

**COUNTRY PRESENTATION
ON
RECENT CHANGES IN LABOUR MIGRATION TRENDS AND POLICIES
IN ASIA**

Bangladesh Position



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OUTLINE

- Introduction
 - Recent Changes in Labour Migration Trends
 - Policies on Migration in Bangladesh
 - Challenges and Innovative Strategies to deal with
 - Country's Plan/Strategy on Labour Management in the next Decade
 - Conclusion
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MAP OF BANGLADESH



BANGLADESH AT A GLANCE

Geographic Location	20° 34' & 26° 38' North Latitude 88° 01' & 92° 41' East Longitude
Area	1,47,570 Sq. Km
Population	163.7 million (Estimated 2018)
Population Growth Rate	1.3%
Literacy Rate (7 +Years)	72.3%
Life Expectancy	72 Years
GDP Growth Rate	8.13%
Per Capita GNI & GDP	US\$ 1,909 & US\$1,827
Foreign Exchange Reserve	32.6892 billion US\$
Total Labour Force(15+Yrs)	63.5 million (Male-43.5 million & Female-20.0 million)
Major Sector in GDP	Agriculture-13.06%, Industry-35.14%, Service-51.26%
Labour Force by Major Sectors	Agriculture-40.6%, Industry-20.4%, Service-39.0%

