



International  
Labour  
Office  
Geneva

# Independent Evaluation of ILO's Strategy for the Protection of Migrant Workers: 2001-2007

## Annexes

September 2008



EVALUATION  
UNIT

# **ANNEXES**

## **Independent Evaluation of ILO's Strategy for the Protection of Migrant Workers: 2001-2007**

**International Labour Organization  
September 2008**

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## **Annex 2: Terms of reference**

There are two terms of reference relating to this evaluation: a terms of reference dated 28 February 2008 and a terms of Reference dated 3 March 2008. Both are included here.

### **Terms of Reference: Independent Evaluation of ILO's Strategy for the Protection of Migrant Workers 2001-2007**

#### **1. Introduction**

The ILO is conducting an evaluation of its strategy to support member states to improve the protection of migrant workers.

The terms of reference have been prepared in line with the ILO's evaluation framework, endorsed by the Governing Body in November 2005 (GB.294/PFA/8), taking into account particular characteristics of: Outcome 3b.2 of the ILO's operational strategy in P&B 2006/07, which is:

*Tripartite Action on labour migration: Constituents increase their participation in the formulation and implementation of effective rights-based and gender-sensitive policies and practices for the management of labour migration in line with the conclusions of the 2004 International labour Conference .*

In accordance with ILO guidelines for independence, credibility and transparency, responsibility for the evaluation will be based in the Evaluation Unit. The evaluation team will be composed of one senior external consultant and one or two ILO independent evaluators without prior links to the programme or strategy. The evaluation will also benefit from the input of ILO's Evaluation Advisory Committee and the standards for independent evaluations by the United Nations Evaluation Group.

The evaluation will be participatory. Consultation with member states, international and national representatives of trade union and employers' organisations, ILO staff at headquarters and in the field, UN partners, and other stakeholders will be carried out through interviews, meetings, focus groups, and electronic communication. An evaluation network mailing list for distribution of documents and messages as well as a dedicated electronic mail box for the evaluation for stakeholder comment and input will be established. Final versions of all evaluation documents will be the responsibility of the evaluation team.

#### **2. Background on the ILO's strategy for the protection of migrant workers.**

##### **History and Organisational approach**

Migration is a growing issue in the international policy agenda. This reflects globalisation processes, and relating to employment, non-discrimination and integration of migrant workers and the need for social dialogue in respect of labour migration policies. There has been emphasis on migration-development linkages and the significant importance of migrants' remittances in many countries, which must be balanced against the negative consequences of brain drain. But there are many risks, especially when people move illegally. The involvement of criminal gangs in the trafficking and smuggling of people, is a real challenge, but more generally many individuals and families find themselves facing increased harassment, violence and increasing poverty. Levels of protection, if present in the country of destination, may be variable in coverage within the country of destination.



The ILO has a constitutional mandate to protect migrant workers. In the Preamble to the Constitution, one of the stated objectives of the Organisation is ‘protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own’. Between international agencies, there have been several high level discussions both in ILO and the UN which have shaped ILO’s strategy in the area of labour migration. The World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalisation (2001) drew attention to the issue of migration and the lack of a multilateral framework to govern cross –border movements. The ILO’s strategy at the beginning of the decade was to continue to identify and document highly exploitative forms of employment of migrant labour to generate local solutions and procedures to cover migrant workers under national labour protection laws. Information dissemination was also a key priority with expanded work to document good practices at the enterprise level. The strategy indicator refers to members’ states establishing policies and programmes for equal treatment of women and men migrants and taking means to oppose trafficking. Earlier in the late 1990s, ILO’s strategy had been more focussed on policy analysis and technical services in the area employment of migrants.

In 2004, the International Labour Conference (ILC) devoted a general discussion to migrant workers<sup>1</sup>, to which the Office submitted a report on the state of international labour migration. This was the largest global discussion on international migration for 10 years. ILO’s strategy evolution for migrant workers has evolved with the ILC discussion as a watershed. This recognised the main weaknesses in current approaches to managing labour migration, and the Resolution from this meeting called upon ILO and its constituents to carry out a Plan of Action for Migrant Workers, which would cover: development of a non-binding Multilateral Framework for a rights based approach to labour migration, wider application of international labour standards, the implementation of the Global Employment Agenda, capacity building, development of tools and policies, strengthening social dialogue and improving the knowledge base.

The centre piece of this Plan of Action is the ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration (MLF), developed from a tripartite meeting in November 2005<sup>2</sup>. The objectives of the MLF are to improve management and governance of labour migration, promotion and protection of human rights, maximising development benefits of migration and promoting multilateral cooperation on labour migration. It has become an essential tool for the reformulation of national policies.

In parallel, the UN Secretary General set up (in December 2003, reporting in October 2005) a Global Commission on International Migration, with a mandate to provide the framework for the formulation of a coherent, comprehensive and global response to the issue of international migration. This Commission draw attention to the lack of capacity required to develop effective migration policies and underlined the need for enhanced cooperation between the different multilateral international organisations working in the field of migration. This led to the UN High Level Dialogue (HLD) on International Migration in 2006 which confirmed the emerging consensus that major benefits accrue to all parties in migration processes: source and destination countries and migrants themselves<sup>3</sup>. In turn the HLD led to the establishment of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) that held its first session in Brussels in July 2007. A further convening mechanism is the Global Migration group (GMG) which aims at coordinating work on international migration by UN agencies and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM)

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<sup>1</sup> ILO, Towards a fair deal for migrant workers in the global economy, Report VI, International labour Conference, 92<sup>nd</sup> Session, 2004.

<sup>2</sup> ILO, Note on the Proceedings of the Tripartite meeting of experts on the ILO Multilateral Framework on labour Migration, November 2005, Geneva.

<sup>3</sup> UN (2006) Summary of the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development: Note by the President of the General Assembly, New York, UN, 61<sup>st</sup> Session (A/61/515).

The Organisation's strategy in the area of migration, like other strategies of ILO, takes the relevant international labour standards as central to its operations. In the case of migration, these are Conventions 97 and 143<sup>4</sup>. These conventions provide the underlying principles for the formulation of national law and policies concerning the protection of migrant workers. Non discrimination is a key principle<sup>5</sup>. Other principles of Conventions 97 and 143 are that: governments with employers and workers organisations should engage in international cooperation to manage migration for employment purposes, international labour standards and other international instruments should form the basis for effective and just policies, expanding avenues for regular labour migration should be explored, social dialogue is essential for the development of sound labour migration policy, there is equality of treatment between nationals and migrant workers and minimum standards of protection from all migrant workers, governments should protect the human rights and the rights from past work of migrant workers in an irregular situation, especially abusive practices, migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons, and an orderly process of labour migration should be promoted in both origin and destination countries, arrival and reception, and return and integration,

There are special problems attached to promotion of these conventions in so far as for real effectiveness both sending and destination countries need to be engaged in implementing these conventions. In addition, migrant workers should benefit from the principles and rights in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental principles and Rights at Work and Follow-up, reflected in the eight fundamental ILO Conventions.

ILO's work specialises in labour migration under the umbrella of social protection. The ILO's International Labour Migration Programme (MIGRANT) – is located in Sector 3, Social Protection. The activities of MIGRANT focus on three component objectives:

- Protecting the rights of migrant workers and promoting their integration in countries of destination and countries of origin;
- Forging an international consensus on how to manage migration, and
- Improving the knowledge base on international migration

The MIGRANT Unit historically has also moved around in the ILO organisation being originally situated in the Employment Department, and part of the Conditions of Work programme for a limited period. Several other parts of the ILO also concentrate on aspects of migration, such as the International Programme on the Elimination of Child labour (IPEC) and the Special Action Programme on Forced Labour (SAP-FL) located in the Declaration Department with both carrying out work on human trafficking.

### **Vision, Strategy and Objectives**

The ILO's rights-based approach to labour migration was defined by the ILC 2004 Resolution, embracing protection and promotion of rights, effective governance of labour migration, promotion of decent work and employment, social dialogue and the expansion of the knowledge base. Therefore, ILO's strategy for migrant workers is firmly rights based, encouraging good governance with sound migration management policies.

With this background, ILO's main means of action are concentrated in the following three areas of work (as per MIGRANT's Work Plan for 2006-07):

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<sup>4</sup> Migration for Employment, 1949 (No 97) and Convention on Migrant Workers, 1975 (No 143). There are accompanying recommendations Nos 86 and 151. Other international labour conventions including the fundamental conventions such as C181 also provide guiding principles.

<sup>5</sup> The second part of C143 is devoted to equal treatment and equality of opportunity and non discrimination

- Advisory services to constituents on rights based gender sensitive labour migration policies for maximising development benefits and protecting migrant workers and support for related capacity building, using the Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration
- Advocacy of rights based policies and programmes with special focus on the Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration
- Development and dissemination of the knowledge base on global trends and statistics, good practices and perspectives on international labour migration based on a solid research programme.

In addition MIGRANT also promotes and supports work related to labour migration by other departments and units of the Office, under their own mandates, and represents ILO in the GMG and the GFMD.

MIGRANT provides technical backstopping to decentralised technical cooperation projects in support of these objectives, aimed at increasing the capacity of constituents to develop and manage sound migration policies. MIGRANT hosts one TC project supporting the implementation of its core programme and a research project.

### **3. Client**

The principle client for the evaluation is the Governing Body, which is responsible for governance-level decisions on the findings and recommendations of the evaluation. The evaluation is also intended to provide a basis for improved leadership and decision-making by ILO management.

### **4. Purpose and Scope**

The purpose of the evaluation is to provide insight on the mandate, continued relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of this strategy, programme approach, and interventions in strengthening the protection for migrant workers and their families. This will include consideration of whether the approach of the Organisation for supporting the strategy should be continued, discontinued or modified. The strategy evaluation will cover the period 2001-2007.

The scope of the evaluation will involve review of:

- a) The ILO's comparative strengths and strategic positioning in the niche of migration management and employment policy, advocacy for rights and as a knowledge base within the framework of the UN activities on migration and development, and as compared with other organisations, especially the International Organisation for Migration.
- b) Consideration of the ILO's results based framework, choice and use of operational strategies, indicators and targets, and review and reporting within the P&B framework, and recommend alternatives if warranted.
- c) The role of the MLF in ILO activities in the migration area, the role of technical sectors across the Office in its implementation and coordination between units and field offices.
- d) Evidence of the short, long term, direct and indirect outcomes on the national partners and institutions that the migration activities aim to strengthen

- e) The balance of the Office's capacities, extra budgetary funding and technical cooperation activities in supporting the strategy including technical and management arrangements that interface with other activities in the Office
- f) The contribution of ILO's approach to supporting migration activities to DWCPs and to national and UN country planning frameworks.
- g) Performance in integrating labour standards, especially conventions 97 and 143 as well as the Fundamental Principles into the field programming, advocacy and knowledge management aspects of the activities, and ILO's efforts to enhance the capacity of ILO constituents to accord migrant workers equality of opportunity and treatment.
- h) The degree of involvement of tripartite constituents and their roles and complementarity to the ILO's activities in international migration, including support to the rights based and gender sensitive approaches.
- i) Approaches and activities in relation to the increasing feminisation of migration.

## **5. Evaluation Methodology**

A review of strategy, including partnerships and main means of action, with focus on the evolution of the organisational approach over time, will be supported through a series of interviews with stakeholders, review of documentation, country case studies and application of questionnaires. These different methods will be used to explore the extent of changes in policies and operational practices that can be attributed to the ILO strategy for migration, and within the context of resources allocated to international labour migration activities.

A desk-based review will analyze relevant project and programme documentation, previous evaluations, and key performance criteria and indicators to compare and assess the coherence, continuity and sustainability of work over time. Attention will be paid to the main means of action and their key outputs, choice of sub-strategies, performance in implementation, and target groups with their views of major progress and achievements. Application of good practices including monitoring and evaluation, and the use of lessons learned will also be considered.

A series of electronic surveys and regional and country level case studies will provide means of documenting the usefulness of technical work within member states and national constituents. Cases will be selected according to where the ILO has worked over a longer period of time, and also where its work is considered innovative and reflecting ILO's comparative advantage, with need to know more about its effects. Case studies will also consider integration of strategies and approaches within countries around the broader Decent Work Agenda, and will consider the roles and responsibilities of others within and outside the ILO in reinforcing the strategy.

Country level case studies will be conducted that are representative of the various migration issues and of ILO's approaches to these issues. They will include field missions to ILO activities to understand the underlying issues involved in programming migration issues into DWCPs.

Drawing from available project and programme country documents, reporting and evaluations, an analysis of how results are being planned and monitoring and progress reported will be prepared with a review of policies and practices.

## 6. Outputs

The following written outputs will be produced:

- A summary report of findings and recommendations, prepared by the Evaluation Unit, to be presented to the November 2008 Governing Body, including a written response from the Office.
- A more detailed evaluation report primarily intended for internal learning
- Background documentation and analysis on which the findings, conclusions and recommendations are based.

## 7. Time frame and Management arrangements

The evaluation will be conducted by a senior external evaluator with support from the ILO Evaluation Unit. The ILO Evaluation Unit will be responsible for the overall management of the evaluation.

The proposed evaluation time frame is from January to October 2008. A proposed time table is shown below.

<b>Task</b>	<b>Time Frame</b>
Preparation of scoping paper and consultations on draft terms of reference	January-February 2008
Formation of evaluation team	March 2008
Desk Review	March 2008
Finalisation of terms of Reference	March 2008
Staff and Constituent Interviews	April 2008
Case Studies	May 2008
Draft Findings Report	June 2008
Final Evaluation Report	August 2008
Summary to GB report prepared	September 2008
Governing Body Discussion	November 2008
Follow up plan of action	December 2008

At evaluation start up, a detailed set of questions will be drafted to address issues raised during desk reviews and an initial round of interviews.

