



# Migration and Families



International Dialogue on Migration and Families

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# Background

- Migration is a major option for many Bangladeshis
- 8.3 million Bangladeshis live abroad as migrants
- Country estimated to touch 15b USD as remittance by end of 2014





# Key actors in migration management

- Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE)
- Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET)
- Technical training centres
- Vigilance Task Force (VTF)
- Labour Attachés at the Bangladesh Missions
- Probashi Kallyan Bank
- Government owned recruiting agency and Private recruiters
- NGOs/CSOs
- Wage Earners' Welfare Board

# Migration and Families

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Influenced variety of socio-economic factors

To seek better job opportunities

To provide adequate nutrition, housing, healthcare and education for families



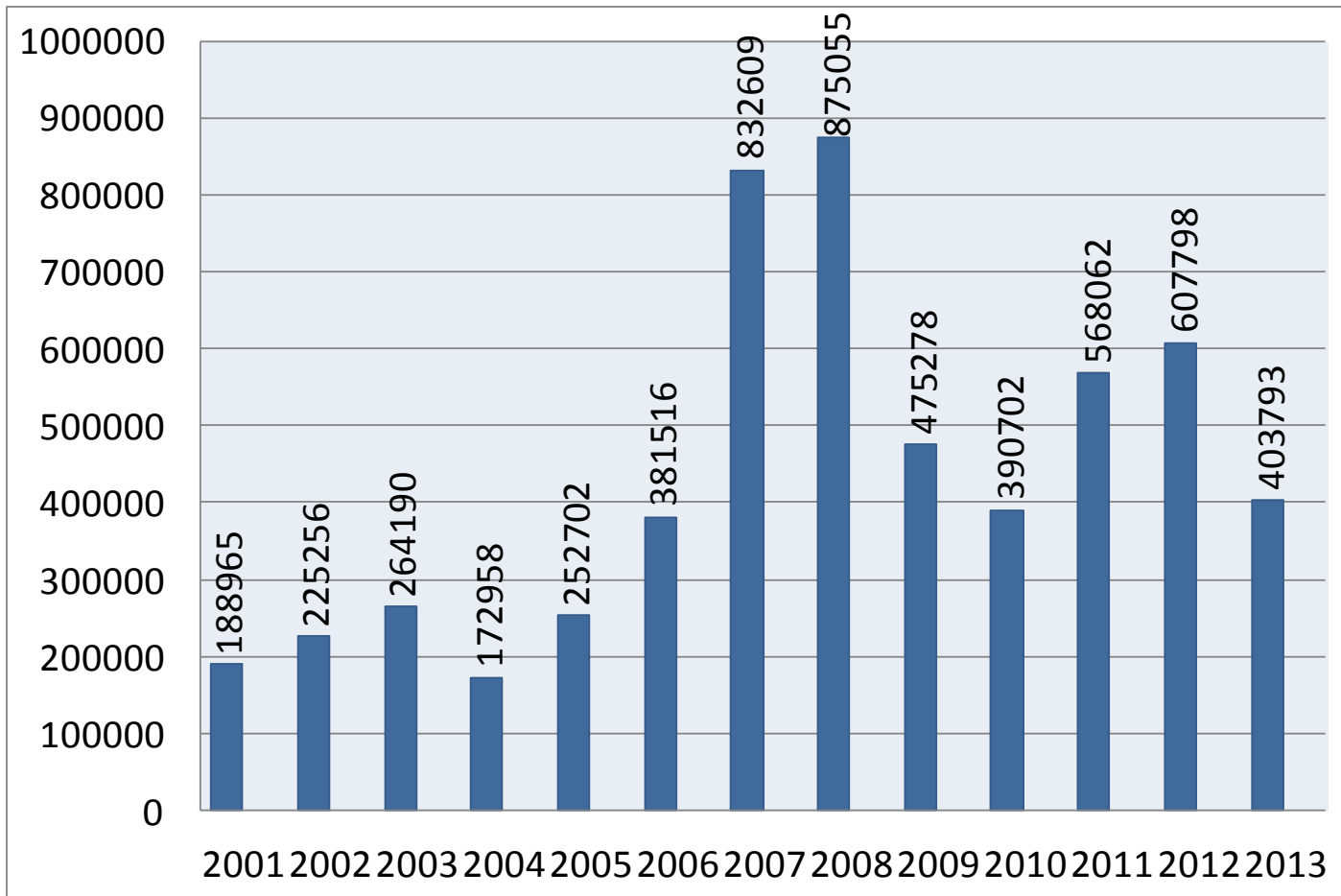


# Flashes in Frame :

## Reintegration support for Women and family of migrants

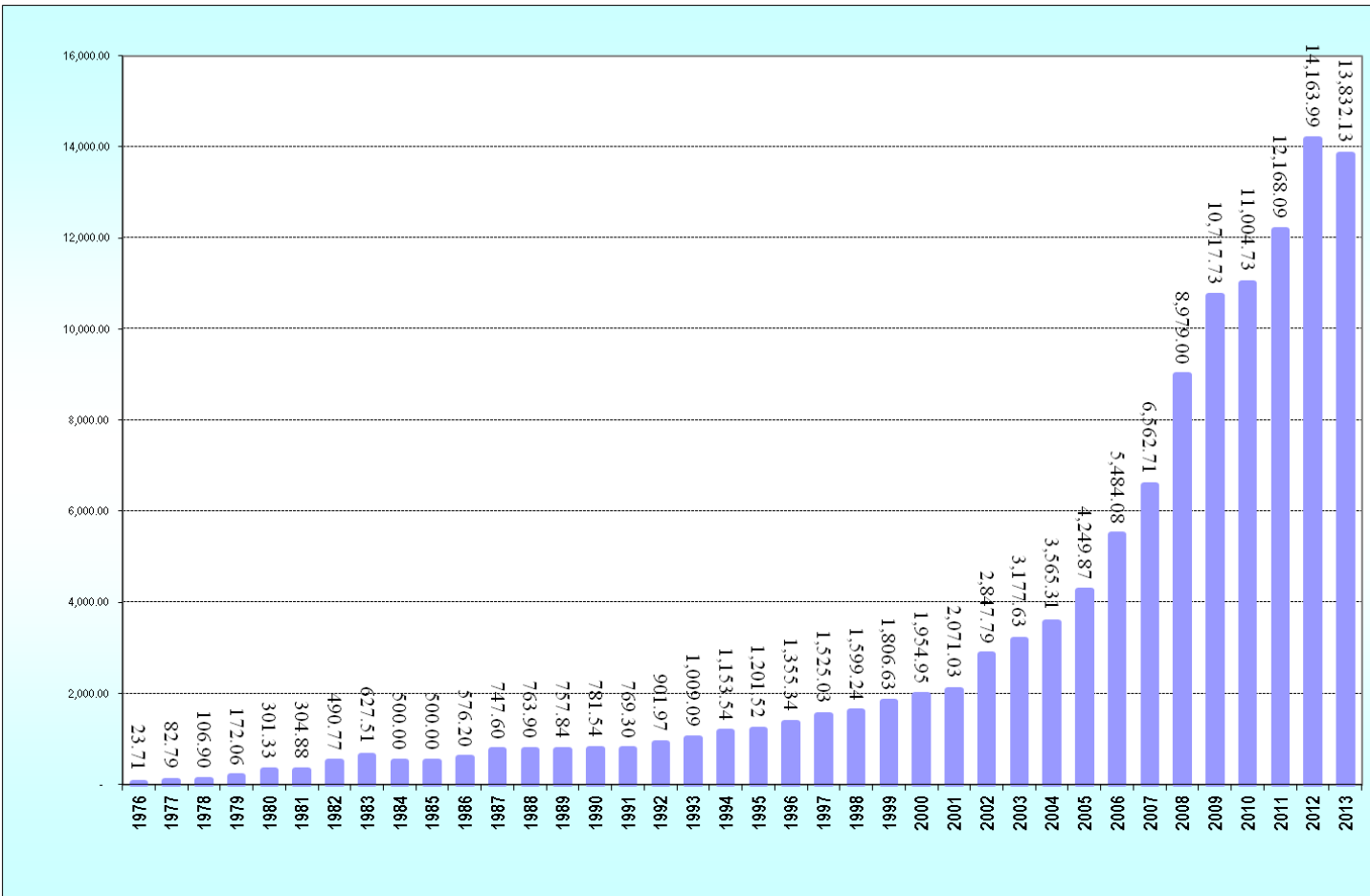


# Overseas Employment from 2001-2013



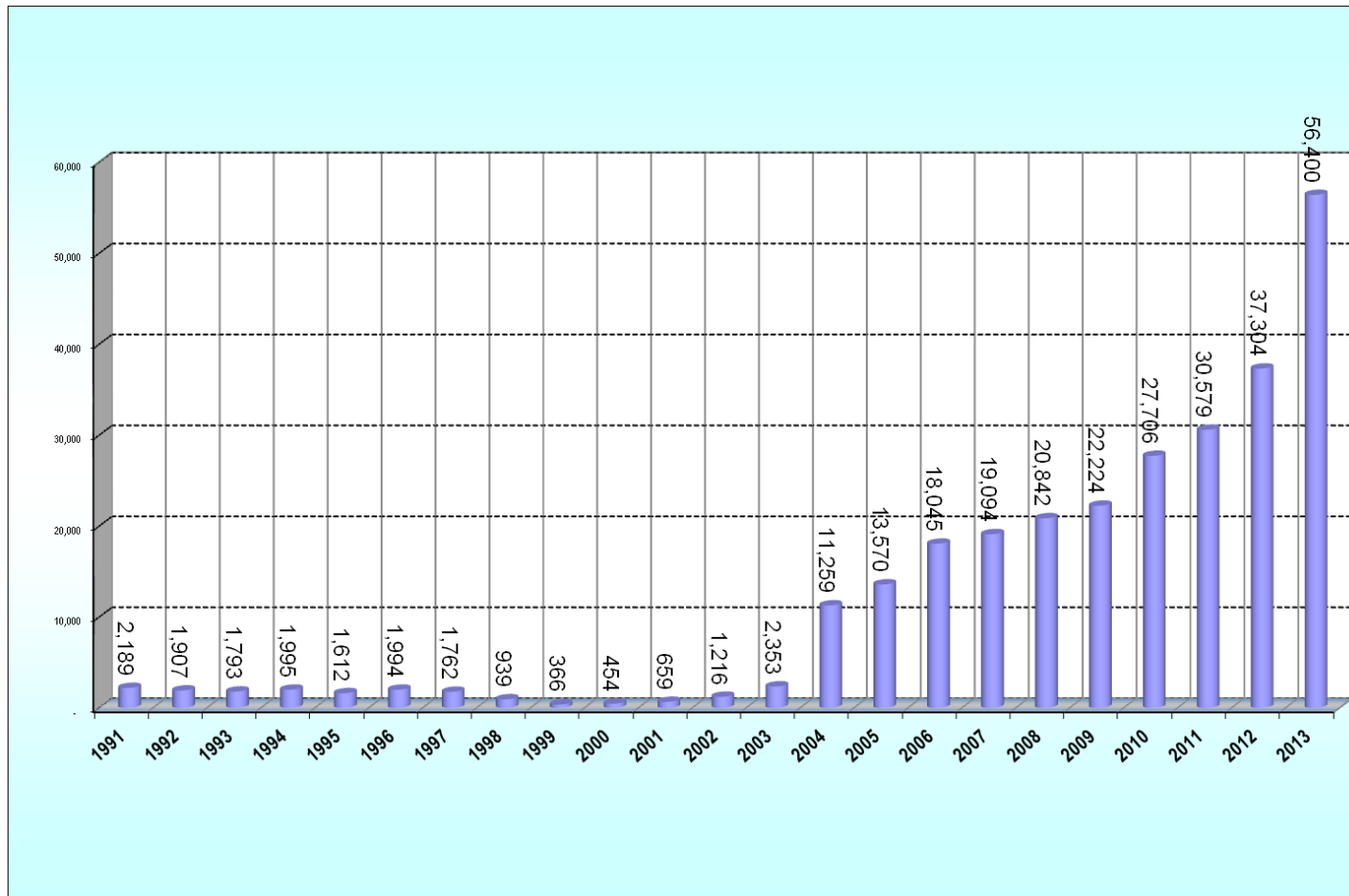
Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training