Source: Bangladesh Economic Review 2019

BANGLADESH GOAL ON MIGRATION

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

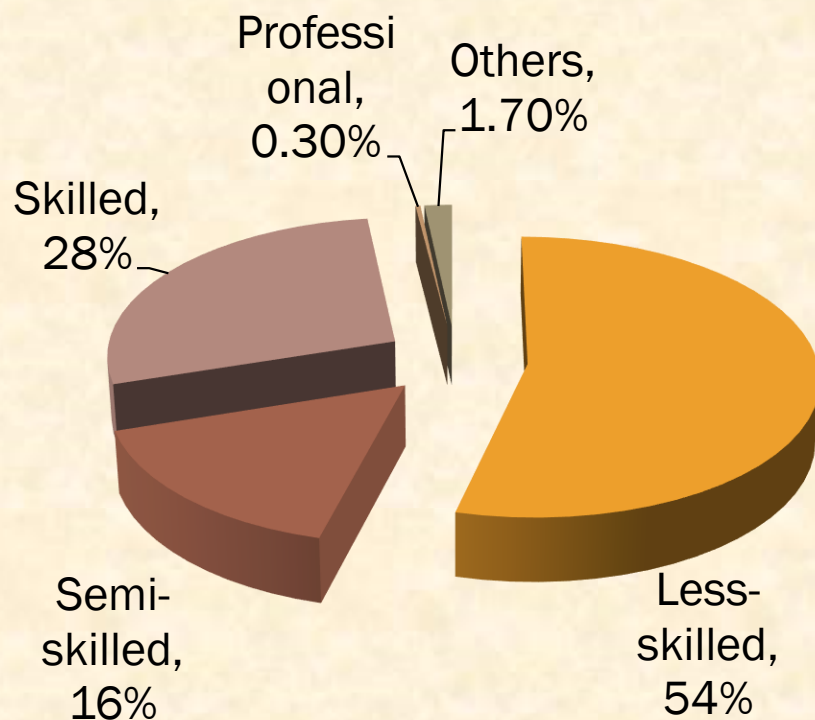


10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

