MIGRANT SUPPORT MEASURES FROM AN EMPLOYMENT AND SKILLS PERSPECTIVE (MISMES)

How MISMES research was done?
Prof. Philippe Fargues, Director of the Migration Policy Centre European University Institute (EUI)

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MISMES Project Team (Joint EUI + ETF)

Scientific Directors: Philippe Fargues Alessandra Venturini
Alessandra Venturini

Project Coordinator: Iván Martín

Principal Researcher: Shushanik Makaryan

Country case studies: Irina Badurashvili
Valeriu Mosneaga
Sona Kalantaryan
Mohamed Bensaid
Iván Martín

MISMES case studies: Mohamed Kriaa
Larabi Jaidi

Policy brief author Agnieszka Weinar

Anastasia Fetsi
Ummuhan Bardak
Siria Taurelli
Sara Rinaldi
Gabriela Platon
Eduarda Castel Branco
Mariavittoria Garlapi
Milena Corradini
Anna Kahlson
Introduction

Underlying idea of MISMES
• Markets are not perfectly efficient
• Support of States and other institutional actors is needed

Individuals should be prepared to
• Operate abroad in a foreign context (departure)
• Draw advantage from their experience abroad (return)

Backdrop in 2015
• Unprecedented refugee crisis at the doorstep of, and within the EU
• Economic downturn started in 2008
What are MISMES?

Policy interventions aimed at
• Improving labour market integration of migrant workers
• Reducing the underutilization of skills of individual migrant workers and improving skills-matching

Utilising migrants’ skills in the homeland (including diasporas)

By
• Providing information, training or services to potential/return migrant workers
• Mobilising specific budget resources
Criteria defining MISMES

Policy interventions or project-based measures:
• For individual migrant workers
• In migrant-sending countries
• Mobilizing budget resources
• Regardless of source of funding (but not the private sector)
• Regardless of implementing entity

Exclusions (since beneficiaries cannot be identified individually)
• Conventions on recognition of qualifications,
• Social security bilateral agreements,
• Institutionalised policy practices (regulated by law), such as the institution of labour attaché or MISMES regulations for private employment agencies
MISMES Project Methodology

What is the situation worldwide?
= Global inventory

What is it in countries linked to the EU by mobility partnerships?
Country-case studies
I- GLOBAL INVENTORY
MISMES have proliferated worldwide over the last 15 years

Three Questions
What effectiveness?
What impact on migrant workers’ performance on labour markets?
Influenced by what contextual factors?

Analytical inventory of 11 models
All focusing on countries of origin
Organised around the 3 phases migration cycle
Pre-migration
During-migration
Post-migration
4th category: measures applying at different phases
Models 1-4 / Pre-migration phase
International job matching and placement services
Pre-departure information, orientation and training
Development of professional skills for migration
Facilitating access to LM information; and protection

Model 5: During-migration phase
Programmes for capitalizing skills across borders

Models 6-9: Post-migration phase
Validation and recognition of migrants’ skills and qualifications
Pre-return and return employment information platforms and call centre
Targeted entrepreneurship and income-generating schemes for returnees
Assisted voluntary return and reintegration (AVRR) programmes

Models 10-11 Multi-dimensional MISMES
Migrant resource centres
Migrant welfare funds
II- COUNTRY_CASE STUDIES

Five countries
Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Morocco, and Tunisia

Data collection
First: Secondary data
Second: Primary data

Assessment of the Effectiveness of MISMES
Internal efficiency
External efficiency
Contextual factors affecting MISMES effectiveness

MISMES and EU Mobility Partnerships
Any added value?
Conclusion

Migration will continue

The Need for migrant workers to smoothly integrate the labour market will also continue

Much depends on the situation at destination

Something also depends on the situation at origin, where market’s invisible hand does not play as much as other actors

What lessons can be drawn from 30-year experience MISMES matters