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Improved
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Migration
Governance



► Code of Conduct

For Ethiopian Overseas Private
Employment Agencies



▶ **Code of Conduct**

For Ethiopian Overseas Private
Employment Agencies

February 2021

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Foreword

Ethiopia is the second most populous country in Africa and the twelfth most populous in the world. According to the 2019 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs World Population Prospect report, Ethiopia's population is predominantly young, with about 40.3 per cent of the population aged under 15 years and a working-age population (15–64) of 56.1 per cent.¹ Consequently, almost 2 million young Ethiopians are joining the labour market annually. To respond to this labour market supply, private employment agencies (PrEAs) should play a key intermediary role in the provision of labour market services for overseas employment.

Globally, over the past three decades, PrEAs have played an important role in facilitating contemporary labour markets. The industry has expanded at an incredible rate due to the increasing need for employment services in a growing and flexible labour market. Overseas PrEAs' involvement in Ethiopian labour market has shown similar growth over the last decade.

The Government of Ethiopia has taken a series of progressive measures to stipulate the roles and responsibilities of key labour migration actors with an effort to improve labour migration governance in the country. The Government's intervention at the level of policy includes the adoption of the Overseas Employment Proclamation 923/2016 (OEP), and this is the most prominent measure taken to improve the labour migration governance. Underlining the need to protect Ethiopian migrant workers' rights,

¹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/Population Division World Population Prospects: The 2019 Revision.

the Proclamation defines the roles and responsibilities of PrEAs and provides a legal framework that establishes the Government's role in monitoring overseas employment exchange services.

In light of OEP provisions defining the role of PrEAs, it is of paramount importance to acknowledge their potential and real contribution in promoting and safeguarding the rights of migrant workers at all stages of the migration process. This requires strong regulation of PrEAs and ethical practices on their part to fully and systematically protect the rights of migrant workers. One way of ensuring such ethical practices within overseas PrEAs is to put in place a transparent business operating procedure and code of conduct, such as this one, which all licensed agencies need to adhere to.

To this end, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) in partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Ethiopian Overseas Private Employment Agencies Federation (EOPEAF) developed this Code of Conduct (CoC) for Ethiopian Overseas Employment Agencies. The CoC aims to ensure responsible, fair and ethical recruitment practices and support the Government in improving the labour migration governance in the country. The CoC desire is to encourage professionalism, competence, integrity, accountability and trustworthiness in overseas PrEAs while promoting fair recruitment practice in line with the ILO General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment.

We would like to acknowledge the role of the Improved Labour Migration Governance for Migrant Workers and Combating Irregular Migration in Ethiopia project team under the leadership of Ms Aida Awel, Programme Manager, ILO Country Office for Ethiopia, Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan, for spearheading the

development and publication of this CoC, which also benefited from the valuable feedback offered by Heike Lautenschlager, Technical Officer, International Migration, ILO Labour Migration Branch (MIGRANT) and Sandro Pettineo, Programme Manager for the ILO Bureau for Employers' Activities (ACT/EMP). Special thanks go to colleagues at the MoLSA and the EOPEAF for their valuable input.

Finally, we would like to express our gratitude to the United Kingdom Department for International Development for funding the ILO project Improved Labour Migration Governance to Protect Migrant Workers and Combat Irregular Migration in Ethiopia under which this CoC was produced.

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List of abbreviations

BLA:	Bilateral labour agreement
CoC:	Code of Conduct
CoD:	Country of destination
CoO:	Country of origin
EOPEAF:	Ethiopian Overseas Private Employment Agencies Federation
ILO:	International Labour Organization
ILS:	International labour standards
KSA:	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
MoLSA:	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs
MOU:	Memorandum of understanding
OEP:	Overseas Employment Proclamation
PrEAs:	Private employment agencies
UAE:	United Arab Emirates

Definitions for the purpose of this Code of Conduct

- Child labour:** Refers to work that deprives children (any person under 18) of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to their physical and/or mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or interferes with their schooling.
- Due diligence:** Refers to a PrEA's ongoing process to identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for how it addresses the adverse human rights impacts of its own activities or which may be directly linked to its operations, products or services through its business relationships. The process should include assessing actual and potential human rights impacts, integrating and acting upon the findings, tracking responses and communicating how impacts are addressed.
- Employer:** Any person or entity that engages workers, either directly or indirectly.
- Employment contract:** A written agreement signed between a worker and an employer in the country of destination.
- Forced labour:** All work or service which is extracted from any person under the menace of threat or penalty and for which the said person has not offered themselves voluntarily.²

² Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29).

