



MIGRATING TO OPPORTUNITY

Human mobility as a development tool in
the European space



Making sense of...migration at the rim of EU's economy

Labour shortages

Talent loss


Multi-directional migration

Demographic change

Policies to address it



REFLECTING ON THE EVOLUTION IN EUROPE

- INITIAL INTENTIONS
 - HOW IT THEN BECAME
 - TURNING POINT
 - NEW APPROACHES
- 



QUESTION FOR THIS PRESENTATION:

HOW TO APPROACH DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT, RETURN AND
REINTEGRATION IN POLICY AND PROGRAMMATIC
APPROACHES TO MOBILITY IN THE EUROPEAN SPACE IN THE
NEXT DECADE?

Initial intentions

Central and Eastern European countries to become part of pan-European migration management continuum



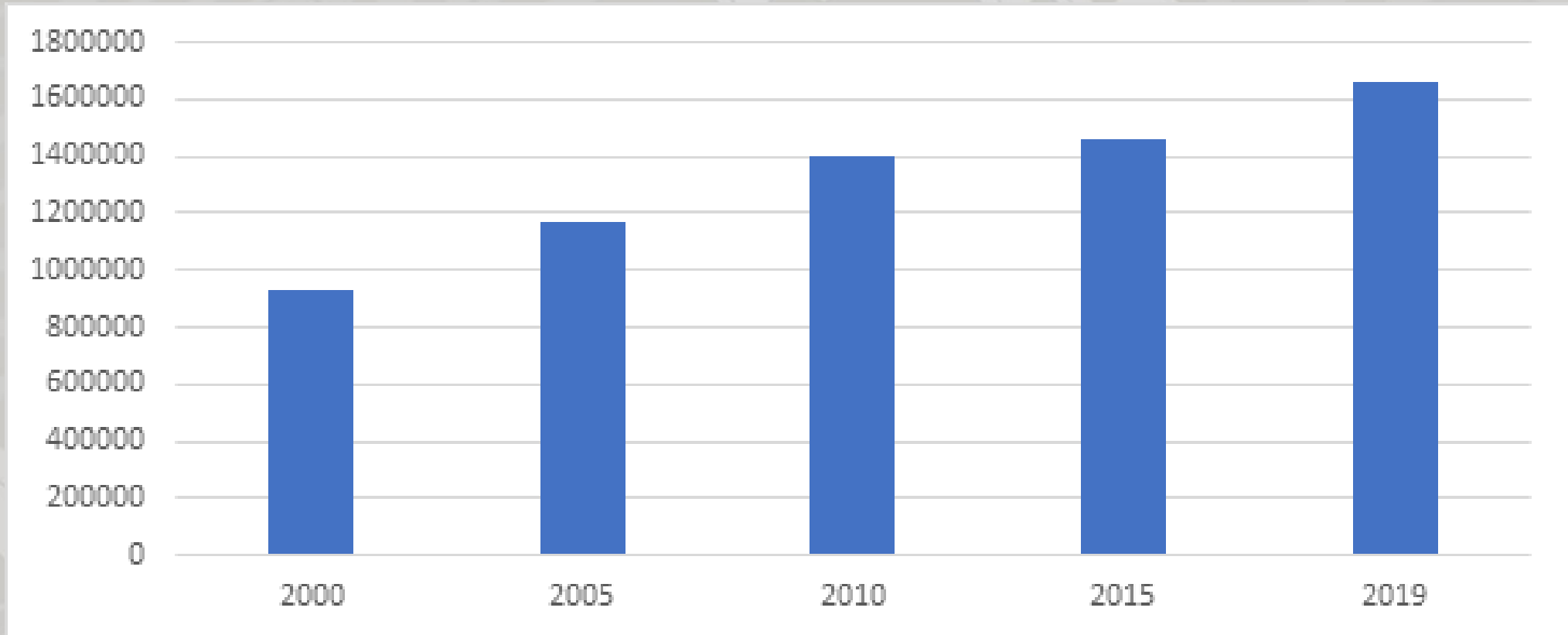
HARMONIZATION WITH EU *ACQUIS*

- ASYLUM AND REFUGEE PROTECTION
- READMISSION
- FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

**QUID PRO QUO* AND CONDITIONALITY



Evolution of EaP6 migrant stocks in EU MS



	Visa	Mob. Partnership	SSF with mobility
Armenia	Visa facilitation	Yes	Yes
Azerbaijan	Visa facilitation	Yes	Limited
Belarus	No	Yes	Limited
Georgia	Visa freedom	Yes	Yes
Moldova	Visa freedom	Yes	Yes
Ukraine	Visa freedom	No	Limited

