

*Photo credit: IOM*

## Capitalising Human Mobility for Poverty Alleviation and Inclusive Development in Myanmar (CHIME)

### CONTEXT

People in Myanmar are increasingly turning to migration as a way to improve their livelihoods. Today, one in four people is a migrant. It has been projected that nearly a third of the 36 million rural population could migrate to urban areas to take up non-farm employment in the next couple of decades.

While the importance of migration as a livelihood strategy for rural households in Myanmar is recognised, a disaggregated understanding of the drivers and impacts of migration by the type of movement (seasonal, long-term, rural-urban, cross-border), occupation, ethnicity, gender and class is lacking. A deeper understanding of these differences is necessary for effective policy formulation to better support migration governance.

### IMPLEMENTED BY

International Organization for Migration (IOM), Metta Development Foundation and the University of Sussex, in partnership with Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population (MOLIP)

### GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Nationwide, with a focus on Ayeyarwady and Mandalay regions, Rakhine and Shan states

### DURATION

January 2016 - June 2019

### BUDGET

USD 1,999,218

### OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the study is to generate evidence on contemporary labour migration patterns and the impacts of migration at the individual, household, and community levels. The findings of the study will be used as a tool to support government and non-government actors in developing strategies and policies to increase the developmental role of migration.

### APPROACH

The mixed-method study will consist of quantitative and qualitative data collection over two data collection rounds to account for seasonal variations. The quantitative samples are intended to represent rural households in each of the four areas. A total of 3,440 households will be surveyed.

MOLIP has agreed to become an official government partner for the study as part of the new administration's effort to develop evidence-based policy on labour migration.

Data collected from the quantitative and qualitative interviews aim to answer the following key questions:

1. How does migration impact on people's perceptions, attitudes and actions taken in their livelihood strategies, including its de-incentivising effects? How do factors at the household level (assets, education, gender relations, individual attributes), meso-level (recruitment networks, social networks), and the macro-contextual level (agro-climatic conditions, markets, policies, history of migration, cultural norms) shape migration patterns and outcomes?
2. What are the intra-family dynamics related to migration in terms of gender roles, cultural expectations around the division of labour, resource allocation, education, and marriage? What support can be provided to migrant-sending households to address issues of inequity?
3. What are the impacts of migration at the community level? How have community members collectively dealt with these impacts? What support can be provided to support collective discussions and actions on migration consequences? What is the linkage between migration and structural inequalities within communities?
4. What are the developmental impacts of migration on migrants and migrant-sending households? What factors shape the patterns of remittance sending and spending/investment and how do these differ by destination, occupation, class, education, gender and ethnicity? What are the ways in which policy and support can be enhanced to increase the developmental impacts of migration and address its negative consequences?
5. What are the likely future migration flow scenarios? How will these scenarios impact other development sectors? What are the levels of interest among policy makers and practitioners in Myanmar to integrate migration perspectives in their areas of work?





Photo credit:ILO

## Development of Internal and International Labour Migration Governance

### CONTEXT

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration adopted in 2018 reaffirmed that “Migration contributes to positive development outcomes and to realizing the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially when it is properly managed.” Despite the recent political and economic changes in Myanmar, job prospects in rural areas and in disadvantaged states and regions are still limited and migration remains an important livelihood strategy. Millions of people from Myanmar migrate internally and internationally, many into jobs in the informal sector with little protection of labour rights, guarantees of fair wages or assurance of safe working conditions. When their employment is not recognised or valued, migrants are much more vulnerable to forced labour and human trafficking, both within Myanmar and internationally.

Key challenges that prevent the country from maximising the benefits of migration include a lack of coherence between different areas of government policy, outdated laws on regulating overseas employment agencies and weak enforcement of labour protection measures. Myanmar's recently adopted Decent Work Country Programme (2018 – 2021) can be a tool for developing a more effective and rights-based approach to labour migration governance, enhancing its capacity to adopt and apply international standards and good practices. The programme provides a framework for the advancement of decent work and sustainable development in Myanmar, including the specific outcome of safe migration.

### APPROACH

The project focuses on supporting policy and legislative development for internal and international migration and strengthening mechanisms and stakeholder capacity for implementation as its core intervention approaches. During phase 2, the project will provide further technical support to the development of the Law Relating to Overseas Employment, secondary legislation and annual work plans for the National Plan of Action on Labour Migration (2018-2022). The ILO also plans to develop curriculums and provide training on skills development for domestic workers, leading to the adoption of a national occupational competency standard and greater recognition of their skills. To improve the provision of support services to potential and return migrants, the project will build cooperation between Migrant Resource Centres and civil society and labour organizations. Expanding on its work with parliamentarians, the ILO will provide technical assistance to the Parliamentary Committee on Women and Children to develop a draft law to protect domestic workers and support the ratification of the ILO Convention on Decent Work for Domestic Workers (No. 189). To further address decent work deficits among internal migrants in vulnerable sectors of work, rapid assessments will be conducted for mining workers in Kachin State and construction workers in Yangon and Mandalay. To aid returning migrants, the project will work on supporting a favourable environment for reintegration by increasing access to documentation and labour market information. The ILO will also support the development of more evidence-based migration governance through continuing its series of briefing papers on promoting coherence among human trafficking, employment, skills development and labour migration policies

### PROJECT OUTCOMES

1. Key international labour migration legislation and policies are adopted in line with relevant international labour standards, the ILO Multilateral framework and in consultation with all relevant stakeholders.
2. National and regional policies or mechanisms are adopted in consultation with all relevant stakeholders to promote decent work for migrants, including those working in the informal sector.
3. Policies are strengthened to protect and promote fundamental aspects of decent work for internal, international and return migrants, including social protection coverage, increased recognition of skills and more effective labour dispute settlement mechanisms.
4. Greater policy coherence is achieved.

