

Promoting Fair Recruitment and Decent Work - GCM Objective 6

Framing / Setting the Problem Questions for the Three Parallel Thematic Sessions

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Context: migrant worker recruitmen



164 million migrant workers (41.6 per cent women, 2018) often concentrated in specific sectors: Garment industry, domestic work, construction, agriculture...

Factors limiting positive effects of migration and development potential

- High cost of labour migration, including recruitment fees, for low-skilled migrant workers leads to exploitation, risk of human trafficking, forced labour, debt bondage
- Limits labour market integration discrimination in low wages, poor working conditions
- Underutilization of skills skills recognition and skills matching



Eliminating worker paid fees

International labour standards prohibit charging workers for their jobs ILO Convention No. 97, No. 143, No. 181, etc.

New international initiatives

- ILO General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment and definition on recruitment fees and related costs (forthcoming)
- SDG 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
- The UN Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular migration, Objective 6 'Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment, safeguard conditions that ensure decent work'
- Multi-stakeholders initiatives (e.g. WEC, IHRB, RBA, ITUC-MRA, IOM-IRIS, etc.)

Relevant national/bilateral initiatives

- More than 90 countries regulate recruitment fees
- BLAs with specific provisions on recruitment





ILO-World Bank KNOMAD Surveys on Recruitment Costs

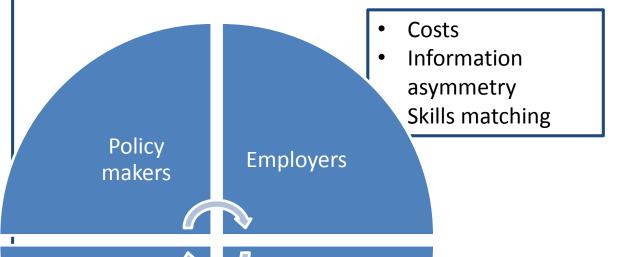


■ in USD • In months of Earnings



Key challenges in regulating recruitment – across borders

- Developing right regulatory frameworks
- Bilateral and multilateral agreements that respect human and labour rights
- Dynamic and volume of labour migration trends
- Deception
- Passport retention
- Illegal wage deductions
- Fees and related costs –Debt bondage



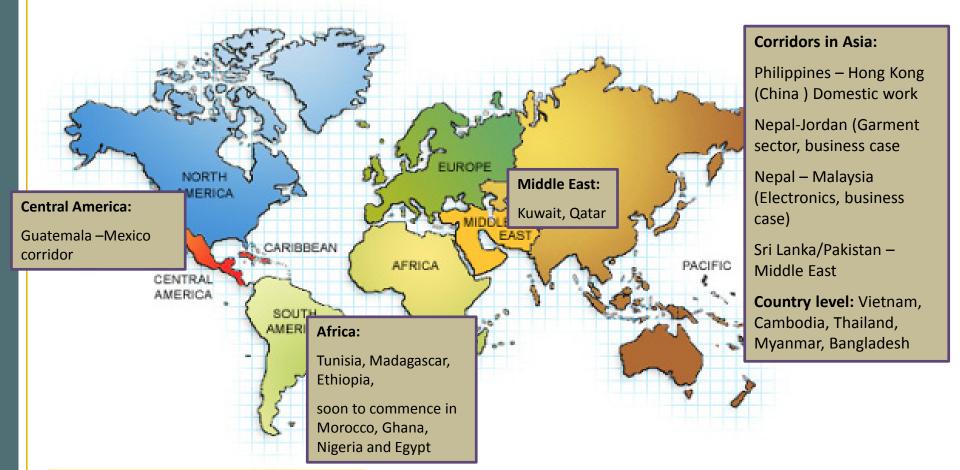
Workers Recruitment agencies

Lack of regulation can create commercial uncertainties

- corruption in the recruitment process
- Complex regulations

ILO's Recruitment Related Work





Global Level work

- Fair Recruitment General
 Principles and Operational
 Guidelines (2016)
- Definition on Recruitment
 Fees and Related Costs (2018)

- SDG 10.7.1 indicator piloting
- FRI launched in 10 pilot countries
- Global training course on Fair recruitment
- Global toolkit for journalists
- Alliance 8.7 and forced labour business network

Guiding questions and expected outcomes

GCM Objective 6: Facilitate fair and ethical recruitment and safeguard conditions that ensure decent work

- What innovative practices, policies, and regulatory frameworks have been developed by Governments and other stakeholders to ensure the progressive elimination of recruitment fees and related costs charged to migrant workers; and what are the challenges in implementing these measures?
- Which accountability and oversight mechanisms are in place to ensure that public and private recruitment regulations and practices are monitored, and access to justice is ensured in cases of non-compliance, especially for women migrant workers?
- What are the **challenges and opportunities for business**, both at multinational and SME level, to really incorporate fair recruitment practices; and what role can Governments and other stakeholders, including workers' organizations play in cooperating with business to promote such practices?

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Thank you for your attention!