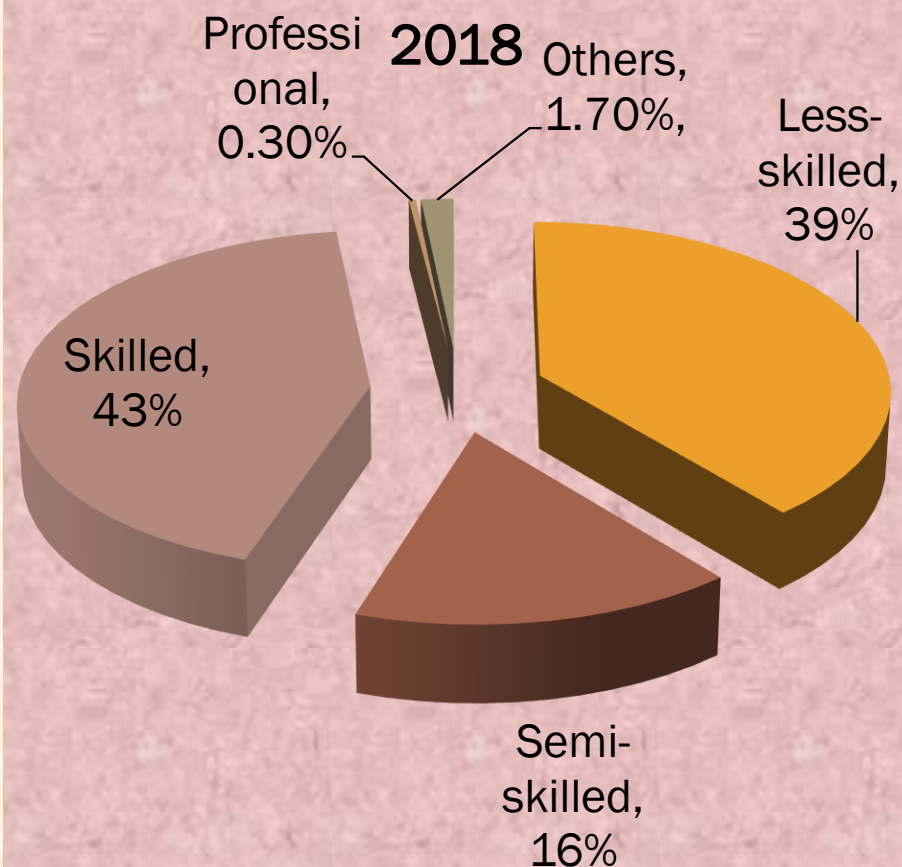
RECENT MIGRATION TRENDS OF BANGLADESHI WORKERS

Skill Composition

2009



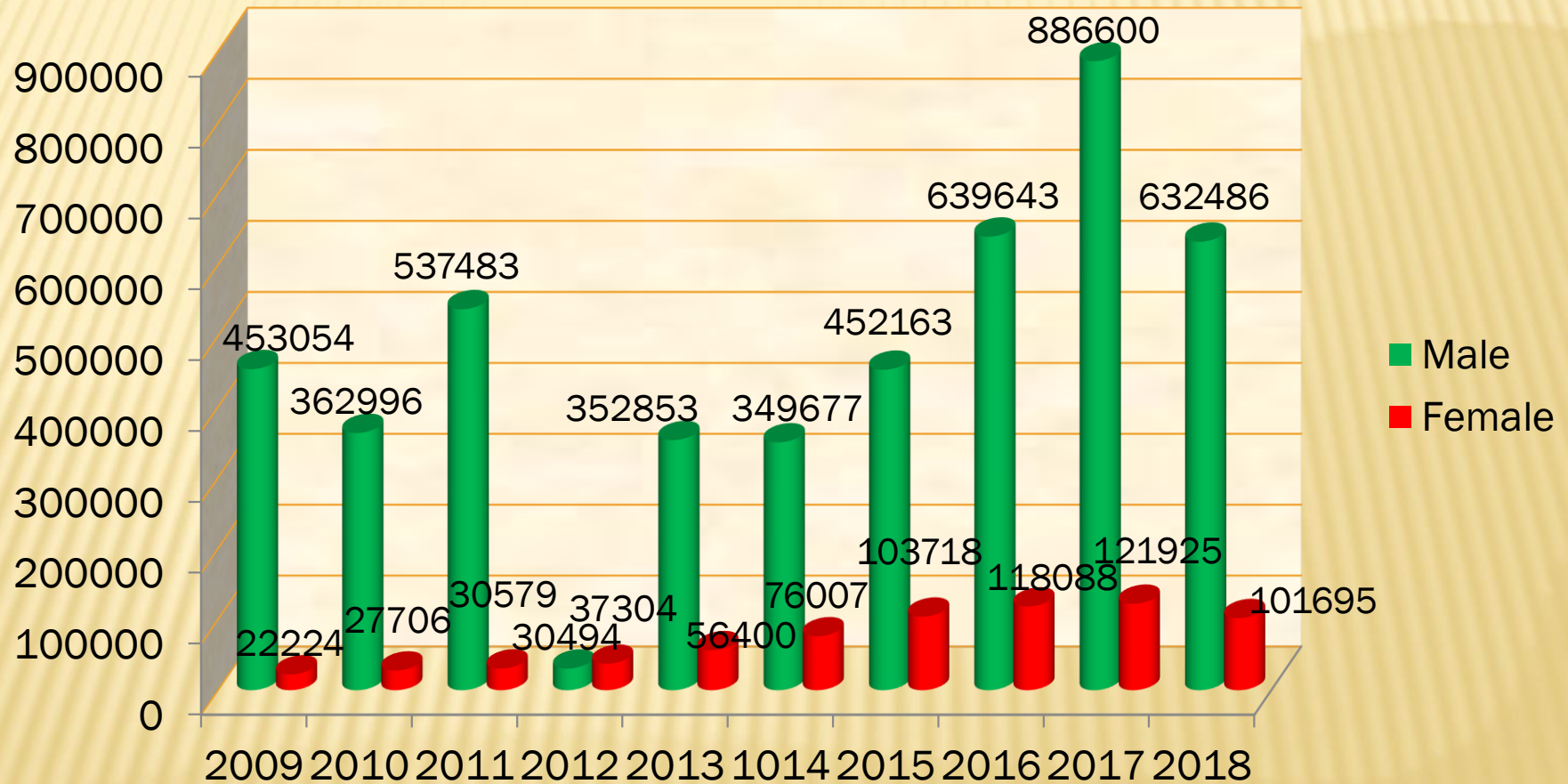
2018



