. ILO facilitated the development of the training sessions and conducted the sessions in collaboration with International Organization for Migration (IOM).</p> <p>2. An Operational Manual for Labour Sections of Sri Lankan Diplomatic Missions in Destination Countries on Ensuring the Protection and Welfare of Migrant Workers was prepared and adopted through a process of conducting 2 research studies, 1 regional consultation and collaboration between key stakeholders all facilitated by</p>

		<p>rights of migrant workers.</p> <p>The training endorsed the use of a single reference guide for handling of all future complaints.</p>	<p>ILO with key technical inputs from experts.</p> <p>1.2. Training sessions on the Operational Manual were conducted in Sri Lanka with the relevant officers of the SLBFE and the current labour welfare officers stationed in 12 labour destination countries, providing an opportunity for cross learning and collaboration among officers in countries of origin and destination.</p>
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Europe

<p>Republic of Moldova/MDA128 Institutions more effectively manage labour migration and prevent labour exploitation of migrant workers due to increased capacity and improved policy and regulatory framework</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>On May 16, 2013, a bilateral Protocol on Migrant Workers' Rights was signed by trade unions of Moldova and Ukraine and three Italian unions (CGIL, CISL, UIL). The Protocols aim at protecting migrant workers and provide them assistance in the respective countries.</p> <p>Knowledge base and capacities developed for tripartite constituents in the following areas: 1/circular migration, 2/functioning of private employment agencies in Moldova and C 181, 3/ negotiation and implementation of social security agreements and 4/migration process.</p> <p>Bilateral negotiations of Social Security Agreements between Moldova and Latvia, Lithuania, and Hungary undertaken. The agreements with the latter two countries are planned to be signed by the end of 2013.</p>	<p>ILO supported communication between the TUs and the negotiation of the Protocol. A study visit to Rome and a regional workshop were carried out, as well as consultations with all parties involved as part of the project, initiatives undertaken to strengthen national social dialogue mechanisms and opportunities to ensure consultation on broad aspects of labour migration.</p> <p>ILO provided support in conducting data analysis work and capacity building events.</p> <p>Capacity building provided by ILO on circular migration and C 181, and in conducting data analysis on functioning of private employment agencies in Moldova.</p> <p>Support for the visits to Moldova and/or to the partner countries provided to negotiate Social Security Agreements. Tools and training materials developed covering social security (portability of benefits) for migrant workers, which can be replicated globally. Following trainings on negotiations and implementation of Social Security Agreements in past years, ILO financially supported conducting the bilateral negotiations.</p>
	<p>2</p>	<p>Pilot migration module developed for Labour Force Survey, which lead to enhanced knowledge on the impact of migration on</p>	<p>ILO supported the data collection and analysis and provided guidance during implementation and comments to the survey reports on pilot migration module linked to the LFS; Technical</p>

		<p>national skills pool.</p> <p>Knowledge base developed among tripartite constituents on such areas as 1/the link between migration and education, 2/migration and teaching staff, 3/ impact of migration on the national skills pool. Linked to the Labour Force Survey, 4/vacancies and skills needs in Moldova, Ukraine and in selected EU countries, 5/ migration, employment and labour market, as part of the Extended Migration Profile, which lead to increased knowledge of migration, employment and labour market and overview of vacancies and skills needs in Moldova, Ukraine and selected EU countries.</p> <p>The Methodology for the Development and Review of Occupational Standards (OS) for Blue-collar Jobs of 16.12.2011 piloted and national capacities to apply it increased.</p> <p>Draft Concept of the Mechanism of Recognition of Informal and Informal Learning (RIFNFL) and draft law on professions, to ensure a systemic approach in the area of qualifications, developed.</p>	<p>support in preparation of the Extended Migration Profile (EMP) Report, as main policy document developed under the leadership of IOM, ILO contribution to the implementation of the Two-Year National Action Plan for further developing and updating the EMP in the incoming years is on-going.</p> <p>Technical support provided by the in design of 4 Occupational Standards (OS) in construction and agriculture and recommendations for improving the Methodology. Two additional OSs in construction are under development, including creation and training of a National Pool of Experts on OSs and drafting a Practical Guide on OSs.</p> <p>ILO provided training, with focus on sharing of good practices and supporting the design of a legal framework in RIFNFL. Technical expertise o on legal frameworks on professions was provided.</p>
	3	<p>Capacities of National and Territorial Employment Agencies on providing counselling and information on legal migration and integration of return migrants increased.</p> <p>Data collection and analysis on return migration is being undertaken. The results will feed into the proposal of Public Policy on</p>	<p>ILO carried out 2 trainings for the job counsellors of the National and Territorial Employment Agencies and is developing guidelines and brochures on migration for the Agency.</p> <p>Technical support provided by ILO.</p>