### **ANNEX: Performance and Evaluation Questions in relation to TOR item**

#### **Comparative Strengths and Strategic Positioning**

- a) The ILO's comparative strengths and strategic positioning in the niche of migration management and employment policy, advocacy for rights and as a knowledge base within the framework of the UN activities on migration and development, and as compared with other organisations, especially the International Organisation for Migration.

Does the strategy reinforce and complement other global initiatives and priorities?

How does the strategy line up with national objectives, if they exist?

Which are the contributions to the governance and management of international migration that the ILO can make, and that other international organisations cannot, and why?

Is ILO recognised as being a centre of global expertise on labour migration? How effectively have issues been integrated into the policies and programmes of constituents?

How well does ILO work with other international agencies?  
Has implementation with partners uncovered any special problems or pluses?  
What is ILO's institutional structure for approaching and working with donors and IFIs?  
Could it be improved?

### **Appropriateness of strategies**

- b) Consideration of the ILO's results based framework, choice and use of operational strategies, indicators and targets, and review and reporting within the P&B framework, and recommend alternatives if warranted.

How well does the migration strategy define its niche and responds to needs?  
How does the distribution of resources match up with needs and international, national and ILO priorities?  
How well does the migration strategy respond to mainstreaming its priorities within other ILO programmes?  
Are resources adequate and flows reliable?  
Is the national target population well understood and defined? Have current policies and research been reviewed?  
Are social partners actively involved in the design, planning, monitoring and implementation of the migration activities?  
Have the migration activities been integrated into ILO's Decent Work Strategy?  
What is the quality of the monitoring approaches used?  
Does the P&B with its financial and performance reporting to the Governing Body provide satisfactory oversight for the migration strategy?  
Does the process of monitoring and reporting inform governance decisions?  
Do the governance arrangements allow for quality tripartite dialogue on the elements of the strategy?  
Do the governance arrangements stimulate effective integration of migration activities in implementing other ILO strategic areas?  
Are the targets and indicators useful and appropriate to what the migration-related activities are trying to do?

### **Role of the MLF**

- c) The role of the MLF in ILO activities in the migration area, the role of technical sectors across the Office in its implementation and coordination between units and field offices.

How far does the MLF shape activities, and what use is being made of it?  
Is the role of the MLF well understood in international and national organisations?  
How far is the MLF taken on board by technical units and field offices ?

### **Role of the National Partners**

- d) Evidence of the short, long term, direct and indirect outcomes on the national partners and institutions that the migration activities aim to strengthen

What evidence is there of benefits to the listed groups? Can these be separated into outputs and outcomes?  
Have these benefits been sustainable?  
What interactions and synergies have there been between institutions? Has there been any strengthening of the institutions and what has been the result ?  
Has it been necessary to establish or modify institutions to accommodate those aspects of programming that the ILO strategy encourages?

What evidence is there of impact after the ILO has ceased funding activities?  
What have been the constraints to the achievement of outcomes?

### **Management Issues**

- e) The balance of the Office's capacities, extra budgetary funding and technical cooperation activities in supporting the strategy including technical and management arrangements that interface with other activities in the Office.

Are the activities appropriately monitored?

Is the logic in terms of field support properly configured and coherent?

Are outputs and outcomes being achieved according to the log frame?

How is resource mobilization managed: what are incentives. Are there problems and issues involving the different types of funds, conditional vs. non conditional ?

Are performance reports accurate?

How do the migration activities sit within the Decent Work country agenda?

Are there synergies with other ILO programmes that could be encouraged ?

Is the balance of centralised and decentralised organisational, backstopping and other support systems functioning smoothly ? What are the constraints to improvement?

Is there a lessons learning system?

### **Contribution to national planning frameworks**

- f) The contribution of ILO's approach to supporting migration activities to DWCPs and to national and UN country planning frameworks.

How well do the activities integrate with the priorities of aid instruments and other UN agencies in-country?

Has ILO positioned itself on the basis of its comparative advantage in relation to other work nationally, regionally and globally? And specifically with relation to the PRSPs?

How do the migration activities fit within DWCPs, and within UNDAFs?

Who promotes migration with other international and national instruments (Geneva HQ, country office, and TC project staff)?

What are the synergies between migration and other UN/IFI agency programmes?

### **Integrating international labour standards and other rights based approaches**

- g) Performance in integrating labour standards, especially conventions 97 and 143 as well as the Fundamental Principles into the field programming, advocacy and knowledge management aspects of the activities, and ILO's efforts to enhance the capacity of ILO constituents to accord migrant workers equality of opportunity and treatment.

What methods are used to enhance the role of the rights based approach?

What are the constraints to adoption of ILS among national constituents and international partners?

How well does the integration of ILO technical departments and field offices work to promote labour standards?

What are the most effective means of integrating rights based approaches into field operations?

## **Involvement of Tripartite Partners**

- h) The degree of involvement of tripartite constituents and their roles and complementarity to the ILO's activities in international migration, including support to the rights based and gender sensitive approaches.

Do the national tripartite constituents work within national priorities?

Do national tripartite constituents support the migration activities and are responsible for delivering outcomes as given in the DWCP (where it exists)?

Does the migration strategy and activities address capacity gaps and open entry points for tripartite constituents?

Does ILO and implementing partners benefit ultimate target groups?

What capacity building might be needed to get tripartite partners more attuned to the issues of the migration strategy?

## **Gender Issues**

- i) Approaches and activities in relation the increasing feminisation of migration.

What steps are taken to ensure that women are involved in migration activities?

What capacity building may be needed to ensure that gender issues are more fully addressed?

What role can the tripartite partners take to ensure that gender issues are more fully included?

What does the evidence on outcomes show regarding the participation of women?

Are the traditional roles of labour properly understood with regard to gender?

What are the gaps to fill regarding more effective role of women?



## Annex 3: ILO Staff Questionnaire

### Independent Evaluation of ILO's Strategy for the Protection of Migrant Workers 2001-2007

ILO is conducting an evaluation of its strategy to support Member States to improve the protection of migrant workers. The ILO has a constitutional mandate to protect migrant workers and the current activities of the Office focus on three areas: protecting the rights of migrant workers and promoting their interaction in countries of destination and countries of origin, forging an international consensus on how to manage migration, and improving the knowledge base on international migration. This questionnaire is intended for ILO managers, focal points, technical specialists, CTAs etc. familiar with ILO's work in this area. Feedback will contribute to the review and help orient future strategy and programmes.

The evaluation is being carried out by a team comprised of an external independent evaluator (Ms. Asmita Naik), independent internal evaluator (Mr. Richard Longhurst) and evaluation assistant (Ms. Diana Paredes). **All replies received will be kept confidential.** You may send your responses directly to the external evaluator for her sole attention (email - [asmitanaik.consultancy@gmail.com](mailto:asmitanaik.consultancy@gmail.com)) or for the attention of the whole evaluation team (email - [eval\\_migration@ilo.org](mailto:eval_migration@ilo.org)). We are able to carry out phone interviews if you wish.

**Please submit replies by Friday 23 May 2008**

#### A) Background information

1)	What is your name?
2)	What are your contact details – phone, email, skype?
3)	What is your current position (Management, field specialist, CTA etc.) and which region/country do you cover?
4)	How long have you held this position?
5)	Have you worked on migration issues before either with ILO or with an organisation? If so please give positions and dates.

#### B) Evaluation Questions

This section includes a number of qualitative questions designed to seek and understand your views on ILO's work on migration. Please take as much space as you wish in giving your response.

1)	What are ILO's successes in the area of migration? How has ILO's work led to changes in legislation, policy and practice of Member States? Give examples to illustrate your point. You may also add examples of how ILO's work has impacted on other organisations, communities or migrant workers themselves.
2)	In what ways has ILO been unsuccessful in its work on migration? How has it not achieved what it could have? Give examples to illustrate your point.
3)	What are the main strengths of ILO's work in this area? Consider, for example, mandate, organisational structure, resources, policies etc.
4)	What are the internal and external constraints affecting its work in area? Consider, for example, mandate, organisational structure, resources, policies, other organisations, country context, political factors etc.
5)	What is ILO's comparative advantage in the field of migration compared to other organisations?

6)	What is the comparative advantage of other organisations in the field of migration? Name specific organisations taking a key role in this area and state what you believe are their comparative advantages. Is their role complimenting or duplicating ILO's work?
7)	What suggestions would you like to make for ILO's future strategy and work in this area?
8)	Any other comments or observations?

**C) Evaluation Survey**

This section comprises of a short quantitative survey which will enable us to carry out an analysis of how the issue of migration fits within the wider ILO agenda. Many ILO Offices are faced with the challenge of having to prioritise various ILO initiatives within Decent Work Country Programmes. The following questions will help us understand your views on the place of migration projects/activities within the broader programme of work at a national level.

*Please indicate the degree to which you agree or disagree with each of the following statements by putting an X in the box that best describes your reaction to each statement.*

		4 Strongly agree	3 Agree somewhat	2 Disagree somewhat	1 Strongly disagree
1)	The ILO activities on migration are a priority in the country or countries where I work.				
2)	ILO activities in migration are/have been an effective entry point for the ILO in addressing decent work at national policy levels.				
3)	The ILO activities on migration receive the attention they warrant in the DWCP				
4)	ILO activities are a necessary component of the ILO's portfolio in protecting disadvantaged workers.				
5)	ILO has a comparative advantage and mandate to work in this area.				
6)	Activities to improve the protection of migrant workers are integrated into ILO work with constituents.				

## **Annex 4: Components of TC projects on labour migration that correspond to elements of the ILO Plan of Action for Migrant Workers (centralized and decentralized)**

### **1) EC-funded Project: Towards Sustainable Partnerships for the Effective Governance of Labour Migration in the Russian Federation, the Caucasus and Central Asia (2007-09) (based in Moscow)**

1. assess and forecast labour market requirements to improve governance, and
2. develop a system of earned regularisation and introduce sound policies and procedures (Russian Federation)
3. promote decent work and enhance the protection of migrant workers' rights
4. productive utilization of human resources by developing systems for portability of qualifications and reducing bureaucratic obstacles to recruitment;
5. policies to enhance positive impact of migration on development.

Activities include research studies in these areas, tripartite capacity building seminars, technical advice and assistance to governments with policy formulation and legislation.

### **2) EC-funded Project: Regulating labour migration for development and regional integration in Central Asia (2008-2010) (based in Bishkek):**

1. improve national and regional statistics and data collection capacity
2. harmonisation of labour migration policies and practices in Central Asia through institutional capacity development and advisory services to legislative processes
3. reforms of the national legal regulatory frameworks
4. support and strengthen the social dialogue mechanisms.
5. realisation and maximisation of benefits for development

### **3) EC-funded project: Asian Programme on the Governance of Labour Migration (2006-08) (based in Bangkok and implemented with UNIFEM).**

1. Spreading the knowledge comprised in the ILO Multilateral Framework and other international tools for a rights-based approach to labour migration;
2. Capacity-building, awareness-raising and technical assistance;
3. Improving the information and knowledge base;
4. Social protection for migrant workers;
5. Policy cooperation and dialogue;
6. Strengthening social dialogue.

### **4) Ireland-funded Project: Employment, vocational training opportunities and migration policy measures to prevent and reduce trafficking in women in Albania, Moldova and Ukraine (2006-08) (based in Budapest)**

1. Improving national legislation, administration and practical measures for the management of labour migration;
2. Vocational training and employment policies for gender-sensitive migration policies;
3. Dissemination of information on labour migration and trafficking in women;
4. Implementing a community-level pilot project on employment and training, envisaged as part of a national strategy.

**5) Spain-funded project: Institutional strengthening on migration to contribute to the development of Andean countries (based in Lima)**

**SOCIAL DIALOGUE-**

1. Support competent authorities in labour migration, employers and workers organisations to create adequate mechanisms to increase labour inter-mediation through a) strategies to selectively capture potential emigrants in countries of origin; b) a registry system of potential emigrants in countries of origin, accessible in the country of origin and in the country of destination, and c) pre-selection and selection of workers in origin processes to better manage these processes under strictly professional criteria.
2. Train social partners in countries of origin to inform and facilitate labour re-insertion of migrant workers interested in returning to their countries of origin.

**EMPLOYMENT-**

1. Support the countries in the adaptation of professional training to international requirements in labour force demand in potential countries of destination.
2. Create an information and orientation system for potential emigrants on vacancies and socio-laboural integration.
3. Support public employment services in countries of origin in the elaboration of diagnosis, identifying the necessities of the labour market, business opportunities and training requirements on labour competencies and micro-enterprises.
4. Provide technical assistance to employment public for the development and dissemination of national databases on employment opportunities, working conditions and basic social conditions.
5. Train employment public services in countries of origin to inform and facilitate labour re-insertion of migrant workers interested in returning to their countries of origin.
6. Promote return programs with public administrations in order to co-finance micro-enterprises creation programs and self-employment programs.

**NORMES-**

Carry out a study on migration policy and legislation in each of the countries.

**6) Spain-funded project: Technical support for improving the coordination of the migration flows of Senegal, Mauritania and Mali to Spain (2007-08) (based in Dakar)**

1. Define activities for increasing the positive impact of the labour migration on development.
2. The activities will be realized in a strategic occupational framework with methodologies to improve the employability of the candidates for labour migration.
3. Specific actions to provide support on governability of labour migration in Mali, Mauritania and Senegal.

**7) EC-funded Project: Labour Migration for Integration and development in Euro-Med, East and West Africa (2004-06) (terminated)**

Objectives:

1. to enhance the capacities of constituents to manage labour migration as an instrument for development;

2. to promote social dialogue and to raise awareness among stakeholder regarding regional labour migration issues;
3. to advance labour migration as an integral element of regional integration;
4. to enhance cooperation between East Africa, West Africa, North Africa and Europe on labour migration

**8) UK DFID-funded project: Effective action on Labour Migration Policies and Practices (2006-09)**

1. promoting the ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration;
2. increasing the capacity of constituents for effective governance and regulation of labour migration as an instrument of development;
3. promoting ILO's role as a knowledge base on international labour migration through expanding databases on migration statistics and good practice profiles.