Source: Bangladesh Economic Review 2019

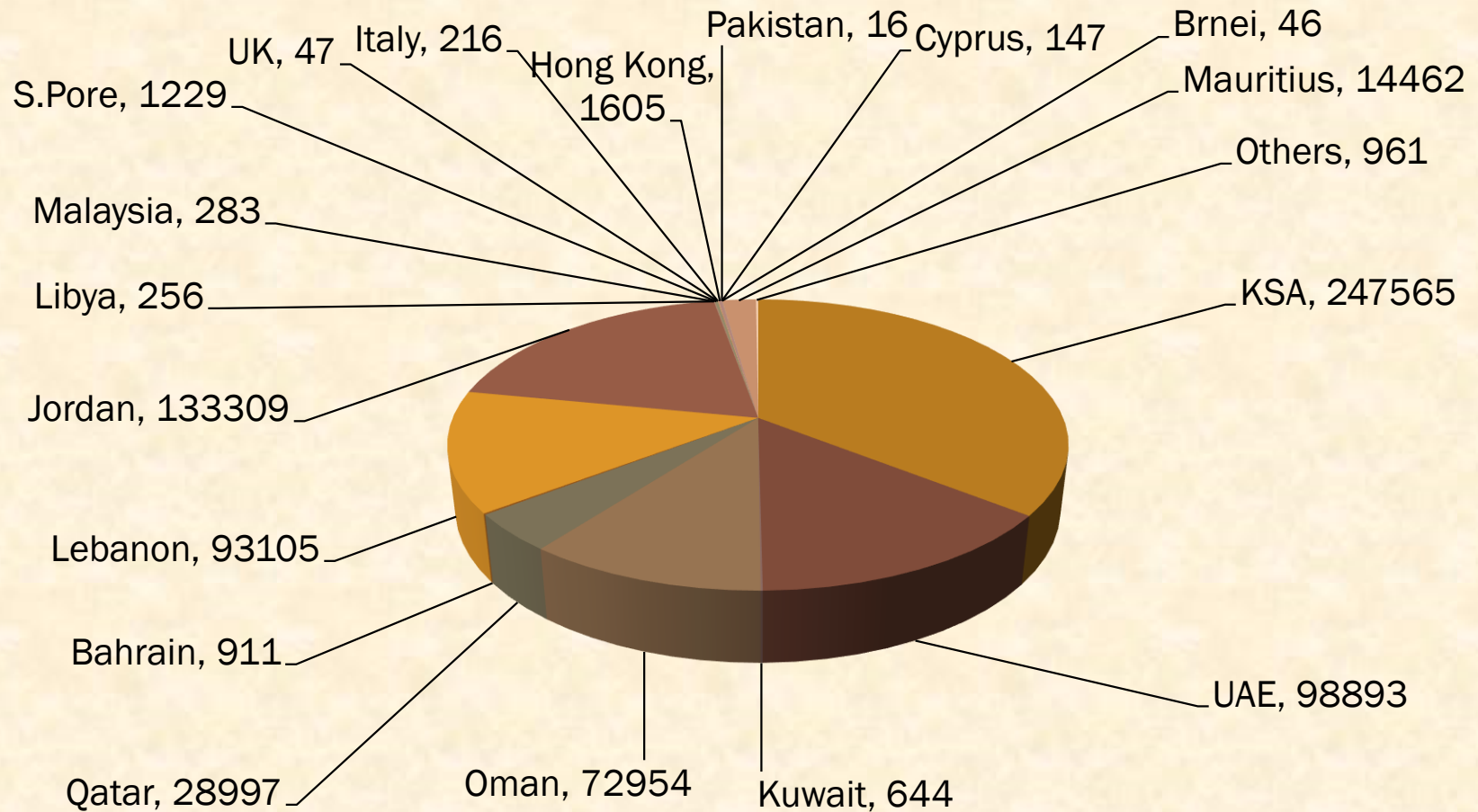
COMPARISON OF EXPATRIATES BY GENDER

2009-2018



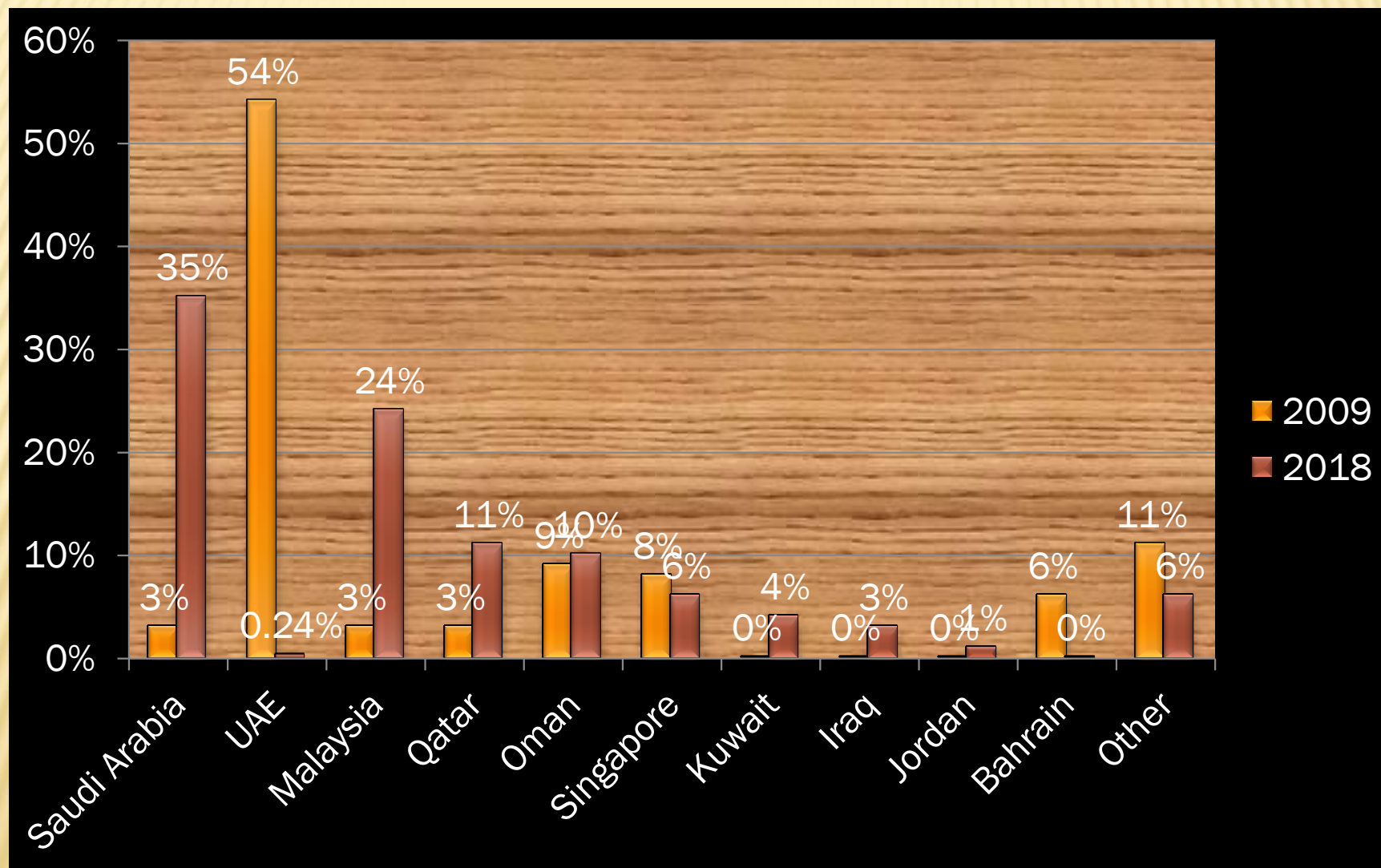
Source: Prepared by using BMET Data