- Human smuggling:** The procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of a person into a state party of which the person is not a national or a permanent resident.³
- Job seeker:** An Ethiopian national who seeks employment abroad.
- Labour supply contract:** A written agreement signed between an Ethiopian enterprise, a destination employer and brokers on the conditions and responsibilities of each party in supplying and receiving Ethiopia workers abroad.
- Migrant worker:** Any Ethiopian worker aged 18 years or over who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national.⁴
- Private overseas employment agency:** Any private legal entity duly established under the Ethiopian Overseas Employment Proclamation 923/2016 and officially licensed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs to provide full job placement service abroad.
- Recruitment:** Includes advertising, information dissemination, selection, transport and placement for employment abroad.
- Recruitment fees and related costs:** Any fees or costs incurred in the recruitment process in order for workers to secure employment or placement, regardless of the manner, timing or location of their imposition or collection.

³ United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000.

⁴ International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All-Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990 Article 2.

Trafficking in persons: The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.⁵

⁵ “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000.”



1. Introduction

Over the last decade, Ethiopia has taken a series of measures to build functional labour migration governance to protect migrant workers in Ethiopia and abroad. Some of the noteworthy steps taken by the Government of Ethiopia include instituting legal frameworks, institutional capacity-building, negotiating and signing of bilateral agreements with major destination countries, and changing policy direction – for example, from the policy of preventing to one of facilitating labour migration. Stipulating the roles and responsibilities of key labour migration actors in the legal instruments is also an important milestone in Government efforts to improve labour migration governance. The roles and responsibilities of private employment agencies (PrEAs) stipulated in the Overseas Employment Proclamation 923/2016 (OEP) is one good example of such action.

Overseas PrEAs play a significant role in labour migration, mainly in the recruitment of migrant workers and the process of finding employment opportunities abroad, but also in the protection of the rights, safety and dignity of migrant workers in all phases of migration. Around 480,480 Ethiopians engaged in regular migration for employment to the Cooperation Council for the Arab

States of the Gulf (GCC) states – mainly to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), Kuwait and Dubai – between September 2008 and August 2013⁶ using PrEAs. After the ban on migration imposed in 2013 was lifted in 2018, from June 2019 to March 2020 a total of 16,597 Ethiopians migrated to the GCC, mainly to KSA, the United

⁶ MOLSA. *Annual Report*

Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar and Jordan; while between October and December 2020, some 1,655 Ethiopians migrated to the GCC, mainly to UAE, Qatar and Jordan through PrEAs. The number of Ethiopians migrating irregularly is estimated to be double the number of regular migrants.⁷

Promoting and safeguarding the rights of migrant workers at all stages of the migration process should not and must not be a Government responsibility alone. PrEAs have a critical role to play in protecting migrant workers' rights, both in the country of origin (CoO) as well as in the country of destination (CoD). This requires strong regulation and ethical practices not only by duty bearers but also among PrEAs. In this regard, the Ethiopian OEP defines the roles and responsibilities of Ethiopian PrEAs. However, in addition to the legal instruments, the Ethiopian Private Overseas Employment Agencies Federation (EPOEAF) has decided to develop and adopt this CoC to build their credibility and ensure a decent operating environment within the sector by putting in place a transparent business operating procedure and code of conduct.

Given the immense role played by PrEAs in safeguarding the rights and protection of migrant workers, it is critical for PrEAs to operate in line with the ILO Private Employment Agencies Convention, 1997 (No. 181), national legislation and the ILO General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment.⁸ Accordingly, to ensure responsible, fair and ethical recruitment practices and support the Government in improving labour migration governance in the

⁷ RMMS (2014). *Blinded by hope: Knowledge, attitudes and practices of Ethiopian migrants*.