### IMPLEMENTED BY

International Labour Organization(ILO)

### GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Nationwide with focus areas in Nay Pyi Taw, Yangon, Mandalay, Kachin, Shan, Kayin and Tanintharyi

### DURATION

Phase 1: February 2016 – December 2018

Phase 2: January 2019 – June 2020

### BUDGET

Phase 1: USD 2,000,000

Phase 2: USD 1,999,754

### OBJECTIVE

The project objective is to ensure that labour migration is safer and more beneficial, and better contributes to Myanmar's development. By strengthening internal and international migration governance, the interventions will provide a supportive policy framework for women and men to step out of poverty into alternative forms of livelihood. Migrants will face fewer risks and gain more benefits from labour migration, increasing the resilience and improving the standard of living for rural households.



**ပြည်တွင်း နှင့် နိုင်ငံတကာ လုပ်သားရွှေ့ဖြောင်းသွားလာခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ  
စီမံအုပ်ချုပ်မှူ ဖွံ့ဖြိုးတိုးတက်ရေး**

## နောက်ခံအကြောင်းအရာ

အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်သူ  
အပြည်ပြည်ဆိုင်ရာ အလုပ်သမားရေးရာအဖွဲ့ (ILO)

ပထဝီအနေအထားလွမ်းချိမ်

နေပြည်တော်၊ ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊

မန္တလေးတိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ ကရင်ပြည့်နယ်၊ ရှမ်းပြည့်နယ်၊  
ကရင်ပြည့်နယ် နှင့် ထန်သာရီတိုင်းဒေသကြီးများကို  
အမိဘထားလုက် နိုင်ငံတစ်နိုင်း

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ

ပထမကာလ- ၂၀၁၆ခုနှစ် ဖေဖော်ဝါရီလမှ ၂၀၁၈ခုနှစ်  
ဒီဇင်ဘာလအထိ

ଫେବ୍ରୁଆରୀ

ဘတ်ဂျုံ  
ပထမကာလ - အမေရိကန် ဒီဇင်ဘာ ၁၉၉၈၊ ၇၇၄

ରାଜ୍ୟବିଧୁ

ချို့ကြပ်ပုံ

## မှတ်ဒန်ရာ အကျိုးရလဒ်များ

သအပြည်ပြည်ဆိပ်ရာ ဂုဏ်သွေးစွဲ၊ ဝန်ငူးသွားလောက်ဆိပ်ရာ အနိဂုံပေါ်များ၊ မိမိအချို့ကို သတ်ဆိပ်ရာ အပြည်ပြည်ဆိပ်ရာ အလုပ်သား စံနှစ်ထဲထဲများ၊ ILO၏ ဘက်စုံမှုဘောဂီတိနှင့် အညီ သက်ဆိုင်သူအားလုံးတိုင်ပေါ်နေသူများမှာ မြတ်ဆုံးပြည်တွင် ဖြစ်ပါလို့။

၄။ ပိမိလိုက်လျောညီတွေရှိသည့် မူဝါဒ ရေးဆွဲချမှတ်နိုင်မည် ဖြစ်သည်။

## အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်သူ

Photo credit: BBC Media Action

## Yay Kyi Yar: Decent Work and Labour Migration for Media

### CONTEXT

Discussion of labour migration issues and the decent work agenda at regional and national levels in Myanmar is often limited to a fairly small group of stakeholders, with very little engagement of the wider population in the country. Media has the potential to support a broader, more informed and participatory national conversation on these concerns, providing a platform for dialogue and increasing accountability of government. The media can bring together diverse stakeholders by providing a space for more inclusive discussions about the risks and opportunities of labour migration and the key challenges and solutions for expanding decent work opportunities in Myanmar.

Currently, however, the media in Myanmar is under-utilized and lacks capacity to effectively fill this role. Media coverage on the issue of labour migration is limited to a small number of news reports, often producing highly sensationalized and nationalistic stories of extreme cases of trafficking and exploitation. While these reports can play an important role in highlighting cases of abuse, the media coverage rarely unpacks the individual story to analyse the vulnerabilities which enable these situations to take place. Media reports also display a lack of basic understanding of migration issues and terminology, with a substantial absence of research and fact checking. This carries significant risk as media reporting has a direct impact on migration policy in Myanmar. For example, news coverage of mistreatment of domestic workers abroad was used as a justification for banning migration into the sector in 2014. There is also a lack of nuanced human-interest stories on the real impact of migration on migrants and their family members to provide a well-rounded understanding of the issue.