# Year-wise Remittances Earned from 1976 to 2013 in Million USD



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training

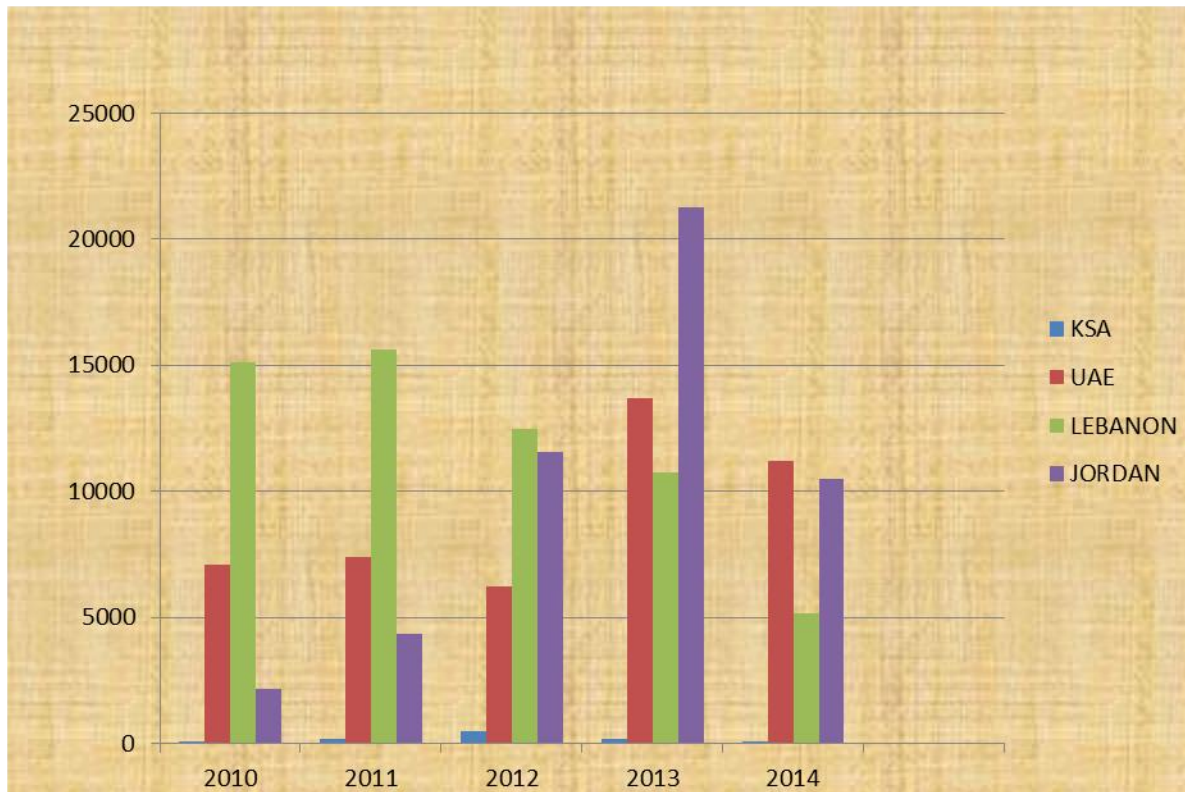
# Year wise overseas employment of Female Workers from 1991 to 2013



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training



# Overseas Employment of Female Workers



Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training



# Major progress in migration management

- The Overseas Employment and Migrant Act 2013
- Anti Trafficking legislations: Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012
- Overseas Employment Policy 2013 draft



# Women Migration

## Government's response to women migration: (highlights from 18 points)

- Attestation of work permit, visa from BD missions
- Attestation of recruiting agencies' documents by BMET (at origin) and by BD mission (at destination)
- Compulsory training
- Reduced migration cost
- Compulsory pre-departure orientation





# Migration and Remittance

- Remittance Management:
  - Inflow of remittances at household level impacts well-being
  - Women use more formal/official channels for sending remittances
  - Women has comparatively less control over the remitted money and it's utilization plan





# Women Migration and Families

- Women's empowerment
  - Social cost of migration
  - Women enjoy more freedom (even after confinement within 4 walls in most cases)
  - Self confident increased
  - Control over income/earning, decision
  - Left out/abandoned by spouse, family members
  - Physical torture and abuse
  - Sometimes male members or spouse decide to send women as worker because the migration cost is less for women





# Migration and Health

- Migration health
  - inadequate pre departure orientation on health and hygiene
  - Risk of diseased like HIV/AIDS and STI
  - Mental health
  - Physical health

# Migration and Families

- Children of Migrant workers
  - Unnoticed group
  - Grown up girl children are at most risk of abuse and exploitation
  - Grown up boy children at high risk of abuse and exploitation (specially drug abuse)
  - Sometimes extra attention given by grandparents spoils or derails children





# Challenges for Migrant Families

- Dependant Economy: Non Payment /out sourcing
- Kafala System : Bounded Labour
- Undocumented migrant workers
- Cost of Migrant Workers
- Social Cost
- Economic Cost



# Recommendations form Families

- Reintegration program
- Counseling service
- Support service for families
- Special financial skim
- Right to communication with families (Women Domestic workers)
- Right to health
- Access to justice at distention and source country

# Flashes in Frame :

## Reintegration support for Women and family of migrants







**Thank you!**