



FMM West Africa

Support to Free Movement of Persons & Migration in West Africa

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Guide for Policymakers on the Protection of Migrant Workers' Rights within the ECOWAS Region

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EUROPEAN UNION



ICMPD

International Centre for
Migration Policy Development



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OUTLINE

1. PURPOSE
2. STRUCTURE
3. KEY SECTIONS



1. PURPOSE

- ECOWAS region faces three broad **challenges**:
 - the translation of standards and frameworks adopted since the 1970s into national legislation, policy and actual practice;
 - the abolition of barriers to free movement;
 - migrant workers' effective access to their rights.
- Member states remain the **custodians of national policy development**
- It is therefore essential for ECOWAS to assist them in bridging the gap between **politically validated frameworks and non-compliant or divergent practices**



1. PURPOSE

Specific **migration context** in West Africa:

- High levels of informal and vulnerable employment, unemployment, and low productivity
- Primarily an intra-regional affair (90% of the region's 8.4 million migrants originate from ECOWAS countries)
- Mostly low skilled migration; but high migration rates of skilled population towards OECD countries (e.g.: 67% of highly skilled Cape Verdians have emigrated)

1. PURPOSE

Table 1. Occupations of immigrants and emigrants in ECOWAS countries.

Source: Adapted from Devillard et al. 2015: 29-30 compiled from various country reports.

Occupations of immigrants	Country	Occupations of emigrants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade and catering • Agriculture 	Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High-skilled 'intellectual' jobs (Gabon, education sector) • Low- and medium-skilled urban jobs • Trade, fishing (Gabon, Côte d'Ivoire), agriculture • Medical sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Trade and craft sector (in urban areas) 	Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction sector, security guards (migrants from ECOWAS countries) • Trade (Chinese) • Tourism (Lebanese and Europeans) 	Cape Verde	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction, domestic work, industry, services, hospitality work (in OECD countries) • Medical sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, herding, fishing • Industry services and trade • Education sector 	Côte d'Ivoire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health sector, trade, hospitality, services (in OECD countries and South Africa)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail, wholesale and tourism • Agriculture, mining and fishing • Manufacturing (10%), financial and business services (5%) • Public sector (mainly as teachers) 	The Gambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medical sector • Low-skilled jobs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector • Wholesale and retail • Repairing motor vehicles • Informal sector, self-employed 	Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retail and sales • Construction and agriculture • Mechanics, electricians, carpenters • Medical sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining sector • Fishing industry • Small businesses and trade 	Guinea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural sector • Small trade and businesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction • Trade • Fishing 	Guinea-Bissau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture and teachers (in Cape Verde) • Banking (Senegal)

1. PURPOSE

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Petty trading and larger scale trade (Lebanese)• Crafts• Plantation work	Liberia	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medical sector
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Informal sector	Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trade, agriculture, fishing, industry (Côte d'Ivoire)• Herding (Algeria, Libya)• Manual labourers (France)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Energy sector• Construction• Domestic and hospitality work• Trade and business	Niger	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Agriculture (in neighbouring countries)• Industrial, trade, hospitality, and health sectors (in OECD countries)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Informal market• Medical sector	Nigeria	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Health, real estate, wholesale (in OECD countries)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fruit and vegetable trade, transport sector (Guineans)• Selling paintings (Malian women)• Higher-skilled occupations (Ivoirians, Beninese and Togolese)	Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Services, agriculture, domestic work (OECD countries)• Medical sector, trade, highly-skilled professions (in OECD countries)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mining sector	Sierra Leone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medical sector• Other high-skilled occupations
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Informal labour market	Togo	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Education and health sectors



1. PURPOSE: GUIDING QUESTIONS

1. What are the main challenges faced by ECOWAS member states on labour migration issues?
2. What are the key concepts which should guide labour migration policies?
3. Which existing international standards and frameworks should be used when drafting such policies?
4. What are the key ECOWAS frameworks and instruments that member states should factor in their national policies?
5. What are the main policy development options?
6. What are the key policy coordination issues to be taken into account before embarking on the development of a national labour migration policy?
7. Where can resources be found?



