



Safe and Fair

Mapping of relevant actors to be involved in national level Coordination during the implementation of SAF

Background

Safe and Fair: Realizing women migrant workers' rights and opportunities in the ASEAN region Programme, is part of the EU-UN Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls, a global, multi-year initiative between the European Union and United Nations. Safe and Fair (SAF) is implemented through a partnership between the ILO and UN Women (in collaboration with UNODC) with the overriding objective of ensuring that labour migration is safe and fair for all women in the ASEAN region.

SAF delivers technical assistance and support with the overall objective of making labour migration SAF for all women in the ASEAN region. SAF works in close cooperation with governments and social partners in ten countries (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam) to achieve three inter-linking specific objectives:

- **Specific objective 1:** Women migrant workers are better protected by gender-sensitive labour migration governance frameworks;
- **Specific objective 2:** Women migrant workers are less vulnerable to violence and trafficking and benefit from coordinated responsive quality services; and
- **Specific objective 3:** Data, knowledge and attitudes on the rights and contributions of women migrant workers are improved

The SAF programme strategy mainstreams three cross-cutting topics: women's voice and agency; rights-based approaches; and broad engagement of stakeholders. SAF supports visibility, awareness raising and dialogue promotion on changing norms around violence against women throughout migration and strengthening rights-based approaches to labour migration governance for women in the ASEAN region.

In order to achieve programmatic results, SAF will work across three distinct sectors, at the national and the regional level: labour migration; prevention of trafficking; and violence against women (VAW) including trafficking. In some contexts, this will include working with different frameworks, systems, institutions and partners.

Addressing the multi-sectoral approach of the programme, this report identifies how the programme will coordinate with the different ministries and agencies in each country in delivering the programme across the key sectors. This will include identifying whether the programme can work with existing coordination bodies.¹ Further scoping studies will help identify informal networks, CSOs and other departments in ministries building this picture of coordination. *This living document will be updated to reflect new partnerships that arise or evolve throughout the programme cycle.*

¹ This paper does not cover UN internal coordination mechanisms at the national level.

Table 1: Ministries relevant to SAF in Programme Countries in the context of labour migration governance, prevention of violence and services for victims/survivors of violence, trafficked women and prevention of trafficking

| | Ministry/Agency Responsible for labour migration governance | Ministry responsible for addressing violence against women | Ministry of Foreign Affairs (responsible for ASEAN, MOUs, prevention of trafficking, at times labour attaches/embassy management) | Ministry of Social Development (services for women migrants, community and family support) | Ministry of Interior/ Home Affairs (responsible for prosecution and prevention of trafficking, redressal, law enforcement) | Ministry of Health (responsible for essential services) | Ministry of Justice (responsible for access to justice) |
|--------------------------|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Brunei Darrusalam | Department of Labour; Ministry of Home Affairs | Department of Community Development; Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Department of Community Development; Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports | Ministry of Home Affairs | Ministry of Health | Prime Minister's Office – Law and Welfare Division |
| Cambodia | Ministry of Labour & Vocational Training | Ministry of Women's Affairs | Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation | Ministry of Social Affairs Veterans and Youth Rehabilitation | Ministry of Interior | Ministry of Health | Ministry of Justice |
| Indonesia | Ministry of Manpower ² | Ministry for Women's Empowerment and Child | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Ministry of State for National Development Planning/ | Ministry of Home Affairs | Ministry of Health | Ministry of Law and Human Rights |

² In addition there is the National Authority for the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Overseas Workers (BNP2TKI), which reports to the President.

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|-----------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| | | Protection of Indonesia | | National Development Planning Agency Ministry of Social Affairs | | | |
| Lao PDR | Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare | Lao Women's Union (LWU) Commission for the Advancement of Women and Mother-Child (NCAWMC) ³ | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare | Ministry of Home Affairs | Ministry of Health | Ministry of Justice |
| Malaysia | Ministry of Human Resources | Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Department of Social Welfare (under MWFC) | Ministry of Home Affairs | Ministry of Health | Ministry of Home Affairs |

³ Whilst not a full ministry, these are the government bodies that will be engaged in this programme representing women's rights