COUNTRY-WISE FEMALE WORKERS



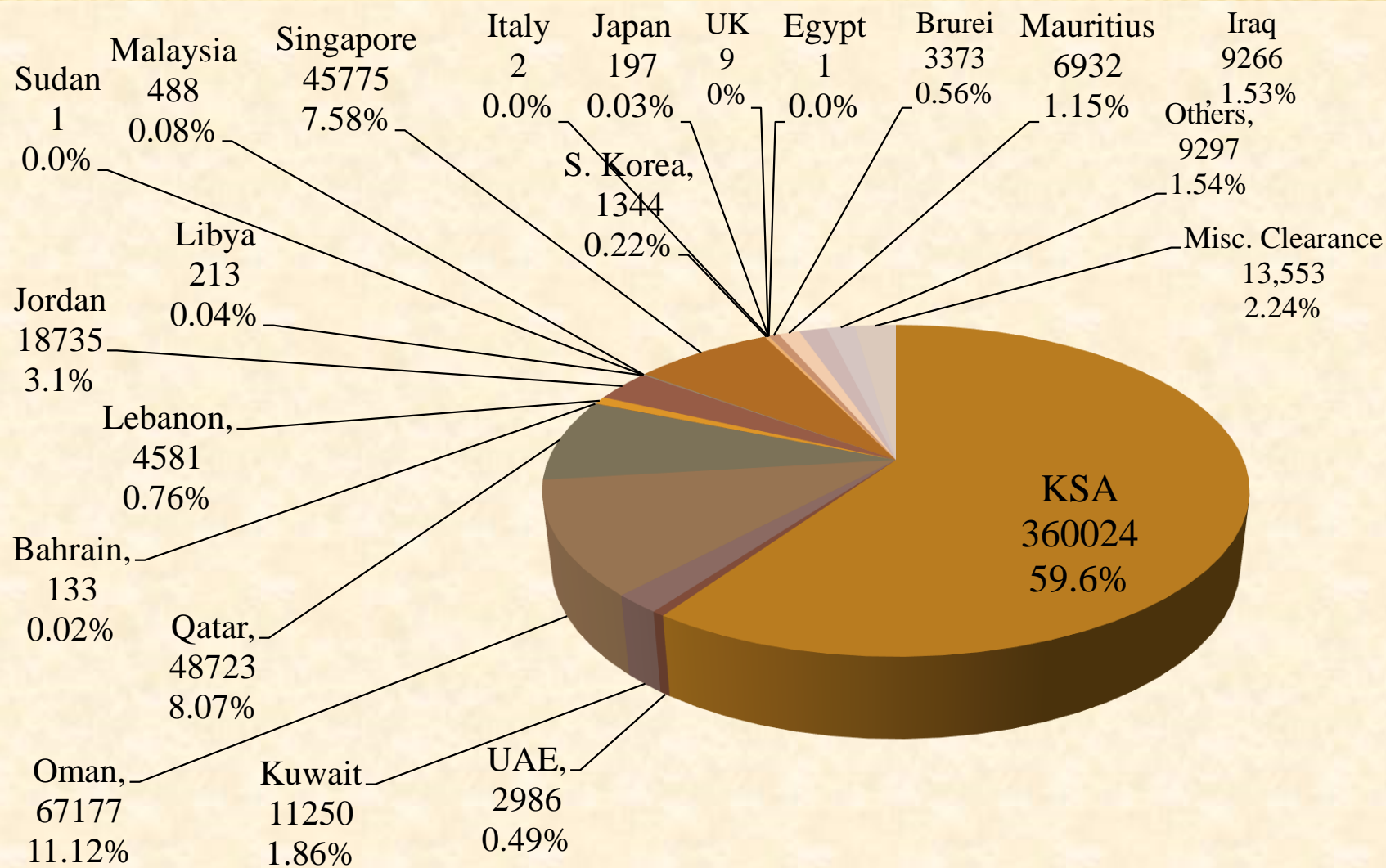
Source: Prepared by using BMET Data

OVERSEAS EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON BY DESTINATION COUNTRIES (2009-2018)