1. PURPOSE

- Guide has been designed as a **user-friendly compendium for the development of effective policies** ensuring the protection of migrant workers' rights
- Guide combines an **approach through international standards and regional frameworks** on one hand, and through **national policy development** on the other
- Guide offers **progression from basic to more complex notions**, from international to sub-regional



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1. PURPOSE
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2. STRUCTURE

- **Chapter 1.** Introduction
- **Chapter 2.** Key concepts and principles
- **Chapter 3.** International standards and frameworks
- **Chapter 4.** The ECOWAS Framework
- **Chapter 5.** Labour migration policy development and coordination
- **Chapter 6.** Practical recommendations for the protection of migrant workers' rights within the ECOWAS region

2. STRUCTURE

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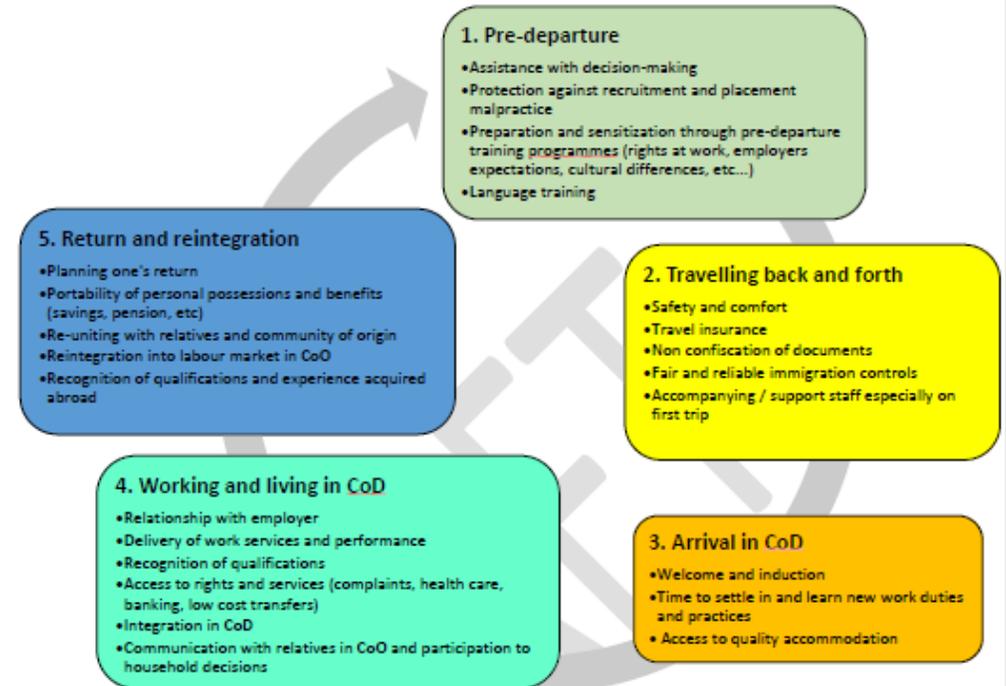
OUTLINE

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Chapter 2 – Key concepts and principles

Graph 2. The labour migration cycle



Box 1. How to use the migration cycle for planning?

Questions that governments from both CoO and CoD should ask themselves in considering the migration cycle are:

1. Do we have any measure in place to address each of the five phases of the migration cycle? If not, why?
2. Should we consider adopting new measures? For which phase? Why?
3. How can we reinforce our existing administrative and service structures?
4. Do we have the know-how or should we outsource this service?
5. Do we have resources available? If not, where can we locate such resources?



3. KEY SECTIONS

Chapter 2 – Key concepts and principles



2.5 Equality of treatment and non-discrimination

The concepts of **equality of treatment and non-discrimination** is central to the protection of migrant workers and the implementation of free movement regimes. Together they guarantee that all rights and obligations bestowed upon national workers will be extended without any difference to migrant workers in the realm of employment and occupation. This includes monitoring of terms and conditions of employment, access to vocational training, language and integration courses, allowing for freedom of association, and protection against discrimination.