### APPROACH

This project will build the capacity of regional and national media agencies in Myanmar to support more informed, analytical, balanced and evidence-based media coverage of labour migration and decent work issues. Key capacity strengthening activities will include coaching and mentoring of regional media agencies; senior editorial training for national media to promote feature reporting on migration issues within Myanmar and internationally; and a series of training workshops bringing together media and stakeholders working on labour migration issues.

The project will also produce creative and engaging multi-media broadcasts for national and regional audiences, including a range of audio-visual digital media outputs on the popular Yay Kyi Yar Facebook page and the development of Yay Kyi Yar discussion programs to be broadcast as a special, stand-alone series on television with an audio version available for radio broadcast. An eight episode series of Yay Kyi Yar televised panel debate/discussions will bring together key stakeholders such as migrants, government, unions, recruitment agencies, employers and civil society organisations to discuss decent work deficits and labour migration challenges across key sectors of work in Myanmar. Digital media content will provide useful information for audiences on safe migration and other key knowledge gaps related to the world of work. A range of formats will be used, such as Facebook Live and short documentary videos on the lives of migrant workers in Myanmar.

BBC Media Action will also conduct research throughout the project cycle to monitor the outcomes of the interventions. This will provide regular feedback on the progress achieved and allow the activities to be adapted for improved results. The majority of the research planned will be qualitative in nature, including media capacity assessments and focus group research with audiences, offering a timely and nuanced understanding of engagement with the project outputs and what effect they are having on beneficiaries.

### OBJECTIVE

The project will support a better informed public discourse on labour migration through building awareness and understanding of the contribution of labour migration to Myanmar's development among media at national and regional levels. It further aims to support policy development through inclusive social dialogue between stakeholders on decent work and labour mobility issues in Myanmar, making sure that the voices of women, migrants, informal sector workers and ethnic minorities are heard by decision-makers.

### IMPLEMENTED BY

BBC Media Action

### GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Nationwide with focus areas in Delta, Dry Zone, Rakhine, Shan, Kachin, Chin, Mon and Yangon

### DURATION

Phase 1: October 2016 - March 2019  
Phase 2: April 2019 - September 2020

### BUDGET

Phase 1: USD 1,975,602  
Phase 2: USD 1,060,341

Implemented by



Managed by UNOPS





ရေကြည်ရာ-သင့်လျော်ကောင်းမွန်သည့် အလုပ်အကိုင် နှင့်  
လုပ်သားရွှေ့လျားမှုဆိုင်ရာ စီးပွားရေး

## နောက်ခံအကြောင်းအရာ

ချိုင်းကပ်ပံ့

## အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်သူ ဘိဘိစီမံ မြိမ့်ယာအက်ရင်

ပထဝိအနေအထားလွမ်းချိမ်

မြေပေါက်ရွှေတောင်သော အိမ်ပုံစံနှင့် ပျော်ပြည့်နှင့်  
ရှုမ်ပြည်နှင့် ခာချင်ပြည်နှင့် ခင်းပြည်နှင့်  
မွန်ပြည်နှင့် နှင့် ရန်ကုန် တိုင်းဒေသကြီးတို့  
အစိတ်သားလျက် နှင့်တောင်စံနှင့်

ଶିଳ୍ପକାର

ပထမကောလ- ၂၀၁၆ခုနှစ် အောက်တိဘာလမှ  
၂၀၁၇ခုနှစ် မတ်လအထိ  
နှစ်ယယ်ကာလ- ၂၀၁၇ခုနှစ် ဖြောက်လမှ ၂၀၁၈ခုနှစ်  
စက်တင်ဘာလအထိ

ဘတ်ရုတ်

ပထမကာလ - အမေရိကန် ဒေါ်လာ ၁,၉၇၅,၆၀၂  
ဒုတိယကာလ - အမေရိကန် ဒေါ်လာ ၁,၀၆၀,၃၃၁

ପ୍ରକାଶକ



Photo credit: IOM



## Increasing the Developmental Impact of Labour Migration through Strengthened Governance and Partnership (Twe Let)

### OBJECTIVE

Twe Let (meaning “hand in hand” in Myanmar) aims to improve the governance and outreach capacities of national actors to increase the developmental impact of labour migration in Myanmar.

### CONTEXT

Labour migration, whether it is internal or international, has become a widespread livelihood strategy for the people of Myanmar. Migration dynamics at the regional and state level clearly show that migration takes place as a result of a complex set of local conditions, including proximity to employment opportunities and established social networks in destination countries. Insufficient access to information and services increases the risks and reduces the rewards of migration for migrants and their family members.

### APPROACH

Twe Let consists of two components – governance and community-outreach. The governance component aims to support the efforts of the Government of the Union of Myanmar, led by the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, to establish a first ever comprehensive migration policy. The component also seeks to support a mechanism to mainstream migration into national and local sectoral development planning. The community outreach component keeps local civil society organisations close to the heart of the interventions, ensuring effective outreach within migrant communities.

#### 1. Pre-migration outreach

Pre-migration outreach in rural communities provides aspirant migrants and their families with practical information and tools to consider migration in their overall livelihood strategies, assess the various migration pathways, understand ways to manage positive and negative consequences of migration, set clear migration plans and goals, and help them make better migration decisions and actions.