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|--------------------|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| Myanmar | Ministry of Labour, Population and Immigration | Women Development Division, Department of Social Welfare under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement ⁴ | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement | Ministry of Home Affairs | Ministry of Health and Sport | Union Attorney General Office |
| Philippines | Department of Labour and Employment | Philippine Commission on Women | Department of Foreign Affairs | Department of Social Welfare and Development | Department of the Interior and Local Government | Department of Health | Department of Justice |
| Singapore | Ministry of Manpower | Office of Women's Development; Ministry of Social | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Ministry of Social and Family Development | Ministry of Home Affairs | Ministry of Health | Ministry of Law |

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|-----------------|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| | | and Family Development | | | | | |
| Thailand | Ministry of Labour | Office of Women’s Affairs and Family Development (OWAFD) Bureau of Anti-Trafficking in Women and Children | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Ministry of Social Development and Human Security | Ministry of Interior | Ministry of Health | Office of the Attorney General under Ministry of Justice (MOJ) |
| Viet Nam | Ministry of Labour, War, Invalids and Social Affairs (Department of Labour) | Ministry of Labour, War, Invalids and Social Affairs ⁵ (Gender Equality Department) | Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Ministry of Public Security | Ministry of Home Affairs | Ministry of Health | Ministry of Justice |

⁵ This is the government body that will be engaged in this programme representing women’s rights

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| | | Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism ⁶ | | | | | |

⁶ This is the Ministry responsible for addressing domestic violence.



SAF is implemented over the ten ASEAN countries, but has different levels of staff presence in each country. Some countries will have no permanent staff, others will be represented by staff sat within UN Women, others will have staff in ILO, and some countries will be represented by staff sat in both offices. In addition, the ILO’s TRIANGLE in ASEAN labour migration project is present in some SAF countries, actively addressing issues related to coordination. The below table illustrates the presence of SAF and TRIANGLE staff in each country as an indicator of the support available in country for coordination.

Table 2: ILO, UNW and TRIANGLE presence in country

| Country | ILO SAF Staff | UNW SAF Staff | TRIANGLE Staff |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Brunei Darussalam | X | X | X |
| Cambodia | X | ✓ | ✓ |
| Indonesia | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| Lao PDR | ✓ | X | ✓ |
| Malaysia | ✓ | X | X |
| Myanmar | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Philippines | ✓ | ✓ | X |
| Singapore | X | X | X |
| Thailand | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Viet Nam | X | ✓ | X |

Brunei Darussalam

The Department of Labour under the Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for labour related matters. The Department of Community Development under the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports is responsible for issues related to women. The Ministry of Home Affairs is the lead ministry of trafficking.

Multi-stakeholder groups relevant to the programme include:

- Task Force on Child Abuse and Domestic Violence, under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports.
- The Special Committee on Women and Family Institution was established to better coordinate national efforts towards promoting and protecting the rights of women and the family institution. The Special Committee is chaired by the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports and its



Vice-Chair and Secretary are the Deputy Minister and the Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Culture, Youth, and Sports.

- National Ad Hoc Committee to combat human trafficking.

There will be no SAF programme staff based in Brunei Darussalam. Programme work will likely focus on policy advocacy and/or developing awareness. Engagement directly with the Department of Labour, Department of Community Development and Ministry of Home Affairs together would be recommended to identify the key coordination focal point for SAF, in particular, whether it is appropriate for the programme to engage through the National Ad Hoc Committee to Combat human trafficking and/or the Special Committee on Women and Family Institution.

Cambodia

The lead ministry for labour migration is the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training through the Department of Employment and Manpower within the General Department of Labour; the lead for trafficking is the Ministry of Interior; and the lead for VAW is the Ministry of Women's Affairs.

Multi-stakeholder groups relevant to the programme include:

- The Labour Migration Working Group, under the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training works to implement the Labour Migration Policy;
- The National Committee for Counter Trafficking, under the Ministry of Interior (which includes working groups on women, labour migration and, incorporates the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT) which has worked to strengthen multi-lateral, bilateral, and government-NGO cooperation to fight human trafficking since 2004) is guided by the NCCT National Action Plan;
- The Technical Working Group on Gender-Gender Based Violence (TWGG-GBV) was established as a multi-sectoral group including line ministries and relevant CSOs to formulate and coordinate the implementation of the 2nd NAPVAW. This group is currently active, and is now focused on the Domestic Violence law assessment and the 3rd NAPVAW formulation. It incorporates the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Justice as key VAW actors.
- ILO's TRIANGLE in ASEAN Project Advisory Committee.

