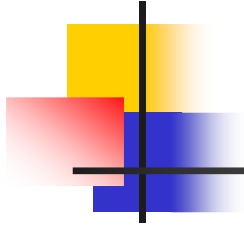


**The OSCE Seminar on Gender-Sensitive Labour Migration Policies
16-17 February 2009, Brdo, Slovenia**



Gender and Labour Migration – trends in the CIS area

**Irina Ivakhnyuk
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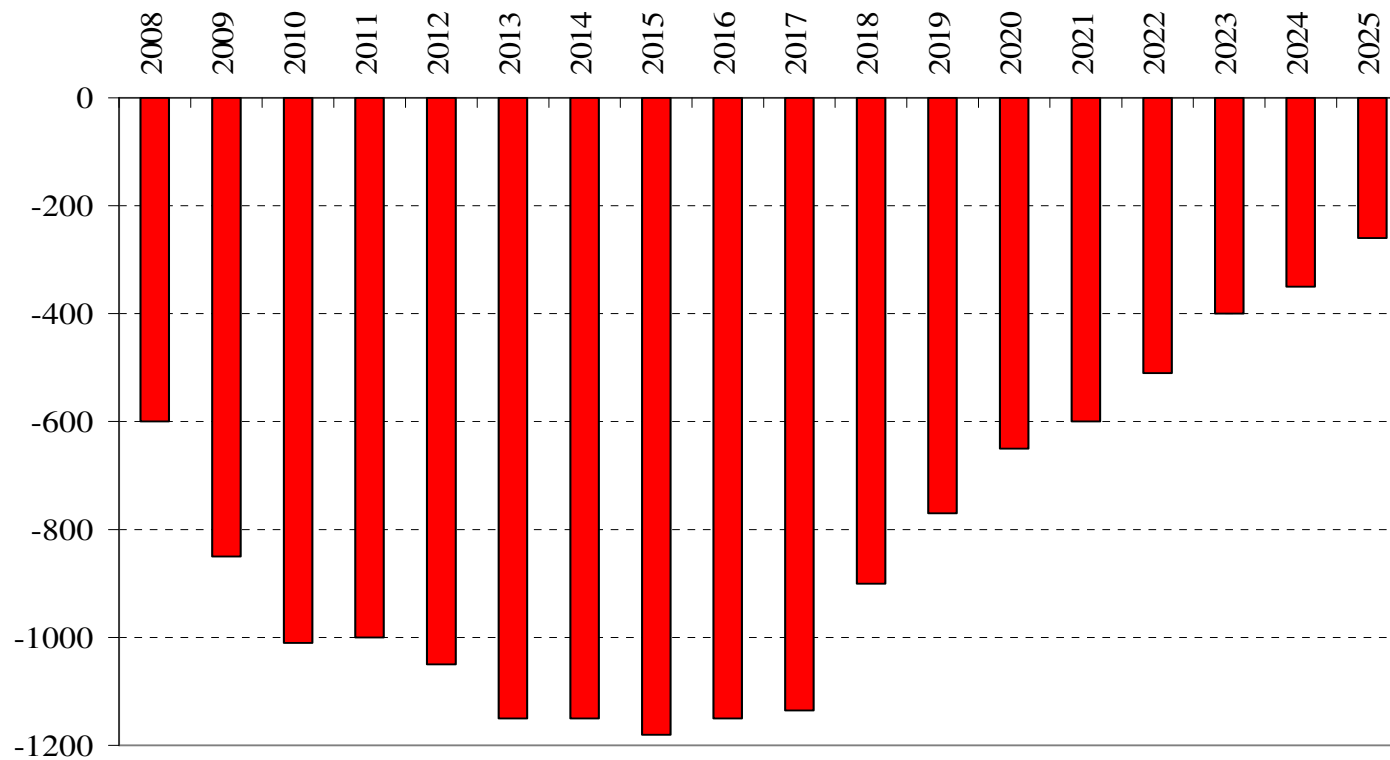


Factors facilitating intra-regional labour migration in the CIS area

- **historical ties**
- **Russian language**
- **visa-free entry regime**
- **demographic mutual complementarity**
- **wage differentials**
- **national labour market capacity differences**
- **political (bilateral agreements, regional integration structures)**
- **diasporas**
- **migrant social networks**
- **psychological factors**
- **geographical proximity**
- **common transport network**