#### 2. Financial literacy

Financial literacy training is provided to households receiving remittances with the aim of increasing their ability to manage remittances migrants send back home, and increase the positive impact of remittances on development. The training covers financial literacy, remittance saving, utilising remittances for income generating activities and working capital management.

#### 3. Skills development training

Developing skills prior to migration enables migrants to become more employable and access better jobs. Families receiving remittances may need new skills with which to start businesses. Skills development trainings will provide these aspirants migrants and migrant-sending households with practical skills for employment and self-employment through migration.

#### 4. Job-matching support

Job-matching support will be provided to the graduates of skills development training to increase their chances of finding rewarding employment in the occupations they were trained in. Support will also be provided to the graduates who opt for self-employment, by way of business management support.

### IMPLEMENTED BY

International Organization for Migration (IOM), Mon Women's Organization (MWO), Parmi Development Network (PDN), Chin Human Rights Organization (CHRO), Pact Global Microfinance Fund (PGMF), Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population (MOLIP)

### GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Chin, Mandalay, Magway, Shan, Mon, Kayin, Tanintharyi in over 600 villages

### DURATION

January 2017 - June 2019

### BUDGET

USD 6,475,839



ରାଧାକୃତ୍ୟବାନ

တွက် (နှင့်မာအစိုးရတွင် "လက်ပွဲလုပ်ဆောင်ရွက်" ဟု ဆိုလိုသည့်) စိမ်းနိုင်သည့် မြိုက်နယ်ငိုင်ရွှေ ဧည့်သွားလာများ ဖြော်ပါတော်လုပ်ရေးအား အကျဉ်းချုပ်ရေးနှင့် အားကောင်လေဆိပ်ရေးတို့ အားလုံး၏ အောင်ချင်ချင်ရန် ဒေသ၏ အရာရှိဘက်အနွေးလုပ်ရေးများ ပေါ်လှုပ်နိုင်သူများ၏ စိမ်းနိုင်သည်။ လုပ်ဆောင်ရွက်သည့် စိမ်းနိုင်သည့်အား လုပ်ဆောင်ရွက်သည့်များအား တို့မှ ပြုပေးပို့ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် အကျဉ်းချုပ်ရေးနှင့် အားကောင်လေဆိပ်ရေးတို့ အားလုံး၏ အောင်ချင်ချင်ရန် ဒေသ၏ အရာရှိဘက်အနွေးလုပ်ရေးများ ပေါ်လှုပ်နိုင်သူများ၏ စိမ်းနိုင်သည်။

## နေဂံခံအကြောင်းအရာ

ပြည်တွင်း (လို) နိုင်တကာ လိုဘာမှာ ပြောင်းသွားလာမယ်ဟု ဖြစ်လာနိုင်ရှိ  
ပြည်သူ့များအတွက် ကျယ်ပြန်သည် အသက်မွေးဖောင်းတွင်းသူများတစ်စု  
အခြေ ဖြစ်၏လာသည်။ လိုင်းအောင်အဲနှင့် ပည်နှစ်အဆင့်ပြု ပြောင်းသွားမယ့်  
နှစ်လုပ်နည်းလုပ်မှုများ အလုပ်လုပ်နည်းဆွဲအပေါ်များ ရှုနှစ်လောက်လုပ်လုပ်မှုနှင့်  
နှစ်လုပ်နည်းလုပ်မှု အသေးအတွက် သေတွေ့တွေ့သည် အပြုံအဖြစ်နှင့် ပြုံးပြည်သူ့  
လာမြို့ပြုစွာလုပ်မှုများ ပြုသနနည်းလုပ် အပြုံအဖြစ်နှင့် ပြုံးပြည်သူ့  
လာမြို့ပြုစွာလုပ်မှုများ ပြုသနနည်းလုပ် အတော်အခါးလုပ်မှုများ တောင်းဆုံးလောက်နှင့်  
နှစ်လောက်မှုများ၊ မျှော်းပြုသနနည်းလုပ် ကျော်လုပ်မှုများ တောင်းဆုံးလောက်မှုများ  
လော့နှစ်လုပ်မှုများ တောင်းဆုံးလောက်သည်။

ချို့ကပ်ပံ့

၁။ ရွှေ ဖြောင်းသွာလာခြင်းမပြုမိ လျှော့စွာ ရွှေ ဖြောင်းသွာလာခြင်းဆိုင်ရာ အသိပညာပေးမှုများ

၂။ ငွေကေးစိပ်ခန္ဓာမူဆိုင်ရာ သင်တန်း

၃။ ကျမ်းကျင့်မှုနှင့် အရည်အသွေးတုံးတကမ္မဆုင်ရေ သငတန်နံပါတ်

၃၂။ အောင်မြန်မာရွှေမြစ်မှတ်၏ အောင်မြန်မာရွှေမြစ်မှတ်

အလုပ်အကိုင်နှင့် စီမံခိုင်းပေါ်မြော် အရည်အသွေးပိုတက်မှုပိုင်ရာ သင်တော်များမှ သင်တော်ဆင်များကို ဦးတည်ပည့်ဖြစ်၍ ငန်းဆင်တော်ဆင်များကို ပိုတက်ရောက်ခဲ့သည့် သင်တော်နှင့် သင်ပုံတော်သည် နည်းပညာများပြင် ဒါဇားပြေားဘုံးလာဂာ ကောင်းနိုင်သော အဖို့အားလုံးရှိရှိ ပုံရှုသည်။ ဤအနေဖြင့် တော်ပုံများကို ကိုယ်ပိုင်လုပ်နောက် တော်ပုံများဟုလည်း ပေါင်းပါသည်။

## အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်သ

ይኩል የጥናትና የመንግሥት ስራውን አገልግሎት ተስፋዎች (IOM) በለንድና የመንግሥት ስራውን አገልግሎት ተስፋዎች (MWO) እና የሚከተሉት ቀንነት ስራውን አገልግሎት ተስፋዎች (PDN) እና የሚከተሉት ቀንነት ስራውን አገልግሎት ተስፋዎች (CHRO), Pact Global Microfinance Fund (PGMF) እና ማስቀመጥ ስራውን አገልግሎት ተስፋዎች (MOLIP) ነው

ပထဝိအနေအထားလမ်းခြား

ଏହି ପ୍ରକଟିକାରୀ ଖଣ୍ଡଲେ ଦିନିଙ୍କେ ଓତ୍ତା ଦିନିଙ୍କେ ଅନ୍ତରେ ଯେତେବେଳେ ଏହି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେଲାମାତ୍ରା ଏହି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନରେ ଆଶିଷ ପାଇଲାମାତ୍ରା ଏହି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନରେ ଆଶିଷ ପାଇଲାମାତ୍ରା

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100 6 000 000

အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရက်သွေး





## Aung Myin Hmu Project - Industry Solutions for Safe Employment

### CONTEXT

Myanmar is undergoing a structural transformation, moving from a rural agrarian economy towards a more urban and industrialized economic model, which brings with it the prospects of higher wages and more formalized employment arrangements. A driving force behind the country's economic growth has been the expanding garment sector. The industry has grown considerably over the past few years, with revenue exceeding US \$2.7 billion in 2017. The garment sector is also the largest manufacturing employer within Myanmar, engaging approximately 450,000 workers, many of whom are young women who migrated to Yangon from rural areas.

Finding decent work in urban areas within Myanmar remains a challenge for internal migrants, with inadequate information and services available to support safe migration. Women migrant workers report that a common challenge to obtaining jobs is the lack of training opportunities. From the perspective of employers, the growth of their business is hampered by a shortage of workers with relevant skills for the garment industry. At the same time, they have been largely unwilling to invest in the provision of training. This has led to a vicious cycle where factory owners try to remain competitive based upon keeping labour costs low rather than by increasing productivity. In turn, poor working conditions and low wages have meant that workers frequently leave their employment in search of better job opportunities.

There are also substantial problems with sexual harassment in the garment sector, which can discourage women from continuing to work within the industry. Myanmar's existing labour laws do not provide sufficient mechanisms to prevent or provide redress for sexual harassment within the workplace and there is strong resistance to acknowledging the problem among factory owners due to reputational concerns.

### APPROACH

This project seeks to enhance women's livelihoods and the profitability of the garment sector through three main approaches. A standardized and replicable training curriculum will be developed by the private sector and the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population that matches the needs of the garment industry. This has the dual benefit of filling the labour demands of industry and maximising growth potential, while at the same time equipping new migrants with skills that support them to quickly find jobs at no cost to themselves. Secondly, the project will support the provision of information and job matching services that can be accessed pre- and post-departure to reduce the number of women experiencing employment gaps and falling victim to unscrupulous practices by brokers and other intermediaries. Finally, the project will support the development of a sustainable training model for skills training in Myanmar's garment sector, in partnership with key stakeholders.

Through close collaboration with the private sector, government and civil society, the project will address sexual harassment and gender-based violence through improving the quality and accessibility of services, increasing workplace protections and supporting legal reform in the area of workplace sexual harassment. Established social service systems will be strengthened to better support migrant women and address gender-based violence at work and in communities. The project also supports trade unions and worker organizations to increase their capacity to advocate for law and policy reforms related to the prevention of violence and sexual harassment. In addition, project interventions will engage with factory owners and the Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association to encourage them to adopt appropriate sexual harassment complaint and response mechanisms.

### OBJECTIVE

The project aims to achieve two objectives. The first is to enhance livelihoods of migrant women and increase their productivity in the garment industry through strengthening the vocational training system. The second objective is to increase protection for migrant women in urban areas through improving the prevention and response to sexual harassment and gender-based violence.