⁸ "General Principles and guidelines for fair recruitment and Definition of recruitment fees and related costs." ILO, 2019.

country, the EOPEAF has adopted this CoC, which was developed with the support of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and the ILO through its Improved Labour Migration Governance to Protect Migrant Workers and Combat Irregular Migration in Ethiopia project funded by the UK Department for International Development. This CoC plays a critical role in ensuring that all PrEAs comply with national law, as well as international labour standards.

The EOPEAF brings together the three PrEA associations in Ethiopia. It was established on 20 January 2020 with the theme “unity for citizens’ security” and consists of 764 PrEAs that account for 98 per cent of Ethiopian national recruitment abroad. The aim of the Federation is to ensure that Ethiopia achieves its development goal of becoming a middle income economy by 2025 through fair, orderly and regular migration. The Federation’s guiding principle is ensuring the rights, dignity and safety of Ethiopian migrant workers.

The MoLSA is committed to support the EOPEAF to ensure that they contribute to improving labour migration governance by promoting and protecting the rights of Ethiopian migrant workers. MoLSA welcome the strides the EOPEAF is making to ensure professional and ethical recruitment practice in Ethiopia. Fair recruitment practice is not only critical to ensure the protection of migrant workers, but it is also a good business practice for the agencies: an ILO assessment of the Nepal-Jordan corridor found that fair recruitment fosters a healthier social structure in the workplace with benefits for worker well-being and productivity. The Government of Ethiopia expects all PrEAs operating in Ethiopia to adhere to this CoC.

2. Scope

The scope of this Code of Conduct for Ethiopian Overseas Private Employment Agencies is defined as follows:

- 2.1 It is applicable to all PrEAs whose main business is the recruitment of Ethiopian nationals for overseas employment opportunity and/or employer in country of destination.
- 2.2 If and when existing laws governing PrEAs are amended or replaced this CoC shall be revised accordingly.

3. Purpose

The purpose of the CoC is to establish a framework that will:

- 3.1 Encourage the professionalism, competence, integrity and quality of PrEAs and increase their trustworthiness with potential migrants, employers, Government and other relevant stakeholders.
- 3.2 Promote fair international recruitment practices in line with ILO Convention No. 181, the ILO General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment and Definition of recruitment fees and related costs.
- 3.3 Improve the image, reputation and credibility of PrEAs in Ethiopia.
- 3.4 Promote improved business management and accountability of PrEAs with clients, job seekers/potential migrants, migrants, fellow business enterprises, the Government and the EOPEAF.
- 3.5 Standardize the operation of PrEAs in line with the Ethiopia's OEP, ILO Conventions and Recommendations, and other relevant international instruments.

- 3.6 Ensure that the sector is committed to providing high-quality, transparent services to its clients, free from human smuggling, trafficking in persons, forced labour and child labour.

4. Legal compliance

- 4.1 All PrEAs and their employees must operate within the ambit of the Ethiopian OEP.
- 4.2 All PrEAs must further comply with the Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Smuggling in Persons Proclamation 1178/2020 and any other relevant national and international legal instrument governing overseas employment.
- 4.3 All PrEAs shall comply with any existing bilateral labour agreement (BLA) or memorandum of understanding (MOU) concluded between Ethiopia and CoDs, and should comply with the provisions of relevant laws of any foreign country in which Ethiopian migrant workers are employed.
- 4.4 All PrEAs shall operate in line with international labour standards – in particular, ILO Convention No. 181 – and the additional guidance provided by the ILO General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment and the Definition of recruitment fees and related costs.