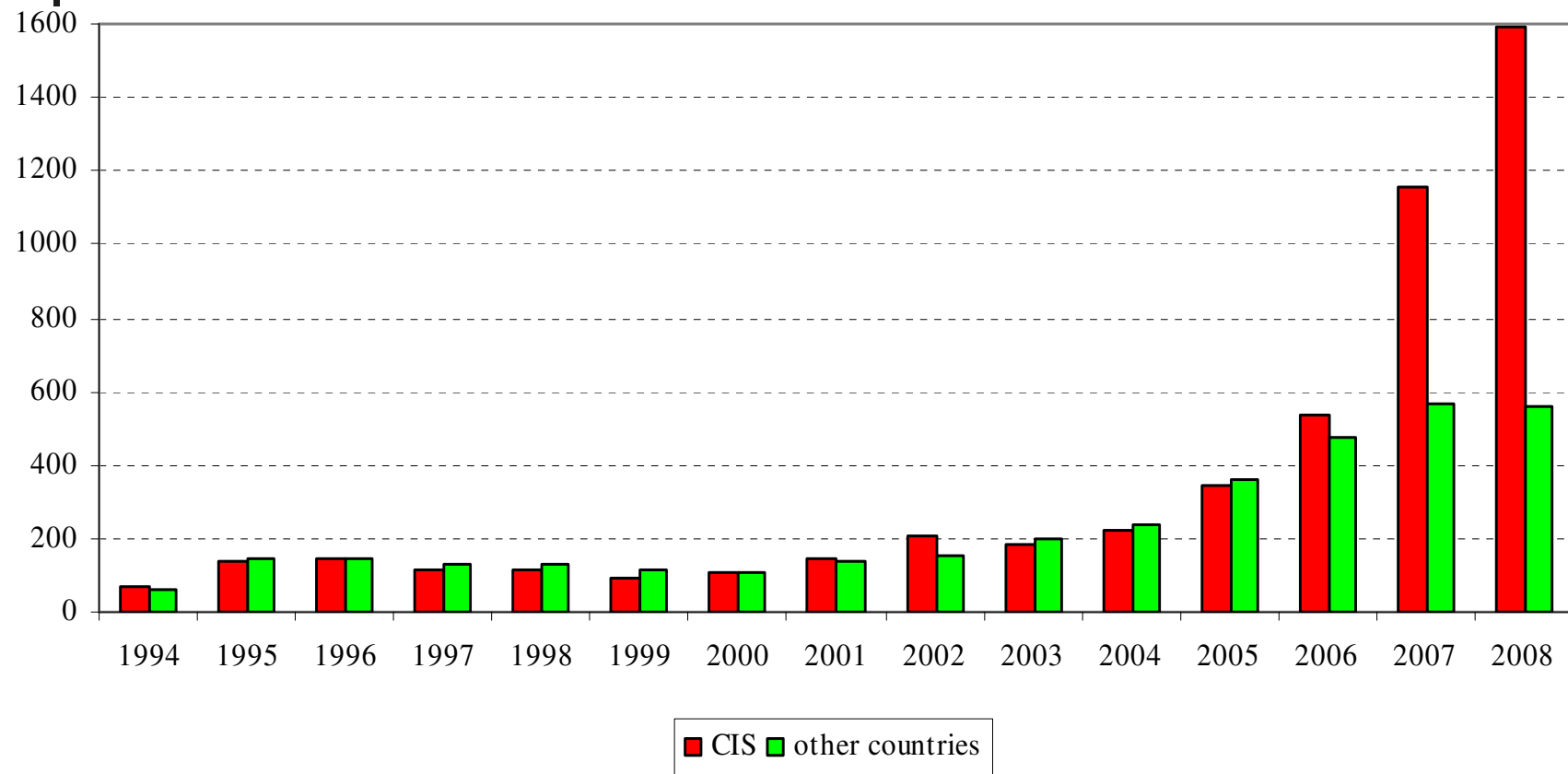
80% of international migrations in the CIS area take place within the region

Decrease of labour-age population in Russia 2008-2025, thousands



Source: RF National Statistics Committee, middle population forecast scenario

Annual foreign labour inflow to Russia, 1994-2008, thousands (as to numbers of issued work permits)