#### IMPLEMENTED BY

CARE, Business Kind Myanmar

#### GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Hlaing Thar Ya and Shwe Pyi Thar townships of Yangon

#### DURATION

Phase 1: March 2017 – June 2019  
Phase 2: July 2019 – June 2021

#### BUDGET

Phase 1: USD 3,985,643  
Phase 2: USD 2,000,000



ဒေသပိုင်မှုစီမံချက် - လုပ်ခြေထိပ်ချုပြုး နိုင်မာသော အလုပ်အကိုင် ရရှိစေရန် လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အတွင်း အဖြော်ခြင်း

## နောက်ခံအကြောင်းအရာ

CARE မြန်မာ၊ Business Kind Myanmar

ပထဝိအနေအထားလွှားခြုံမှ  
ရန်ကုန်တိုင်းဒေသကြီး၊ လိုင်သာယာ နှင့် ရွှေပြည်သာ  
မြို့နယ်များ

စိန်ချုပ်ကောလ  
ပတ်မကောလ - ၂၀၁၇ရှုန်စ် မတ်လမှ ၂၀၁၉ရှုန်စ်  
ဇွန်လအထိ  
နှစ်ယက္ခလ - ၂၀၁၈ ဇန်စ် ဇန်လမှ ၂၀၂၂ ဇန်စ်  
ဇွန်လအထိ

ဘက်ဂျာ  
ပထမကာလ - အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ ၃,၉၈၅,၆၄၃  
ဒုတိယကာလ - အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ ၂,၀၀၀,၀၀၀

ରଖିବାକ୍

ଶିଳ୍ପକର୍ମାଙ୍କ ରୂପରୂପ ଶରୀର କିମ୍ବା ପ୍ରତିକର୍ମର ଉପରେ ଦେଖିଲୁ  
ଏହିକିମ୍ବା ଯଥାରେ ନାହିଁ । ପଥର ରୂପରୂପ ଶରୀର କିମ୍ବା ପ୍ରତିକର୍ମର  
ଅଧିକାରୀଙ୍କ ପଥର ରୂପରୂପ ଶରୀର କିମ୍ବା ପ୍ରତିକର୍ମର ଉପରେ ଦେଖିଲୁ  
କିମ୍ବା ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା ଏହାରେ  
କିମ୍ବା ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା ଏହାରେ କିମ୍ବା ଏହାରେ

အထည်ချုပ်ကဗျာတွင် လိုင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ထိပါးနောက်ယူကြ နှင့် ဆိုင်သော ကြံးမားသည့် ပြဿနာများ ရှိနေသော် ယင်းကဗျာတွင် အနီးသေးများအက်လက် အလုပ်လုပ်ဂိုဏ်လိုက် နည်ပါးလာ ဝေါ်သည်။ ဖြစ်သော နှစ်ပိုင်းတွင် ရှိပိုင်းလုပ်သော ဥပဒေများက ယုံကြည်ခြင်းအတွက် လိုင်ပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ထိပါးနောက်ယူကြ ယူနေပါ သိမ်္မားတို့၏ သိမ်္မားတို့၏ ပြန်လည်ထဲသော် လုံလောက်သည် ထို့ကြောင်း ယနေ့များ၊ မပုံမှန်တိုင်ဘဲ စက်ရှိ ပိုင်ရာများ၊ အကြော်တွက်လည်း ရုက်သိက္ခာရိုင်ရာ စိုးပို့ပုံပုံများ၊ ရှိနေသော် ထိပို့ပြဿနာ အသေးအမှတ်ပြန် ပြန်ထွက်နှုန်း သိက္ခာရိုင်ရာများ ရှိနေသည်။

ချို့ကပ်ပုံ



Photo credit: EDEN Project

## Eden Project to Rescue Myanmar Migrant Women and Girls who have been Trafficked for the Purposes of Sexual Exploitation or Forced Marriage

### CONTEXT

Myanmar is considered to be predominantly a source country for trafficking for the purposes of forced labour and commercial sexual exploitation. Trafficking survivors from Myanmar include men, women and children, primarily from poor socio-economic backgrounds and with limited employment prospects. Young women and girls who are either unemployed or underemployed are particularly vulnerable to being trafficked as they are often targeted by brokers who deceive them about job opportunities. The majority of identified human trafficking cases involve the trafficking of women to China for forced marriage, though this cannot be considered representative of trafficking patterns within the country as a whole. Due to limited livelihood opportunities, populations living in conflict areas are considered especially vulnerable.

### IMPLEMENTED BY

Eden Ministry

### GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Yangon, Tachileik and Lashio townships of Shan State

### DURATION

Phase 1: March 2017 – May 2019  
Phase 2: May 2019 – March 2021

### BUDGET

Phase 1: USD 199,508  
Phase 2: USD 747,468

### OBJECTIVE

The Eden project is based on a 'reach, rescue, restore' model. Its activities work towards the achievement of two main objectives: The first is that trafficking survivors have a reduced risk of being re-trafficked through provision of assistance and shelter services to trafficked women in Yangon, Tachileik and Lashio. The second objective is to equip trafficking survivors to access an emotionally and financially stable future through holistic support programmes and trauma-based cognitive behavioural therapy.

### APPROACH

The project's approach is to provide assistance and shelter services to trafficked migrant women in Yangon, Tachileik and Lashio. Through outreach activities in red-light districts and external referral of cases, Eden identifies individuals who have been trafficked for the purposes of sexual exploitation.

Eden Ministry provides trafficked women with an opportunity to sustainably exit from situations of human trafficking. The project provides a safe environment for survivors of trafficking for purposes of sexual exploitation to recover from their experiences, including delivery of trauma counselling and creative therapies to help restore their dignity and mental health. Its services are intended to care for their physical, emotional, economic and social well-being, offering them the opportunity to realize their full potential.

