Regional Consultation Workshop
on Safe Migration for Countries of Original Cambodia, Lao, Myanmar and Vietnam

"Migration Landscape: Current Different Migration Forms Occur in Respective Country, Issues, Response"

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I. INTRODUCTION

I. Introduction

➤ Labour migration has become a phenomenon happen in the age of globalization in the region as well as in the world.

➤ At the current stage, free labor mobility has been widely recognized as an important part of contributing to improving family living, human capital and social economy.

➤ Responding to this context, each government cannot take action to prevent or prohibit labour migration, but they obligation to design and implement policies, regulations and mechanisms to protect and promote migrant workers' right to gain benefits to contribute to the development of economy and society.

I. Introduction

➢ In Cambodia, labour migration is now a way of life for some households in many provinces.

➢ Cambodian migrant workers have sent remittances over US $ 2 billion to support their families at home, for purchasing durables and assets, building houses, being the capital for small business, their children' s education and saving. So it is a pathway out of poverty.

II. STATISTICS ON CAMBODIAN MIGRANT WORKER

II. Statistics on Cambodian Migrant

Cambodia has sent workers to work in Thailand, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong SAR, and Saudi Arabia.

Until 2019, there are about 1.2 Millions Cambodian workers working abroad as follows:

- Thailand: 1,202,040 workers (Female 481,978)

- South Korea: 52,037 workers (Female 12,078)

II. Statistics on Cambodian Migrant Worker

- Japan: 9,957 workers (Female 4,937)

- Malaysia: 23,909 workers (Female 22,878)

- Singapore: 849 workers (Female 849)

- Hong Kong SAR: 116 workers (Female 116)

- Saudi Arabia: 68 workers (Female 68)

II. Statistics on Cambodian Migrant Worker

In 2019, there are 68,040 Cambodian workers (Female 28,201) who were sent to work abroad:

- Thailand: 57,823 workers (Female 24,989)

- South Korea: 5,938 workers (Female 1,170)

- Japan: 3,945 workers (Female 1,744)

- Malaysia: 69 workers (Female 33)

- Singapore: 135 workers (Female 135)

- Hong Kong SAR: 72 workers (Female 72)

- Saudi Arabia: 58 workers (Female 58)

III. MECHANISM TO PROTECT MIGRANT WORKERS

1. Institutional Framework

▶ Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training

▶ Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

▶ Ministry of Interior

▶ Private Recruitment Agencies: 116 companies

▶ Public Recruitment Agency: Manpower Training Overseas Sending Board (MTOSB)

▶ Association of Cambodia Recruitment Agencies - ACRA (2008)

▶ Manpower Association of Cambodia – MAC (2015)

2. Pre-Departure Orientation

▶ Prior to sending workers abroad, the pre-departure orientation training has been conducted for migrant workers.

▶ The Orientation Curriculum/Manual is developed with the participation of tripartite consultation between civil society, ILO, IOM, UNWOMEN, Winrock International, and development partners, and the Curriculum/Manual is provided by receiving countries.

3. Legal Framework

▶ Sub-decree 190 on Management of Sending Khmer Migrants to Work Abroad through Private Recruitment Agency (2011)

▶ Prakas No. 045/13 on The Use of Key Term (2013)

▶ Prakas No. 046/13 on The Recruitment Process and Pre-Departure Orientation Training (2013)

▶ Prakas No.047/13 on Private Recruitment Agency (2013)

▶ Prakas No. 249 on Complain Mechanism for Migrant Workers (2013)

3. Legal Framework

- Prakas No. 250 on Inspection to Private Recruitment Agency (2013)

- Prakas No. 251 on Award and Punishment to Private Recruitment Agency (2013)

- Prakas No.252 on Service of Private Recruitment Agency in the Workplace and Repatriation (2013)

- Prakas No. 253 on The Use of Minimum Standard of Overseas Job Placement Service Contract (2013)

4. Policy Framework

A. National Employment Policy 2015-2025

The National Employment Policy contains the objective 3.6

Measures:

- Governance of labour migration.