Sources: RF National Statistics Committee; Federal Migration Service of Russia

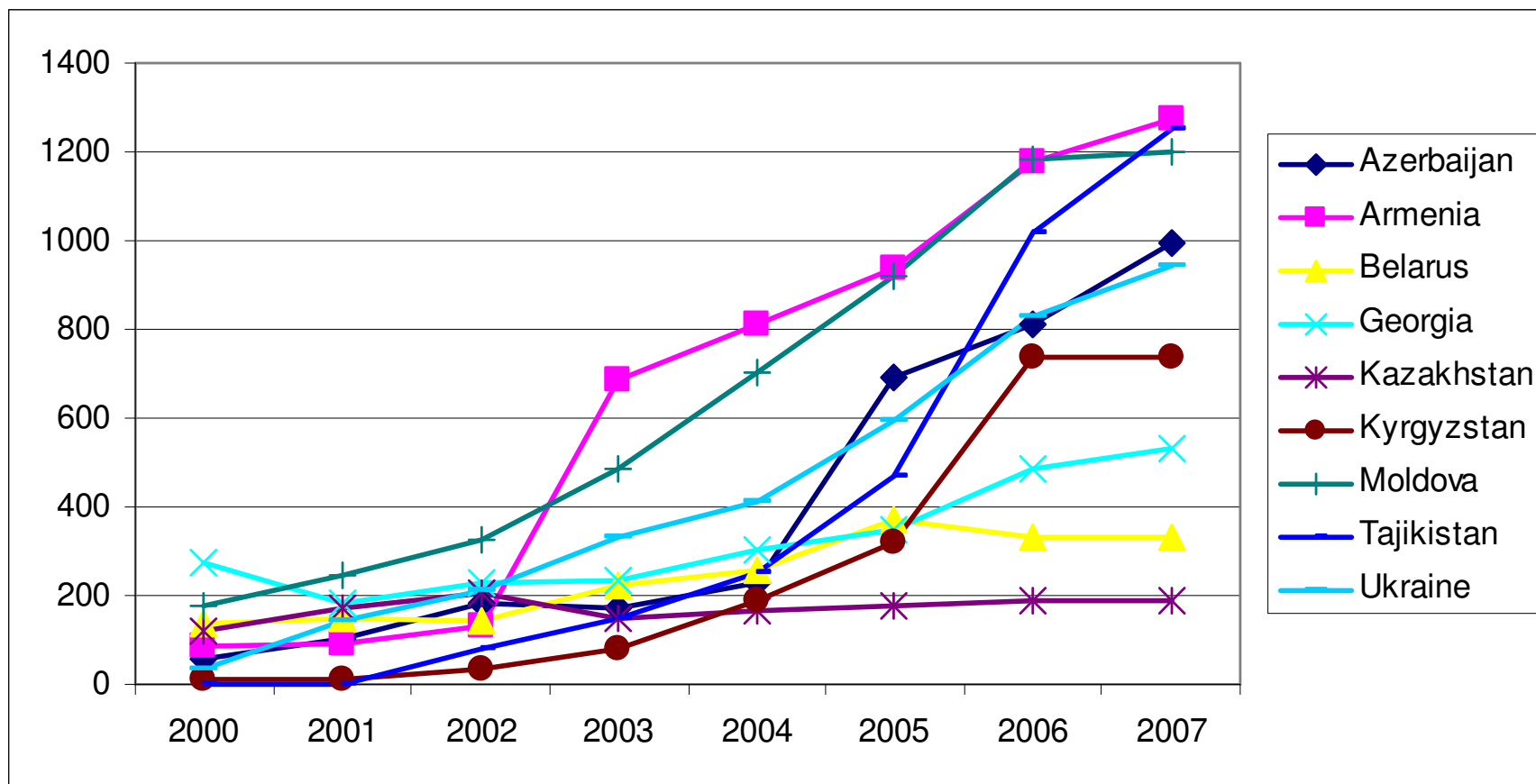
Top list of migrant-workers sending countries to Russia, 2006-2008

(as to numbers of issued work permits)

Countries	2006		2007		2008*	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Total	1,014	100,0	1,717	100.0	2,157	100.0
From CIS states	538	53.0	1,152	67.1	1,596	74,0
Uzbekistan	105	10.4	345	20.1	563	26.1
Tajikistan	99	9.7	250	14.6	318	14.7
Ukraine	171	16.9	209	12.2	227	10.5
Kyrgyzstan	33	3.3	110	6.4	160	7.4
Moldova	51	5.0	94	5.5	117	5.4
Armenia	40	3.9	73	4.3	96	4.5
Azerbaijan	28	2.8	57	3.4	70	3.2
From non-CIS states	476	47.0	564	32.9	560	26.0
China	211	20.,1	229	13.3	241	11.2
Turkey	101	10.0	131	7.6	121	5.6