**9) EC-funded project: Study on protecting migrant workers and combating trafficking: building an information and knowledge base for policy support on international migration in the Gulf Council States (2008-09).**

As its title indicates, this is a study meant to build a knowledge base and intended to result in improved protection and better terms and conditions of employment for migrant workers.

**10) Swiss-funded project: A Swiss network of Scientific Diasporas to Enforce the Role of Highly Skilled Migrants as Partners in Development (2006-07) (terminated)**

This research and action-oriented project was a collaborative project between the Lausanne Polytechnic Institute (EPFL), the International Labour Office (ILO) and the University of Geneva (UNIGE) with the active collaboration of the Swiss Forum of Migration and Population Studies, Novartis Institute of Biomedical Research and DePapaya organisation. It was funded by the Geneva International Academic Network (GIAN). Based on field and secondary research, it analysed the profile and role of scientific diaspora from Columbia, India and South Africa in Switzerland and their actual and potential contributions to their home countries. The main outputs are a web portal for a network of scientific diaspora in Switzerland, in-depth case studies of the three project countries, and a set of concrete recommendations for follow up on maximising brain gain to source countries through trans-national practices.

**11) EC-funded project: The EC-UN Joint Migration and Development Initiative (2008-11)**

The overall objective of this project is to help small scale actors – local authorities, NGOs & diaspora groups – to become more active and effective, and to ensure that key stakeholders are more fully informed of best practice, in Migration & Development."

The project will be implemented in four priority areas: Migrant remittances; Migrant communities; Migrants' capacities; Migrants' rights. Agencies involved in implementation: UNDP, UNHCR, UNFPA, IOM and ILO.

## Annex 5: Strategy's Components Results Framework

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
<p>1. Development of a non-binding multilateral framework for a rights-based approach to labour migration which takes account of labour market needs, proposing guidelines and principles for policies based on best practices and international standards;</p>	<p>ILO Office MIGRANT ACTRAV and Field Offices</p>	<p>ILO constituents; governments: conceived as a national policy guide with information on best practices</p>	<p>ACTIVE <b>Tripartite Meeting of experts to develop:</b> "ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration"(GB authorized its publication in 2006.) 31 October 2005 - 02 November 2005 Geneva, Switzerland</p> <p>The Framework has now been published in several languages (English, French, Spanish, Arabic, Chinese and Russian) and more translations are planned. The Office is responding to government requests for technical assistance in labour migration policy. Promotion of the MLF with employers' and workers' organizations and other UN agencies: Code of Practice on the migration of health workers (WHO).</p> <p>ITC/ILO Training <b>International labour migration: Enhancing Protection and Promoting Development</b></p>	<p>-Number of MLF Copies Translated and Printed -Translation: French Translation: # Downloads From Migrant Website: 12'220 (2008) <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/download/multilat_fw fr.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/download/multilat_fw fr.pdf</a></p> <p>Spanish: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/download/impr_framework_sp.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/download/impr_framework_sp.pdf</a></p> <p>Arabic: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/download/multilateral_framework_ar.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/download/multilateral_framework_ar.pdf</a></p> <p>Chinese: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/download/labour_migration_final_ch.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/download/labour_migration_final_ch.pdf</a></p> <p>Russian: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection</a></p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
			<p>In this interregional course on international labour migration, participants acquire the knowledge and skills necessary for identifying key labour migration issues and policies to enhance protection and promote development.</p> <p>Government officials active in labour migration, social partners, NGOs, associations and researchers dealing with migration issues.</p>	<p><a href="#">/migrant/download/multilateral_2007_10_1_1_ru.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Conferences:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ILO-ACTRAV Workshop, <b>Trade Union Training on Migrant Workers Rights &amp; Promotion of Social Protection</b>, From 20 to 24 August 2007, Jakarta;</li> <li>- <b>ILO Regional Symposium on Managing Labour Migration in East Asia: Policies And Outcomes</b>, Singapore, From 16 to 18 May 2007; <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/public/releases/yr2007/pr07_18.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/public/releases/yr2007/pr07_18.htm</a></li> <li>- <b>Workshop for the Protection of Migrant Workers through Networking Trade Unions</b>, ILO-Nepal Trade Union congress (NTUC) Sub regional, Kathmandu, 27-28 September 2007; <a href="#">Further Information: Trade Union Declaration On The Rights Of Migrant Workers From South Asia</a></li> <li>-<b>ILO multilateral framework on labour migration (MLF): Relevance to Asia,</b></li> </ul>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
				<p><b>especially South Asia.</b> Regional Symposium Deployment of Workers overseas. Dhaka, 15-16 July 2008.  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/events/overseas/download/paper1.ppt#1">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/events/overseas/download/paper1.ppt#1</a></p> <p><b>-Workshop on ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration</b> (Tokyo) [Programme in Japanese] April 2008  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/tokyo/conf/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/tokyo/conf/index.htm</a></p> <p><b>Courses ITC/ILO Turin:</b> -List of Attendants to Turin Seminars: (CD ROMS, 2007 and 2008)</p> <p><b>-Course: From 7 April 2008 to 18 April 2008 International labour migration: Enhancing Protection and Promoting Development</b>  <a href="http://www.itcilo.org/en/flyers/2008/a901010/attachment_download/file">http://www.itcilo.org/en/flyers/2008/a901010/attachment_download/file</a></p> <p><b>-First Course in English March 2007</b></p> <p><b>-Migration Internationals de main – d’oeuvre in French: From 8 September</b></p>



STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
				<p><b>2008 to 19 September 2008</b>  <a href="http://www.itcilo.org/en/standard-courses-registration/2008-brochure-of-standard-courses-pdf/view?searchterm=migration">http://www.itcilo.org/en/standard-courses-registration/2008-brochure-of-standard-courses-pdf/view?searchterm=migration</a></p> <p><a href="#">CD Rooms Available with the all the documentation of each course.</a></p>
<p>2. Identification of relevant action to be taken for a wider application of International labour standards and other relevant instruments;</p>	<p>ILO Office MIGRANT, STANDARDS and ACTRAV</p>	<p>ILO constituents and governments</p>	<p>ACTIVE In 2005-07: ILO technical support contributed to ratifications of C97, and ratifications of C143.</p> <p>ILO advice supported the ratification of the 1990 International Convention for the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. Revision of draft legislation and/ or national policy directives on migration.</p> <p>Cooperation on establishment and active participation in the <i>Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMW)</i>: The CMW is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the International</p>	<p><b>-Report of Meetings, actions and recommendation of the Global Campaign for Ratification of the Convention on Rights of Migrants.</b> Available at:  <a href="http://www.migrantsrights.org/about_campaign_engl.htm">http://www.migrantsrights.org/about_campaign_engl.htm</a></p> <p><b>-Active participation on the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMW)</b>  Committee Sessions: Palais Wilson, Geneva  -Eight session of the Committee  14-25 April 2008.  - Seventh session of the Committee  26-30 November 2007  - Sixth session of the Committee  23-27 April 2007</p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
			<p>Convention.</p> <p>Disseminating the MLF</p>	<p>- Fifth session of the Committee 30 October-3 November 2006</p> <p>-Fourth session of the Committee 24-28 April 2006</p> <p>- Third session of the Committee 12-16 December 2005</p> <p>-Second session of the Committee 25 - 29 April 2005</p> <p>All Reports of Sessions can be found at:  <a href="http://www.december18.net/web/general/page.php?pageID=222&amp;menuID=36&amp;lang=EN#three">http://www.december18.net/web/general/page.php?pageID=222&amp;menuID=36&amp;lang=EN#three</a></p> <p>-Contributions from Patrick Taran, ILO/ MIGRANT in:  <b>Guidelines A guide For non-governmental Organisations On the implementation Of the un migrant Workers' convention</b>  <a href="http://www.december18.net/web/docpapers/doc3056.pdf">http://www.december18.net/web/docpapers/doc3056.pdf</a></p> <p>-In 2006-2007 Seven (7) Countries ratified one of the International Migration Conventions with the ILO contribution and advice. (Albania, Argentina, Armenia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Philippines, Tajikistan, and Ukraine) Further info at ILO</p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
				<p>Programme Implementation 2006-07 pp 98-101.</p> <p>-In 2004-2005 six countries ratified international standards for the protection of migrant workers: (Albania, Republic of Moldova (No. 97); Algeria, Chile, Lesotho, Turkey (International Convention on Migrant workers) Further info: ILO Programme Implementation 2004-05 pp.33</p> <p>-Albania: Ratified the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143) and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families.</p> <p>-Albania: Ratified the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143) and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families.</p> <p>-Argentina: Ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families.</p> <p>-Armenia: Ratified the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) and the Migrant Workers</p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
				<p>(Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143).  -Philippines: Ratified the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143).  -Mauritania: Ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families.  -Tajikistan: Ratified the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 97) and the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143).  -Ukraine: Ratified two EU instruments on migration and adopted an NAP.</p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/GB/295/GB.295_PFA_13_engl.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/GB/295/GB.295_PFA_13_engl.pdf</a></p>
3. Support for implementation of the ILO Global Employment Agenda at national level;	ILO Office MIGRANT, EMPLOYMENT and REGIONAL Offices	ILO constituents and governments	<p>ACTIVE</p> <p><i>Regarding the global dimensions of the employment challenges:</i></p> <p>- Two TC projects that address the issue of employment and labour migration (funded by the Gov. of Spain).</p>	<p>- <b>Conference <i>Youth Employment in crisis and the nexus of Migration, Mobility and Employment</i></b> on Labour mobility (skilled and low skilled) and international migration in a context of globalisation: (organised by the European commission), Brussels, 24-25 January, ILO/MIGRANT</p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
			<p>- A TC project on effective governance of labour migration (Russian Federation, Caucasus and Central Asia)</p> <p>Participating un the G8 Meeting on Remittances (P.Wickramasekara - ILO/MIGRANT)</p> <p><i>Regarding good practices on skills training for labour migration and recognition of qualifications:</i></p> <p>- Asia-Pacific Region: regional Strategic Framework for Skills Development The ILO's Regional Skills and Employability Programme (SKILLS-AP) is implementing a project together with Korea, to assist in the recognition of migrant workers' skills from Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. The ILO has developed a Regional Model Competency Standard (RMCS) for the Manufacturing Sector, in which the majority of the workers are employed in Korea. The RMCS is being used as a 'translation tool' between the requirements of Korean employers and the various national skills standards.</p>	<p><b>Meeting Report G8.The 7 Recommendations of the G8 Outreach Meeting on "Remittances"</b> From 28 to 30 November 2007, Berlin <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/afr/diaspora/200802hlseminar/7%20Recommendations%20G8%20Outreach.pdf">http://www.worldbank.org/afr/diaspora/200802hlseminar/7%20Recommendations%20G8%20Outreach.pdf</a></p> <p><b>- Tripartite Declaration and Plan of Action for Realizing the Decent Work Agenda in the Caribbean.</b> Adopted by high-level representatives of the governments and of the employers' and workers' organizations of member States and non-metropolitan territories of the English- and Dutch-speaking Caribbean at ILO's Tripartite Caribbean Employment Forum on 12 October 2006, Barbados. <a href="http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/oldwww/cef/TCEF%20Declaration.pdf">www.ilocarib.org.tt/oldwww/cef/TCEF%20Declaration.pdf</a></p> <p>- Identification of social partners involved in facilitating channels and better usage of remittances. For further information: - Country and regional case studies published in a series of WP <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employm</a></p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
			<p>A major regional meeting will be held in November 2008 to assess the results achieved and plan the future steps.</p> <p><i>Regarding remittances and financial policy:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Office participation in the Inter-Agency Task Force on Remittances, steered by the World Bank and the DFID.</li> <li>- Governing Body in November 2005: policy on microfinance for Decent Work.</li> <li>- Revision of regulatory and policy frameworks in a number of countries to make them more employment intensive and better linking remittances to domestic financial sectors.</li> <li>- Exploration of possible involvement of workers organizations with ITUC in advising migrant workers on remittance options.</li> </ul> <p><i>Regarding UN-Development Goals:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support a number of field offices in the preparation of inter-agency project proposals for the Spain-UNDP</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://ent/finance/publ/remit.htm">ent/finance/publ/remit.htm</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- WP 50 - 2008: "The contribution of migrant organisations to income generating activities in their countries of origin. <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/finance/download/wp50.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/employment/finance/download/wp50.pdf</a></li> <li>- <b><u>Participation in Framework Document UNDP/Spain Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund:</u></b> Youth Employment and Migration Project 14 Concept notes Approved <a href="http://www.undp.org/mdtf/mdgf/docs/MDGF_Framework.doc">http://www.undp.org/mdtf/mdgf/docs/MDGF_Framework.doc</a></li> <li>-Costa Rica: <b>Joint Programme on Youth, Employment and Migration: A One-Stop for Youth.</b> Concept Note Approval's Date August 2007</li> <li>-Ecuador: <b>Youth, Employment, Migration – Reducing Inequalities in Ecuador.</b> Concept Note Approval's Date August 2007</li> <li>-Honduras: <b>Human development for youth: overcoming the challenges of migration through employment.</b> Concept Note Approval's Date August 2007</li> <li>-Nicaragua: <b>National Development Capacities for Improving Employment and Self-Employment Opportunities for</b></li> </ul>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
			<p>Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG-F), thematic window on youth, employment and migration.</p>	<p><b>Young People.</b> Concept Note Approval's Date August 2007            -Paraguay: <b>Youth: Economic Capacities and Opportunities for Social inclusion in Paraguay.</b> Concept Note Approval's Date February 2007            -Peru: <b>Promotion of employment and MSEs for youth and management of juvenile labor migration in Peru.</b> Concept Note Approval's Date February 2007            -China: <b>Protecting and Promoting the Rights of China's vulnerable Migrants</b> Concept Note Approval's Date February 2007            -Philippines: <b>Alternatives to migration: Decent Jobs for the Filipino Youth.</b> Concept Note Approval's Date August 2007            -Sudan: <b>Creating opportunities for Youth Employment in Sudan.</b> Concept Note Approval's Date February 2007            -Tunisia: <b>Engaging Tunisian Youth to Achieve the MDGs.</b> Concept Note Approval's Date August 2007            -Albania: <b>Youth migration: Reaping the benefits and mitigating the risks in Albania.</b> Concept Note Approval's Date February 2007            -Kosovo: <b>From Migration Options to</b></p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
				<p><b>Decent Work for Youth.</b> Concept Note Approval's Date August 2007</p> <p>-Serbia: <b>Support to national Efforts for the Promotion of Youth Employment and management of Migration</b> Concept Note Approval's Date August 2007</p> <p>-Turkey: <b>Growth with Decent Work for All</b> Concept Note Approval's Date August 2007</p>
4. Social Protection of migrant workers;	MIGRANT, ACTRAV And REGIONAL Offices	ILO constituents and governments	<p>ACTIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Office assisting several countries in preparing migration policies, institutions, legislation and statistics</li> <li>- Assisting national authorities in evaluating and rationalizing their current legislation, structures, and procedures on labour emigration, especially on recruitment (Asia region).</li> <li>- Working in the prevention of trafficking (Albania, Moldova, Ukraine, and West Africa).</li> <li>- Protection of the safety and health of migrant workers through strengthening labour inspectorates and training of labour inspectors in receiving countries;</li> </ul> <p>TC Projects of ILO-AIDS; elaboration</p>	<p>In 2004-2005, 19 Countries established policies or programmes in Labour Migration with the ILO contribution <a href="#">For Further information on ILO's contribution in each of these countries please refer to Report of the Director-General – ILO programme implementation 2006-07</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Mauritius established labour inspection procedures for migrant workers;</li> <li>-Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine and the Republic of Moldova each adopted a new law for the prevention and prosecution of human trafficking;</li> </ul>



STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
			<p>of publications with other organisations (IOM) and within the UN system.</p> <p>- Social security components are being integrated into new TC projects on labour migration. (Bahrain, ASEAN countries, Philippines, Bangladesh).</p> <p>-ILO/MIGRANT contributed to the XVIII World Congress on Safety and Health, Seoul, Republic of Korea held during June 29 - July 2, 2008 through participation in Technical Session V on New Challenges and Opportunities in Occupational Safety and Health (09:00 – 12:00, July 1, 2008 ) and organising a Symposium on Social protection and Migrant Workers with involvement of ATUC and IOE.</p> <p>- Report prepared by the ILO/MIGRANT First draft (July 10, 2008)  “Gender, Migration and Development: Perspectives and Prospects for Seizing Opportunities and Upholding Rights”  Manila, 25-26 September 2008</p>	<p>-the Republic of Moldova established a national strategy and action plan for labour migration;</p> <p>-15 countries established national tripartite consultative forums and/or focal points: Albania, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Republic of Moldova, Morocco, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine.</p> <p>In 2006-2007, 20 countries where ILO policy advisory services and technical assistance has led to development of institutional and administrative capacity and specific interventions for the protection of migrant workers.</p> <p>-Afghanistan: The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoLSAMD) launched a Temporary Labour Migration Programme, and licensed one recruitment agency.</p> <p>-Indonesia: Adopted and implemented national plans to combat forced labour and trafficking.</p> <p>-Lao People's Democratic Republic: Improved the capacity of the Government and social partners to ensure safe and equal</p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
				<p>treatment of labour migration</p> <p>-Lebanon: Established a steering committee on the protection of migrant domestic workers</p> <p>-Republic of Moldova: Developed a National Referral System for Protection and Assistance of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings.</p> <p>-Nigeria: Ministry of Labour and Productivity established a migration desk to protect Migrant's workers in trade free zones enterprises. (Q12)</p> <p>-Uganda: Adopted national regulations on the recruitment of Ugandan migrant workers for protecting employment abroad</p> <p>- ILO ACTRAV-International confederation of Arab Trade Unions (ICATU) meeting on protection of migrant workers, December 2007;</p> <p>For further information: Congress programme and agenda, Symposium No. 34 PowerPoint presentation on <i>Are OSH policies and strategies effectively responding to emerging challenges and realities of international migration?</i></p> <p>Mission report by Piyasiri Wickramasekara</p> <p>Presentations by ITUC, IOE, Ms. Xenia</p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
				Scheil-Adlung (ILO-Social Security specialist) and a consultant on labour inspection.
5. Capacity building, awareness raising and technical assistance;	ILO Office MIGRANT	ILO constituents and governments	<p>ACTIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MLF is a major toolkit at the disposal of Member States. The Office has also produced other products for training purposes such as the <i>Labour Migration Policy and Management</i> (Asian countries); in collaboration with the OCDE and the IOM the Office produced two regional editions of the <i>Handbook on Establishing Effective Labour Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and Destination</i> (CIS and Mediterranean countries); in collaboration with the International Employers Organization (IOE) is producing a manual on labour migration for employers.</li> <li>- Policy advice provided to the European Commission on circular migration and mobility partnerships, national migration profiles, integration and migration-development linkages;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Active participation and contributions to Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD), Brussels, 2007: policy briefs on circular migration, temporary migration, gender and rights and development provided to the Forum (uploaded on GFMD website); contributed to Forum Roundtables as moderator/rapporteur <a href="http://www.gfmd-fmmd.org/">http://www.gfmd-fmmd.org/</a></li> <li>- ILO comment on EC Communication in Circular Migration and mobility. <a href="http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/07/197">http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/07/197</a></li> <li>- Collaboration with UNHCR on Capacity Building for Return, Reintegration and Temporary Migration of Afghan Workers and Their Protection. <a href="http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-">http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-</a></li> </ul>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Anti-discrimination practical guidance toolkits and nationwide discrimination practice testing.</li> <li>- International Training Centre in Turin in cooperation with MIGRANT is contributing to capacity building.</li> <li>- Office contributing in capacity building on labour migration through a number of TC programs in Africa, Asia, the Russian Federation, the Caucasus and Central Asia.</li> <li>- Other initiatives regarding capacity building supported by Spain, Korea.</li> <li>- Technical inputs to International Organization for Migration for developing proposals on International Migration Development Initiative and the Global Migration and Development Research Network for consideration by the global Migration Group;</li> </ul> <p><b>Technical Cooperation Projects:</b>  <b>Africa</b>  - 'Labour Migration for Integration and Development in Africa' which is jointly coordinated by the International Migration Programme of</p>	<p><a href="http://bin/texis/vtx/afghan?page=studies">bin/texis/vtx/afghan?page=studies</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Suggestions on improving Migration and Remittance Fact book website provided to the World Bank Development Prospects Group; More information at: <a href="http://go.worldbank.org/1JAUQGICYL0">http://go.worldbank.org/1JAUQGICYL0</a></li> <li>- Support to Sixth Meeting of Caribbean Labour Ministers (to advance the decent work for all agenda), Trinidad and Tobago, 15-16 May 2007 <a href="http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/oldwww/system_links/link7tst.html">http://www.ilocarib.org.tt/oldwww/system_links/link7tst.html</a></li> <li>- ILO-UNDP-IOM Tanzania national workshop for development of labour migration policy, Dar Es Salaam (November 2007);</li> <li>- UN Economic and social Commission for Western Asia/WTO Seminar, Movement of natural persons under GATS- Mode 4;</li> <li>-Global Migration and Development Research Network: <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration">http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration</a></li> </ul>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
			<p>the International Labour Organization in Geneva, ILO Offices in Algiers, Dakar and Dar Es Salaam and the International Training Centre of the ILO in Turin.</p> <p><b>- Technical assistance to better regulate migratory flows from Senegal, Mauritania and Mali to Spain</b> Nov. 2006 – Dec 2008 This project focus on facilitating matching of labour market supply and demand for migrant workers and on enhancing the employability of selected migrant workers through support to vocational training institutions and improvement of training and employment services in countries of origin. Main objective achieved the creation of the Migration Unit in the Ministry of Employment and Youth Senegal. And the establishment of regular channels of Labour Migration with Spain.</p> <p><b>- Strengthening institutional capacities on migration to contribute to the development of andenean</b></p>	<p><a href="#">/gmg/GMG_brochure.pdf</a> For Further information: inputs on Global Forum Minutes of Meetings</p> <p><b>Technical Cooperation Main Results:</b></p> <p>-Ecuador and Egypt: Implemented a Labour Migration Statistical Module to collect comprehensive data on international migration to assist in policy formulation. -Jordan: Ministry of Labour established a Migration Department. -Kazakhstan: Drafted “Migration Policies of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007-15”, and submitted it to Cabinet. -Armenia: Implemented a Labour Migration Statistical Module to collect data on migration for policy formulation. -Zimbabwe: Established an inter-ministerial committee on migration.</p> <p><b>Technical Cooperation Projects:</b> <b>Africa</b> -'Labour Migration for Integration and Development in Africa' 2004-2006 All the Studies and activities can be found in: <a href="http://migration-africa.itcilo.org/">http://migration-africa.itcilo.org/</a></p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
			<p><b>region countries: January 2008 - June 2011</b></p> <p>Docs' attached: Mission Reports Quito and Cuenca. Ecuador. From 06 al 12/04/2008 and from 10 to 13/06/2008</p> <p><b>Asia</b></p> <p><b>-ILO/UNIFEM/EC Asian Programme on Managing cross-border Movement of Labour in Southeast Asia</b> 2006 to 2009</p> <p><b>-Capacity building for return, reintegration and temporary migration of afghan workers and their protection</b> May 2006 to June 2008</p> <p><b>-ILO/Japan Cross-border Movement of Labour Project</b> January 2007 to 2008</p> <p><b>Europe</b></p> <p><b>-Regulating labour migration as an</b></p>	<p><b>- Technical assistance to better regulate migratory flows from Senegal, Mauritania and Mali to Spain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PRODOC January 2007 (In progress 2009-2012)</li> <li>• Progress Reports (September 2007; November 2007; July 2008)</li> <li>• Mission Reports (Nouakchott, 2007)</li> </ul> <p><b>- Strengthening institutional capacities on migration to contribute to the development of andenean region countries:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PRODOC (Resumen del Proyecto Y del Plan De Trabajo): Proyecto MIGRANDINA "Fortalecimiento institucional en materia migratoria para contribuir al desarrollo de los países de la región andina"</li> <li>• Mission Reports (Quito, April 2008; Quito, September 2007, Bogota, July 2007)</li> </ul> <p>Additional information can be obtained from Ms. Gloria Moreno Fontes, Migration Specialist, ILO MIGRANT, Tel: +41.22.799.78.54, E-mail: mfontes@ilo.org</p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
			<p><b>instrument of development and regional cooperation, in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan</b>  March 2008 to March 2001  Additional information can be obtained from M. Patrick Taran, Senior Migration Specialist, ILO MIGRANT, Tel: +41.22.799.80.91, E-mail: taran@ilo.org</p> <p><b>-Sustainable Partnerships for Governance of Labour Migration in the Russian Federation, Caucasus and Central Asia</b>  January 2007 to December 2009</p> <p><b>-Combating Trafficking in Women in Selected Countries of Eastern Europe: Moldova, Albania, Ukraine</b>  Employment, vocational training opportunities and migration policy measures to prevent and reduce trafficking in women  Additional information and electronic version of the Albanian and Ukrainian</p> <p><b>-Promoting equality in diversity: Integration in Europe</b></p>	<p>or M. José Luis Ibañez, Project Coordinator, ILO Sub-Regional Office for Andean Countries, Lima, E-mail: <a href="mailto:ibanez@ilo.org">ibanez@ilo.org</a></p> <p>M. Federico Barroeta, Project Coordinator, ILO Dakar, E-mail: <a href="mailto:barroeta@ilo.org">barroeta@ilo.org</a></p> <p><b>Asia</b></p> <p><b>ILO/UNIFEM/EC Asian Programme on Managing cross-border Movement of Labour in Southeast Asia</b>  All Documents in: <a href="http://www.ilobkk-migration.org/">http://www.ilobkk-migration.org/</a>  Additional information may be obtained from M. Manolo Abella, Chief Technical Adviser, ILO Asian Regional Programme on Governance of Labour Migration, Bangkok, THAILAND, Tel: +66 2 288 2243, E-mail: abella@ilo.org</p> <p><b>Capacity building for return, reintegration and temporary migration of afghan workers and their protection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PRODOC June 2006</li> <li>• Progress Reports</li> </ul>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
			<p>to February 2004 June 2006</p> <p><b>Global</b></p> <p><b>-Effective action for labour migration policy and practices funded by DFID</b> December 2006 - December 2008</p>	<p>Additional information can be obtained from M. Piyasiri Wickramasekara, Senior Migration Specialist, ILO MIGRANT, Tel: +41.22.799.64.97, E-mail: wickramasekara@ilo.org</p> <p><b>-ILO/Japan Cross-border Movement of Labour Project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documents and Reports <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/japanmb/migrant.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/bangkok/japanmb/migrant.htm</a></li> </ul> <p>Additional information can be obtained from M. Pracha Vasuprasat, ILO/Japan Project Coordinator, Regional Office for Asia, Bangkok, Tel: +66.2.288.1740, E-mail: pracha@ilo.org</p> <p><b>-Sustainable Partnerships for Governance of Labour Migration in the Russian Federation, Caucasus and Central Asia</b></p> <p>Additional information can be obtained from M. Patrick Taran, Senior Migration Specialist, ILO MIGRANT, Tel: +41.22.799.80.91, E-mail: taran@ilo.org or</p>



STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
				<p>M. Nilim Baruah, Project coordinator, ILO Sub regional Office for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Tel: +7.495.933.0810, E-mail: <a href="mailto:baruah@ilo.org">baruah@ilo.org</a></p> <p><b>-Combating Trafficking in Women in Selected Countries of Eastern Europe: Moldova, Albania, Ukraine</b> Training manuals can be obtained from Ms. Gloria Moreno Fontes, Migration Specialist, ILO MIGRANT, Tel: +41.22.799.78.54, E-mail: <a href="mailto:mfontes@ilo.org">mfontes@ilo.org</a></p> <p><b>-Promoting equality in diversity: Integration in Europe</b> to February 2004 June 2006 Database, Studies and other documents in: <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/equality/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/equality/index.htm</a></p> <p>Additional information can be obtained on the Equality website or from M. Patrick Taran, Senior Migration Specialist, ILO MIGRANT, Tel: +41.22.799.80.91, E-mail: <a href="mailto:taran@ilo.org">taran@ilo.org</a></p> <p><b>-Effective action for labour migration</b></p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
				<p><b>policy and practices funded by DFID</b> December 2006 - December 2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PRODOC June 2006</li> <li>• Second Progress Report Nov. 2007</li> </ul> <p>Additional information can be obtained from M. Piyasiri Wickramasekara, Senior Migration Specialist, ILO MIGRANT, Tel: +41.22.799.64.97, E-mail: wickramasekara@ilo.org</p>
6. Strengthening social dialogue;	ILO Office MIGRANT and SECTOR	ILO constituents and governments	<p>ACTIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Active participation of the Bureaux for Employers and Workers; international employer and worker organizations (IOE and ITUC).</li> <li>- Fifteen countries in Africa established national tripartite consultative forums and/or focal points for labour migration as outcomes of ILO TC and advisory services, followed by tripartite sub regional action plans on labour migration management in three sub regions.</li> <li>- Office support in a number of trade union events on labour migration in different regions. The Office has also</li> </ul>	<p><b>Technical Assistance outputs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Thailand: Strengthened the capacity of the Federation of Trade Unions to assist Myanmar migrant workers and their workers' organizations;</li> <li>- Paper <i>Labour Migration Policies and Programmes</i> presented in the Regional Seminar on the Social Implication of International Migration, From 24 to 26 August 2005, Bangkok; <a href="http://intranet.unescap.org/esid/psis/meetings/siim/SIIMReport.pdf">http://intranet.unescap.org/esid/psis/meetings/siim/SIIMReport.pdf</a></li> <li>- ILO/IOM/UNFPA/UNHCR Symposium on Migration and the Role of International</li> </ul>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
			<p>contributed to the organization of regional and sub regional trade union seminars in Damascus, Moscow, Jakarta and Kathmandu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Office is promoting cooperative action among trade unions and NGOs in the ASEAN countries to protect the rights of migrant workers.</li> <li>- Office providing support to employer initiatives on migrant workers.</li> </ul> <p>Strategy's component: Strengthening Social Dialogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The Office ( ILO/SECTOR and ILO/MIGRANT) is undertaking an Action Programme on the international migration of health-care workers in partnership with the (World Health Organization (WHO) and the IOM. Tripartite National Steering Committees are being set up to promote social dialogue on the issue in addition to active involvement of IOE and PSI, ( is being continued throughout 2008-09)</li> </ul> <p>Major results include the establishment of tripartite national sectoral social dialogue mechanisms in five countries with national action plans developed;</p>	<p>Organizations (Tokyo) [Announcement in Japanese] October 2007 <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/tokyo/conf/2007.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/asro/tokyo/conf/2007.htm</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ILO-Southern African Development Community (SADC) tripartite workshop on labour migration for integration and development, From 15 to 17 Gaborone, Botswana;</li> </ul> <p>For further information: Proceedings of the Workshop “ILO- SADC Tripartite Capacity Building Workshop on Labour Migration for Integration and Development in Southern Africa” November 2007</p> <p><b>Action programme on international migration of health workers (2006-07) that is being continued throughout 2008-09;</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Progress reports for GB/STM and SECTOR advisory bodies; publication of research reports by end of 2008; self-evaluation planned for 2009.</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Public Services International (PSI)Project on international migration and Women Health Workers: Development of National</li> </ul>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
			capacity building of social partners and data improvement, including research reports.	<p>Pre-decision Kits and PSI Manual on migration of health workers Further Information: <a href="http://www.world-psi.org/Content/ContentGroups/English7/Publications1/Final_Report_Migration.pdf">http://www.world-psi.org/Content/ContentGroups/English7/Publications1/Final_Report_Migration.pdf</a></p> <p>- Migrant forum in Asia (MFA) - Sub Regional Conference on ASEAN and the Rights of Migrants Workers, Singapore, 1-2 November 2007</p> <p>- Profiles of good practices on labour migration; updating of 22 profiles and compilation of 25 new profiles from Africa and Asia (on-going);</p> <p>- ILO-ACTRAV, Manual for Trade Unionists: In search of decent work- manual on migrant rights (in process)</p> <p>- International Organization for Employers (IOE): Employers training manual on labour migration (in process)</p> <p>-OSCE/ILO/IOM Handbook on Establishing Effective Labour Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and Destination. (English and Arabic versions);</p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
7. Improving the information and knowledge base on global trends in labour migration, conditions of migrant workers, and effective measures to protect their rights;	ILO Office MIGRANT International Institute for Labour Studies ILO Bureau of Statistics	ILO constituents and governments	<p>ACTIVE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Office has developed active research and information dissemination programme on labour migration through research in different regions.</li> <li>- Participation of the decent work research programme of the International Institute for Labour Studies</li> <li>- The online International Labour Migration Database has been restructured and integrated into the mainstream LABORSTA database of the ILO Bureau of Statistics.</li> <li>- TC projects in specific regions (Africa, Asia)</li> </ul> <p>To find all relevant information is currently a challenge (e.g. one has to scroll 3 different subsections of the IILS website). On the assumption that outside users will turn to MIGRANT for information and findings on migration, work is currently underway to create a subsection on MIGRANT's website with links to working papers and other publications produced by all ILO units</p>	<p>A great deal of information and new knowledge (empirical and theoretical studies, country reports, comparative research, statistics, etc.) is available on the ILO's website. The bulk can be found on MIGRANT's subsection thereof:  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/info/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/migrant/info/index.htm</a>  e.g. 25 new working papers since 2004 (of which 12 have appeared in several languages); a database on anti-discrimination action profiles with 142 records; a website on promoting equality and integration; an OSCE-ILO-IOM Handbook on Establishing Effective Labour Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and Destination.  Research results are also available on the IILS site: 6 relevant discussion papers since 2004 under  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/in st/papers/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/in st/papers/index.htm</a> (Nos: 153, 158, 165, 167, 169, 172) and 5 special lectures under Reports and Special Papers:  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/in st/papers/special/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/in st/papers/special/index.htm</a></p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
			<p>other than MIGRANT. Colleagues will be encouraged to alert MIGRANT each time migration-related work is posted on their site, so that new links can be made and the section will stay up-to-date.</p>	<p>as well as two full text on-line books, Merchants of Labour and Competing for Global Talent, both 2006:  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/in st/publ/books.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/in st/publ/books.htm</a>  Other ILO units have also contributed to improving the information and knowledge base on labour migration; see e.g. the following working papers: Special Action Programme to Combat Forced Labour WP 57; Social Finance Programme WP 50; Sectoral Activities Programme WP 245. MIGRANT's website explains about the integration of the International Labour Migration Database into LABORSTA and how to get there:  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection /migrant/info/ilm_dbase.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection /migrant/info/ilm_dbase.htm</a>  For TC projects see:  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection /migrant/areas/capacity.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection /migrant/areas/capacity.htm</a>  For Partnerships for Action to prevent discrimination and facilitate integration in the context of migration.  <a href="http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection /migrant/equality/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection /migrant/equality/index.htm</a>  Number of downloads and website visits:</p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
				<a href="http://www.ilo.org/intranet/english/www/stat/www.ilo.org/index.htm">http://www.ilo.org/intranet/english/www/stat/www.ilo.org/index.htm</a>
8. Policy cooperation and dialogue;	ILO Office MIGRANT	ILO constituents and governments	<p><b>ACTIVE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At the inter-agency level, the Office is a founding member of the Geneva Migration Group (GMG), which has now become the Global Migration Group (GMG), and collaborates with most GMG members in specific technical activities.</li> <li>- Active partnerships with IOM, UNHCR, UNIFEM, OHCHR, World Bank, DESA, ECOSOC, OSCE and Council of Europe.</li> <li>- The ILO has actively contributed in the process of the UN High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (2006), the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD).</li> <li>- At the regional level, the Office has expanded exchange and policy dialogue with the EC, and other institutions like the International Centre for Migration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-First GFMD Friends of the Forum Meeting, 17 December 2007 agenda items: (Proposed themes for the Manila GFMD; Implementation of outcomes of the Brussels GFMD; Preparations for the Civil Society Day; and Other matters.</li> <li>-Second GFMD Friends of the Forum Meeting 26 May 2008 agenda items: Progress on the preparation of the Roundtables; Update on follow-up actions arising from the Belgium GFMD meeting; Provisional programme and practical arrangements for the Manila GFMD; Future of the Forum; Preparations for the Civil Society Days; and Other matters.</li> </ul> <p>Key upcoming activities in 2008 for the Manila GFMD: 30 June (First drafts of Official Working Papers due for each RT session); 7 July (5th meeting of the Steering Group, Geneva).</p>

STRATEGY'S COMPONENT	RESPONSIBLE OFFICE	OTHER PLAYERS	STATUS / MAIN ACTIVITIES	Means Of Verification Results/products
			<p>Policy Development in Vienna on European migration issues. In Africa there has been collaboration with the ECOWAS, CAEMC, EAC, SADC, ASEAN, the Gulf Cooperation Council, the League of Arab States, the UN Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, etc.</p>	<p>For further information on conclusions and recommendations please refer to: <a href="http://www.gfmd-fmmd.org/">http://www.gfmd-fmmd.org/</a></p> <p>Draft thematic report Compiled and edited by MIGRANT/ILO  <i>: Economic migration, social cohesion and development: towards an integrated approach</i>, 8th COUNCIL OF EUROPE. Conference of Ministers responsible for migration affairs Kiev, 4-5 September 2008  Under the responsibility and in co-operation with the Editing group of the European Committee on Migration (CDMG)</p>



## Annex 6: ILO's collaboration with members of the Global Migration Group (GMG) and other Agencies

<b>GMG Members and other institutions</b>	<b>MIGRATION FIELD</b>	<b>COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE</b>	<b>RESULTS OF ILO'S COLLABORATION WITH THE ORGANIZATION</b>
Council of Europe	The European Committee on Migration derived from the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe develops European cooperation on migration, the situation and social integration of populations of migrant origin and refugees, and community relations.	Influence government policy and practice in the member states of the Council of Europe.	Regular ILO participation in COE meetings
DFID	Migration and development	Enhancing the poverty reduction and development benefits of migration	Financial support in trafficking programmes in SE Asia
European Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Elaboration of migration and asylum policies</li> <li>- Promote a positive relationship between migration and development, while fighting against undocumented migration.</li> <li>- Supports partner countries in the formulation of national policies on migration</li> </ul>	Regional character and bounding principles.	Supported ILO in the implementation of migration management programmes
European Commission	Integration of migration aspects in the external action of the	Regional approach to the migration issue; important funding source for a series of	- Influence of ILO policies on EC policy-making

	<p>Community.  Programme on migration focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fostering links between migration and development;</li> <li>- Promoting well-managed labour migration;</li> <li>- Fighting illegal immigration and facilitating the readmission of illegal immigrants;</li> <li>- Protecting migrants against exploitation and exclusion;</li> </ul> <p>Promoting asylum and international protection, including through regional protection programmes.</p>	ILO's technical cooperation programmes.	- AENEAS Programme
IOE	Facilitating the recruitment of skilled immigrants to meet shortages in key sectors of developed countries.	Only organization at the international level that represents the interests of business in the labour and social policy fields.	Manual on labour migration for employers
IOM	<p>Migration management; working in four broad areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Migration and development</li> <li>- Facilitating migration</li> <li>- Regulating migration</li> <li>- Forced migration</li> </ul>	<p>Wide geographical presence;  Close relationship with governments;  Experience in the areas of return, reintegration, family reunion, security, etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EMP/SKILLS department have showcased their work at an IOM conference on the creation of a network of legal employment agencies in Asia.</li> <li>- Collaboration between ILO, IOM and WHO on health workers and migration; joint programming in some places such as Kenya.</li> <li>- Cooperation on publications e.g. OSCE/IOM/ILO handbook on labour migration though some problems over</li> </ul>

			follow-up training workshops were reported. - In Asia: UNESCAP, IOM: UN Thematic Group with ILO's participation
ITUC	- Promotion of social dialogue and rights-based framework for migration policy. - Fostering migration-development linkages	Organization at the international level that represents trade unions and workers.	Advising migrant workers on remittance options.
OCDE	Monitoring of migration movements and policies in member countries and outside the OECD area, and in-depth analysis of the economic and social aspects of migration.	Development of statistic analysis and research in the migration field.	Elaboration of products for training purposes; e.g. <i>Labour Migration Policy and Management</i> (Asian countries); two regional editions of the <i>Handbook on Establishing Effective Labour Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and Destination</i> (CIS and Mediterranean countries) (ILO, IOM, OCDE);
OHCHR	Migration and human rights; Committee on Migrant workers: charged of monitoring the implementation of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families by State parties.	Normative side; Human-rights approach	ILO's support on the ratification of the 1990 International Convention for the Protection of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families by several countries.
UNCTAD	International economic migration and development;	Economic approach to migration	

	Trade and migration (GATT Mode 4, etc.)		
UNDESA, Population Division (UNPD)	International migration and development; Trends in world migration	Research, statistics and publications in international migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Annual coordination meeting on international migration</li> <li>- UNPD: Elaboration of the report International Migration in 2002 contains migration data for 228 countries and is the most widely used source on estimates of international migrants.</li> <li>- UNPD also convenes an annual United Nations Coordination Meeting on International Migration, which brings together major international agencies involved in collection and analysis of migration data.</li> </ul>
UNDP	Migration and development; in three core areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Migration within national development strategies;</li> <li>- retention of key skills</li> <li>- remittances and development</li> </ul>	Study the positive and negative impacts of migration in poor countries.	ILO's support in the preparation of inter-agency project proposals for the Spain-UNDP Millenium Development Goals Achievement Fund (MDG-F), thematic window on youth, employment and migration.
UNESCO	Protection of migrants' human rights; Cultural diversity; Integration of migrants in society; Fight against human trafficking; Study of diaspora networks	Cultural diversity and integration approach to migration.	UNESCO Migration Research Institute Database: provides information on almost 300 research and training institutes in 77 countries.
UNFPA	Migration and population growth; Migration and Development	Population and gender approach to the migration issue.	