5. Business standards

- 5.1 PrEAs must put in place transparent and ethical business practices and operate their business professionally in accordance with international standards and applicable laws.
- 5.2 PrEAs must set quality standards for the service they provide and expected behaviours of their staff and managers (integrity, professionalism and fair practice) in their business dealings with potential labour migrants and migrants, returnees, employers and/or other stakeholders.
- 5.3 PrEAs shall collaborate and engage with migrant workers, employers in CoDs and government regulatory bodies in an honest and transparent manner, as well as with a sense of accountability.
- 5.4 PrEAs must discharge their obligations and responsibilities in a transparent manner by setting out their service terms and complaint procedures for both migrant workers and employers.
- 5.5 PrEAs must refrain from activities that infringe human and labour rights or practices that contravene international standards in their operation.
- 5.6 PrEAs shall take the necessary steps to ensure the safety of migrant workers.

6. Cooperation

- 6.1 PrEAs shall provide any information related to the recruitment and placement of workers in a timely manner to the MoLSA, potential migrants and their families, as well as other relevant authorities.
- 6.2 PrEAs shall fully collaborate with the MoLSA or Bureau of Labour and Social Affairs (BoLSA) labour inspectorate at all times, and provide all relevant information as required.
- 6.3 PrEAs shall maintain professional working relationships and fair competition with other PrEAs and partners in CoDs that potentially promote migrant workers' safety and protection.

7. Licencing

- 7.1 All PrEAs must obtain a licence from the MoLSA in line with article 22 of the OEP, fulfilling the requirement stipulated in article 24 of the OEP before commencing any operation.
- 7.2 All PrEAs shall display the licence issued by MoLSA in a conspicuous place in their offices, on their website and in any promotional materials, they produce.
- 7.3 MoLSA, in partnership with the EOPEAF, shall publish on the mobile app "YeGuzo Sink" a list of PrEAs whose licence has been revoked or whose application for renewal has been refused, and/or has been blacklisted or subject to any disciplinary action.
- 7.4 PrEAs shall not directly or indirectly transfer their licence to any other person.

- 7.5 All PrEAs shall renew their licence on annual basis and initiate the process of renewal one month before the expiry of the licence. Where an Agency fails to renew its licence in due time, its license may be renewed within three months following the expiry date, upon payment of a 20 per cent additional fee for the first month; 40 per cent additional fee for the second month and 60 per cent additional fee for the third month in the form of penalty.

8. Job advertisement

- 8.1 PrEAs shall ensure the contents of job advertisements are complete and accurate, and that advertisements contain full information (see 9.2–9.6 below).
- 8.2 PrEAs must obtain approval from the MoLSA before advertising job vacancies.
- 8.3 All PrEAs must ensure that advertisements on mass media for job vacancies include the name, address and licence number of the agency.
- 8.4 The job advertisement shall indicate the number of vacant positions, required qualifications, wage, employment period, employer information, worksite and CoD.
- 8.5 PrEAs must also clearly specify that no costs are incurred by the worker.
- 8.6 Job advertisement shall indicate the real working conditions in the CoD, and shall not deceive job seekers.

9. Recruitment fees and related costs

- 9.1 PrEAs shall operate in line with ILO Convention No. 181 and the ILO General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment. In particular, the ILO standard and the guidelines state that PrEAs “shall not charge directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, any fees or costs to workers”.
- 9.2 As stipulated in the Ethiopian OEP, PrEAs cannot charge potential migrant workers/job seekers for overseas employment opportunities or for processing employment applications, other than for the cost stipulated in article 10 (2) of the OEP.
- 9.3 Notwithstanding the provision specified on 9.2 above, in the absence of PrEAs getting their payment from Employers or PrEAs in destination countries, semi skilled or skilled workers that get overseas employment opportunity through PrEAs, may be required to pay the PrEA a maximum of up to one month salary in three transactions. This provision is not applicable to domestic workers or low skilled worker.
- 9.4 PrEAs must cover all cost stipulated in article 10 (1) of the OEP.
- 9.5 PrEAs must not collect any recruitment fees from workers or benefit from workers as an inducement to recruiting them for a job.
- 9.6 The recruitment process shall be clearly specified for potential migrants, while any costs legally chargeable should be specified and documented with receipts in an appropriate and easily understandable manner.
- 9.7 PrEAs shall not make salary deductions from the worker during their employment.
- 9.8 The PrEAs fees/commission shall be determined by the Federation of PrEAs, in consultation with PrEAs associations.

