# Migration and Regional Development Cooperation (Myanmar Perspective)



Min Zar Ni Lin,
Myanmar Centre for Economic and Social Development (CESD),
Mekong Forum 2017,

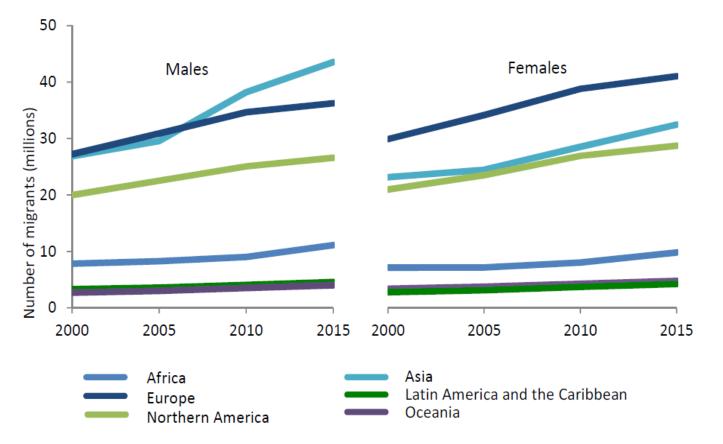
Khon Kaen, Thailand

### Migration and Regional Cooperation

- People to people connectivity
- Enhancing the linkages of global value chain
- Transfer of economic and social for regional integration – P2P and B2B
- Facilitate intra-regional investment

### Migration Trends

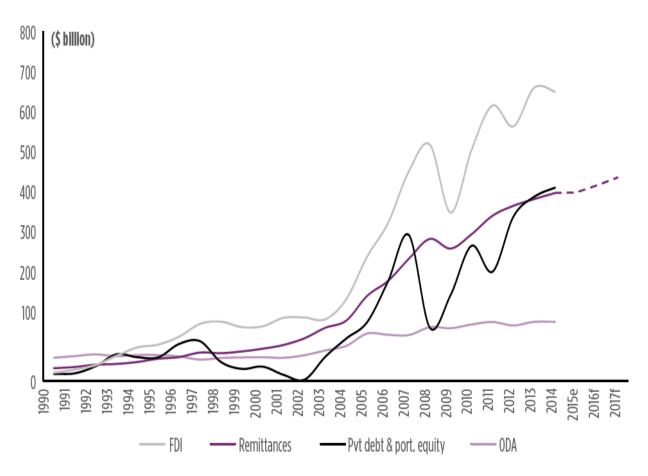
Figure 5 Number of international migrants by sex and major area of destination, 2000 to 2015

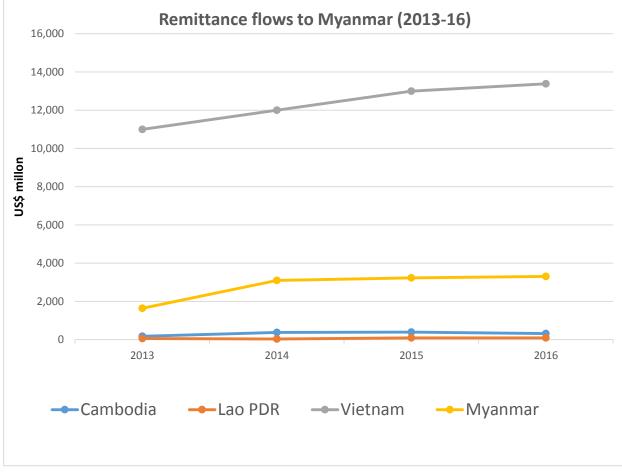


- Intra-ASEAN migration is on the rise, from 1.5 million in 1990 to 6.5 million in 2013 (ADB)
- Almost 50 percent of international migrants are women