	Women and migration; Internal migration; Refugees and crisis (women and young people)		
UNHCR	Protection of Refugees; Refugee protection and international migration (mixed migration); and Internally Displaced People	Protection of refugees in mixed migratory flows.	Funding MIGRANT technical cooperation in Central Asia, specially Afghanistan
UNIAP	Facilitate a stronger and more coordinated response to human trafficking in the Greater Mekong Sub-region.	Sub-regional anti-trafficking programme that brings together six governments, thirteen UN agencies and eight international NGOs.	- In Asia: ILO/IPEC TICW; (labour migration management, trafficking for labour exploitation, and human rights violations at destination sites). - Initiatives related to the COMMIT process as well as NGO led working groups.
UNICEF	Children and migration	Study the impact of migration in children	
UNIFEM	Technical support on employment contracts (Jordan)	Gender approach to migration	
UNITAR	International Migration Policy; Migration and forced displacement issued	Strengthening governments' capacity in a diversity of migration issues.	
UNODC	Human trafficking (Convention on Transnational Organized Crime and its anti-trafficking protocol); 3 core actions: - Prevention of trafficking in	Normative side; Specialized in human trafficking	

	<p>persons</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection of victims of human-trafficking</li> <li>- Prosecution of trafficking offenders</li> </ul>		
UNSD	<p>Collects official data on international migration flows and stocks and publishes them in the Demographic Yearbook. Also provides technical support and assistance to countries in the collection and compilation of data and in training statisticians on the United Nations recommendations.</p>		
WORLD BANK	<p>Migration and remittances</p>	<p>Economic approach to migration; specialized in remittances and their impacts, payments systems, etc.</p>	<p>Inter-Agency Task Force on Remittances, steered World Bank and the DFID</p>
WHO	<p>Support in the management of the international migration of health workers.</p>	<p>Health approach to the migration field; management of health workforce migration.</p>	<p>Code of Practice on the migration of health workers (ILO, IOM,WHO)</p>

## **Annex 7: Programme and Budget**

Programme and Budget (P&B) is the biennial planning document of the ILO. The various areas of work are identified with outcomes and indicators attached. This section provides information of these proposed outcomes for each biennium and the subsequent implementation reporting.

### **Programme of Work and Budget 2002-2003**

Migration was focussed in the Social Protection Sector with mention of an inter-sectoral initiative with the Employment Sector, 'to promote employment underpinned by adequate system for social protection, including 'development of effective policies for labour migration and the protection of vulnerable female migrant workers.' (para 108)

#### **Outcomes, Indicators and Targets for P&B 2002-03 were:**

***Outcome 3b:*** ILO constituents target and take effective action to improve safety and health and conditions of work, with special attention to the most hazardous conditions at the workplace (InFocus Programme on Safety and Health at Work and the Environment (Safe Work)).

***Indicator 3b.5:*** Member States that establish policies and programmes for equal treatment of women and men migrants and against trafficking.

***Target:*** 8 member States (same as 2000-01)

The Strategy was a continuation of identifying and documenting highly exploitative forms of employment of migrant labour. The expected ultimate result was the protection of migrant workers under national labour protections laws, with these results contributing to the global campaign against racism and to action against international trafficking of women for prostitution.

Information dissemination was a priority, with expanded work to document good practices at the enterprise level and model legislation and programmes to combat discrimination in employment against immigrants, making information available through a comprehensive website and publications. Extra budgetary resources were to be sought to support research on globalisation and the growth of the 'new economy' are affecting migration pressures. Research was to contribute to policy development in field ranging from immigration and human resources development to strategies for implementing trade liberalisation and structural adjustment.

### **Programme Implementation for 2002-2003**

The implementation report showed that the target under Indicator 3b.5 was met with 15 member states: Albania, Bahrain, Belgium, Chile, Ireland, Republic of Korea, Mauritius, Mongolia, Nepal, Thailand and the Andean Community (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela).

#### ***Examples of achievements included:***

- Belgium – In early 2003, Parliament adopted national legislation influenced by the ILO report on discrimination in Belgium.

- Chile – The Government has submitted a new bill to Parliament on migration policy, for which it sought the views and recommendations of the ILO.
- Republic of Korea – The Government has adopted a new law providing for temporary admission and employment of foreign workers, prompted and assisted by ILO reports and advice.

### **Programme of Work and Budget 2004-05**

Migration falls under Strategic Objective No 3 (Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all) in the Social Protection Sector.

#### **Outcomes, Indicators and Targets for P&B 2004-05 were:**

**Operational Objective 3b:** Labour Protection: ILO constituents target and take effective action to improve safety and health conditions of employment, with special attention to the most hazardous condition in the workplace.

**Performance Indicator 3b.3:** Protection of the rights and equal treatment of migrants: Member States that establish policies and programmes for the protection of the rights and equal treatment of women and men migrants, and against their trafficking. [This is a modified version of indicator 3b.5 in the Programme and Budget 2002-03 which reads: “Member States that establish policies and programmes for equal treatment of women and men migrants and against their trafficking”.]

**Target:** 10 Member States

The Strategy was the preparation and follow-up to the June 2004 ILC addressing, in an integrated manner, the issue linked to international labour migration. Additional extra-budgetary proposals which identify priorities for which additional funding should be available: Towards an international framework for sharing the benefits from the migration of the highly skilled, Promoting productive investments of migrants’ remittances and Managing Labour Migration.

#### **Programme Implementation for 2004-2005**

The target for Indicator 3b.3 was met with 19 members states establishing policies for programmes as follows:

- Mauritius established labour inspection programmes for migrant workers.
- Kyrgyzstan, Moldova and Ukraine each adopted a new law for the prevention and prosecution of human trafficking.
- Moldova established a national strategy and action for labour migration.
- Six countries ratified international standards for the protection of migrant workers: Albania, Moldova (no 97); Algeria, Chile, Lesotho, Turkey (international Convention on migrant workers).
- Fifteen countries established national tripartite consultative forums and/or focal points: Albania, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Gambia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Morocco, Senegal, UR Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda and Ukraine.

Three sub regions (E Africa Community, Maghreb countries and ECOWAS agreed on action plans on labour migration. At the 2004, ILC all member States adopted the ILO resolution on a fair deal for migrant workers in a global economy. ILO supported the negotiation of the East



Africa Protocol on free circulation and free establishment of persons in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

### **Programme of Work and Budget 2006-07**

**Outcome 3b.2** (this is the outcome that is being evaluated ): Tripartite Action on labour migration: Constituents increase their participation in the formulation and implementation of effective rights-based and gender-sensitive policies and practices for the management of labour migration in line with the conclusions of the 2004 ILC.

**Indicator 3b2:** Member States establish policies and programmes for the protection of the rights and equal treatment of migrant workers, and against their trafficking.

**Target:** 20 countries.

The Strategy notes the main weaknesses in contemporary approaches to managing labour migration including lack of cooperative arrangements between origin and destination countries; lack of coherence between policies on labour migration and policies in other domains, notably trade; lack of adequate consultations with social partners in framing policies; lack of transparency and poor administrative capacity. The symptoms of policy failures include violation of the rights of migrant workers, the growing number of workers with irregular status, recruitment abuse, discrimination and lack of social integration and adequate social protection.

The ILC asked the ILO to develop a rights based multilateral framework for managing labour migration. This framework will take the form of non-binding policy guidelines which are expected to be a key reference point for policy-making. ILO will document best practices, analyse their impact and consequences, and produce information to promote adoption of ILO principles and the multilateral framework for managing labour migration (working in close cooperation with IOM). [ILC Resolution was: ‘A high priority should be given to capacity building and technical assistance, in line with this plan of action’]

ILO’s International Migration Programme (MIGRANT) Work plan for 2006-07 focussed on three areas:

- Advisory services to constituents on rights based migration policies for maximising development benefits and protecting migrant workers and support for related capacity building, using the Multilateral framework
- Advocacy of rights based policies and programmes with special focus on the Multilateral Framework on labour Migration
- Development and dissemination of the knowledge base on global trends and statistics, good practices and perspectives on international labour migration based on a solid research programme.

### **Programme Implementation for 2006-07**

The strategy statement identified gaps in policies affecting labour migration. Consequently, ILO migration-related work focused on achieving greater policy coherence to attain desired outcomes. The main aspects of this work and its related outcomes were:

- The development and enhancement of administrative and institutional capacities in the Ministries of Labour of Jordan and Nigeria to better manage labour migration;
- Initiation of processes to involve social partners in consultations on migration policy formulation.
- Achieving the ratification of the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised) 1949 (N°97) and the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (N°143) in six member States, and ratification of the UN's International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their Families;
- Achieving the commitment of destination countries to actively tackle discrimination against migrants (France and Sweden).
- The development of tools to assist member States in labour migration policy formulation (Handbook on Establishing Effective Labour Migration Policies in Countries of Origin and of Destination)

Country activities included:

- Afghanistan: The Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled (MoSAMD) launched a Temporary Labour Migration Programme, and licensed one recruitment agency.
- Albania: Ratification of the Migrant Workers Convention (Supplementary Provisions), 1975 (N°143) and the International Convention on the Protection on the Rights of all Migrant Workers and their Families Strengthened capacity of constituents to develop gender-sensitive migration policies and address the employment needs of actual and potential victims of trafficking.
- Armenia: Ratified the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (N°97) and the Migrant Workers Convention (Supplementary Provisions), 1975 (N°143). Implemented a Labour Migration statistical Module to collect data on migration for policy formulation.
- Indonesia: Adopted and implemented national plans to combat forced labour and trafficking. Non-governmental organizations, migrant workers' organizations and government agencies (affiliated with the Consortium for the Defence of Indonesian Migrant Workers, Kopbumi) provided paralegal services and business training to migrant workers and their families.
- Kazakhstan: Drafted "Migration policies of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007-15", and submitted it to the Cabinet.
- Mauritania: Ratified the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and their Families. Consolidated the national tripartite consultative committee on labour migration.
- Republic of Moldova: Developed a National Referral System for Protection and Assistance of Victims of Trafficking in Human Beings. Drafted an NAP to prevent and combat trafficking and an action plan on implementation of the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (N°97).
- Tajikistan: Ratified the Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949 (N°97) and the Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (N°143).
- Thailand: Strengthened the capacity of the Federation of Trade Unions to assist Myanmar migrant workers and their workers' organizations as a follow-up to the Phuket Declaration.
- Ukraine: Ratified two EU instruments on migration and adopted an NAP. Strengthened the capacity of the Public Employment Service and of social partners to address irregular migration.
- Uganda: Adopted national regulations on the recruitment of Ugandan migrant workers for employment abroad (Regulations 2005-06).

Other countries in which actions have been implemented: Argentina, Ecuador, Egypt, Jordan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Nigeria, Philippines, Zimbabwe.

**Programme of Work and Budget 2008-09**

**Intermediate Outcome 3c:** Labour migration is managed to foster protection and decent employment of migrant workers.

**Immediate outcome 3c.1:** Increase member State capacity to develop policies or programmes focussed on the protection of migrant workers.

**Indicators:**

- Number of member States that apply ILO technical assistance to develop labour migration policies that reflect the principles, guidelines or best practices of the Multilateral Framework (5 ms)
- Number of member States that apply ILO technical assistance to develop labour migration policies focused on the needs of women and other vulnerable migrant workers (7 Ms)
- Number of member States receiving migrant workers that apply ILO technical assistance to develop policies or programmes focused on increased protection, reducing discrimination and improving the integration of migrant workers (5ms).