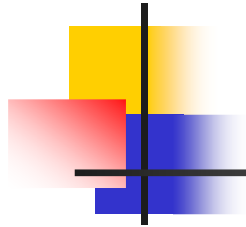
* Data for January-September 2008

Remittances inflow to the CIS states, 2000-2007, million USD

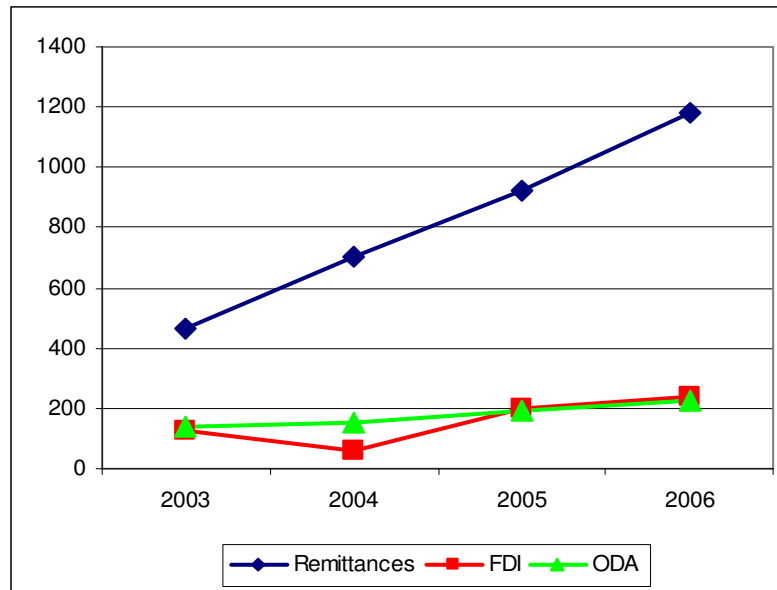


Sources: IMF Balance of Payments Statistics; World Bank, World Development Indicators Database.

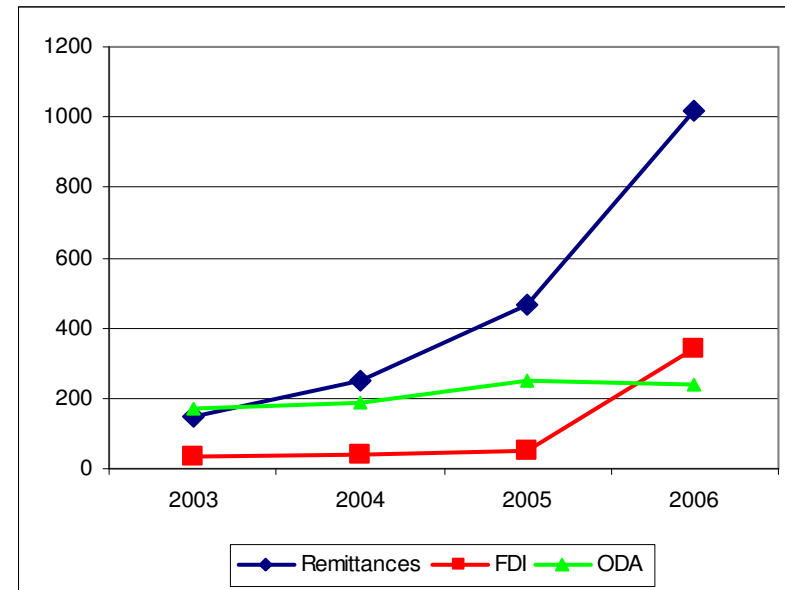
Scale and dynamics of remittances compared to FDI and ODA, 2003-2006, million USD



Moldova

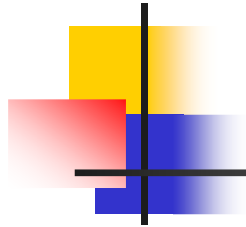


Tajikistan



Sources: IMF Balance of Payments Statistics; World Bank, World Development Indicators Database,