		return migration, to be developed by the end of 2013.	
<p>Ukraine/UKR152 Institutions more effectively manage labour migration and prevent labour exploitation of migrant workers due to increased capacity and improved policy and regulatory framework</p>	1	<p>Law on Employment of the Population was adopted on July 5, 2012. It stipulates for active and flexible labour market policy in Ukraine. The Law, inter alia, regulates the Private Employment agencies that provide in-country and overseas employment which, in the long run, ensure better services for labour migrants.</p> <p>Draft Law On External Labour Migration was prepared by the Ministry of Social Policy in collaboration with diaspora organizations and social partners.</p> <p>Bilateral Protocol on Migrant Workers Rights was signed by trade unions in Moldova and Ukraine and three Italian unions (CGIL, CISL, UIL) on 16 May 2013 in Chisinau. The Protocols aim at protecting migrant workers and provide them assistance in the respective countries.</p> <p>Following Experts' Training on planning, negotiating, and implementation of bilateral and multilateral social security agreements, ILO financially supported conducting bilateral negotiations on implementation of the adopted SSAs between Ukraine and Estonia, Portugal and Poland (latter signed not yet ratified).</p>	<p>ILO provided comments to the Law.</p> <p>ILO organized training on ILO C 181 on Private Employment Agencies.</p> <p>ILO carried out a survey on Private Employment Agencies with recommendations on how to improve their functions in terms of migrant workers protection, and how to enhance collaboration between PrEAs and State Employment Service.</p> <p>ILO provided technical comments to the draft law on External Labour Migration</p> <p>ILO supported communication between the TUs and the negotiation of the Protocol.. A study visit to Rome and a regional workshop were carried out, as well as consultations with all parties involved.</p> <p>Support for the negotiations to the partner countries provided. Tools and training materials developed covering social security can be replicated globally.</p>
	2	A system of Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) developed; Decree # 340 "On Approval of the System of Recognition of Informal	ILO provided support in developing the system of recognition of prior learning (RPL), based on the EU best practices. 15

		Professional Education" adopted by the Government on May 15, 2013; Guide on RPL system in Ukraine elaborated; 15 Occupational profiles (OPs), and standards for assessors, external and internal verifiers developed.	Occupational profiles (OPs), and standards for assessors, external and internal verifiers were developed. The 15 Occupational profiles have been submitted to the Ministry of Social Policy of Ukraine and State Employment Service of Ukraine for further use. An orientation seminar, ToT, for 15 potential assessors was carried out.
	3	Improved data on labour migration in Ukraine; magnitude, scope and geographic coverage of Ukrainian migrant workers, socio-demographic composition of migrant workers identified. The Labour Migration Survey (LMS) results created an information base, required for making informed policy decisions on labour migration regulation, social and legal protection of citizens of Ukraine that are working abroad, advanced of reintegration of migrants that have returned, and more effective use of labour potential of Ukraine.	Labour Migration Survey (LMS) conducted in 2010-2012 with ILO methodological and technical support. In particular, the ILO statistical module on labour migration was used. ILO provided guidance during implementation and comments to the final report.
Armenia/ARM902 Constituents have increased the capacity in the development and implementation of policies and programs aimed at protecting migrant workers' rights and enhancing the development impact of migration	1	The National Action Plan on migration developed and adopted in December 2011. The Trade Unions Confederation adopted the Trade Union Migration Policy (2012).	ILO provided technical support in developing the National Action Plan. The ILO organized a sub-regional conference on Trade Unions for Migrant Workers (15 March 2012) in Moscow, Russian Federation. The conference was attended by high-ranking trade union members from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia and Russian Federation. The conference increased trade unions' understanding of their role and promoted labour migration higher in their agendas.

