

ETF Research forum for Evidence-based Policies on Skills and Migration

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Skills help ensure fair, efficient labour migration

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Rollout of presentation

- Tribute to authors
- Main message: “the triple win”
- Global geographic coverage
- Structural drivers: policies and partnerships
- Insights into emerging phenomena, return migration and contexts under pressure
- Methodological aspects
- ETF support
- Links



Thank you everyone!

Victor Michael Aihawu, Gabriel Fernández Alonso, Colleen Boland, Erka Çaro, Violeta Cvetkoska, Tesseltje de Lange, Mattia Di Salvo, Kosjenka Dumančić, Lucija Rogić Dumančić, Nkiru Perpetua Duru, Paola Dusi, Dina Abdel Fattah, Mariavittoria Garlappi, Ilir Gëdeshi, Shakirul Islam, Jakhongir Kakhkharov, Russell King, Bojan Kitanovikj, Bresena Koplaku, Ida Kristina Kühn, Isilda Mara, Mihaela Matei, Judith Möllers, Zebo Isakova Murodovna, Akylai Muktarbek kyzy, Alka Obadić, Mehmet Gökay Özerim, Nermin Oruc, Filip Peovski, Janine Pinkow-Läpple, Angelica Progetti, Marija Rashkovska, Mykhailo Rozbytskyi, Andreas Saniter, Volodymyr Sarioglo, Francesca Majorano Sarapo, Urmi Jahan Tanni, Slavica Taseva, Ivan Toscano, Rano Turaeva-Hoehne, Vidmantas Tütlys, Lina Vaitkutė, Francesco Vittori, Iva Vukčević, Shuhrat Yarashov

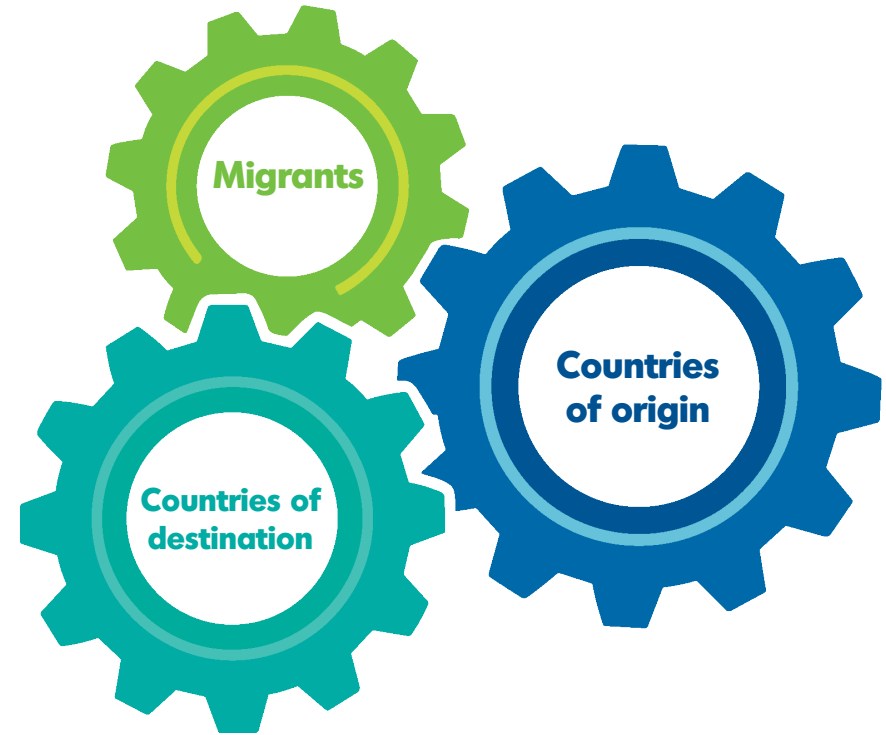


Migration as an opportunity for shared prosperity

Skills drive the “**triple win**” – they offer a solution to our collective socioeconomic challenges:

- Demographic issues
- Labour shortages/surpluses
- Digitalisation
- Geopolitical instability
- Competitiveness needs

To achieve this, we must **coordinate** skills development, labour market intelligence and migration governance.