Programme and policy work across migration, trafficking and VAW have all been very active in Cambodia with engaged stakeholders across the sectors. Programme staff will sit within UN Women who have established relationships with all of the ministries relevant to the programme. SAF's programmatic work will engage with all three ministries and all three multi-stakeholder bodies. One recommended approach, however, is that Objective 1 work (specifically around skills development focus on the Ministry of Labour and Vocational training and Labour Migration Working Group as primary partners; work under Objective 2 be directed primarily through Ministry of Women's Affairs and TWGG-GBV as primary partners; and that the Ministry of Interior and NCCT be kept informed so that programme results are captured in their plans. Where Objective 2 work interacts directly with trafficking partners through the work of UNODC and otherwise, the programme may need to engage directly with the NCCT. In all cases, key documents and processes should be shared among the different coordination bodies to ensure that the strategy and results of SAF meets national needs through the lens of the different priorities of labour, VAW and trafficking. The NPAC provides the opportunity to address approaches to effective coordination. It should be considered whether a joint



NPAC with TRANGLE in ASEAN may be the most effective way of ensuring broader coordination. In the past UN Women supported formation of an inter-Ministerial committee with MOLVT, MOWA And MOI on WMW issues.

Indonesia

In Indonesia, the Ministry of Manpower is responsible for labour migration management, through monitoring recruitment agents and negotiating policies including MOUs. The National Authority for the Placement and Protection of Indonesia Overseas Workers (BNP2TKI) is considered the coordinator of migration processes including service provision to migrants. The Ministry of Social Affairs addresses the needs of returning migrants. Both the Ministry and BNP2TKI are considered implementing agencies of migration law, and a lack of clarity over their separate mandates can risk overlap. Whilst BNP2TKI is subordinate to the Ministry, it reports directly to the President. The Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of Indonesia leads on VAW. The outcome of the consultative dialogue included the need for better coordination of actors across the labour migration sector and the sectors addressing VAW.

Multi-stakeholder groups relevant to the programme include:

- Coalition of Anti-Trafficking, involving 7 ministries: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, Ministry of Social Affairs, Attorney General, National Police, BNP2TKI.
- A coordinating Ministerial Body comprised of 11 ministries and agencies that is focused on streamlining the recruitment process.
- National Commission for Eradication of Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan).

In Indonesia, there will be SAF staff based in both the ILO and UN Women. There is no TRIANGLE in ASEAN programme team in Indonesia. It is likely that SAF will need to engage with both the Ministry of Manpower and BNP2TKI on Objective 1 work, with the Ministry of Manpower being the focal point for the development of clarifying legislative instruments, and the BNP2TKI being the focal point for service delivery, in particular through the MRCs. However, coordination with both these institutions will likely be necessary on all work. In addition to the National Commission for Eradication of VAW, it is recommended that the work on Objective 2 engage with the ministries in the Coalition of Anti-Trafficking, either as the Coalition itself and/or in a separate guise; these ministries will be the key ministries to engage for Objective 2. There appears, however, to be a gap in coordination related to labour migration broadly, as well as women's labour migration. The Ministry of Manpower does not appear to be part of the existing bodies related to trafficking. In the absence of a TRIANGLE in ASEAN NPAC in Indonesia, there is no quasi coordination mechanism that is able to fill the coordination gap. SAF has already formed a wide NPAC chaired by MOM and MOWECP. Given this, and the outcome of the consultative dialogue related to coordination, Safe and Fair can play an active role in strengthening coordination between ministries through information exchanges and joint work, through the lens of the programme (facilitated through the NPAC) and, potentially, through the establishment of a new coordination body (or extension of an existing one).

Lao PDR

Labour migration is led by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare. The Lao Women's Union (LWU) and the Commission for the Advancement of Women and Mother-Child (NCAWMC) are part of national women's machineries and have been merged into the LWU, albeit with separate workplans.



Multi-stakeholder groups relevant to the programme include:

- The GBV taskforce;
- Human Trafficking Working Group (chaired by UNODC);
- The Migration Networking Group;
- ILO's TRIANGLE in ASEAN Project Advisory Committee.