What the body of migrant-specific international conventions calls for is essentially policies which promote and guarantee equality of treatment and opportunity **between regular status migrants and nationals in employment and occupation in the areas of access to employment, remuneration, social security, trade union rights, cultural rights and individual freedoms, employment taxes and access to legal proceedings.**

Equality of treatment and non-discrimination are one of the major challenges in the implementation of the ECOWAS Free Movement Protocols (Dimechkié 2014: 28; Devillard et al. 2015: 39). The 1986 Supplementary Protocol regulates Community citizens' right of residence for the purpose of seeking and taking up income-earning employment. This includes the **right to apply for jobs, to travel freely for this purpose in a Member State, to reside in one of the Member States in order to take up employment, and to live in a Member State after having been employed there. The right of residence implies equal treatment of immigrant Community citizens and nationals of the host Member State in relation to taking up employment or practicing a profession. They should be granted equal treatment in terms of the security of the employment and possibilities of re-employment if the job is terminated for economic reasons.**

The Protocol goes even further in that Community citizens shall be given priority over other workers newly admitted to the host country. Community citizens shall also enjoy equal treatment in the provision of access to social, cultural, and health facilities, as well as to general and professional education for themselves and for their children. The protocol provides various means to facilitate the exercise of this right, such as an ECOWAS residence card or a residence permit obtained from the host Member State (Devillard et al. 2015: 39).

However, one of the main challenges hampering the full realisation of equality of treatment resides in bureaucratic hurdles which establish de facto discrimination and limitations to ECOWAS migrant workers' employment in other Member States. Their automatic right to work without a work authorisation is not explicit in most national legislations. In most countries they are still requested to apply for a work authorisation except under the Guinean Labour Code of 2014, which explicitly exempts them, Côte d'Ivoire, and in the draft Liberian immigration law (Devillard et al. 2015: 47). These ambiguities in defining the status and rights attached to the category 'migrant worker' hamper the full realisation of the right to establishment but also weaken the position of migrant workers on the labour market. Their protection under labour legislation as workers is thus limited and their treatment dissimilar to that of national workers.

3. KEY SECTIONS

Summaries of key points to memorise for each chapter

Chapter 2. Key concepts and principles

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

The concepts and principles that have been developed for over a century around the idea of protection of migrant workers by international organizations provide robust foundations from which to shape and build your own national labour migration policies

Using internationally acknowledged concepts and principles allows your country to discuss the same matters more easily with other ECOWAS Member States and other countries in the region

Each of these concepts and principles are important in themselves but also in relation with one another

Gender dimensions are almost systematically overlooked whereas female migration is constantly increasing; they require systematic review of all existing labour migration policies

Equality of treatment between migrant and non-migrant workers and between different categories of migrant workers remains the main challenge within ECOWAS and should be addressed in priority



3. KEY SECTIONS

Chapter 3 – International standards and frameworks



The UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICMWR)

In 1990, the United Nations Assembly adopted the **International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (ICMWR)**. The ICMWR entered into force on 1st July 2003. To date, it counts 38 signatories and 48 parties.

The Convention represents a significant positive step for furthering the rights of migrant workers. It offers a series of obligations on governments to promote "sound, equitable, humane and lawful conditions" for the international migration of workers and members of their families. Fundamental human rights are extended to all migrant workers, both documented and undocumented, with additional rights being recognized for documented migrant workers and members of their families, notably equality of treatment with nationals in employment and in a number of legal, political, economic, social and cultural areas. It attempts to establish minimum standards of protection for migrant workers and members of their families.

Some highlights of the ICMWR are:

- **Article 7** advises governments/states to respect and to ensure to all migrant workers and members of their families within their territory the rights provided for in the present Convention without distinction of any kind such as sex, race, colour, language, religion or conviction, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, nationality, age, economic position, property, marital status, birth or other status.
- **Articles 9, 10 and 11** enunciate key directives to states/governments for the protection of migrant workers. Article 9 directs the states to protect the right of life of the workers and their

3. KEY SECTIONS

Chapter 3 – International standards and frameworks



Box. 2 How to use international labour standards regardless of ratification?

International labour standards (ILS) and frameworks, regardless of ratification, play at least **three critical functions in labour migration policy development and implementation**:

1. First, they are **model laws** against which national legislations may be drafted and adjusted to specific contexts;
2. Second, they may play a **benchmarking role**. They offer principles, criteria and direction against which already existing legislation and policy can be assessed and monitored. As such, they serve an evaluation function;
3. Third, ILS play a role in **litigation, arbitration and jurisprudence** to supplement existing frameworks or bridge gaps in national legislations.