Source: International Migration Report 2015, UN

#### Remittance Inflows

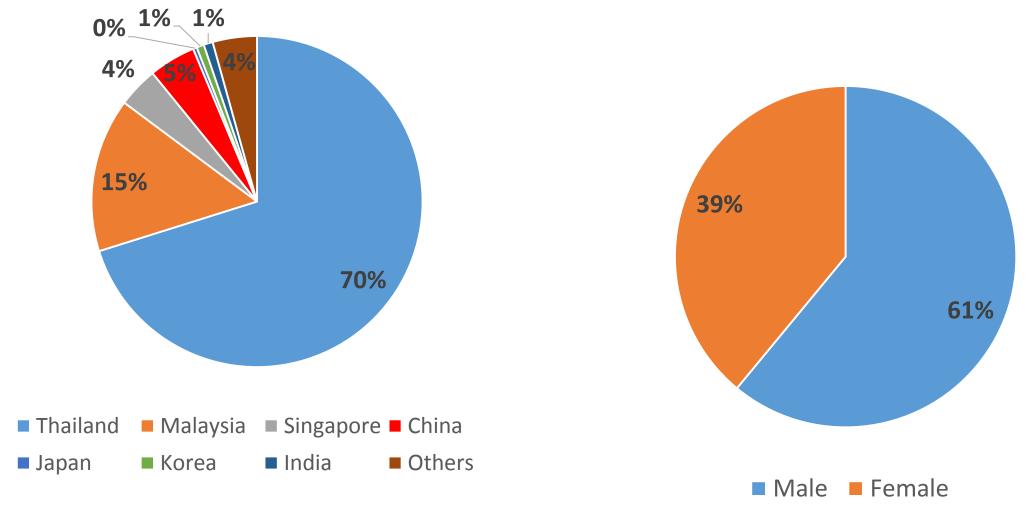




Source: Migration and Development brief 26, World Bank Group & KNOMAD, April 2016

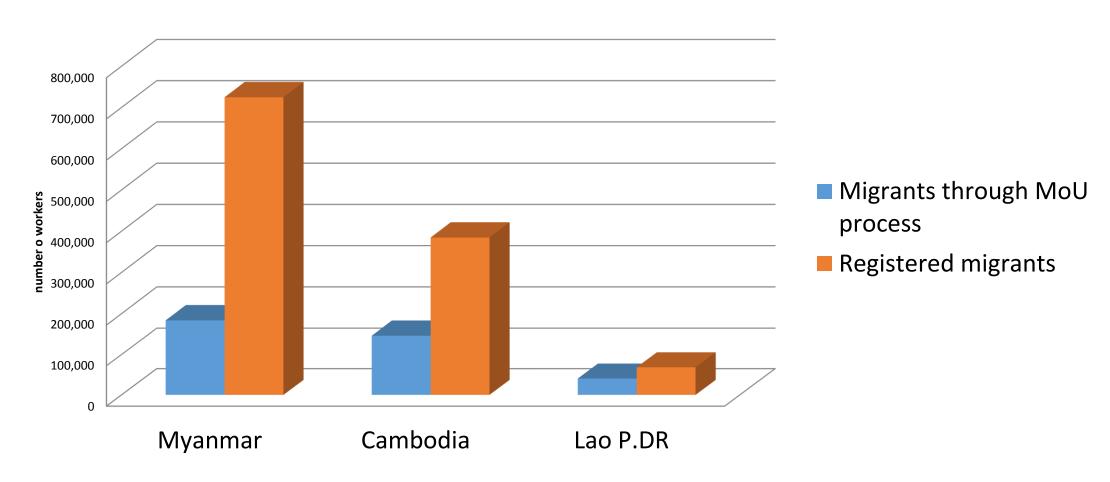
Source: the World Bank (2016)

# Myanmar migrants by Country and sex



Source: Myanmar population and Housing Census (2014)

#### Number of Migrant Workers in Thailand (as of October 2016)



Source: Office of Foreign Workers Administration, Department of Employment, Ministry of Labour, Thailand

