OSCE - IOM - ILO

Handbook on Establishing Effective Labour Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and Destination

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Presentation for the OSCE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE PERMANENT COUNCIL Vienna, September 15,2006

Why a Handbook on Labour Migration?

- Principal objective: To assist countries of origin and destination in their efforts to develop policy solutions and approaches for the better management of labour migration flows
- > Two specific purposes
 - To provide current and useful information on labour migration policies in both origin and destination countries as well as recent pertinent developments
 - To assist policy-makers in OSCE and Med. countries in the task of designing or revising their policies by providing examples of good and effective policies and practices

What makes the Handbook unique?

- > First ever comprehensive policy guide that covers both, countries of origin and destination
- First major cooperation effort among OSCE, IOM and ILO in the field of labour migration
- Handbook was prepared for a wide audience government officials, policy makers, employers, trade unionists, social workers
- Covers thematically basic facts on labour migration: applicable laws, policy guidelines and best-practice models of various countries to assist policy-makers in the OSCE area in the task of designing or revising their policies

Handbook structure

	Introduction
1	International legal framework
II	Issues underlying policy responses in origin and destination countries
III-V	Policies in countries of origin
	Protection of migrant workers
	Optimizing the benefits of organized labour migration
	Administration of labour migration
VI-VII	Policies in destination countries
	Admission
	Post-Admission: rights of migrant workers
VIII	Preventing and reducing irregular labour migration
IX	Inter-State cooperation
X	Conclusions

Introduction

- Background
- Labour migration trends and characteristics
 - > Trends
 - > 191 million migrants (UN DESA, 2005)
 - > 86 million migrant workers (ILO, 2004)
 - Driving forces / Types of flows
 - > Feminization of labour migration
- > The OSCE area
 - > US /Canada, EU, Council of Europe, CIS
- Regulation of labour migration: the need for a deliberate approach

Ch I - International legal framework

- General international human rights law
- Specific UN and ILO standards protecting migrant workers
 - > UN Convention on Migrant Workers 1990
 - > ILO Conventions No. 97 and 143
- International labour law
- > Regional standards
 - > Council of Europe
 - > Inter-American human rights system

Ch II - Issues underlying policy responses in countries of origin and destination

- Countries of origin
 - > Protection of migrant workers and support services
 - > Optimizing the benefits of organized labour migration
 - Institutional capacity building, inter-ministerial coordination and inter-state cooperation
- Destination countries
 - > Assessing, detecting and predicting shortages of labour
 - > Demographic factors
 - > Rights of migrant workers
 - > Managing irregular migration
 - > Attitude of the host population

Ch III – Developing policies in countries of origin to protect migrant workers

- Policy Strategies
- Regulation of Private Employment Agencies
- Procedures for Departure
 - > Employment contracts
 - > Emigration clearance
- Support Services
 - > Information dissemination
 - > Migrant Welfare Funds
 - Government assistance in destination countries through labour attachés
- Inter-state Cooperation

Ch IV – Developing policies to optimize the benefits of organized labour migration

- Importance of Marketing
 - > The market development process / developing an international labour migration marketing cycle
 - > Market research
 - > Role of the private sector
- Information Dissemination
- > Bilateral and Regional Labour Agreements
- Migrant Remittances
 - > Role of remittances in national economies
 - Data collection
 - > Remittance services
 - > Enhancing the Impact of Remittances on Development
- > Education, Training and Skills Development
- Emigration of Skilled Human Resources

Ch V – Administration of Labour Migration

- Giving due priority to the management of labour migration
- Establishing the Policy-making Team
 - > Sharing the overseas employment programme burden
 - Designated autonomous body
- Crafting the Policy
- Institutional Mission and Vision Statements
- Monitoring and Evaluating Performance
- > Data Collection
 - > Terms and definitions
 - Data sources

Ch VI - Foreign labour admission policies

- > Permanent versus temporary labour migration?
- Assessing foreign labour demand
- > Admission policies
 - > Employment-based immigration
 - > Temporary labour migration
 - > Work permit systems
 - > Forms of temporary labour migration
 - Policy issues
 - How to make temporary labour migration programmes feasible?

Ch VII – Post-admission policies: rights of migrant workers

- Labour market regulation
 - > Access to employment
 - > Brain waste / recognition of diplomas
- > Protection in the employment context
 - > Terms and conditions of employment / vocational training
 - > Trade union rights
- Facilitating social cohesion
 - > Addressing discrimination / integration / family reunion
- > Enhancing social welfare
 - Health care / housing / education
- Social security

Ch VIII - Preventing or reducing irregular labour migration

- Preliminary issues
- > The need for a comprehensive approach
 - > Activities in country of origin
 - > Border controls and visa policy
 - > Action against those who facilitate irregular migration
 - > i.e. traffickers, smugglers, employers, recruiters
 - > Protection of irregular migrant workers
 - > Regularization
 - > Return
 - > Opening up more legal channels for labour migration
 - Inter-state cooperation (see also Ch IX)

Ch IX - International cooperation

- Formal mechanisms
 - Bilateral labour agreements (eco. pol. dev objectives)
 - > Regional integration
 - > EU, NAFTA, CIS
 - > Regional agreements / global level agreements
 - Inter-state cooperation in specific human rights and labour instruments
 - General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) Mode 4
 - > mobility of workers in the context of trade in services

Ch IX - International cooperation (cont.)

- Less formal and consultative mechanisms
 - Regional Consultative Processes (RCPs)
 - > e.g. Colombo Process, Barcelona Process, 5+5
 - > Other informal meetings
 - > e.g. Joint Commissions of Labour / Round tables
 - > Global initiatives
 - Berne initiative (State-owned process)
 - > ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration (tripartite)
 - > UN HLD Global Forum on Migration & Development
 - > Role of Social Partners (e.g. cooperation among TUs in destination and origin countries)