Their main **limitation** is that their scope is by definition broad and decontextualized. They need to be updated through frameworks, guides and compendia of best practice. Regional and sub-regional frameworks may then assist policymakers to complement and domesticate ILS to national contexts.



Box 3. How can the ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration be useful to governments and social partners?

- As a checklist to assess existing legislation, policies & practices
- As a ready reference source - in designing or improving migration legislation, policies and migration legislation.
- For negotiating agreements on labour migration between source and destination countries.
- For employers, on recruitment and employment good practices
- For the trade union movement, as a resource to protect workers, and advocate with the government on migrant rights.
- As a tool kit for training relevant stakeholders.
- As a resource for migrant workers to learn and campaign about their rights.

3. KEY SECTIONS

Chapter 3 – International standards and frameworks

Table 3. Ratification of international standards in the ECOWAS region

Instrument	ECOWAS Member States that HAVE ratified	ECOWAS Member States that have NOT ratified
FUNDAMENTAL CONVENTIONS		
C29 (Forced Labour)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	
C87 (Right to organize)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	Guinea Bissau
C98 (Collective bargaining)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	
C105 (Abolition of forced labour)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	
C111 (Discrimination – Employment & Occupation)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo	
TECHNICAL CONVENTIONS: MIGRATION INSTRUMENTS		
C97 (Migration for Employment)	Burkina Faso, Nigeria	Benin, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo
C143 (Migrant Workers)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Togo	Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone
UN ICRMW	Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal	Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Togo
OTHER RELEVANT TECHNICAL CONVENTIONS		
C122 (Employment Policy)	Burkina Faso, Guinea, Senegal, Togo	Benin, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone
C181 (Private Employment Agencies)	Niger (to enter into force in May 2016)	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo
C189 (Domestic Workers)		Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo



3. KEY SECTIONS

Chapter 4 – ECOWAS Frameworks



Chapter 4: ECOWAS Framework for the protection of migrant workers

Regional frameworks complement international standards and are critical to take into account in the development of national or bilateral policies and instruments. This chapter summarises the current state of ECOWAS Protocols and Approach on labour migration in terms of the key principles they uphold and of the actual implementation processes they have given rise to. Implementation gaps and challenges are underscored in the presentation as well as potential contradictions or tensions with international standards and frameworks.

4.1 ECOWAS Treaty

Fifteen West African countries signed the treaty for an Economic Community of West African States (Treaty of Lagos) on 28 May 1975. In July 1993, a revised ECOWAS Treaty designed to accelerate economic integration and to increase political co-operation, was signed.

ECOWAS aims to promote co-operation and integration in economic, social and cultural activity, ultimately leading to the establishment of an economic and monetary union through the total integration of the national economies of Member States. It also aims to raise the living standards of its peoples, maintain and enhance economic stability, foster relations among Member States and contribute to the progress and development of the African Continent. ECOWAS integration policies and programmes are influenced by the prevailing economic conditions in its member countries, the need to take the principal provisions of the African Economic Community (AEC) Treaty into account, and relevant developments on the international scene.

The revised treaty of 1993, which was to extend economic and political co-operation among Member States, designates the achievement of a common market and a single currency as economic objectives, while in the political sphere it provides for a West African parliament, an economic and social council and an ECOWAS court of justice to replace the existing Tribunal and enforce Community decisions. The treaty also formally assigned the Community with the responsibility of preventing and settling regional conflicts.

4.2 ECOWAS Free Movement Protocols

The 1979 Protocol Relating to Free Movement of Persons, Residence and Establishment provides the legal framework for ECOWAS community citizens to enter, reside and establish economic activities in the territory of other Member States. Adopted in 1980, the Protocol sets out the progressive implementation of these rights in three phases - entry, residence and establishment - the specifics of which are detailed in four Supplementary Protocols.

The four Supplementary Protocols are the following:

- Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/7/85 on the Code of Conduct for the implementation of the Protocol on Free Movement, Right of Residence and Establishment;
- Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/7/86 on the second phase (Right of Residence) of the Protocol on Free Movement, Right of Residence and Establishment;
- Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/6/89 amending and complementing the provisions of Article of the Protocol on Free Movement, Right of Residence and Establishment; and
- Supplementary Protocol A/SP.2/5/90 on the implementation of the Third Phase (Right of Establishment) of the Protocol on Free Movement, Right of Residence and Establishment.