10. Recruitment procedure

- 10.1 PrEAs shall conduct recruitment of workers on their work premises, unless otherwise authorized by MoLSA or another authorized institution to temporarily recruit in another venue.
- 10.2 PrEAs are obliged to perform due diligence on intermediaries at the regional/local level in Ethiopia or business partners or employers abroad.
- 10.3 PrEAs shall ensure the accuracy of the information provided by migrant workers (skills, languages, birth certificate, documents and medical certificates), recruitment agents in destination countries and employers.
- 10.4 PrEAs shall refrain from any deception, fraud or fraudulent recruitment practices or processes.
- 10.5 PrEAs must ensure that their recruitment process does not discriminate on the basis of sex, age, religion, social identity, race, disability, marital status, sexual preference, trade union affiliation, other affiliation, or any other reason.
- 10.6 PrEAs must ensure that workers sent abroad are at least 18 years of age.
- 10.7 PrEAs must ensure that job seekers have all the training and skills required (along with the corresponding certificates from the appropriate authorities) for the job they are applying for or undertaking.
- 10.8 PrEAs must guarantee the confidentiality of personal information about migrant workers they have access to or in their possession.

- 10.9 PrEAs shall not allow local/regional intermediaries in Ethiopia to act on their behalf for recruitment purposes.
- 10.10 PrEAs shall use legal and appropriate visa category/type to send workers abroad for employment and shall not make use of other categories, such as visiting, holidays, and so on.

11. Employment

- 11.1 PrEAs must ensure that migrant workers enter into an employment contract voluntarily and freely, without the threat of any intimidation, harassment, fraud or deception.
- 11.2 PrEAs must prepare employment contracts in a language the workers understand and all terms and conditions must be clearly explained to the migrant worker before signing.
- 11.3 Employment contracts shall fulfil the minimum working conditions laid down in the laws of Ethiopia and the CoD as well as any signed bilateral agreements and shall in no circumstance be less favourable to the migrant workers.
- 11.4 Employment contracts must clearly stipulate, as a minimum, the type of work, address of the workplace, rest and leave time, wages, insurance, working and living conditions, complaint and dispute settlement procedures.
- 11.5 PrEAs shall submit signed employment contracts along with other required legal documentation for approval by the MoLSA at least one month prior to departure of the worker.
- 11.6 PrEAs shall deploy workers within one month after the approval of the employment contract.

- 11.7 PrEAs shall ensure that all workers being deployed have the signed employment contract in their possession and that it is in a language the worker understands.
- 11.8 PrEAs must provide accurate information regarding the whole migration process, conditions of work and situation of CoDs for potential migrants.
- 11.9 PrEAs must not substitute employment contracts and shall take immediate action to correct any such action by any third party.
- 11.10 PrEAs should notify the Ethiopian Diplomatic Mission in the CoD of deployed workers within 15 days of their arrival in the CoD.
- 11.11 PrEAs should ensure that deployed workers have obtained a work permit and residence permit within 15 days of arrival in the CoD.

12. Protection of migrant workers abroad

- 12.1 PrEAs shall contribute their knowledge to policy dialogue to improve regulations and practices of labour migration management that ultimately protect migrant workers' rights, including access to justice.
- 12.2 PrEAs shall explain to migrant workers their rights and responsibilities, and ensure that they are fully aware of and understand these rights and responsibilities as a job seeker.
- 12.3 PrEAs must coordinate with employers and Ethiopia Diplomatic Mission in the CoD to ensure the protection of the labour rights of migrant workers, including regular salary payment, freedom of association, adherence to the employment contract, and access to benefits/social security, and support in case of injury or death.