Example: *Skills depletion in EaP6 health sector*

The number of doctors having been trained in EaP6 countries and now practicing their profession in EU Member States is increasing. Germany is among the top destination countries, having hosted more than 2,800 such doctors in 2017. Another significant trend is the growth in the stock of doctors moving from Ukraine and Belarus to Central European EU countries like Poland and Czechia. However, these numbers only include those doctors working as doctors in the recipient country. Due to obstacles in the recognition of professional qualifications, among other factors, the number of doctors having left EaP6 countries is significantly higher. For example, a study on Moldovan health professionals having left their country for the EU found that only about a third of those surveyed were working in the health sector and in a position reflecting their level of qualification.

Sources: OECD.Stat, Health Workforce Migration; World Health Organization (2014): Health workers who migrate from the Republic of Moldova to work in Italy and other European Union countries.



UN COMMON COUNTRY ANALYSIS (MOLDOVA)

ONE OF THE KEY FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO POPULATION DECLINE IS OUTMIGRATION TO OTHER COUNTRIES. PEOPLE HAVE BEEN STEADILY LEAVING MOLDOVA SINCE THE 1990S, WHICH HAS LED CUMULATIVELY TO OVER A QUARTER OF THE COUNTRY'S POPULATION CURRENTLY RESIDING ABROAD.³⁶ OF THIS GROUP, THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 346,400 CIRCULAR LABOUR MIGRANTS, MOSTLY OF WORKING AGE AND PREDOMINANTLY FROM RURAL MOLDOVA, WHO TRAVEL TO RUSSIA AND EUROPE TO SEEK JOB OPPORTUNITIES.



UN COMMON COUNTRY ANALYSIS, MOLDOVA (CONT.)

VAST BRAIN DRAIN IS A FEATURE OF EMIGRATION FROM MOLDOVA, PLACING THE COUNTRY IN THE TOP 10 WITHIN THE EUROPEAN REGION IN TERMS OF SKILLED LABOUR-FORCE EMIGRATION. DATA SHOW THAT THE EMIGRATION RATE OF HIGHLY SKILLED WORKERS IS CLOSE TO 40 PER CENT IN MOLDOVA AND IS HIGHEST AMONG HEALTH PROFESSIONALS. ALTHOUGH THE MOBILITY OF HIGHLY SKILLED PROFESSIONALS GENERATES GAINS IN TERMS OF REMITTANCES, EXTENSIVE AND SUSTAINED EMIGRATION IS LIKELY TO HAVE LONG-TERM NEGATIVE EFFECTS AS IT DEPLETES HUMAN CAPITAL AND REDUCES ITS OVERALL COMPETITIVENESS IN THE LONG RUN.

Turn around in EU policy on EaP

The Council highlights that promoting human capital development, better integrated economies that are inclusive, sustainable and that ensure social justice, creating decent work and economic opportunities, and prosperity for all people living in the Eastern partner countries should remain a top priority. Targeted youth education and training, including by dual education schemes, will be crucial in this respect and reduce labour emigration and brain drain.



IMPACT OF COVID-19

"BUILD BACK BETTER" E.G.
MOLDOVAN AND
GEORGIAN MOBILITY
AGREEMENTS WITH
GERMANY

AWARENESS OF FRAGILITY
OF MOBILITY, IOM
MOLDOVA SURVEYS SHOW
READINESS TO INVEST AND
RETURN



Approaches

- i. Essential back stopping
- ii. Areas of support
- iii. The role of expertise



ESSENTIAL BACK STOPPING

- STATISTICS
- DRAWING FROM THE GCM PROCESS
- THE ROLE OF UN COOPERATION



UNDP-IOM Multi-Year Roadmap for Cooperation on Migration and Sustainable Development in Moldova

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- Component 3: Support the Government to develop a program that uses telework as an alternative to migration
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- Component 5: Use immigration policy to support development

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AREAS OF SUPPORT

- DIASPORA CIVIC ENGAGEMENT
- CO-FUNDING FOR SME
- INVESTMENT FACILITIES
- RETURN FRIENDLY CLIMATE



The role of expertise

Viable investment facilities

Climate change impact on mobility

Migration in population statistics

Effective out-reach to diaspora

Enfranchisement issues



FINAL THOUGHTS