3. KEY SECTIONS

Chapter 4 – ECOWAS Frameworks



Box 5. Main rights and protections granted by the Free Movement Protocols to migrant workers from ECOWAS countries

- The right to enter, reside and establish in Member State (Protocol A/P.1/5/79, Article 2)
- Protection of property, goods or fixed assets legally acquired in Member States, and equal treatment with nationals in regard to tax laws. (Supplementary Protocol A/SP.1/7/85, Article 7)
- The right of residence in Member States "for the purpose of seeking and carrying out income earning employment," including the right to apply for jobs, to travel and reside in Member States to take up employment, and to live in Member States after having been employed there. (Supp. Protocol A/SP/.1/7/86, Articles 2 and 3)
- Protection from mass expulsion; individual expulsion must be based on "a well-founded legal or administrative decision" and must be carried out in respect of their fundamental rights. (Supp. Protocol A/SP/.1/7/86, Article 14)
- The right to transfer earnings or savings without impediment from Member States (Supp. Protocol A/SP/.1/7/86, Article 17)
- The right to equal treatment with nationals in regard to employment security, re-employment in case of job loss, training and professional education (Supp. Protocol A/SP/.1/7/86, Article 23)
- The right to create and manage enterprises under the same conditions as nationals. (Supp. Protocol A/SP.2/5/90, Article 2)
- Protection from confiscation of assets and capital on a discriminatory basis (Supp. Protocol A/SP.2/5/90, Article 7)

Source: From Dimechkié 2014: 10.



3. KEY SECTIONS

Chapter 5 – Labour migration policy development and coordination

- Innovative dimension of the guide
- Previous chapters point to the **critical need for member states to strengthen their domestication of existing international and regional standards and frameworks**, as well as to ensure **consistency and alignment across ECOWAS**.
- This chapter reviews key dimensions, components and processes relevant to **labour migration policy development and coordination at national level**.
- It is organised around three main areas for intervention:
 1. Labour migration governance and policy strategies
 2. The regulation of recruitment and placement practices
 3. Social protection, social services and accompanying measures

3. KEY SECTIONS

Chapter 5 – Labour migration policy development and coordination

Box 7. Ten key steps to develop national labour migration policy (NLMP).

Step 1. Appointment of core task team: Selection and constitution of task team (...)

Step 2. Review and assessment of national context: The objective is to establish the state of knowledge on (...)

Step 3. Rounds of external tripartite plus consultations aimed at establishing priorities and building consensus among main constituents (...)

Step 4. Internal review of administrative, technical and budgetary resources. Concurrently to Step 3, the task team needs to work in parallel on (...)

Step 5. Policy formulation. Drawing on findings from the review and assessment of the national context (Step 2), conclusions (...)

Step 6. Internal governmental consultation on policy draft: Such consultation should take (...)

Step 7. Public submission through tripartite plus structures and / or parliamentary hearings. Depending on the country's official policy (...)

Step 8. Political arbitration on policy options. (...)

Step 9. Official launch of the policy and communication campaign (...)

Step 10. Appointment of lead units and staff and adoption of policy time frame (...)

3. KEY SECTIONS

Chapter 5 – Labour migration policy development and coordination

Four key dimensions to bear in mind throughout the policy development process:

1. **Sustainability of the institutional arrangement:** Location of the NLMP should be designed in such a way that it will not be affected by political changes (...)
2. **Human resources:** Efficient implementation of NLMP in all its dimensions requires competent, dedicated and stable staff. (...) All three dimensions: **Strategy and data analysis; Policy management and coordination; Services to migrant workers** should be factored in the building of an efficient team of civil servants.
3. **Clear coherence with and articulation to other key national policies:** In terms of support to the overall strategy pursued by government; coherence of terminology, timeframes, targets and complementarity of objectives;
4. **Mainstreaming of labour migration into other policies:** Policy coherence is not only about ensuring that a NLMP aligns to other key national policies but also that key national policies mainstream labour migration, that is to say (...)