	2	The State Employment Service (SESA) developed special skills development training programmes/ services for potential migrants in the regions with high incidence of labour migration. Migration resource centres set up within the State Employment Service in Ashtarak, Erebuni and Ijevan. These centres are integrated in the employment office and trained staff informs potential migrant workers about Russian and other migration regulations.	The ILO has provided technical support in developing these programmes and functioning/capacity-development for Migration Resource Centres.
	3	Regular exchanges of migration statistics initiated on the basis of an inter-governmental agreement between the Armenian Migration Service (AMS) and the Russian Migration Service (FMS). The received data on migrant workers in the destination country contributed to a more complete overview of migration flows between Armenia and the Russian Federation.	The ILO commissioned a study on labour migration statistics, to facilitate better understanding of differences in practices in gathering of data and developing recommendations for improving the national mechanism for the collection and monitoring of up to date sex-disaggregated data on migrant workers.

Americas

<p>Costa Rica/CRI 134 Los/las trabajadores/as migrantes tienen acceso a un trabajo decente en particular a la protección social.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>El Consejo Nacional de Migración aprobó en septiembre 2013 una Política Integral de Migración, que constituye la primera de la región centroamericana. La política tiene enfoque de género y de derechos humanos. Establece los principios por los cuales el Estado debe abordar la gestión migratoria. Las principales centrales sindicales construyeron una Agenda intersindical sobre migración laboral, para aumentar su incidencia política en este ámbito, en abril de 2103. La agenda se encuentra en ejecución.</p>	<p>Con el apoyo de la Unión Europea, la OIT brindó asistencia técnica para la elaboración de la política. Dió asesoría técnica para el abordaje de los temas laborales y ayudó en la organización de consultas al sector empleador y trabajador. También apoyó la publicación y divulgación de la política. La OIT dio asistencia técnica para la elaboración de la Agenda, mediante la impartición de charlas en un taller formativo (conceptualización, marco internacional, gestión migratoria, género y migración) y apoyo metodológico para construir la agenda.</p>
	<p>2</p>	<p>La Política Integral de Migración aborda los siguientes ámbitos: regular las dinámicas de inmigración y emigración con el fin de contar con flujos migratorios ordenados que contribuyan al desarrollo nacional; orientar la inmigración a áreas de desarrollo prioritario; protección y defensa de víctimas de trata de personas; cumplimiento de derechos de las niñas, niños y adolescentes migrantes. Esta política procura la integración de las personas extranjeras, reconocer la riqueza multicultural del país y facilitar un empleo productivo en el retorno de los costarricenses que han migrado.</p>	<p>La OIT brindó asistencia técnica a través de entrevistas con especialistas, para proporcionar el enfoque de trabajo decente en el ámbito laboral, durante el último trimestre de 2012. Con el apoyo de la Unión Europea, la OIT elaboró y publicó un estudio sobre “Flujos migratorios laborales intrarregionales: situación actual, retos y oportunidades en Centroamérica y República Dominicana”, 2012. Con el apoyo de la Unión Europea, la OIT brinda asistencia técnica en la traducción al español del documento “Guía sobre políticas de migración laboral sensibles al género” de la Organización para la Seguridad y la Cooperación en Europa (OSCE), en el segundo semestre de 2012. La OIT brindó asistencia técnica para la elaboración de un estudio sobre cobertura de la seguridad social a trabajadores migrantes y otro sobre</p>