Labour migration: a global issue



Policy: aligning education, employment and migration

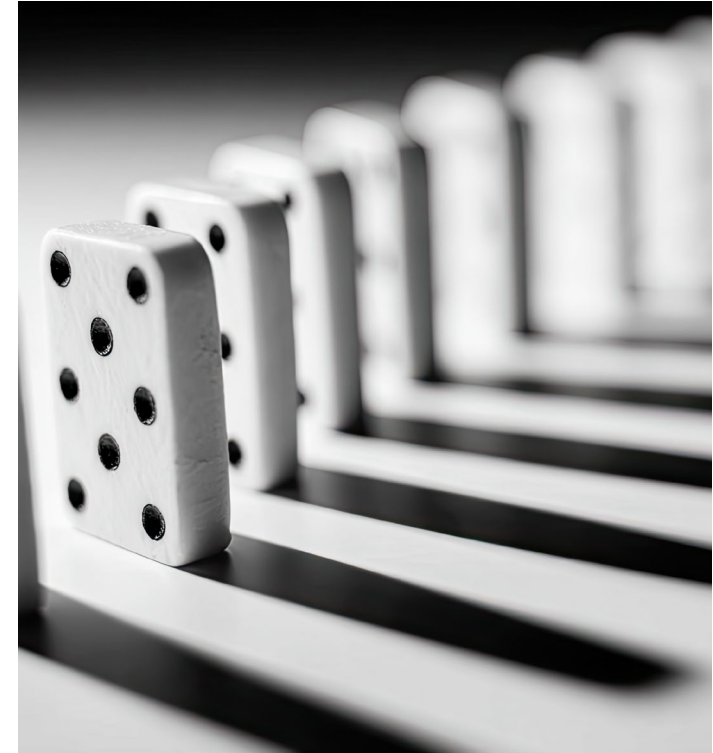
We must move away from short-term “flow management”

To achieve **sustainable mobility pathways**, we need to better align policies across:

- Education and training
- Labour market demand
- Migration governance
- International cooperation

Critical to this mission:

- Robust, reliable **data** (e.g. ISCO, ISIC and ESCO)
- Multi-actor **governance**



Skills partnerships in service of public interest

The **mutual** interest approach: away from narrow, employer-driven recruitment logic

We need to invest in **VET systems** that integrate:

- Youth employment programmes
- Institutional capacity building
- Brain drain mitigation measures

EU-led **Talent Partnerships** offer a model for:

- Sustainable, mutually beneficial cooperation
- Joint skills identification
- Curricula/certifications harmonisation

Pre-accession instruments also support these goals



Emerging phenomena: gender, platform work, skills justice

Many **Female migrants** acquire important skills in informal settings:

- Organisational
- Linguistic
- Customer relations

Better **recognition of such skills** is needed to help mitigate gender-specific issues like higher risks of exploitation, precarity and deskilling.

Platform work also presents opportunities and challenges:

- It favours cross-border employment prospects
- But issues like social protection and weak skills recognition need to be addressed

Skills justice must be prioritised through coordinated actions around:



Early integration support



Anti-discrimination measures



Home-country development: return migration and diaspora support

We must shift away from remittance-centred approaches

We need to develop **ecosystems** that drive social, economic and financial inclusion.

We need comprehensive frameworks that:

- Better **recognise** all skills and qualifications;
- Provide **financial and entrepreneurship** support
- Engage **households** and local **communities**