Migrant remittances in selected CIS countries, 2007

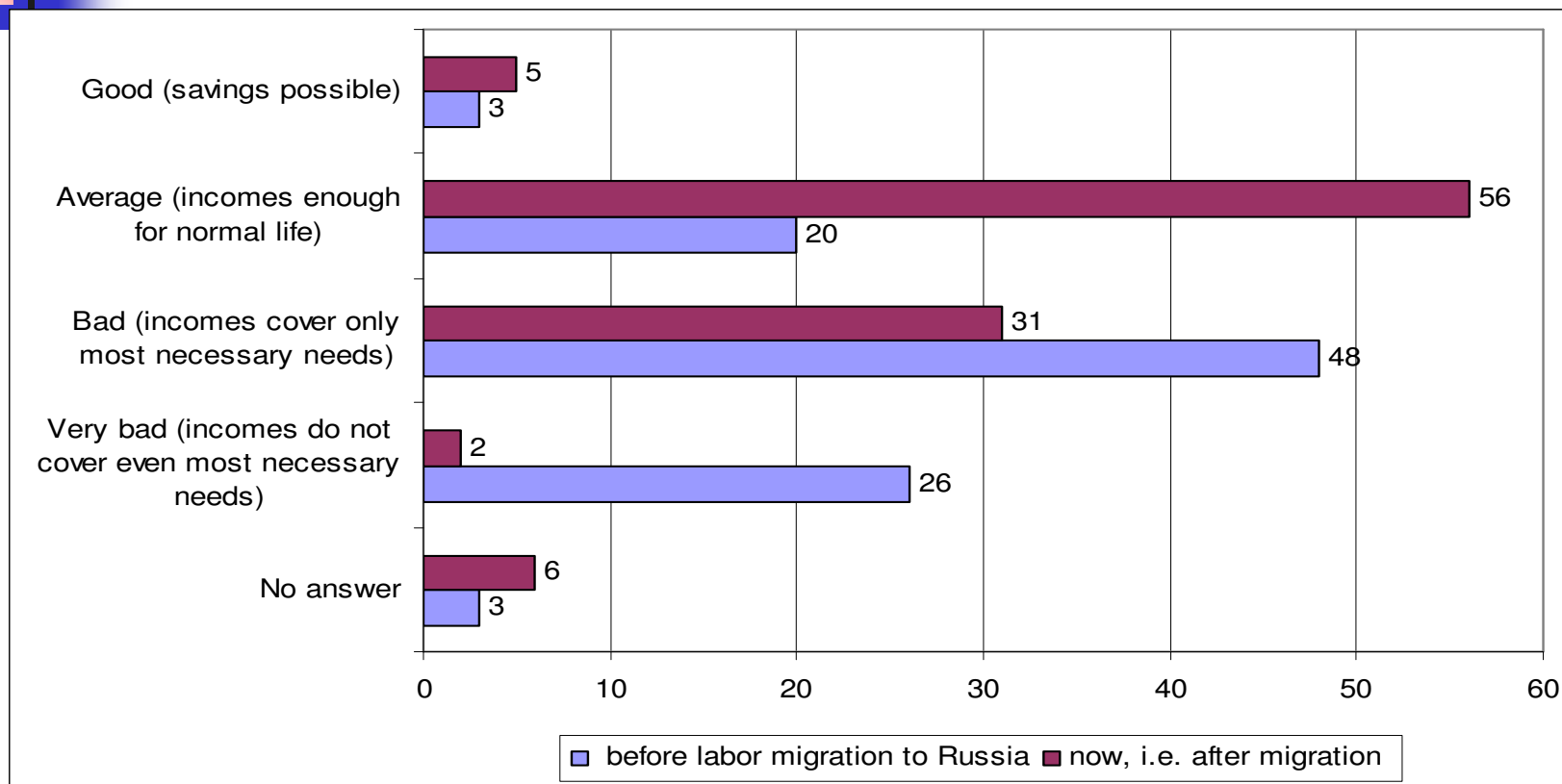


Remittances, BOP

	mln. USD	% of GDP
Armenia	1.273	13,9
Kyrgyzstan	715	20,4
Moldova	1.498	34,0
Tajikistan	1.250	33,7

Source: World Bank Data

Economic conditions of migrants before and after migration (survey of irregular migrants from CIS states in Moscow, 2002. N=210)



Source: Tiuriukanova Y. (2005) *Denezhniye perevodi migrantov: beda ili blago?* [Migrant Remittances: a Disaster or a Benefit?] http://www.polit.ru/research/2005/11/30/demoscope223_print.html



Gender dimension of international labour migration: official data and attitude

In Russia:

- Share of female migrant workers (2004-2007) – 15-16%
- Number of female migrants (2004) – 81,200 persons (work permits)
(2007) – 266,500 persons (work permits)
- Growth in numbers of female migrant workers (2004-2007) – **threefold**
- No sex-disaggregated data by countries and industries
- Inefficient model employment contracts in domestic work sector where female migrants concentrate

In source countries:

- Anti-trafficking activities supported by international organizations
- Pre-departure services for migrants



Gender dimension of current labour migration trends in the CIS area (applying sociological surveys)

- **Share of female migrants – 30-40%**
- **Women are less visible to statistics than men as they concentrate in shadow labour market – domestic services, commerce, care work, entertainment (e.g. out of estimated 3 mln. nursemaids and baby-sitters in Russia, 2 mln. are foreign women)**
- **Women are typically recruited as individual workers, in contrast to group / team male recruitment**
- **Even in legal status, women are less protected in their labour rights and access to social benefits**
- **Negative perception of female migrant labour in society**