Phase 2 of the project will build on Eden's activities during the initial phase of the project, addressing the needs of trafficking survivors through building capacity, advocating for policy change, supporting increased prosecution, developing legal strategies that better support survivors, increasing awareness and expanding trafficking prevention. This will include a geographic extension of the project activities from Yangon to Lashio and Tachileik in Shan State.

The Eden project will work to ensure that migrant women from rural households who have 'stepped out' to take advantage of job opportunities in urban areas – but are pushed back down through exploitation within the sex industry – are able to resume their pursuit of a better livelihood.

Implemented by



କାର୍ତ୍ତିବୁ : EDEN ଶିଳ୍ପକୁଟି

## နောက်ခံအကြောင်းအရာ

အထူးပေါင်းစီးနှင့် လိမ်အပြတ်ထုတ် လှဂျိန်ကူးရဲ့ ပည့်ရှုလွှာချက်ပြု  
လှဂျိန်ကူးခဲ့သလို အစိတ်အရေးအပြိုင်းစိုင် တစ်စုံအပြော မြှင့်ဟန့်စိုင်အား  
သတ်မှတ်ထားပါသည်။ မြှင့်ဟန့်စိုင်တွင် လှဂျိန်ကူးခဲ့ခြင်းမှ  
လှပါပြောကြတဲ့ဘာသူများတွင် အားဖြူးပြု ဆင်လွှာတေသန လှုပ္ပါဒါး  
နောက်စိုင်ပြီး အလုပ်အားဖို့အလမ်းရှိရန် အကျဉ်းအသတ်ရှိရှု  
အပျိုးသောများ၊ အပျိုးသောများနှင့် ကေလေးသုတယ်များ ပါဝင်သည်။  
အထူးသြားပြု အလုပ်လက်နှင့် သိမ္မဟာတ် အပြည့်အစု အလုပ်မရှိရှု  
အပျိုးသေးပါဝင်များနှင့် ပိုန်းကေလေးများမှ လှဂျိန်ကူးခဲ့ခြင်းပြုသာပြု  
ပုံစံများ၏ အလုပ်အားဖို့အလွန်အလုပ်များပေါ် လှုပ္ပါဒါးခြင်းဟို  
မြှုပ်နှံခေါ်နေပြုရသည်။ လှဂျိန်ကူးခဲ့သလို အမှုအများစုံသည်  
အတင်းအဓမ္မလေးထဲတိရှင်အတွက် တရာ့ပြုလိုသို့ လှဂျိန်ကူးခဲ့ခြင်းများ  
အများစုံပြုခေါ်လေးလုံး တစ်စိုင်လုံးရှိ လှဂျိန်ကူးခဲ့ခြင်းများ  
အကျဉ်းအသတ်ရှိရှုများ အသက်မွေးလုံးကော်မူးအား အဆွဲအလမ်းများ  
အကျဉ်းအသတ်ရှိနေသြားပြု အထူးသြားပြု ထို့ကြောင့်လွှာယူလွှာယူမှုများအားဖြုတ်  
သတ်မှတ်ခြင်းရှာသည်။

ချုပ်းကပ်ပုံ

Eden ტბილისი ცენტრალურ გვერდზე მდებარეობს. მისი მთავრი მშენებელი არის ქართული კომპანია "Eden Group". მისი მთავრი მემკვიდრეობის მიმდევარი არის ქართული მწერალი და მსახიურისტი ა. გ. გოგიაშვილი.

အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်သူ  
EDEN စီမံချက်

ပထဝိဒေသအထားလွမ်းခြေမှု  
ရန်ကုန် နှင့် ရုမ်းပြည်နယ် တာရီလိတ်နှင့်  
လားရုံးမြို့နယ်များ

စီမံချက်ကာလ  
ပတေမကာလ - ၂၀၁၇ခုနှစ် မတ်လမှ ၂၀၁၉ခုနှစ်  
မေလအထိ  
ခုတွယ်ကာလ - ၂၀၁၈ ခုနှစ် မေလမှ ၂၀၂၂ ခုနှစ်  
မတ်လအထိ

ဘက်ရှုဂါ  
ပထမကာလ - အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ ၁၉၉၅၊  
ဒုတိယကာလ - အမေရိကန်ဒေါ်လာ ၂၀၇၈၊

ରାଧାକୃତୀ

Eden მტკვრის უნივერსიტეტის მეცნიერებათა და განვითარების მინისტრის მიერ განვითარებული კურსის მიზანით დაგენერირებული კოდი არის ეს კოდი: **EDEN-1234567890**. ეს კოდი განვითარებული კურსის მიზანით დაგენერირებული კოდი არის ეს კოდი: **EDEN-1234567890**.

## အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်သူ



## Migration as a Livelihood Diversification Strategy in the Delta

### CONTEXT

Migration is an important livelihood option for rural households in the Delta region and can provide its people with the opportunity to escape chronic poverty – especially among economically vulnerable households. The 2014 census found that over 500,000 persons in Yangon had migrated from Ayeyarwady, making it the city's largest region of origin for internal migrants. However, the success or failure of a migration experience is often beyond the direct control of migrants, and while it can be a positive strategy to improve livelihoods, there are many potential risks involved.