Setting up **dedicated channels** accelerate and optimise impact



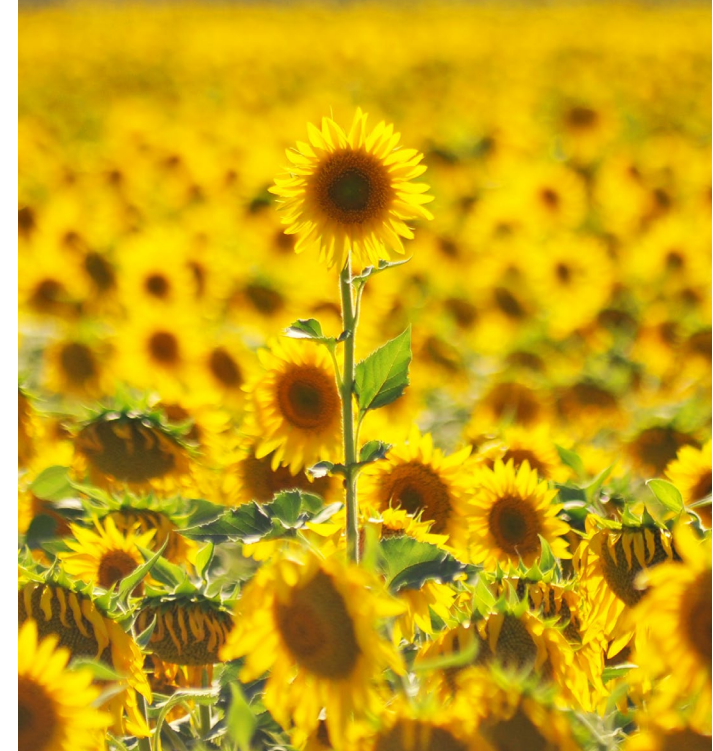
Contexts under pressure: conflict and chronic migration

We need **coordinated** policy responses around

- migration-aware labour market intelligence
- skills governance
- targeted retention and reintegration actions
- skills' recognition measures
- upskilling pathways
- ethical circular mobility partnerships

For specific **sectors** and **target populations** dedicated attention

Career guidance can play a mitigating role



Methodological aspects

12 months | 116 abstracts | 30
submissions | 19 published articles

Dozens of **research questions** !

Qualitative and ethnographic methods
AND quantitative and econometric
analyses.

Findings accompanied by **practical
recommendations** for policy makers
and practitioners

Further studies are called !



ETF support, the full skill cycle

Vision/Policy making mainstream labour migration across education and training systems, including the production of primary data

Identification of skills' needs by sectors and jobs

[Skills demands analysis | ETF](#) [Employability and transition to work | ETF](#)

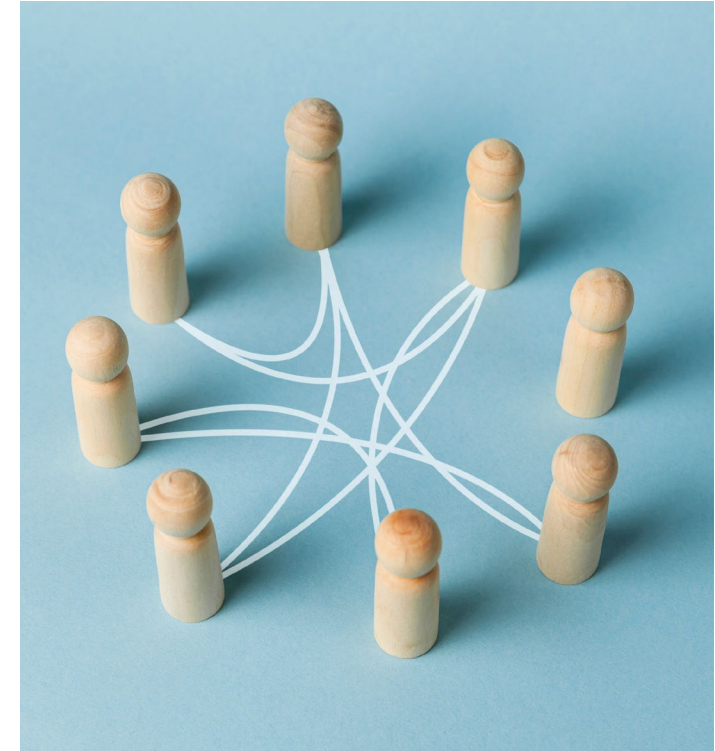
Skilling, Upskilling and reskilling Quality and relevance of provision

[Vocational excellence | ETF](#) [Innovative teaching and learning – CNL | ETF](#)

Portability of skills and qualifications

Interoperable systems (linking data on labour market, job opportunities, qualifications, credentials, providers and learning)

[Qualifications and qualification systems | ETF](#)



Join us!

Download both reports for in-depth access to detailed evidence, country insights and key policy conclusions:

[“Skills for Fair, Efficient Labour Migration”](#)

[“Skills and Migration in Changing Labour Markets”](#)

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