In Lao PDR, SAF staff will be based in the ILO. Currently the focus of SAF work is on strengthening the legislative framework, addressing recruitment practices, building the capacity of actors on VAW in migration and strengthening MRC services for women. There is already a functional partnership between the ILO, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MoLSW) and the Lao Women's Union on labour migration and gender related issues. Much of the planned work will engage with this partnership. There is a Migration Networking Group which is organised by TRIANGLE in ASEAN and the MoLSW; the Group is convened every three months with invites extended to UN agencies and international NGOs along with representatives from the Lao Federation of Trade Unions and other national partners. TRIANGLE in ASEAN also convenes an NPAC, which is a multi-sectoral group convening all relevant actors related to migration. The GBV Taskforce convenes partners on VAW. It is likely that the SAF PAC is sufficient to ensure that all relevant partners are aware of and engaged with SAF work. It is, however, also recommended that the programme engage with the GBV Taskforce and Human Trafficking Working Group in order to exchange and strategize on the SAF regional and national work under Objective 1 and 2, as this will likely contribute and complement the work of the Taskforce and Working Group.

Malaysia

There are two key ministries that institutionally manage issues related to migrant workers. The Ministry of Human Resources, Department of Labour regulates recruitment agencies and is responsible for employment related issues. The Ministry of Home Affairs houses the Department of Immigration, managing admissions; the Foreign Worker Management Division, which processes migrant work applications; and the police department, which is engaged with migration in relation to irregular, undocumented workers. Both ministries issue pronouncements addressing issues with migration as and when they occur. The Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development is the lead ministry on issues related to VAW.

Multi-stakeholder groups relevant to the programme include:

- The Cabinet Committee on Foreign Workers and Illegal Immigrants (CCFWII). The Ministry of Home Affairs functions as the secretariat for the CCFWII, which is chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister and includes representatives from 13 ministries. The Committee was initially mandated with setting policy related to labour migration but its mission was expanded in 2005 to include the issue of illegal immigration.
- ILO's TRIANGLE in ASEAN Project Advisory Committee.

In Malaysia, the SAF programme staff be based in the ILO. The work will focus on strengthening the legislative protection of migrant women's labour rights, including strengthening law, regulation and capacity on creating safe workplaces free from sexual harassment. The work will also focus on strengthening the provision of information and services to migrant women through the MRC. It will be important to engage with both the Ministry of Human Resources and Ministry of Home Affairs on this work, however it is likely that the Ministry of Human Resources will be the appropriate key partner



for this SAF work. It is recommended to clarify whether the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development is engaged with the Cabinet Committee and to advocate for their inclusion (and in any event support their proactive engagement) if not. Representatives from the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development are directly engaged in the SAF strategy and implementation (including through capacity development and technical consultations). The PAC which will be jointly organised with other projects will likely be sufficient to ensure that there is opportunity to exchange and strengthen coordination between all actors in addition to the CCFWII.

Myanmar

The Ministry of Labour, Population and Immigration are the lead ministry on labour migration. Whilst there is not a ministry for women's affairs, the Division of Women Development (part of the Department of Social Welfare, under the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement) is the government body that will be engaged in SAF as the key body focused on women.

Multi-stakeholder groups relevant to the programme include:

- Overseas Employment Supervisory Committee, an inter-ministerial agency chaired by the Department of Labour within the Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population.
- Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Co-ordination Group (GEWECG) aims to coordinate development partner technical and financial support for the implementation of the National Strategic Plan for the Advancement of Women (NSPAW); under which there are four technical working groups, including the VAWG Technical Working Group (TWG).

SAF will have programme staff in ILO and UN Women in Myanmar. Objective 1 work will focus on ensuring that the newly revised laws and policies on labour migration are implemented in a gender-responsive way through work with recruitment agencies and building skills, and that services are strengthened for women through the MRCs. Work under Objective 2 will focus on how to strengthen systems and services for women experiencing VAW in migration, including through stronger networks. The primary focal point for Objective 1 will be the Ministry of Labour, Population and Immigration, however, engaging the Women Development Division in this work will be necessary. Work under Objective 2 will need to engage the Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement more broadly, along with the Ministry of Health and Sport. The GEWECG is well established with functional technical working groups and this is a good entry point for coordination under Objective 2. It may, however, be that informal coordination mechanisms will be more effective in Myanmar in relation to Objective 1 and work more broadly, with the ILO and UN Women staff leading on coordination, by ensuring that their respective partners are engaged and have the opportunity to input into the work under both objectives.

