



Labour Migration Information-sharing Session, Kadoma Hotel, Zimbabwe 16-17 July 2015

Global, Regional and SADC frameworks on Labour Migration

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Outline

- 1. International Labour Standards and Migration
- 2. ILO Agendas at Global Level: Decent Work and Fair Migration
- 3. Regional developments: The AU's MPFA (2006) and the JLMP (2015)
- 4. SADC's new Labour Migration Policy Framework (2014)

1. ILS AND MIGRATION

LABOUR MIGRATION

Historical mandate of the ILO since inception (1919);

Instruments specific to the Protection of Migrant Workers:

- •C97 (1949) and R 86 (1949);
- •C143 (1975) and R151 (1975);





1. ILS AND MIGRATION

WHAT ARE
INTERNATIONAL
STANDARDS FOR
MIGRANT
WORKERS? HOW
WERE THEY MADE?

ILO Constitution, 1919 (as amended) – principles of social justice protecting all including

"...workers when employed in countries other than their own" and "labour is not a commodity" (Declaration of Philadelphia)

International minimum standards ground and guide formulation of labour migration policies at various levels

C97 and R86 (1949) C143 and R151 (1975)

Monitoring of standards essential to ensure compliance and improve national law and policy

CEACR; Art. 19

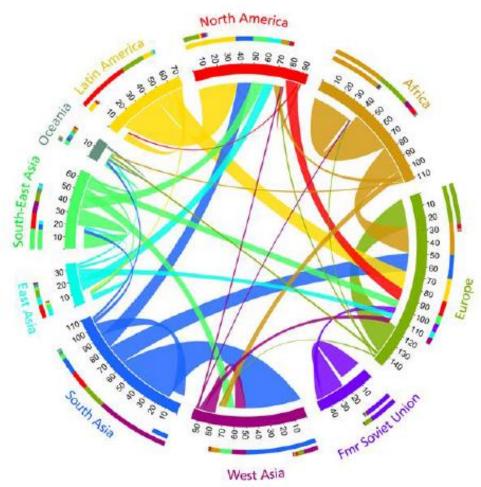
International labour standards discussed and agreed by governments, representative workers' and employers' organizations (ILO's tripartite constituents)

Governing Body

1. ILS AND MIGRATION

In principle, International Labour Standards cover all workers irrespective of nationality and immigration status unless otherwise stated

State prerogative to regulate access to territory and labour market



Graphic by Nikola Sander. Data source: G. J. Abel and N. Sander, "Quantifying Global International Migration Flows", in Science, Vol. 343, 28 Nar. 2014.



DECENT WORK:

- Agenda shaping all ILO interventions (2007);
- Decent Work Country Programmes: tripartite work plans; definition of priorities & objectives usually on 5year cycle



FAIR MIGRATION:

- Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration (2006);
- Tripartite technical consultation of 2013;
- Fair Migration Agenda of 2014



Intro	oduction	3
I.	Decent work	5
II.	Means for international cooperation on labour migration .	7
III.	Global knowledge base	9
IV.	Effective management of labour migration	11
V.	Protection of migrant workers	15
VI.	Prevention of and protection against abusive migration practices	21
VII.	Migration process	23
VIII	. Social integration and inclusion	27
IX.	Migration and development	29
Ann	ex I: List of international labour conventions and Recommendations referred to in the ILO Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration	33
Ann	ex II: Examples of best practices	35



		Page
Introduction		. 1
1.	Moving the debate forwards	. 3
2.	On the move: Labour mobility in the twenty-first century	. 9
3.	Towards a fair migration	. 17
Арре	endix. Migration flows between and within world regions, 2005–10	25

Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

GOAL 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8.8 protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, particularly women migrants, and those in precarious employment

GOAL 10 – Reduce Inequalities Within and Among Countries

10.7 facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

African Union
Migration Policy
Framework for Africa
(2006)

- National Labour Migration Policies, Structures and Legislation
- Regional Cooperation and Harmonization of Labour Migration Policies
- Labour Movement and Regional Economic Integration

Ouaga + 10 Plan of Action (2004-2014): Labour migration (one of the action priorities) Implementation of the labour migration component of the AU **Migration Policy** Framework for Africa: The ILO, IOM and **UNECA** in collaboration with the AUC have developed a Joint **Programme on Labour Migration Governance** (JLMP) adopted at the 24th Summit of Heads of State of the African Union (30-31 January 2015)

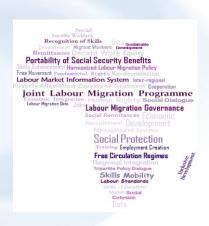
24th Summit of Heads of States and Governments: Adoption of AU Declaration on Employment, Poverty eradication, Inclusive development in Africa.