- 12.4 PrEAs shall maintain at least quarterly contact with migrant workers while such workers are in the CoD to ensure their rights, safety and dignity are protected; to ensure periodic renewal of visas and work permits; and to ensure all procedures are conducted for appropriate contract completion.
- 12.5 PrEAs shall put in place systems to document all stages of recruitment (job advertising, registration and recruitment, signing and approval of employment contract and deployment of migrant workers) in line with applicable laws and/or procedures.
- 12.6 PrEAs shall ensure that migrant workers have access to their personal belongings such as identification documents, cellular phone etc. and encourage migrant workers to carry copies of their documents with them.
- 12.7 PrEAs shall provide timely support for workers at risk and their families. In cases of emergency such as natural disasters, political unrest or armed conflict, health crises, and so on, PrEAs, in partnership with the CoO and CoD governments, must ensure the safety and return of migrant workers.
- 12.8 PrEAs shall coordinate with their counterpart in destination countries to ensure that contract obligations are being observed by the employer.
- 12.9 In the event of a severe breach of contractual obligation by the employers, personal visits by the agencies from the CoO are required to resolve the grievance and ensure the protection of the rights of the migrant workers.
- 12.10 PrEAs shall collaborate with and assist workers' in accessing insurance or other benefit schemes.

13. Empowering workers

- 13.1 PrEAs shall cooperate with other relevant actors to raise awareness of the negative consequences and risks of irregular migration, including trafficking and smuggling.
- 13.2 PrEAs must ensure that potential migrant workers have received pre-departure orientations and skills training organized and provided by MoLSA, technical and vocational education and training and/or other appropriate authorities.
- 13.3 PrEAs must provide migrant workers with information about relevant CoD laws, policy and practices, along with other relevant information.
- 13.4 PrEAs must ensure prospective migrant workers are aware of trafficking in persons and forced labour, discrimination and gender inequality, workplace rights, issues of violence and harassment, as well as workers' related rights and responsibilities, and what they should do to take precautions and reduce risks, and where they should seek help if needed

14. Complaint and dispute settlement mechanism

- 14.1 PrEAs shall respond promptly to any complaint filed by migrant workers.
- 14.2 PrEAs shall ensure that migrant workers have access to free grievance and other dispute resolution mechanisms in cases of an alleged abuse of their rights.
- 14.3 PrEAs shall endeavour to ensure that migrant workers have access to justice and dispute resolution mechanisms in the CoD.

- 14.4 PrEAs must cooperate fully with the MoLSA and other relevant actors to ensure the settlement of disputes involving migrant workers.

15 Return and reintegration

- 15.1 PrEAs shall collaborate with employers and relevant stakeholders in CoDs to facilitate workers safe, dignified and timely return after the end of contract period or if the migrant has to return to their CoO due to unforeseen circumstances.
- 15.2 PrEAs must refer returnees to psychosocial counselling services where needed, as well as other services that support their socio-economic reintegration.

16. Implementation of the Code of Conduct

- 16.1 This CoC comes into effect on July 5, 2021.
- 16.2 All legally licensed PrEAs in Ethiopia shall implement this CoC.
- 16.3 The EOPEAF will monitor the implementation of the CoC by its members.
- 16.4 The EOPEAF will develop a procedure and relevant tools to monitor the implementation of this CoC and oversee the performance of PrEAs in terms of their level of commitment and consistency in implementing and upholding the CoC. The Federation will also document its monitoring with reports on each PrEA and will report to the MoLSA, social partners, and other appropriate government authorities.
- 16.5 In the event of a serious violation of the CoC or misconduct by a PrEA, the EOPEAF shall initiate a process of reporting such

misconduct and then ensure the relevant authority such as the MoLSA takes appropriate actions, including, but not limited to, revoking the PrEA's license.

- 16.6 All licensed PrEAs shall train/orient their staff, including managers, on the CoC.
- 16.7 The CoC must be accessible and posted in the PrEA's office and/or on their websites.
- 16.8 The CoC is a living document that will be updated and reviewed as required.

Annexes

- ▶ Ethiopia Overseas Employment Proclamation 923/2016
- ▶ ILO Conventions
- ▶ ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29);
- ▶ ILO Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (No. 143);
- ▶ Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189);
- ▶ Ratification and Implementation of ILO Conventions 97 and 143 on Migrant Workers to Achieve Fair Labour Migration Governance;
- ▶ Compendium of International Conventions and Recommendations, ILO 2015

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