Source: Bangladesh Economic Review 2019

DESTINATION COUNTRIES OF BANGLADESHI MIGRANT WORKERS IN 2019



Source: Bureau of Manpower and Employment Training

POLICIES AND LAWS ON LABOUR MIGRATION

- Overseas Employment and Migrants Act, 2013
- Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment Policy, 2016
- Wage Earners Welfare Board Act, 2018
- Migrants Management Rules, 2017
- Probasi Kallyan Bank Act, 2010 (Expatriate Welfare Bank)
- Migrants Workers Insurance Policy, 2019
- Government gives 2% cash incentives for banking channel remittance
- Overseas Employment and Migrants (Recruiting Agent License and Conduct) Rules, 2019 (Draft)
- Overseas Employment and Migrants Management Rules, 2017
- National Steering Committee on Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment formed on 19 Feb 2018 Chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister

BILATERAL AGREEMENTS FOR LABOUR MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

- MoU signed between BMET and Al MAML TRADIN EST Company of KSA- Saudi-Bangladesh Institute of Bio-Medical Engineering and Technology (SBIBMET) will be established in Bangladesh
- MoU signed between BMET and Nanyan Polytechnic International (NPI), Singapore -To Create Employment Opportunities by Skill Development through Academic Training and Industry Linkage
- MoU Signed between BMET and Jiangsu Maritime Institute (JMI), China-1 Year training from BMET and next 3 Years Training from JMI and get certificate from JMI and to be employed in Ship Industry
- International Accreditation- 6 TTC Accredited with City & Guilds (UK)
- Sending Care Giver to Japan as per contract with IM Japan
- On Job Training in South Korea on Auto Mobiles under Mutual Recognition and Acceptance of Training Certificates
- Skills and Training Enhancement Project going on with financial assistance of WB
- Skills for Employment Investment Program for skill development going on with financial assistance of ADB
- TTC Development going on with the financial assistance of EU
- Competency Standards Prepared with the financial assistance of ILO

MAJOR CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES TO DEAL WITH IT

Migration Cycle	Challenges	Strategies to deal with challenges
Pre-departure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fraudulence & Cheat• Additional Costs on Migration• Skill Matching with Destination Country• Skill Development of Migrant Workers• Skill Recognition by Receiving Country• Migrants Workers Insurance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vigilance Task Force• Mobile Court• Online Complain Management• Demand Letter Verifying• Training on Skill Development• Pre-departure Briefing/Awareness• As per Policies and Laws relating to Migration• MoU/ Contract/Agreement
At the Border	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Customs & Immigration• Check in & Boarding	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Help desk service for migrant workers

Travel and Transit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language • Travel route 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-departure Briefing • Training • Awareness building
Stay in Host Countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Accommodation • Inadequate Food • Not getting job as per contract • Longer working hours • Irregular payment and payment less than contract amount of salary • Language barrier • Abduction, unlawful confinement and seeking ransom after taking migrants to destination at low cost • Female workers face physical torture and sexual abuse. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Welfare Wing Services in Foreign Mission • Embassy Services • BMET online complain management • In accordance with law in the country of destination