Doc. Assembly (AU/20/XXIV)

- 12. IMPLEMENT the commitments in the present Declaration, its Plan of Action and Follow-Up Mechanisms, as well as ADOPT for implementation: (a) the Labour Migration Governance for Development and Integration; (b) and the Public-Private Partnerships Framework for Jobs Creation and Inclusive Development annexed herewith;
- 14. REQUEST the Commission in collaboration with the AfDB, ILO, ECA, UNDP and other key international partners to develop a Five Year Priority Programme to ensure the implementation of the Declaration, its Plan of Action and Follow-Up Mechanism, the Labour Migration Governance Strategy with international partners and the Public-Private Partnerships Framework for Jobs Creation and Inclusive Development;

Recent developments:

- ➤ March 2015: Kigali Roundtable on Labour Migration and Regional Integration
 - Technical meeting for definition of RECs' priorities for the JLMP
- ➤ April 2015: 1st meeting of the AU- Specialized Technical Committee meeting on Social Development, Labour & Employment
 - Adoption of First Five Year Priority Programme
 - Adoption of ToRs of Labour Migration Advisory Committee



1.Strengthened governance and regulation of labour migration and mobility in Africa

- 1.1 Increased ratification and domestication of key international standards on labour migration
- 1.2 Implementation of free circulation regimes in RECs and adoption of national policy
- 1.3 Expanded engagement of labour institutions and social partners in labour migration governance
- 1.4 Tripartite Policy Dialogue and coordination at national, REC and Continental level

2. Operational implementation of law and policy

- 2.1 Decent Work for migrants with effective application of labour standards
- 2.2 Extension of Social Security coverage to migrants
- 2.3 Resolution of skills shortages and increased recognition of qualifications
- 2.4 Obtaining and utilization of relevant and comparable labour migration and labour market data



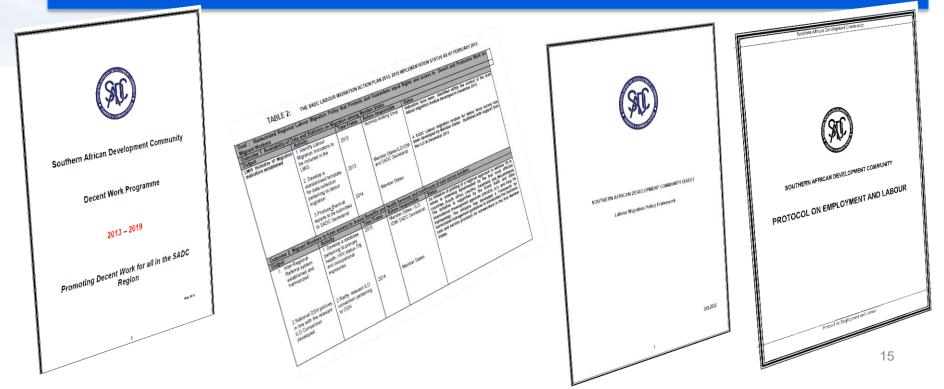






4. SADC frameworks and processes

- 1. ILO SADC Decent Work Programme 2013-2019 (2012);
- 2. SADC Action Plan on Labour Migration (2013);
- 3. SADC Labour Migration Policy Framework (2014);
- 4. SADC Employment and Labour Protocol (Art. 3.f and Art.19) (2014)



4.1 ILO – SADC Decent Work Programme 2013-2019 (2012)

1.1.9 Protection of Migrant Workers

The SADC Protocol on the free movement of peoples and goods takes into account the relevant ILO conventions relating to labour migration. SADC should promote the ratification and domestication of the following conventions to better protect migrant workers:

C97 Migration for Employment Convention (Revised) 1949

C143 Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention 1975

C 181 Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997

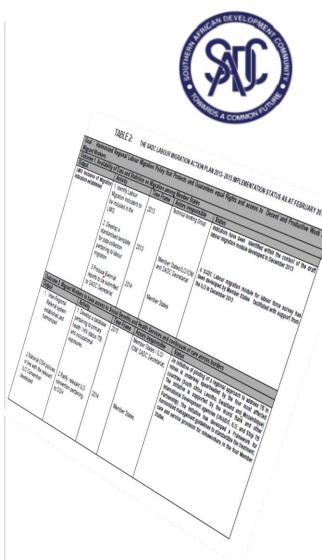
6 major challenges identified:

- a. Rapidly changing flows;
- b. Increasing migration pressure to South Africa and Botswana;
- c. Brain drain and skills shortage
- d. Irregular migration and informalisation of labour migration
- e. Migrants' access to social protection
- f. Need for harmonisation of legislations and policies across SADC

4.2 SADC Action Plan on Labour Migration (2013)

7 major outcome areas

- 1. Harmonisation and availability of statistical data on LM across SADC member states;
- 2. Migrant Workers to have access to Social Benefits and Health Services and continuum of care across borders
- 3. Improved mechanism for remittance transfers across SADC Region
- 4. Harmonised labour migration policy and legal framework in SADC
- 5. Fundamental rights of migrant workers harmonised in SADC Member States
- 6. Pension and social security in both private and public social security schemes harmonised in the SADC region
- 7. Institutional mechanisms for management and coordination and Partnerships on labour migration established



Section 3:

Objectives

3.1 Development Objective

The policy framework seeks to promote sound management of intra regional labour migration for the benefit of both the sending and receiving countries as well as the migrant workers.