3. KEY SECTIONS

Chapter 6 - Practical recommendations for the protection of migrant workers' rights within the ECOWAS region

Recommendations have been drafted on the basis of work conducted in the context of the Free Movement of Persons and Migration in West Africa project since 2014.

For each category of stakeholder, the recommendations are organized from **more general actions relying on mid-term structural reforms to more specific and technical measures to be taken swiftly.**

Categories of stakeholders considered are:

- The ECOWAS Commission
- ECOWAS Member States
- Employers' Associations (FWAEA and national)
- Workers' Organizations
- Migrant Workers' and Other Civil Society Organizations

3. KEY SECTIONS

Chapter 6 - Practical recommendations for the protection of migrant workers' rights within the ECOWAS region

Stakeholders and recommendations		Relevant section of the ECOWAS Guide for Policymakers
6.1 Role of the ECOWAS Commission		
6.1.1	Ensure that issues of labour mobility and protection of migrant workers are fully addressed in the forthcoming regional migration policy, both in its guiding principles and action plan.	Chapters 1 and 4
6.1.2	Encourage Member States to ratify and domesticate ILO C97 (Migration for Employment), C143 (Migrant Workers Supplementary), C181 (Private Employment Agencies), C189 (Domestic Workers) and UN ICRMW (Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families).	Chapter 3
6.1.3	Enhance regional tripartite dialogue on labour migration by ensuring the regular tabling of labour migration issues on the agenda of the ECOWAS Social Dialogue Forum.	Chapters 3 and 4 (Section 4.5)
6.1.4	Establish a technical working group on labour migration within the ECOWAS Social Dialogue Forum to elaborate common positions, report on experiences at national level, and disseminate tools and policy developments.	Chapters 3 and 4 (Section 4.5)
6.1.5	Implementation of ECOWAS labour migration frameworks for Member States governments, Employers, Workers and Civil Society organizations.	Chapter 4
6.1.6	Use existing regional dialogue mechanisms (MIDWA, Social Dialogue Forum, Youth employment forums) to further labour migration governance topics and challenges and disseminate material produced by the FMM.	Chapter 4
6.1.7	Build capacity through tools and training for Commission staff across the four main directorates dealing with labour migration issues.	Chapters 4 and 5
6.1.8	Support the establishment and works of the ECOWAS Social Security Committee of Experts and encourage it to work towards (a) supporting harmonisation of data collection and information exchange between Member States social security systems, (b) exploring the feasibility of implementing a regional IT-based exchange platform, (c) disseminating the implications of the	Chapter 4 (Section 4.4) and Chapter 5 (Section 5.4)

3. KEY SECTIONS

References

Extensive list of references to all ECOWAS protocols, decisions and frameworks and international references with an emphasis on resources available online.

References

ECOWAS References

Protocols

- Protocol A/P1/5/79 on free movement of persons, the right of residence and establishment;
- Protocol A/P3/5/82 relating to the definition of Community citizenship;
- Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/7/85 on the code of conduct for the implementation of the protocol on free movement of persons, the right of residence and establishment;
- Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/7/86 on the second phase (right of residence) of the protocol on free movement of persons, the rights of residence and establishment;
- Supplementary Protocol A/SP1/6/89 amending and complementing the provisions of article 7 of the protocol on free movement, right of residence and establishment;
- Supplementary Protocol A/SP2/5/90 on the implementation of the third phase (right of establishment) of the protocol on free movement of persons, the right of residence and establishment.

Decisions

- Decision A/DEC.8/5/82 amending the provisions of paragraph 1 of the article 27 of the Treaty of Economic Community of West African States;
- Decision A/DEC.10/5/82 Relating to the application of the protocol relating to the free movement of persons and the public enlightenment programme;
- Decision A/DEC.2/7/85 of the authority of heads of State and government of the Economic Community of West African States relating to establishment of ECOWAS travel certificate for Member States;
- Decision A/DEC.2/5/90 establishing a residence card in ECOWAS Member States.

Frameworks, plans of action and roadmaps

- Regional Labour and Employment Policy, 2009
- Regional Action Plan on Youth Employment, 2012
- ECOWAS Child Policy and the accompanying Strategic Plan of Action for the ECOWAS Child Policy 2009-2013,



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Support to Free Movement of Persons & Migration in West Africa

Thank you
Merci
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