Philippines

The Department for Overseas Labour and Employment leads on issues of labour migration through specialized agencies. The Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) has responsibility for migration management, including regulating and licensing recruitment agencies and facilitates the public migration programmes; it also has responsibility for oversight of worker protection. The Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) is the key agency with responsibility for protection of workers. The Commission on Filipinos Overseas further provides support to policy, coordination, and service provisions for pre-departure and post-return migrants. The Philippine Commission on Women (PCW) serves as the national women's machinery.



Multi-stakeholder groups relevant to the programme include:

- House of Representatives Committee for Overseas Workers Affairs, with the jurisdiction over all matters directly and principally relating to policies and programmes on the promotion and protection of the rights and welfare of overseas Filipino workers and their families. .
- The Inter-Agency Council Against Trafficking (IACAT), composed of the Secretaries of the relevant departments including Justice; Foreign Affairs; and Labour and Employment.
- The Inter-Agency Council on Violence Against Women and their Children (IACVAWC), composed of the Secretaries of relevant departments including Social Welfare and Development; and Labour and Employment.

There will be SAF staff based in both ILO and UN Women in the Philippines. Work under Objective 1 focused on strengthening law and capacity in relation to recruitment practices will likely focus on POEA; work on strengthening services and capacity to respond to migrant women, will likely be working with the OWWA and possibly the CFO. Work under Objective 2 will focus on strengthening systems and services for women who experience violence in migration, and will likely focus work with the PCW and the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security (work on trafficking may also engage with the Ministry of Interior). All work under Objective 2 will interact with the mandates of IACAT and IACVAWC. The Department of Labour and Employment sits on both of these councils, and the PCW, Policy Development and Advocacy Division assigns staff to coordinate with the IACAT and IACVAWC. In relation to Objective 1 work, this will also be relevant to the IACAT and IACVAWC. It would be beneficial to strengthen lines of communication and reporting with the House Committee on Overseas Workers Affairs. As reported during feedback at the consultative dialogue, the current mechanisms do not yet fulfil the need for great functional coordination between migration actors. It is recommended that the programme support strengthening coordination of partners on labour migration, ensuring that the PCW, Ministry of Social Development and Human Security, Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Justice are engaged. The programme can also work to strengthen the capacity of the DOLE representatives to incorporate migration concerns into the IACVAWC. The SAF NPAC in Philippines is chaired by both the OWWA and the PCW, which provides a good basis for strengthening such coordination.

Singapore

The Ministry of Manpower is responsible for the overall management and regulation of migrant workers, through different divisions. The Ministry for Social and Family Development are the key ministry for issues related to VAW. The Ministry of Home Affairs is the lead ministry on trafficking.

Multi-stakeholder groups relevant to the programme include:

- Inter-Agency Taskforce on TIPs, is co-led by the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Manpower.

There will be no SAF programme staff based in Singapore. Programme work will likely focus on policy advocacy and/or developing awareness. Engagement directly with the Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Social and Family Development and Ministry of Home Affairs together would be recommended to identify the key coordination focal point for SAF, in particular, whether it is appropriate for the programme to engage through the Inter-Agency Taskforce on TIPS.



Thailand

The Ministry of Labour and Ministry of Health appear to be the primary institutions for the regulation of migrant workers, but the Ministry of Interior is the key ministry when it comes to irregular migrants and migration as a security issue. The Office of Women’s Affairs and Family Development (OWAFD) sits under the Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and is the key focus for VAW and trafficking, as the chair of the sub-committee on women’s issues under the Committee on Addressing TIPs.

Multi-stakeholder groups relevant to the programme include:

- Committee and subcommittee on solving problems of migrant workers, took over from the inter-ministerial Illegal Alien Workers Management Committee, charged with making policy for irregular migrants and low-skilled immigration.
- National Commission on Policy and Strategies on Women’s Development includes special committees which have an oversight on violence against women and specifically on domestic violence.
- National Policy Committee on Addressing Trafficking in Persons and Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing – chaired by Prime Minister includes five sub-committees which include: the Sub-Committee on Human Trafficking, chaired by the Minister of Interior; and the Sub-Committee on Women’s Issues, chaired by the Minister of Social Development and Human Security.
- ILO’s TRIANGLE in ASEAN Project Advisory Committee.