**Table Operational objectives, indicators, targets and outcomes relating to the protection of migrant workers 2002-2009**

<b>Strategic objective 3:</b> Enhance the coverage and effectiveness of social protection for all in the Social Protection Sector.		
<b>2002-2003 Programme of Work and Budget &amp; Implementation Report</b>		
<b>Operational objective 3b:</b> ILO constituents target and take effective action to improve safety and health and conditions of work, with special attention to the most hazardous conditions at the workplace.		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
Indicator 3b.5: Member States that establish policies and programmes for equal treatment of women and men migrants and against trafficking.	8 member States. (same as 2000-01)	15 member States.
<b>2004-05 Programme of Work and Budget &amp; Implementation Report</b>		
Operational Objective 3b: ILO constituents target and take effective action to improve safety and health conditions of employment, with special attention to the most hazardous condition in the workplace.		
<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
Indicator 3b.3: Member States that establish policies and programmes for the protection of the rights and equal treatment of women and men migrants, and against their trafficking.	10 member states	19 member states
<b>2006-07 Programme of Work and Budget &amp; Implementation Report</b>		

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
Indicator 3b.2: Constituents increase their participation in the formulation and implementation of effective rights-based and gender-sensitive policies and practices for the management of labour migration in line with the conclusions of the 2004 ILC.	Member States that establish policies and programmes for the protection of the rights and equal treatment of migrant workers, and against their trafficking; 20 member states	21 member states
<b>2008-09 Programme of Work and Budget &amp; Implementation Report</b>		
Immediate indicator 3c.1: Increase member State capacity to develop policies or programmes focussed on the protection of migrant workers.	(not yet available)	(not yet available)

## **Annex 8: Collaboration with IOM**

### **(i) Review of the evolution and growth of IOM activities**

IOM is an inter-governmental organisation that emerged from an operational logistics agency back in 1951, as a result of the displacement of Western Europe following the Second World War. Within its development, it has broadened its scope, working closely with governments and civil society in a broad range of migration issues. Labour migration has been traditionally seen as ILO's mandate with IOM increasingly moving into this area in the 1990s with the growing importance of migration as an issue.

### **(ii) Identification of IOM's strengths**

- Great resources both staff and funding;
- Wide geographical presence;
- Dynamic and entrepreneurial approach with flexible and modern management structures which enable the organisation to respond quickly and efficiently, and which for example, link fund-raising to performance management;
- High visibility with an operational focus and practical support to beneficiaries;
- Access to parts of government which ILO does not traditionally have relations with e.g. interior and security ministries;
- Experience on specific areas such as return and reintegration, family reunion, security etc;
- Leading role in regional consultative processes such as in Abu Dhabi, the Puebla process, the Colombo process etc.

### **(iii) Identification of IOM's areas of work**

- Migration and Development,
- Migration Health,
- Facilitating Migration,
- Movement, Emergency and Post-Crisis Migration Management,
- Regulating Migration, etc.

### **(iv) Identification of IOM's tools**

IOM as an inter-governmental rather than a convention-based body is disposed to do what governments require of it. Being a non-UN body gives it more flexibility but also means that it is more dependent on the will of member states. IOM has specialized operational capacity and outreach. It has large programmes, resources and different contacts with governments. Additionally it has a high capacity to raise funds for the implementation of specific projects.

### **(v) Identification of current examples of cooperation with ILO**

- SAP/FL and IOM's Migration Management Services have a very close and informal working relationship
- Employment/skills department have showcased their work at an IOM conference on the creation of a network of legal employment agencies in Asia.
- Collaboration between ILO, IOM and WHO on health worker at migration. The relationship between all three organisations is described as very good with actual joint programming in some places such as Kenya.
- Cooperation on publications e.g. OSCE/IOM/ILO handbook on labour migration.

- Good working relations in several countries (e.g. Costa Rica, Uganda, China)
- Positive collaboration in Albania, Moldova and Nicaragua.

**(vi) Call for more complementarity**

Despite organisational differences, a pragmatic approach which builds on the natural complementarity between the two organisations seems the best way forward: ILO has specialised experience on labour issues as well as policy and legislation relating to labour migration. IOM has specialized operational capacity and a wide geographical presence working in a variety of migration issues. Better cooperation would help bring about synergies and avoid duplication e.g. IOM/Thailand is funding the Thailand Development Research Institute to develop information materials for employers.

The Global Migration Group has also been a forum for suggesting cooperation on particular initiatives. These efforts have led to some improvement in relations at certain levels but it is clear that efforts should be further developed at head office and field level. There is a need for a more systematic, sustainable and institutional effort to modulate a working relationship.

## Annex 9: List of projects

Active and Closed Projects							
Technical and Admin Unit	Country	Donor	XB Symbol	Project Title	Total Budget (US dollars)	Start date	End date
<b>MIGRANT - CTA based in Geneva</b>	Global	United Kingdom	GLO/06/57/UKM	<b>Effective action for labour migration policies and practice</b>	1,468,646	01.12.06	31.12.09
<b>MIGRANT-Direct Technical Backstopping</b>	Sweden	Sweden	SWE/04/01/SWE	<b>Measuring Discrimination against Immigrant Workers in Access to Employment</b>	509,634	01.07.05	31.12.08
<b>MIGRANT RO-Bangkok</b>	Asia and the Pacific Region: Afghanistan, Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, China, Fiji, Indonesia, India, Iran (Islam Republic of), Japan, Cambodia, Kiribati, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Mongolia, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Singapore, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam, Vanuatu, Samoa (Western)	European Union	RAS/05/02/EEC	<b>ILO/EEC Asian Programme on the Governance of Labour Migration (APGLM)</b>	2,314,006	17.12.05	16.12.08

<b>MIGRANT RO-Bangkok</b>	Asia and the Pacific Region: Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand	Japan	RAS/05/14/JPN	<b>Managing Cross-Border Movement of Labour in South-East Asia</b>	535,042	01.01.05	31.03.09
<b>MIGRANT RO-Bangkok</b>	Asia and the Pacific Region: Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand	Japan	RAS/06/09/JPN	<b>Asia Regional Programme on Managing Cross-border Movement of Labour</b>	521,000	01.03.06	31.12.08
<b>MIGRANT RO-Bangkok</b>	Asia and the Pacific Region: Indonesia, Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Thailand	Japan	RAS/07/10/JPN	<b>Managing cross border movement of labour in South East Asia</b>	498,224	01.04.08	31.12.09
<b>MIGRANT SRO-Bangkok</b>	Asia and the Pacific Region: Bangladesh, China, Indonesia, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam	KOR	RAS/07/52/ROK	<b>Improving labour migration governance in Asia</b>	200,000	01.06.07	31.05.08
<b>MIGRANT - SFP SRO-Budapest</b>	Republic of Moldova	International Organization for Migration	MOL/07/01/IOM	<b>Beyond poverty alleviation: developing a legal and institutional framework for leveraging migrant remittances for entrepreneurial growth</b>	211,086	20.06.07	28.01.09



<b>MIGRANT - Direct Technical Backstopping. SRO-Budapest</b>	Europe Region: Albania, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine	IRL/DCI	RER/05/04/IRL	<b>Employment, vocational training opportunities and migration policy measures to prevent and reduce trafficking in women in Albania, Moldova and Ukraine (Phase II)</b>	925,224	01.04.06	30.06.08
<b>MIGRANT SRO-Lima</b>	Andean Countries: Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru	Spain	RLA/07/03/SPA	<b>Fortalecimiento institucional en materia migratoria para contribuir al desarrollo de los países de la región Andina</b>	2,682,329	01.01.08	30.06.11
<b>MIGRANT SRO Dakar</b>	Africa Region: Mali, Mauritania, Senegal	Spain	RAF/07/02/SPA	<b>Asistencia técnica para la mejora de la coordinación de los flujos migratorios de Senegal, Mauritania y Mali a España</b>	587,515	27.02.07	30.09.08

<b>MIGRANT SRO-Moscow</b>	Europe Region: Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russian Federation, Tajikistan	European Union	RER/06/03/EEC	<b>Towards sustainable partnerships for the effective governance of labour migration in the Russian Federation, the Caucasus and Central Asia</b>	2,522,833	14.11.06	13.11.09
<b>MIGRANT SRO-New Delhi</b>	Afghanistan	UNHCR	AFG/06/03/HCR	<b>Capacity building for return, reintegration and temporary migration of Afghan workers and their protection</b>	858,433	23.05.06	30.06.08
<b>MIGRANT SRO-New Delhi</b>	Afghanistan	UNHCR/HCR	AFG/07/01/HCR	<b>Local economic development and employment project in Herat</b>	99,972	10.04.07	31.03.08
<b>MIGRANT SRO-Moscow</b>	Central Asia: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan	European Union	RER/06/14/EEC	<b>Regulating labour migration as an instrument of development and regional cooperation in Central Asia - Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz</b>	1,398,925	10.12.07	09.12.09

				Republic, Tajikistan			
<b>MIGRANT- Direct Technical Backstopping</b>	Gulf Council States: Bahrain, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates	European Union	RAB/06/02/EEC	<b>Study on protecting migrant workers and combatting trafficking: Building an information and knowledge base for policy support on international migration in the Gulf Council States</b>	291,475	10.12.07	09.12.09
<b>MIGRANT- Direct Technical Backstopping</b>	Afghanistan	UNHCR/HCR	AFG/04/04/HCR	<b>ILO-UNHCR Cooperation towards comprehensive solutions for Afghan displacement - Research phase</b>	236,586	18.08.04	31.01.07
<b>MIGRANT- CTA was based in Geneva</b>	Africa Region: Cap Vert, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda	European Union	RAF/02/12/EEC	<b>Managing Labour migration as an instrument of development</b>	1,476,745	01.02.04	31.01.07
<b>MIGRANT SRO Bangkok</b>	Asia and the Pacific Region: Cambodia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nepal,	Republic of Korea	RAS/04/50/ROK	<b>Enhancing national capacity on</b>	71,695	01.01.04	31.03.06

	Thailand, Viet Nam			<b>migration management</b>			
<b>MIGRANT-Direct Technical Backstopping</b>	Europe Region: all 25 member States	European Union	RER/04/05/EEC	<b>Promoting equality in diversity: Integration in Europe</b>	448,060	01.07.04	31.01.07
<b>MIGRANT-Direct Technical Backstopping.</b>	Europe Region: Albania, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine	IRL/DCI	RER/02/11/IRL	<b>Employment and vocational training opportunities to prevent trafficking in women in Albania, Moldova and Ukraine Phase I</b>	776,576	01.01.03	31.05.07
<b>MIGRANT-Direct Technical Backstopping.</b>	France	France	FRA/04/01/FRA	<b>Enquête sur la discrimination sur le marché du travail en France</b>	314,204	01.01.05	31.03.08
<b>MIGRANT-Direct Technical Backstopping.</b>	Global	NSA/RUIGGIAN	GLO/06/12/GIA	<b>A Swiss network of scientific diasporas to enforce the role of highly skilled migrants as partners in</b>	31,364	16.10.06	31.12.07

				development			
<b>MIGRANT-Direct Technical Backstopping.</b>	Italy	Italy	ITA/00/01/ITA	<b>Combatting discrimination against migrant workers and ethnic minorities in the world of work (first component: empirical documentation of discrimination against migrant workers in access to employment)</b>	140,516	20.12.01	31.03.06
<b>MIGRANT-Direct Technical Backstopping.</b>	Africa Region: Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Togo	Netherlands	RAF/02/59/NET	<b>Labour migration and development in West Africa (umbrella INT/02/M04/NET)</b>	267,960	1.1.02	31.12.04

<b>MIGRANT-Direct Technical Backstopping.</b>	Inter-Regional: Algeria, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Yugoslavia	Italy	INT/92/17/ITA	<b>Système d'échange d'information sur les migrations internationales et l'emploi dans les pays méditerranéens</b>	589,601	01.01.93	31.12.04
<b>MIGRANT-Direct Technical Backstopping.</b>	Ireland	Ireland	IRE/03/01/IRL	<b>Anti-racism guidelines in Ireland</b>	14,276	21.07.03	31.12.04
<b>MIGRANT-Direct Technical Backstopping.</b>	Republic of Moldova	UNDP/UND	MOL/34/559/99	<b>Moldova: Economic policies for growth, employment and poverty reduction</b>	11,818	23.03.05	31.03.06
<b>SAP-FL Core support</b>	Europe	Netherlands	RER/02/53/NET – INT/02/M04/NET	<b>Trafficking in human beings</b>	198,000	2002	2003
<b>SAP-FL Technical cooperation SAP-FL &amp; IPEC</b>	Portugal, Romania, Poland, UK, Moldova, Germany, Ukraine	AGIS / EU	RER/04/55M/EEC and RER/04/M50/UKM	<b>Capacity building to combat the forced labour outcomes of human trafficking</b>	EU contribution = 360,000 UK DWP contribution = 140,000	01.09.04	01.12.05

<b>SAP-FL Technical cooperation IPEC</b>	Indonesia, Philippines Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong	DFID Norway	RAS/03/M52/UKM	<b>Mobilizing Action for the Protection of Domestic Workers from Forced Labour and Trafficking in Southeast Asia</b>	1,700,000	01.05.04	01.03.06
<b>SAP-FL Technical cooperation</b>	Ghana and Nigeria (and Netherlands)	DFID	RAF/03/M54/UKM	<b>Action Programme against forced labour and trafficking in West Africa</b>	1,900,000	01.10.03	01.03.06
<b>SAP-FL Technical cooperation</b>	China (and France, UK, Italy)	USDOS	RAF/03/M54/UKM	<b>Forced Labour and Trafficking: the role of labour institution in law enforcement and international cooperation in China</b>	423,750	01.09.04	01.12.05 No cost extension until 31/12/06
<b>SAP-FL Technical cooperation</b>	Tajikistan Uzbekistan Russian Federation	Netherlands	RER/04/51M/NET	<b>Combating human trafficking and the forced labour outcomes in Central Asia and the Russian Federation</b>	1,270,127	01.03.04	01.02.06

<b>SAP-FL Technical cooperation Backstopped with IPEC</b>	Thailand Philippines	Japan HSF	RAS/05/03/HSF	<b>Economic and social empowerment of returned victims of trafficking in Thailand and the Philippines</b>	1,923,195	01.05.06	01.04.09
<b>SAP-FL Technical cooperation</b>	Armenia, Azerbaijan & Georgia	EU TACIS	RER/06/13/EEC	<b>Development of a comprehensive anti-trafficking response in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia</b>	2'470'342	18.12.06	18.12.09
<b>SAP-FL Technical cooperation</b>	Moldova & Ukraine	AENEAS	RER/06/04/EEC	<b>Elimination of human trafficking from Moldova and Ukraine through labour market based measures</b>	€ 935'615	11.11.06	11.11.08
<b>SAP-FL Technical cooperation</b>	Tajikistan	UNTFHS Japan	TAJ/05/01/HSF	<b>Community development through employment creation and improved migration management</b>	1'068'110	2 years	