			certificación de competencias y aprovechamiento de destrezas de los migrantes, ambos en noviembre de 2013. Estos constituyen un aporte para mejorar la gestión de la migración laboral y para orientar las políticas sobre seguridad social de personas migrantes.
	3	<p>El Ministerio de Trabajo introdujo nuevas medidas para precisar el rol de los inspectores de trabajo cuando identifican trabajadores migrantes en situación regular e irregular, durante el segundo semestre del 2013. Asimismo varias instituciones de gobierno (Migración, Ministerio de Trabajo), la principal cámara empresarial y las centrales sindicales conformaron en septiembre de 2012 un Comité Asesor Tripartito con el fin de contar con una instancia para la discusión de asuntos relativos a la migración laboral y para conocer los avances del proyecto Políticas de Migración Laboral Sensibles al Género. El Comité se reúne dos veces al año y desarrolla actividades durante todo el año. Las autoridades migratorias de Costa Rica y Nicaragua realizaron una Reunión técnica binacional, en julio 2013, en San José, para coordinar la puesta en práctica de la categoría migratoria de habitante y trabajador transfronterizo. Los Cónsules nicaragüenses en Costa Rica obtuvieron, en julio y agosto 2013, mayores competencias sobre la aplicación de la legislación nacional migratoria, para ejercer un papel más proactivo en la asesoría y defensa de los derechos de sus ciudadanos.</p>	<p>Con el apoyo de la Unión Europea, la OIT brindó servicios de asesoramiento técnico para la elaboración y orientación de un manual de uso práctico para los inspectores de trabajo, que precisa el rol de los mismos a la hora de identificar trabajadores migrantes en situación regular e irregular. Asimismo, ayudó en su publicación y divulgación, durante el segundo semestre del año 2013. La OIT brindó apoyo técnico para la creación del Comité. Asesora en la elaboración de sus agendas de discusión, incluyendo aspectos de género. Con respecto a la actividad binacional, la OIT asesoró la discusión de la agenda y los temas a abordar, identificando las diferencias de género en cuanto a trabajador y habitante transfronterizo. También facilitó la visita de la delegación nicaragüense a San José y la reunión misma. La OIT, con recursos de la Unión Europea, aportó asistencia técnica y financiera para el desarrollo de los talleres efectuados en julio y agosto de 2013, con la finalidad de dar una mayor preparación a los cónsules nicaragüenses en Costa Rica, en el ejercicio de sus funciones.</p>

<p>Nicaragua/NIC136 Los trabajadores nicaragüenses tienen acceso a un trabajo decente y a la protección de sus derechos laborales básicos, a partir del establecimiento y efectiva ejecución de acuerdos binacionales para mejorar las condiciones y protección de los las trabajadores/as migrantes.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>La Cancillería nicaragüense adoptó y ha puesto en ejecución el Plan Estratégico 2013-2016 de la Dirección General Consular, en agosto de 2012, para fortalecer las capacidades de los funcionarios consulares en su función de protección de derechos de sus connacionales. Dicho plan tiene en cuenta la perspectiva de género. - En marzo de 2012 el país creó el Comité Asesor Tripartito, con el fin de contar con una instancia para la discusión de asuntos relativos a la migración laboral y para conocer los avances del proyecto Políticas de Migración Laboral Sensibles al Género. Lo integran instituciones de gobierno (Migración, Cancillería, Ministerio de Trabajo, institutos de seguridad social y de formación profesional), cámaras empresariales y centrales sindicales. El Comité se reúne dos veces al año y desarrolla actividades durante todo el año. Las principales centrales sindicales construyeron y ejecutan una Agenda Intersindical sobre migración laboral, para aumentar su incidencia política en este ámbito.</p>	<p>Con el apoyo de la Unión Europea, la OIT brindó asistencia técnica para la implementación del Plan Estratégico 2013-2016 a través la de la organización e impartición de talleres de capacitación al personal del consulado nicaragüense, beneficiándose alrededor de 25 personas. Los talleres se realizaron en Costa Rica, durante los meses de julio y agosto de 2013.</p> <p>La OIT promovió durante el segundo semestre de 2011, la creación del Comité Asesor Tripartito a con el apoyo de la Unión Europea; asesora en la elaboración de sus agendas de discusión, incluyendo aspectos de género, y financia sus reuniones.</p> <p>La OIT dio asistencia técnica para la elaboración de la Agenda Intersindical, mediante la impartición de charlas en un taller formativo (conceptualización, marco internacional, gestión migratoria, género y migración) y apoyo metodológico para construir la agenda.</p>
	<p>2</p>	<p>La Dirección de Migración, a partir de lo definido en este Plan Estratégico, toma decisiones que incluyen un mejor enfoque de género en la migraciones laborales, en particular sobre las oportunidades y dificultades que atraviesan los trabajadores y las trabajadoras al momento del retorno, y se puedan tomar medidas adecuadas para apoyar este proceso, en particular en cuanto a la inserción en el mercado laboral.. - La Asamblea Nacional nicaragüense aprobó el</p>	<p>-Con el apoyo de la Unión Europea, la OIT proporcionó asistencia técnica para construir la metodología de los talleres para el personal de la Dirección de Migración y su contenido. También se encargó de organizar e impartir los mismos. -La OIT divulgó el contenido del Convenio núm. 189 entre la población en general y con el apoyo de organizaciones de trabajadoras domésticas. Presentó el Convenio ante la</p>