There will be SAF programme staff based with both the ILO and UN Women. SAF programme work under Objective 1 will likely focus on strengthening the regulations and capacity related to workplace conditions for migrant women. The Ministry of Labour will be the appropriate focus for such work, alongside the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Social Development and Human Security. Work under Objective 2 will likely focus on strengthening referral systems and front-line capacity to improve services for migrant women victims and survivors of violence. This work will engage with Ministry of Social Development and Human Security and Ministry of Health. Work focused on capacity building with partners on trafficking will likely engage the Ministry of Interior. It is recommended that the programme interact with each of the coordination mechanisms above, through the relevant ministry focal point for the respective work, e.g. engage on addressing conditions in the workplace for migrant women with the Commission on solving problems of migrant workers, through engagement with the Ministry of Labour. Broad coordination across the issues of migration, VAW and trafficking response in Thailand can be addressed through the PAC system.

Viet Nam

The Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs leads on labour migration in Viet Nam through the Department of Overseas Labour (DOLAB) is the primary focal point for labour migration. The Ministry is also responsible for government management on gender equality in the country (through the Department of Gender Equality). The Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism is responsible for government management on domestic violence; and the Ministry of Public Security is responsible for implementation and government management on prevention and anti-human trafficking.

Multi-stakeholder groups relevant to the programme include:



- The National Committee for the Advancement of Women in Viet Nam is chaired by the Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs, with Viet Nam Women’s Union as vice-chair. Its members are representatives from ministries, Vietnam General Confederation of Labour and Viet Nam Youth Union. The Committee is responsible to report to the Prime Minister on coordination efforts to achieve national targets on gender equality.

SAF will have programme staff in UN Women in Viet Nam. Work under Objective 1 will likely focus on increasing gender-responsive implementation of the laws on labour migration, through working with DOLAB. Work on increasing skills of women pre-and post-migration will likely be with DOLAB alongside the Department of Vocational and Educational Training, who is responsible for skills development. Under Objective 2, work will focus on strengthening the services and response to violence against women in migration, and is likely to primarily work with the Ministry of Public Security and the Ministry of Health alongside the Ministry of Labour, War, Invalids and Social Affairs. The National Committee for the Advancement of Women in Viet Nam could be a key entry point for the programme, especially in relation to increasing awareness of the issues of VAW in migration and engaging support for strengthened response. In relation to coordination for Objective 1 work, it is recommended that this be managed through DOLAB, with their input and advice on the approach. In any event, the SAF PAC will provide a good opportunity for information exchange and joint strategizing across the programme.

Regional/ASEAN

ASEAN frameworks and linkages

The project is designed specifically to contribute to regional goals set at the ASEAN level. The ASEAN Community Vision 2025 is centred on a three-pillar structure, with a Political-Security pillar, an Economic pillar and a Socio-Cultural pillar. Each pillar has adopted a blueprint to take forward the principles of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 that falls under their respective mandates. Importantly, migration and gender are recognized in all of the blueprints.

The ASEAN’s commitment to protecting the rights of women and migrant workers is largely situated under its Socio-Cultural Pillar through both the work of the ASEAN Committee on the Implementation of the ASEAN Declaration on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (ACMW), the ASEAN Committee on Women (ACW) and the ASEAN Commission on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Women and Children (ACWC). The ILO have an existing relationship with the ACMW and UN Women engage already with ACW and ACWC. Under the Political-Security Pillar, the project through UNODC will engage with the Senior Officials Meeting on Transnational Crime (SOM-TC) and its Working Group on Trafficking in Persons.

At the regional level, SAF aims to enhance the interaction between gender, migration and trafficking, specifically in relation to VAW, through the different institutions, ensuring that the work of the ACMW responds to women, and that the work of the ACW and ACWC addresses the situation of migrants, and the interaction between violence, migration and trafficking is linked to all committees. This will include taking opportunities to support inter-institutional linkages through support to implementation of strategic activities in the workplans of the different bodies (ACMW, ACW, ACWC and AOM-TC) where they all come together to contribute. SAF may also provide advice and inputs to the workplans of the institutions, which will come up for revision during the programme period. The Regional Project Advisory Committee will also provide opportunities to address how best to approach coordination between these institutions.