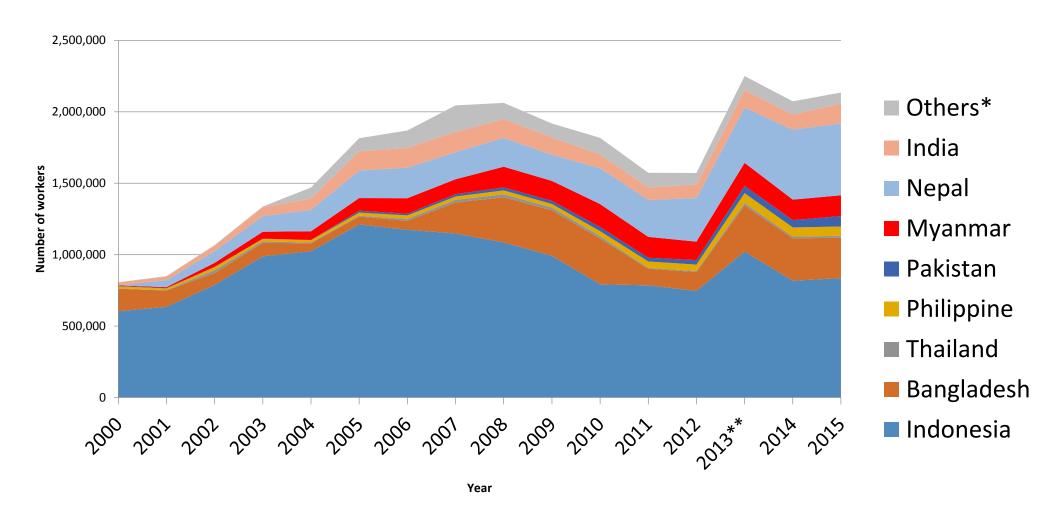
## Myanmar Migrants in Thailand

Registered (2016)
0.72 Million

In National Verification
Process
(2016)
0.77 Million

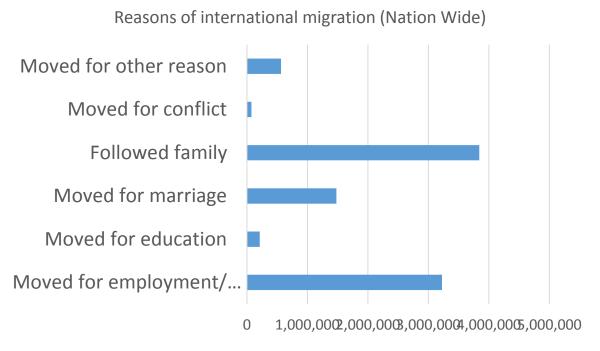


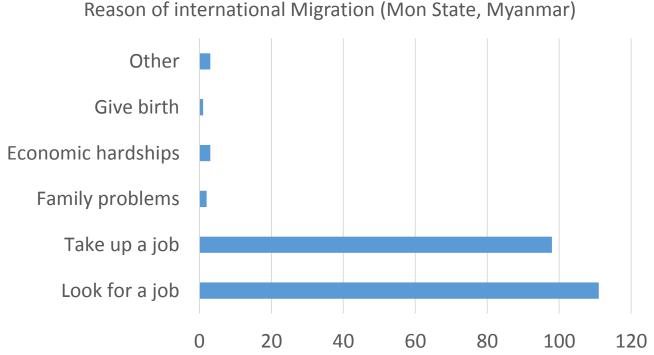
# Number of Foreign Workers in Malaysia by Country of Origin (2000-2015)