	<p>Convenio núm. 189 de la OIT y fue ratificado por el país en enero de 2013. Con ello, el país cuenta con un marco mínimo de derechos para las y los trabajadores domésticos, estableciendo disposiciones relativas al retorno de los trabajadores domésticos y que deben incorporarse en los contratos de trabajo en el país de destino.</p> <p>Las autoridades migratorias de Costa Rica y Nicaragua realizaron una Reunión técnica binacional, en julio 2013, en San José, para coordinar la puesta en práctica de la categoría migratoria de habitante y trabajador transfronterizo. Además, la delegación de Nicaragua conoció el funcionamiento del Consejo Nacional de Migración, el cual será puesto en ejecución próximamente en Nicaragua.</p>	<p>Comisión de Relaciones Exteriores de la Asamblea Nacional y ante su Junta Directiva, explicando las implicaciones de su ratificación, durante el segundo semestre del 2012 y en el mes de enero de 2013. Este convenio reconoce que gran parte de los trabajadores domésticos son migrantes y contiene diferentes medidas específicas para esta población.</p>
<p>Panama/PAN131 Los/las trabajadores/as migrantes tienen acceso a un trabajo decente en particular a la protección social.</p>	<p>1</p> <p>El Comité Asesor Tripartito se creó en setiembre de 2012, con el fin de contar con una instancia para la discusión de asuntos relativos a la migración laboral y para conocer los avances del proyecto Políticas de Migración Laboral Sensibles al Género. Lo integran instituciones de gobierno (Migración, Cancillería, Ministerio de Trabajo, la principal cámara empresarial y centrales sindicales. Se reúne dos veces al año y desarrolla Programas de trabajo cada año durante todo el año.</p> <p>La Cancillería panameña elaboró y ha puesto en ejecución el Plan Estratégico 2013-2016 de la Dirección General Consular, en agosto 2012, para fortalecer las capacidades de los funcionarios consulares en su función de protección de derechos de sus connacionales, siendo importante para mejorar el</p>	<p>La OIT promovió, en setiembre de 2012, con apoyo de la Unión Europea la creación del Comité Asesor Tripartito, a través de asesoría en la elaboración de sus agendas de discusión, incluyendo aspectos de género. La OIT dio asistencia técnica para la elaboración de la Agenda, mediante la impartición de charlas en un taller formativo (conceptualización, marco internacional, gestión migratoria, género y migración) y apoyo metodológico para construir la agenda, la cual se encuentra en ejecución. Para estas acciones, la OIT ha dado apoyo mediante recursos de la Unión Europea.</p> <p>La OIT brindó asistencia técnica (contratación de consultoría, incorporación del enfoque de género y revisión del plan), con recursos de la</p>