COUNTRY'S PLAN/STRATEGY ON LABOUR MANAGEMENT IN NEXT DECADE

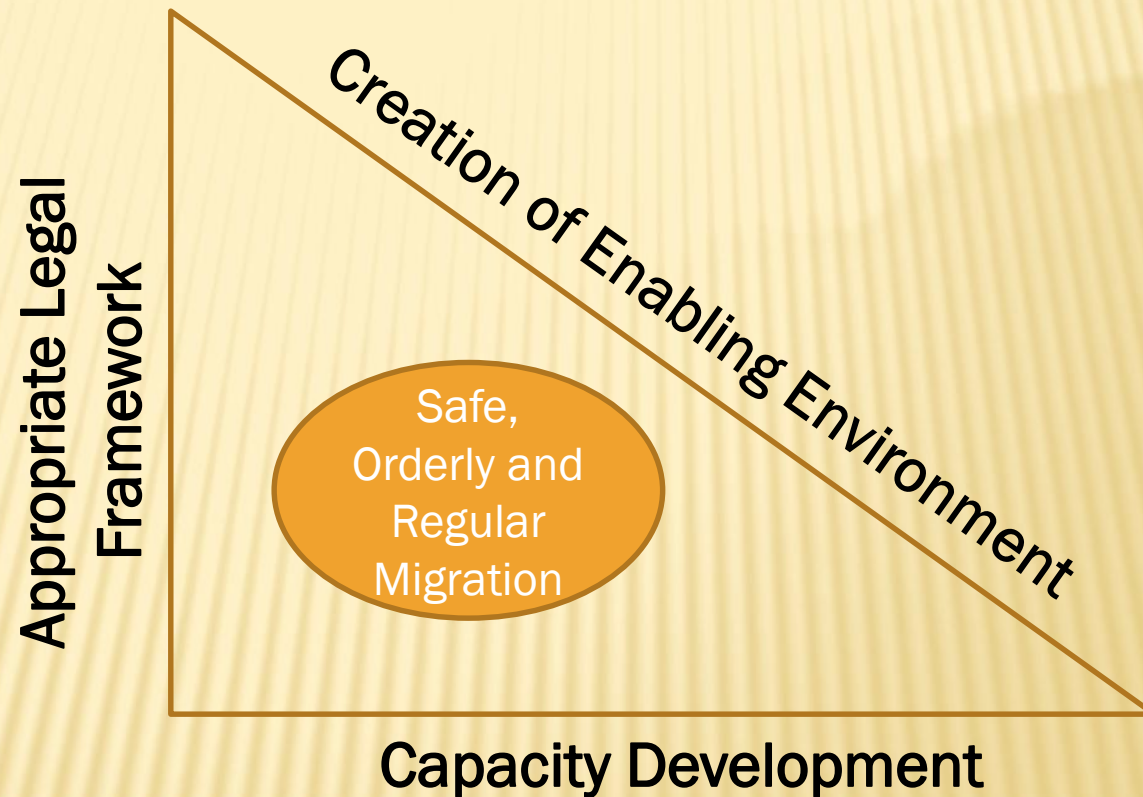
Issues	Plan/Strategy
Facilitating and Ensuring Safe Labour Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness building on migration laws • A research will be undertaken for ascertaining comparative status of Bangladesh as labour sending country • Research for new labour market and new trade will be undertaken • Skill development programs will be continued and enhanced • Currently, 70 TTC (including 6 IMT) are in operation; in addition, TTC will be established in 50% Upazila (Sub-district)
Protection of Rights of Migrant Workers and Families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laws will be framed for welfare of migrants and their families • Welfare issues of migrants and their families to be incorporated in the development plan • A country based, job-based, gender based model employment contract will be prepared and ensured its implementation • Flyers and videos on laws, food, culture, language, manners of destination country will be prepared and kept available online
Benefits for Migrant Workers and their Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive welfare program for migrants will be adopted • Code of conduct for recruiting agents will be introduced • Migrant workers will be required to take an insurance policy before departure for destination country

<p>Migration of Female Workers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate migration of female workers including registration at union and upazila level • Soft loans will be given to women migrants • Skills on demanding profession of female workers will be enhanced
<p>Linking Labour Migration with National Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on demand of labour market of destination country will be conducted every year • A country-wise, vocation-wise, gender based database will be made • Budgetary allocation on migration will be increased • Creation of Skill Manpower will be strengthened • Migration will be mainstreamed in national development plans
<p>Labour Migration Governance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational Capacity relating to migration will be enhanced • Institutional Reforms on labour migration management will be undertaken • A Labour Migration Information System(LMIS) will be prepared • Transparency and Accountability will be ensured regarding migration management process • A coordinated labour migration management will be established through participation of all concerned

CONCLUSION

- ✖ Appropriate legal framework on Labour Migration management should be enacted
- ✖ Enabling Environment for migration should be created
- ✖ Overcoming fraudulences in migration process is inevitable
- ✖ Institutional reforms on migration management required
- ✖ Organizational capacity should be enhanced
- ✖ Human resources required to be developed
- ✖ Skill development is must in respect of demand of destination country
- ✖ Facilitate and promote female workers for safe migration
- ✖ Governance on Migration management should be improved
- ✖ Bilateral and Multilateral contract/negotiation should be strengthen
- ✖ Skill matching and skill recognition of migrants workers in the country of destination is essential
- ✖ Compliance of international conventions on the protection of the rights of migrant workers must be ensured

Tri-component of Labour Migration Management Process



Thank You
