National Labour Migration Policy for Sri Lanka

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Background of Labour Migration in Sri Lanka

- Total population 20 million
- Total number of Migrant Workers 1.7 million
 - > 22 % of the total labour force
- Annual departures for foreign employment
 - > 2006 266,000 persons
- Second highest foreign exchange earner for the country
 - > 2010 US\$ 4.1 billion

- Remittance inflow is 8% of the GDP of the country
- Male Female ratio among the migrants is 51:49

• 90% are in the Middle-eastern countries

 11% of the population receives remittance

SLBFE is the regulatory body

Why was the National Policy for Labour Migration developed?

- Serious gaps in the existing legislative and regulatory framework
- High share of female, low-skilled migration leading to an increased vulnerability and the need for more protection
- Ratification of international conventions UN Convention 1966, CEDAW
- Recognition of the contribution of labour migration to the economy
 - > Ten Year Horizon Development Framework 2006-2016

- Mainstreaming migration into the main policies
 - > Decent Work Country Programmes
 - > National Employment Policy

 Global initiatives for promoting migration and linkages with development

 National interest on labour migration and demands of the stakeholders

Objective of formulating the National Migration Policy

- To develop a long-term vision for the labour migration
- To enhance the benefits and returns of labour migration to the economy, society, migrant workers and their families while minimizing the negative aspects
- To work towards the fulfilment and protection of all human and labour rights of the migrant workers within a decent work environment

Process of formulating the policy

- The Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare took the lead role and ownership
- International Labour Organization has given technical and financial assistance through donors
- Active participation of key stakeholders and tripartite constituents in the whole process
- Mainly guided by the ILO Multi-lateral framework on labour migration with rights based approach

Information used for policy formulation

- Annual statistical reports published by the Sri Lanka Bureau of Foreign Employment
- Labour market information bulletins
- Central Bank of Sri Lanka Ten Year Development Plan of Sri Lanka (2011 – 2016)
- National Decent Work policy of Sri Lanka
- Labour force surveys
- Reports of the Department of Census and Statistics of Sri Lanka
- Desk reviews of different aspects of labour migration in Sri Lanka
- International Conventions related to labour migration

Process followed

- Established a National Tripartite Steering Committee chaired by the Minister of Foreign Employment and Promotion with representatives from the main stakeholders to guide the process through close interaction
- Appointed a process manager
- Established three thematic working groups on the following main areas to co-ordinate and facilitate the process in consultation with the relevant ministry and ILO –
- > Governance of labour migration
- Protection and empowerment of migrant workers
- Linking migration and development

- The 3 working groups represented the following sectors and provided strategic inputs and recommendations through discussions –
 - Government
 - > Trade Unions
 - > Employees / migrant workers
 - > Licensed recruitment agents
 - > Civil society
 - > Concerned NGOs
 - > International agencies working on migration ILO/IOM/UNICEF/UNAIDS
- Drafted the policy by the policy manager and the drafting committee and presented the draft to the stakeholders for validation
- Presented to the Cabinet of Ministers for state approval

Contents of the National Migration Policy

The policy is developed in 3 sections

- 1. Governance of the migration process
 - Institutional framework
 - Regulatory
 - Legislative framework
 - International framework
 - Participation of migrant workers in the governance
- 2. Protection and empowerment of migrant workers and their families (at all the 3 stages)
- Linking of migration and development process

Challenges and lessons learnt

- Initial challenge was to include all the stakeholders in the process of migration to be active participants by drafting the National Migration Policy.
 - Allocation of time and effort of the stakeholders was seen as a challenge
- Selecting a suitable process manager was a challenge
 - A person capable of handling the drafting process as well as being acceptable to the government and other stakeholders was required
- Challenge in the acceptance of the National Policy at the National Consultations and at the meetings of Cabinet of Ministers

- Challenges in finding qualitative data
- Inadequacy of coherence across the migration and related policies such as trade, employment, health, labour, foreign affairs etc.
- Necessity of independent academic institute to conduct studies and research on labour migration
- Necessity of strengthening the regional cooperation in labour migration
- Necessity of enhancing coherence among the government and other stakeholders

Implementation mechanism and the way forward

- Policy had identified a range of issues and challenges in the process of labour migration and recommended a Strategic Action plan to meet the challenges
- Ministry of Foreign Employment Promotion and Welfare takes full responsibility and is committed to implementing the policy
- Established a National Labour Migration Advisory Committee comprising of representatives for monitoring, and periodical evaluation of the implementations and was chaired by the Minister.
- SLBFE should send periodical reports to the said Advisory Committee on the labour migration situation

 Establishing an inter-ministerial coordinating committee to ensure the coordination among government ministries, department and other institutions

- ILO mobilized funds from other donors to implement the policy, giving priority to each identified strategies such as –
 - > Legislative reviews
 - > Institutional reviews
 - Review of existing procedures in Diplomatic missions etc

Thank You