<b>SAP-FL Technical cooperation</b>	China	AENEAS		<b>Capacity building for migration management in China</b>		01.01.07	01.12.08
<b>SAP-FL Technical cooperation</b>	Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong	Norway	INS/06/M10/NOR	<b>Combating Forced Labour and Trafficking of Indonesian Migrant Workers Decentralized project: Lotte Kejser</b>	1'407'766	01.09.06	01.08.08
<b>IPEC</b>	Zambia	US DOS	INT/03/P21/USA	<b>Action Programme to combat trafficking &amp; commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) in four Zambian towns</b>	50,000	30.09.03	31.03.06
<b>IPEC</b>	Zambia	EC	ZAM/06/05/EEC	<b>Trafficking &amp; commercial sexual exploitation of children in Zambia</b>	255,102	01.09.06	01.04.07

<b>IPEC</b>	Uganda	CAN	RAF/04/50/CAN	<b>Study on child trafficking</b>	14,020	01.06.06	01.6.07
<b>IPEC</b>	Côte d'Ivoire	US	IVC/06/01/USA	<b>Programme for the Strengthening of the National Committee for Combating Trafficking in Children and its component bodies in two target regions of Côte d'Ivoire</b>	250,000	2006	2006
<b>IPEC</b>	Malawi	US DOL (through CP)	Malawi country programme	<b>Study on child trafficking</b>	to be decided	01.01.07	??
<b>IPEC (TECL based at ILO Pretoria)</b>	Botswana	US DOL (through TECL)	RAF/03/P50/USA	<b>Rapid assessment on trafficking and other migration-related child labour</b>	16,399.42	End 05	3.07

<b>IPEC (TECL based at ILO Pretoria)</b>	Namibia	US DOL (through TECL)	RAF/03/P50/USA	<b>Rapid assessment on trafficking and other migration- related child labour</b>	18,281	End 05	01.03.07
<b>IPEC (TECL based at ILO Pretoria)</b>	Swaziland	US DOL (through TECL)	RAF/03/P50/USA	<b>Rapid assessment on trafficking and other migration- related child labour</b>	10,348.08	End 05	01.03.07
<b>IPEC (TECL based at ILO Pretoria)</b>	South Africa	US DOL (through TECL)	RAF/03/P50/USA	<b>National situation analysis on CSEC and child trafficking in South Africa</b>	to be decided	2008	2008
<b>IPEC (TECL based at ILO Pretoria)</b>	South Africa	US DOL (through TECL)	RAF/03/P50/USA	<b>Qualitative study on CSEC, trafficking and other migration- related child labour in TECL pilot sites</b>	to be decided	By 01.08.07	

<b>IPEC (TECL based at ILO Pretoria)</b>	South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland	US DOL (through TECL)	RAF/03/P50/USA	<b>Study on regional structures and instruments regarding child trafficking</b>	to be decided	By 01.10.07	
<b>IPEC (TECL based at ILO Pretoria)</b>	Southern Africa (SADC)	US DOL (through TECL)	RAF/03/P50/USA	<b>Contribution to UNODC training manual for prosecutors and law enforcement officers</b>	to be decided	Mid 07	
<b>IPEC (TECL based at ILO Pretoria)</b>	Southern Africa (SADC)	US DOL (through TECL)	RAF/03/P50/USA	<b>Contribution (on child trafficking) to IOM training manual on human trafficking</b>	to be decided	01/07/2007	
<b>IPEC</b>	Burkina Faso	USDOS	BKF/04/50/USA	<b>Socio-economic rehabilitation of 70 trafficked children</b>	105,640	31.12.03	30.6.06

<b>IPEC</b>	Cameroon	USDOS	CMR/04/50/USA	<b>Trafficking for CL exploitation in Cameroon</b>	500,000	30.9.03	31.5.07
<b>IPEC</b>	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote D'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Togo	US DOL	RAF/01/53/USA RAF/04/07/FRA	<b>LUTRENA – Combating Child Trafficking in West &amp; Central Africa – Phase I</b>	4,279,132	1.7.01	30.9.04
<b>IPEC</b>	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote D'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Togo	US DOL	RAF/01/51/USA RAF/04/58/USA	<b>LUTRENA – Combating Child Trafficking in West &amp; Central Africa – Phase II</b>	5,000,000	1.10.04	30.6.07
<b>IPEC</b>	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana	DANIDA	RAF/01/07/DAN	<b>Combating Child Trafficking for Labour Exploitation in W &amp; C Africa</b>	4,815,163	1.2.03	31.12.07

<b>IPEC</b>	Cote d'Ivoire	US DOS	RAF/01/07/DAN	<b>Strengthen national committee to combat trafficking in children in Cote d'Ivoire</b>	250,000	26.9.06	30.9.07
<b>IPEC</b>	Africa Regional	Denmark	INT/08/02/DAN	<b>LUTRENA- Sub Regional project on Combating Trafficking in Children for Labour Exploitation in West Africa</b>	2,642,500	01.01.08	31.12.2008
<b>IPEC</b>	Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka	US DOL	RAS/02/51/USA	<b>Combating trafficking in children in South Asia – TICSA Phase I</b>	1.789 mln	1.2.00	to Sep 02
<b>IPEC</b>	Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand	US DOL	RAS/02/51/USA	<b>Child Trafficking in South Asia – TICSA Phase II</b>	3.0 mln	30.9.02	31.3.06

<b>IPEC</b>	Asia	JAP	RAS/01/06/JPN	<b>Regional meeting on trafficking in children for labour &amp; sexual exploitation</b>	147,832	2004	2004
<b>IPEC</b>	Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Viet Nam & Yunnan Province of China	DFID	RAS/99/M11/UKM	<b>Combating trafficking in children &amp; women in the Mekong sub region (TICW – Phase I)</b>	4,431,442	1.3.00	30.6.04
<b>IPEC</b>	Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Viet Nam & Yunnan Province of China	DFID	RAS/03/04P/UKM	<b>Combating trafficking of women and children in the Mekong Region – phase II</b>	10,200,000	1.5.03	31.10.08
<b>IPEC</b>	Cambodia, Viet Nam	UNTFHS JAPAN	RAS/02/09/HSF	<b>Prevention of trafficking in children at community level in Cambodia &amp; Viet Nam</b>	1,179,092	14.7.04	31.10.06

<b>IPEC</b>	Thailand	US DOL	THA/06/50/USA	<b>Support to NPA Thailand, including focus on trafficking for labour exploitation</b>	3,500,000	2006	2010
<b>IPEC &amp; SAPFL</b>	Philippines & Thailand	UNTFH Japan	RAS/05/03/HSF	<b>Economic &amp; social empowerment of returned victims of trafficking</b>	961,500	1.6.05	31.5.09
<b>IPEC</b>	China, including Anhui, Guangdong, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsu	DFID	CPR/04/01/UKM	<b>Preventing Trafficking in Girls for labour exploitation within China</b>	5,5 mln	1.4.04	31.3.08
<b>IPEC</b>	Albania, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine	US DOL	RER/03/50/USA	<b>Combating trafficking of children for labour &amp; sexual exploitation in the Balkans and in Ukraine (Phase I)</b>	1.5 mln	1.3.04	31.12.06



<b>IPEC</b>	Albania, Moldova, Romania, Ukraine	GERM.	RER/02/01/FRG	<b>Prevention &amp; Reintegration to combat trafficking in children in Balkans &amp; Ukraine</b>	606,300	1.3.04	31.12.06
<b>IPEC</b>	Albania, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Moldova, Romania & Ukraine	US	RER/06/50/USA	<b>Trafficking &amp; other WFCL in Central &amp; Eastern Europe (Phase 2)</b>	3.5 mln	30.9.06	30.9.09
<b>IPEC</b>	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama	US DOL	RLA/02/51/USA	<b>Combating trafficking &amp; sexual Exploitation of children in Central America &amp; Dominican Republic – Phase I</b>	3,795,285	1.8.02	01.09.05
<b>IPEC</b>	Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama	US DOL	RLA/05/52/USA	<b>Combating trafficking &amp; sexual Exploitation of children in Central America &amp; Dominican Republic – Phase II</b>	4,966,817	1.10.05	1.4.09

<b>IPEC</b>	Dominican Republic	US DOL	DOM/04/50/USA	<b>Trafficking &amp; smuggling amendment to supporting TBP on WFCL in Dominican Republic – Phase II</b>	900,000	2004	2006
<b>IPEC</b>	Chili, Colombia, Paraguay & Peru	US DOL	RLA/04/55/USA	<b>Prevention &amp; elimination of child domestic labour &amp; CSEC in Latin America</b>	5,500,000	30.9.04	31.12.07
<b>IPEC</b>	Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay	US DOL	RLA/00/55/USA	<b>Prevention &amp; elimination of Trafficking &amp; CSEC of Children and Adolescents on the Argentinian, Brazilian &amp; Paraguayan Border</b>	1,995,464	15.1.01	14.1.07
<b>IPEC</b>	Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru	Sweden	RLA/05/56/SID	<b>Forced labour, discrimination &amp; poverty reduction among indigenous peoples in Bolivia, Paraguay &amp; Peru</b>	378,413	1.12.05	1.12.06

<b>IPEC</b>	Brazil	USDOS	BRA/03/01/USA	<b>Combating trafficking in Brazil</b>	209,615	31.3.03	1.3.06
<b>IPEC</b>	Brazil	USDOL	BRA/03/03/USA	<b>Integrated AP to combat trafficking for CSEC in Brazil</b>	553,800	2003	2005
<b>IPEC</b>	Brazil	USDOS	BRA/04/50/USA	<b>Strengthening prevention of trafficking of children to CSEC to Europe, US and establish rehabilitation &amp; repatriation methodology</b>	251,000	31.12.03	2007
<b>IPEC</b>	Interregional	UNO	INT/08/51/DAC	<b>UNDOC Contribution to the Expert group Initiative on Child trafficking</b>	100,000	01.01.08	31.12.08

<b>IPEC</b>	Interregional	UNO	INT/08/05/DAC	<b>UNODC-ILO Collaboration to prevent and fight against human trafficking</b>	200,000	01.01.08	31.12.08
<b>IPEC &amp; SAPFL</b>	Brazil	USAID	BRA/03/03/USA	<b>Combating trafficking in persons in Brazil</b>	3,212,000 (of which 50 % IPEC)	30.9.05	30.9.08
<b>EMP/SKILLS</b>				<b>Recognition of skills and competencies of migrant workers in Korea, Philippines, Vietnam and Sri Lanka.</b>			
<b>DECLARATION</b>	Ghana & Nigeria	Germany	RAF/07/05/GTZ	<b>Enhancing Communities' Capacity in Nigeria and Ghana to combat human trafficking</b>	79,730	01.01.07	31.12.07

<b>DECLARATION</b>	Indonesia	Norway	INS/06/10/NOR	<b>Combating Forced Labour and Trafficking of Indonesian Migrant Workers</b>	1,407,766	01.01.06	31.12.06
<b>DECLARATION</b>	Asia regional	US	RAS/06/04/USA	<b>Revitalizing Public-Private Partnerships against trafficking and forced labour in East Asia</b>	200,000	01.01.07	31.12.07
<b>DECLARATION</b>	Europe	Dutch	RER/02/M53/NET	<b>Trafficking in Human Beings</b>	198,000	01.01.02	31.12.02
<b>DECLARATION</b>	Romania, Germany	GERM.	RER/03/M09/GTZ	<b>Addressing the labour market dimensions of human trafficking in countries of origin and destination</b>	50,144		

<b>DECLARATION</b>	Europe	United Kingdom	RER/04/M50/UKM	<b>Capacity Building to Combat the Forced Labour Outcomes of Human Trafficking</b>	149,254	01.01.04	12.31.04
<b>DECLARATION</b>	Moldova, Ukraine	EU	RER/06/04/EEC	<b>Elimination of human trafficking from Moldova and Ukraine through labour market based measures</b>	952,281	01.01.06	31.12.06
<b>DECLARATION</b>	Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia	EU	RER/06/13/EEC	<b>Development of a comprehensive anti-trafficking response in Southern Caucasus</b>	1,976,285		
<b>DECLARATION</b>	Jordan	US	JOR/06/01/USA	<b>Forced Labour and Trafficking in Jordan: A Pilot Programme on the Qualified Industrial Zones</b>	299,620	01.01.07	31.12.07

<b>DECLARATION</b>	Interregional	United Kingdom	INT/03/M58/UKM	<b>TC-RAM Trafficking and Vulnerable Groups: Thematic Coordination and Knowledge Sharing</b>	200,000	01.01.03	31.12.03
<b>DECLARATION</b>	Global	United Kingdom	GLO/06/58/UKM	<b>Building a Global Alliance against Forced Labour and Human Trafficking</b>	2,645,714	01.01.06	31.12.06
<b>NORMES</b>	Brazil	US	BRA/05/05/USA	<b>Strengthening law enforcement and prosecution response to trafficking in persons in Brazil</b>	3,212,000	01.01.05	31.12.05
<b>SECTOR (with WHO and IOM)</b>	Costa Rica, Kenya, Romania, Senegal, Sri Lanka and Trinidad and Tobago.			<b>Action programme on the international migration of health service workers: The supply side</b>			

<b>SFP</b>	Bangladesh, Mexico, Nepal, Senegal and South Africa			<b>Action-oriented research programme on migrant workers remittances and microfinance.</b>			
<b>IILS</b>				<b>World of Work in Transition, 2008-2009 Globalisation and Decent Work</b>			



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