3.2 Specific Objectives

- 3.2.1 The regional labour migration policy framework seeks to promote:
 - i. regular migration in the region
 - ii. development and implementation of national labour migration policies
 - iii. development and conclusion of multilateral and bilateral labour agreements
 - iv. Protection of migrant workers rights at the workplaces and in the communities
 - v. Harmonisation and standardisation of national labour migration policies
 - vi. integration of the intra –regional labour migration data into the SADC LMIS

Section 5

Policy Areas

5.1 National Labour Migration policies

- 5.1.1 Member States should strive to put in place national labour migration policies that are consistent with relevant national policies and legislation as well as the SADC, AU, UN and ILO Instruments.
- 5.1.2 Member States should strive put in place Labour Migration Policies which should include the following:

5.1.3 Migration and development

- i. Mainstreaming migration in national policies
- ii. Generating evidence on economic contribution of labour migration
- iii. Incentivising productive investment of remittances in source countries
- iv. Mitigating cost of loss of scarce and critical skills
- v. Promoting transfer of skills, capital and technology by migrant workers

5.1.4 Enabling, facilitating and managing the migration process

- i. Identification of workers and skills required and available
- ii. Harmonisation and recognition of educational and training qualifications
- iii. Exchange of information, cooperation and coordination between states

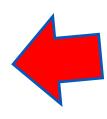
Policy areas:

- 5.1 National Labour Migration Policies: Contains 5 subsections; rights-based and protection oriented; practical reforms of inspectorates
- 5.2 Bilateral and Multilateral Agreements: Without derogating to the spirit of the framework; encouraged 5.3 Migration Data: Creation of National Labour Migration data banks.

Section 6

Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms and Roles of Partners

- 6.1 The SADC ELS Committee of Ministers and Social Partners on its own or in a special sitting with the Ministers responsible for Home Affairs should every second year assess the progress towards the achievement of the objectives and realisation of the goals set out in this framework;
- 6.2 Member States and Social Partners (constituents) should provide and allocate resources and expertise to formulate and implement policy and regulatory instruments necessary to implement the SADC Labour Migration Policy Framework;
 - nobilise e goals
- 6.3 The Secretariat shall upon request or acting on its own initiative mobilise resources for national and regional programmes aimed at pursuing the goals set out in this framework; and
- 6.4 Development Partners such as the ILO and IOM are expected to provide the technical and financial support as well as capacity building needs to the operationalisation of the SADC Labour Migration Policy Framework.



4.4 SADC Protocol on Employment and Labour (2014)

ARTICLE 3 GENERAL OBJECTIVES



 (f) create a legal and policy framework for labour migration within SADC through harmonised labour and social security legislation, in the context of ILO Conventions on migrant workers and African Union policy documents;

ARTICLE 19 LABOUR MIGRATION AND MIGRANT WORKERS

In accordance with African Union and ILO instruments on migration, State Parties shall endeavour to:

- improve migration management and control, and strengthen mechanisms to combat smuggling and human trafficking;
- (b) create a favourable climate to facilitate and encourage the return to and/or participation of emigrants in the development of the country of origin;
- ensure that fundamental rights are accorded to non-citizens, in particular labour/employment and social protection rights;
- adopt measures to provide for the special needs of migrant women, children and youth;

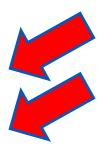


4.4 SADC Protocol on Employment and Labour (2014)

 harmonise national migration legislation and policies; and adopt a regional migration policy in accordance with international conventions to ensure the protection of the rights of migrants;



- (f) adopt measures to facilitate the coordination and portability of social security benefits, especially through the adoption of appropriate bilateral and multilateral agreements providing for equality of treatment of non-citizens, aggregation of insurance periods, maintenance of acquired rights and benefits, exportability of benefits and institutional cooperation;
- (g) develop mechanisms, services and effective financial products to facilitate the transfer of remittances by migrants;
- (h) ensure coherence between labour migration, employment policies and other development strategies within the member states;
- reach an agreement on a common approach towards immigration within the Region;
- (j) establish an autonomous regional agency to address cross-cutting issues pertaining to social protection such as: streamlining and facilitation of portability of social security benefits across borders; stipulating applicable regional minimum standards; and regulating institutional mechanisms that guarantee relevant entitlements, rights and obligations across borders; and
- (k) promote labour migration data collection, analysis and exchange at regional and national levels.



4. SADC Member States update

- 3.1 IOM-ILO agreement to collaborate on Namibia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Lesotho
- 3.2 ILO leading on South Africa: 2 meetings (Jan-Feb 2015)
- 3.3 Need to explore opportunities to create synergies at sub-regional level:

Botswana, Zambia, Tanzania, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique?

Practical work:

- Assess opportunities for LM policy development; alignment to ILS standards and ratification of ILO Conventions;
- **BLAs:** reviews, updates, alignment to ILS and sub-regional frameworks, particularly in terms of protection of migrant workers whether in-migrants, or out-migrants (LM export policies)
- Social dialogue: need to mainstream migration in social dialogue mechanisms
 - Setting up of sub-committees in existing socia dialogue labour mechanisms;
 - Or mainstreaming of labour issues within existing immigration policy mechanisms;
 - Or... possibly settting up of new entities: interministerial





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