Source: Ministry of Home Affairs, Malaysia

#### Reasons of migration

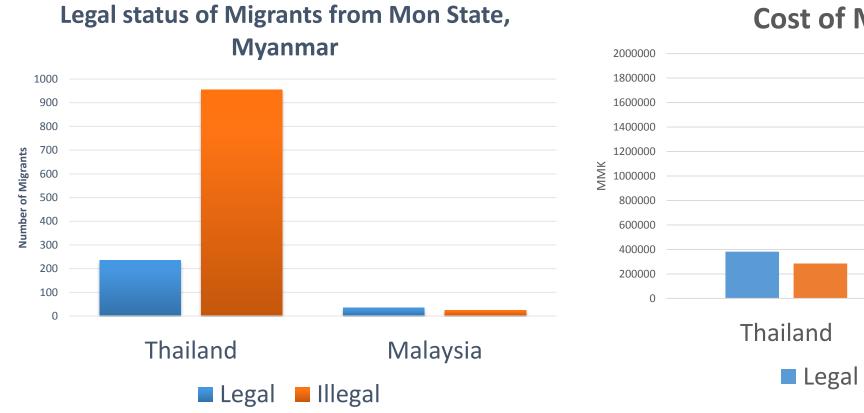


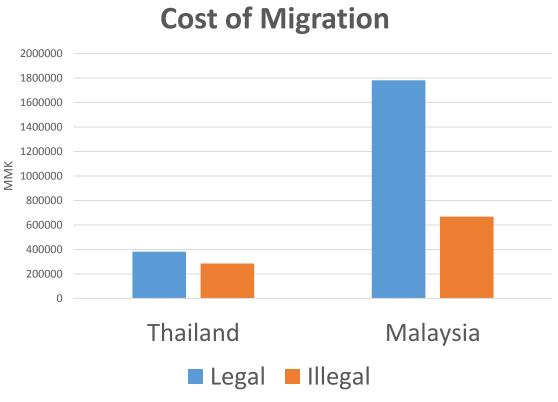


Source: Myanmar population and Housing Census (2014)

Source: CESD's survey (2015)

#### Legal Status and Cost of Migration

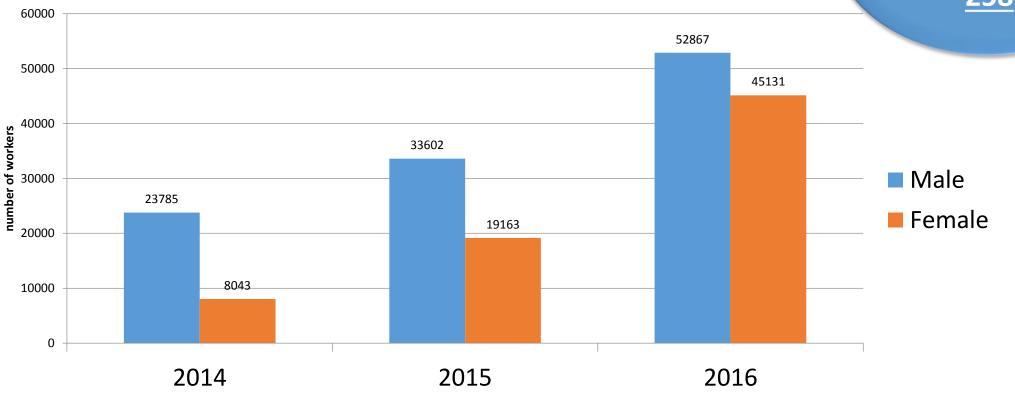




Source: CESD's survey (2015)

Myanmar migrants to Thailand through MoU process (2014-16)

Recruitment agencies (as of May 2017)
258



Source: Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, Myanmar

#### Conclusion

- Integral parts of the regional integration and shared growth
- Recent challenges in migration management requires strengthening of both bilateral and multilateral mechanism
  - Establishment of joint Migration Resource Centre
  - Information sharing and joint research activities in collaboration with academic institutes, think tanks, unions and etc.
- Need a long-term vision for a triple win for all stakeholders (host country-migrants-home country)

- Strengthen Public –Private Partnerships in responsible and transparent manner
  - National and Regional framework for fair recruitment