		acceso de los trabajadores migrantes al trabajo decente.	Unión Europea, para la elaboración del plan estratégico.
	2	Los inspectores de trabajo del Ministerio de Trabajo incluyen en su actividad inspectiva asuntos relacionados con la migración laboral y los derechos que les asiste a los trabajadores migrantes, además, brindando servicios de empleo eficaces y controlando las condiciones de trabajo decente para esta población. - El Ministerio de Trabajo cuenta con un manual de uso práctico, elaborado durante el segundo semestre del 2013 para precisar el rol de los inspectores de trabajo cuando identifican trabajadores migrantes en situación regular e irregular permitiendo controlar las condiciones de trabajo decente en los lugares de trabajo.	La OIT elaboró un plan de acción, instrumento en el cual se identificó la creación oficial de una Comisión de Género para el CoNEP, con el objetivo de impulsar la igualdad de género en la organización de talleres con inspectores de trabajo en migración laboral. Los talleres se llevaron a cabo durante el segundo cuatrimestre del 2012. La OIT elaboró un manual de uso práctico, para precisar el rol de los inspectores de trabajo cuando identifican trabajadores migrantes en situación regular e irregular y divulgación, durante el segundo semestre del 2013.
Brazil/BRA107 Implementación de la política nacional de protección a los trabajadores migrantes.	1	El CNIg (el Consejo Nacional de Migración, órgano tripartito, coordinado por el Ministerio de Trabajo y Empleo) promulgó la resolución normativa n. 97, de 12.01.2012 que concedió 5552 visas permanentes para nacionales de Haití, posibilitando que puedan trabajar con todas la garantías ofrecidas en Brasil. En ese bienio fueron concedidas 87599 autorizaciones para hombres y 9107 para mujeres. Las principales nacionalidades incluyen a Estados Unidos, Reino Unido, Filipinas, Alemania y Portugal.	La oficina de la OIT en Brasil participa activamente en el Consejo Nacional de Migración y a través de ese Consejo, apoya técnicamente la construcción de planes, políticas y garantiza la inclusión de temas fundamentales, como igualdad de género y raza, calificación para el trabajo, sensibilización sobre los derechos laborales de los migrantes y otros. La OIT participó en este bienio en 8 reuniones del Consejo, apoyando técnicamente sus discusiones.
	2	La política nacional de protección a los trabajadores migrantes está en proceso de actualización y fue legitimada por el Consejo Nacional de Migración de manera tripartita. El texto incluye temas como el desarrollo de las competencias laborales y formación de personal calificado, empleo productivo de los trabajadores migrantes tras el regreso a su país y	La OIT realizó talleres de discusión y participó de 12 reuniones del sub grupo de género y raza del CNIg para incluir esos temas en la nueva versión de la política nacional. Participó, presentando contenidos relacionados a los Convenios de la OIT en el taller 'El derecho de los Migrantes en Brasil'

		otros.	<p>en mayo de 2012, para la discusión de la propuesta del nuevo estatuto de los migrantes de Brasil; el taller fue promovido por los Ministerios de la Justicia, Relaciones Exteriores y del Trabajo y Empleo (MTE). La OIT apoya el MTE y el CNIg, que es un órgano tripartito; como parte de ese proceso, el MTE solicitó a la OIT la elaboración de un proyecto de cooperación técnica dirigido al fortalecimiento de la Política Nacional y ejecución de algunas de sus acciones. Participación de la OIT en un taller promovido por la Confederación Sindical de trabajadores/as de las Americas(CSA) sobre migración para reforzar la coordinación entre los países de la región y promover la protección a los migrantes en el momento de regreso a su país ejecutando una de los objetivos del Plan Nacional.</p>
	3	<p>La Superintendencia Regional de Trabajo y Empleo de São Paulo (SRTE-SP) ha creado un grupo específico, compuesto por inspectores laborales, para actuar en el sector textil y de vestuario (principal sector que recibe migrantes, muchos de los cuales en situación de trabajo precario o forzoso) e identificar las situaciones irregulares, sobretodo las que son de explotación de trabajo. La estimativa del Ministerio de Trabajo es que existen hoy cerca de 400 mil bolivianos solamente en São Paulo, que llegan por la frontera y van a trabajar en situaciones precarias en el sector. Muchos bolivianos han sido retirados de la situación de trabajo forzoso y tuvieron sus documentos regularizados para protección de su trabajo en el país y de su familia con relación a servicios básicos como salud y educación.</p>	<p>La OIT apoya las discusiones sobre la inspección de trabajo junto con el Ministerio de Trabajo y fue responsable por una capacitación de inspectores laborales en la triple frontera (Brasil, Argentina y Paraguay) en el tema de trabajo infantil y trabajo forzoso, lo que contribuyó para la mejora en el trabajo de identificación de las situaciones de violaciones de los derechos fundamentales en el trabajo.</p>