There is currently a lack of sufficient information and services to facilitate access to decent work

through migration, or to leverage the benefits of migration to improve the overall wellbeing of households. Even for migrants who do obtain higher wages and send remittances home regularly, they often are unable to reduce debt and improve their standard of living, revealing the need for improved financial management skills for family members. Efforts are required to ensure that the benefits of migration are better understood and enhanced, and that migrants, their families and mobility-affected communities are included in overall poverty reduction strategies.

### APPROACH

The project will deliver awareness-raising training that encourages informed decision-making about migration and sensible financial management for family members of migrants. Gainful migration training supports aspiring migrants to better understand the opportunities and risks involved with migration, and develop migration plans that include goals for leveraging of remittances. This hybrid training will reach up to 8,000 migrants and family members in 200 villages. Videos and online resources are integrated into the training delivery, including the “Miss Migration” chatbot which interactively provides relevant information to Facebook users. These resources have the potential to impact an audience far beyond the direct trainees.

This project will also provide skills training that will increase the opportunities for rural people to step out of the agricultural economy into jobs with better pay and working conditions. Through engagement with employers and industry associations in Yangon, the project will obtain a clear understanding of the needs of employers hiring entry-level workers, and develop training that responds to these labour market demands. Graduates of the training will be referred to partner employers and industry association members to support job matching.

Pilot training will also be delivered to promote circular migration and migration adaptation in 22 villages. This will support seasonal work in different sectors and provide migrants with more opportunity to remain in their villages in the long-term, while still participating in the workforce. Certain remittance-receiving families will receive introductory business management and entrepreneurship training to aid them to step up in the economy and improve economic opportunities in their home villages.

To increase accessibility of people in rural communities to reliable migration information, a network of safe migration promoters will be established. Safe migration promoters are community members in target villages who have received migration training and who are committed to becoming points of contact for other community members to seek migration-related information.

Drawing upon lessons learned from pilot revolving funds in 21 villages, the project will replicate the model in an additional 20 remote villages where there is no access to loans from microfinance institutions. The funds will be managed by village-level management committees and make loans available at low interest to support people from poor households to finance their migration.

### IMPLEMENTED BY

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

### GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Ayeyarwady Region

### DURATION

Phase 1: December 2015 – August 2018

Phase 2: September 2018 – February 2020

### BUDGET

Phase 1: USD 749,100

Phase 2: USD 800,000

### OBJECTIVE

The project aims to improve access to new economic opportunities for landless and poor households in the Ayerarwady Delta region through safe and gainful migration. This will be achieved through a number of interventions, including reaching out to migrants, potential migrants and their families to assist them to make informed decisions on migration, providing skills development training and harnessing the positive impacts of migration through financial literacy training and support for enterprise development.



Livelihoods and Food Security Fund



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Implemented by



International Organization for Migration (IOM)  
အောင်ဆွဲလုပ်ငန်းမြိတ်ငြိန်ရ နိုင်တောက်ခွဲအစည်း (နိုင်ငံအပါး)



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## နောက်ခံအကြောင်းအရာ

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ပြန်လည်ပေါ်လာသူများ ဘဏ်အားဖြေဆုံးလုပ်နိုင် ရင်ကောင်းသူများ

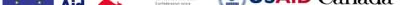
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ရန်အလိုက် ရွှေ၊ ပြောင်းသွားလာခြင်းနှင့် ရွှေ၊ ပြောင်းသွားလာခြင်းအပေါ် ရိုက်လော့လျှို့ဖွေမြို့အောင် နေထိုင်ခြင်းဟာ တို့၏မြောက်နှင့် စီးပွားရေးတန်ဖိုးအောင် ရွှေပေါင်း ပုံ ရွှေတွင် ခိုဗ္ဗာမျည်ဖြစ်သည်။ ကျိုးသင်တန်ဖိုးမှုပေါ် ကုန်များ၏တွင် ရန်အလိုက် လုပ်ရိုင်သွေ့သွေ့အောင်များဟာ အကျဉ်းဆုံးပေးယူဖြစ်ပြီး၊ အလုပ်လုပ်ရိုင်သွေ့သွေ့အလိုက်အနေနှင့် လုပ်သွေ့သွေ့အတွက် ဆက်လက်ပိုင်ငါးပွားရေးရွှေတွင် ပိုပိုရွှေရွှေရွှေရွှေတွင် နေထိုင်နိုင်ပေါ် အစွမ်းအလေးများ ပို့ဆောက်ပေးယူမည်။ ကွဲပွဲရွေ့လော့လျှို့သွေ့သွေ့အား သော ပို့သွားရွာများသွေ့သွေ့ရင်တို့ နေထိုင်ရောဂါးမှုပေါ်တွင် ပို့ရွှေများ တို့၏ရွှေနှင့် နှင့် ပို့ရွှေများအတွက် အလောင်းများ ပို့ရွှေများ ရရှိပေါ်မည်။

အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ဆောင်ရွက်သူ



Livelihoods and Food Security Fund



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ဧရာ၏ပြည်နယ်၊ လူနေပိုင်းဆိုင်ရာ ဒီဂီတကာအဖွဲ့အစည်း (ဒိုင်းဒီဇိုင်း)