- Protect and empower migrant workers.

- Strengthen service provision for social and economic reintegration for return migrants.

- Improve information management system on migrant workers sent abroad and returning.

- Enforce and promote the implementation of the Labour Law, Immigration Law and other regulations related to the management of foreign manpower who come to work in Cambodia.

4. Policy Framework

B. Labour Migration Policy for Cambodia (2019-2023)

➢ The overall objective of this policy is to develop a comprehensive and effective labour migration governance framework that protects and empowers women and men throughout the migration cycle.

➢ Recognizing and responding to the distinct needs of migrant workers with respect to their gender, sector, legal status and other individual characteristics.

4. Policy Framework

B. Labour Migration Policy for Cambodia (2019-2023)

The policy contain 3 pillars as follow:

1. Strengthen labour migration governance framework,

2. Protection and empowerment of migrant workers; and

3. Harnessing labour migration and mobility to maximize social and economic development.

5. Bilateral Cooperation

▶ MoU Cambodia - Lao PDR on The Cooperation in the Field of Labour (12 September 2019)

▶ MoU Cambodia – Bangladesh concerning Cooperation in the Field of Labour (4 December 2017)

▶ Memorandum of Cooperation on Intern Training Program Cambodia – Japan (11 July 2017)

▶ MOA General Department of Labour of Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training of Cambodia – Cambodian Human Resources Development Association of Hong Kong (24 April 2017)

▶ MoU Cambodia - Vietnam concerning Cooperation in the Field of Labour (22 March 2017)

▶ MoU Cambodia – Timeor Leste concerning Cooperation in the Field of Labour (19 August 2017)

5. Bilateral Cooperation

▶ MoA Cambodia – Philippines concerning the Cooperation in the Field of Labour (14 December 2016)

▶ Joint Declaration Cambodia – Philippines on the protection migrants and migrant workers of both countries (3 March 2016)

▶ Agreement Cambodia – Saudi Arabia on Workers Recruitment (11 February 2016)

▶ Agreement Cambodia – Saudi Arabia on Domestic Workers Recruitment (11 February 2016)

▶ Labour Market and working condition study in Lebanon (2016)

5. Bilateral Cooperation

▶ MoU Cambodia – Thailand on Labour Cooperation (19 December 2015)

▶ Agreement Cambodia – Thailand on Employment of Workers (19 December 2015)

▶ MoU Cambodia – Malaysia on Recruitment and Employment of Workers (10 December 2015)

▶ MoU Cambodia – Malaysia on Recruitment and Employment of Domestic Workers (10 December 2015)

▶ MoU Cambodia – Korea On The Sending of Workers to the Republic of Korea Under Employment Permit System (27 April 2015)

▶ Mou Cambodia – Thailand on Combating Human Trafficking and Rescuing the Victim of Trafficking (30 October 2013)

IV. ISSUES AND RESPONSES

1. Issues

▶ Migrant Workers' knowledge on safe migration is limited.

▶ Some employers in receiving countries still employ illegal migrant workers.

▶ Some employers in receiving countries extend employment contract to migrant workers without informing origin recruitment agencies or Embassy in receiving countries.

▶ Portability of social security for migrant workers is not achieved.

2. Responses

▶ Continue to raise awareness on safe migration and provisions related labour migration.

▶ Through strengthening bilateral cooperation, receiving country shall inform origin recruitment agencies or Embassy about the extension of employment contract for migrant workers.

▶ Enforce the implementation of Siem Reap Roadmap toward the Labour Ministerial Declaration on the Portability of Social Security for Migrant Workers in CLMTV countries.

▶ Strengthen bilateral cooperation with receiving countries through technical working group meeting and ministerial meeting to effectively implement MOUs.

Thank You for Your Attention!!!