



Rabat Process

Euro-African Dialogue on
Migration and Development

Mobility schemes as driver of change: how to fully unpack their potential?

Les programmes de mobilité en tant que moteur de changement: comment exploiter pleinement leur potentiel?

20-21
June 2024

Praia, Cabo
Verde

Sous la coprésidence du Portugal et du Cabo Verde
Under the co-chairmanship of Portugal and Cabo Verde



Project funded by the European Union



As part of the Support Programme for the Africa-EU
Dialogue on Migration and Mobility (MMD)



Project implemented by ICMPD



Rabat Process

Euro-African Dialogue on
Migration and Development

Break-out Group 3 / Groupe de Travail 3

Informing on legal pathways, empowering choices

Informier sur les voies de migration légale et autonomiser
les choix

21

June 2024

Praia,
Cabo Verde





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the European Union



MINISTERIO
DE INCLUSIÓN, SEGURIDAD SOCIAL
Y MIGRACIONES



FIAPP
COOPERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA



BACKGROUND



1. Promotion of legal pathways
2. Encourage dialogue and exchange of information.
3. Support EU partners in developing effective migration governance and management capacity.
4. Create environments for sharing knowledge, concerns and good practices.
5. Verify and strengthen the information available to the migrant.
6. Combating fake news and disinformation



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PROJECT DESCRIPTION



General Objective



Support safe, orderly and regular migration through the promotion of legal pathways to EU

Duration

28 months (Jan 22 – May 24)

8 Countries

Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Senegal, Cape Verde, Ghana, Nigeria and Ethiopia

Funding

1,3 M € co-funded by the European Union through the Internal Security Fund (ISF)

Partners

Spain, FIIAPP, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland



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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4 Specific Target Groups

1. Embassies/consulates
2. Immigration Liaison Officers
3. National and local authorities
4. Civil society organizations



**Design of
activities for
each group**



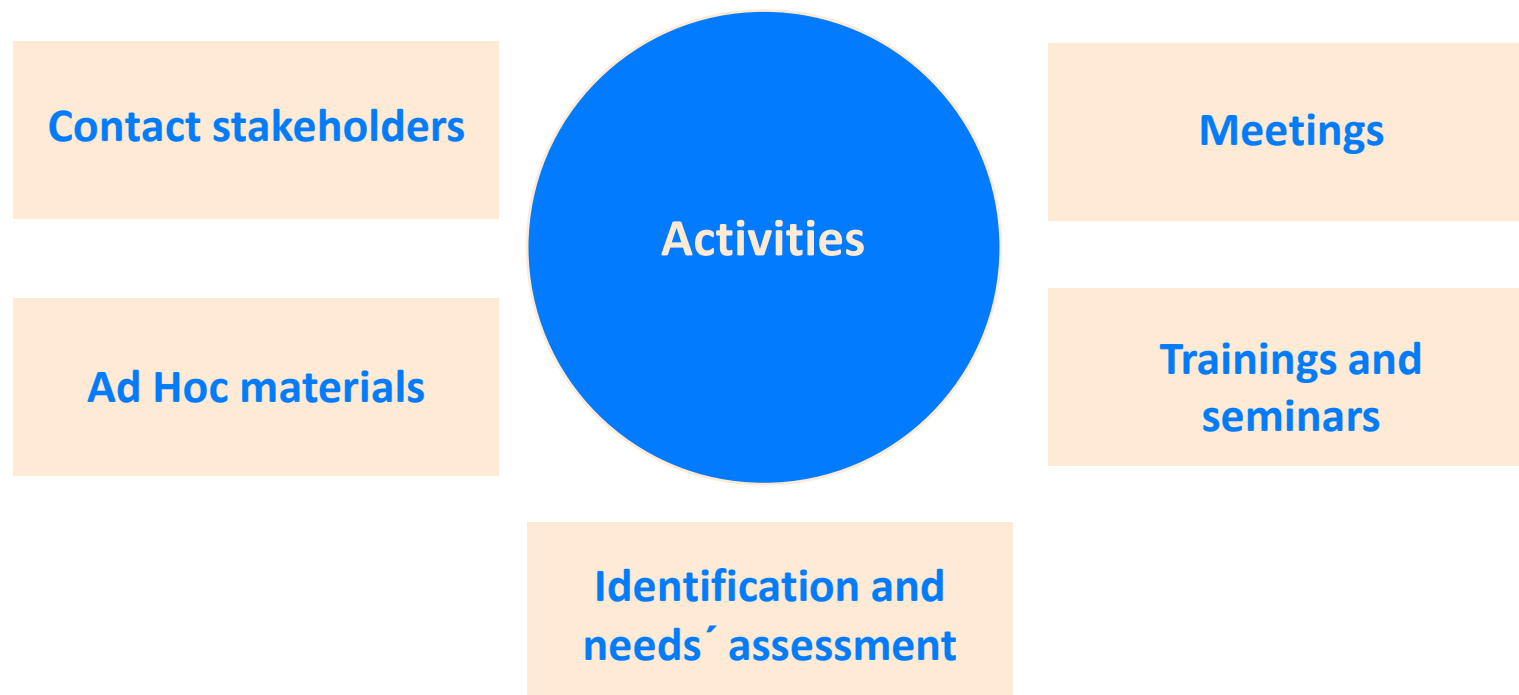
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Different outcomes but similar methodology



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EXPERTS & MISSIONS

Working Party 1 - Consular staff

- 29 face-to-face training sessions
- 8 countries
- 14 experts
- Participation of 143 consular officials from 26 European Embassies.



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EXPERTS & MISSIONS

Working Party 2 - ILO Network

- 15 sessions
- 8 countries
- 14 experts
- 68 attendees from 19 different European Embassies.



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EXPERTS & MISSIONS

WP3- National and local authorities

- 18 face-to-face sessions
- 8 African countries involved
- 14 experts
- 96 attendees.
- An average of 12 national authorities per country



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EXPERTS & MISSIONS

WP4 – Civil Society Organisations

- 1 national workshop per country.
- 88 representatives of CSOs
- 1 per country.
- 98 representatives.
- 7 countries
- Experts from technical assistance
- Final meeting in Madrid opened by the Secretary of State for Migration of Spain and the President of FIIAPP and attended by Ambassadors, national authorities and representatives of the European Commission and International Organizations.



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FINDINGS

- ❑ ILO network have more tools and positive levers in their migration dialogue.
- ❑ Importance of training and seminars for the National authorities.
- ❑ Civil society Organisations have been able to express their specific needs and concerns.
- ❑ Information and training on existing legal for CSO results in better understanding of safe migration alternatives for migrants.
- ❑ EUMS/SAC Embassies and Consulates receive better knowledge of the legal framework.
- ❑ Reinforced cooperation with partner countries
- ❑ Creation of trust environments .
- ❑ First-hand knowledge .
- ❑ Useful tools for the design of new regulations and efficient, successful policies.
- ❑ Win-win-win situation.



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FIIAPP
COOPERACIÓN ESTRATÉGICA



THANK YOU
VERY MUCH FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!



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Migrants as Messengers:

A Robust Evaluation of Peer-to-Peer Awareness Raising Activities in Four West African Countries

Dr. Andrea Milan

Head, Mobility Data Lab

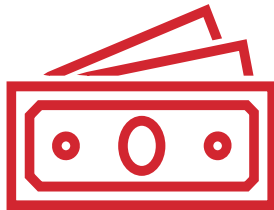
Global Migration Data Analysis Centre, IOM



GLOBAL DATA INSTITUTE
GLOBAL MIGRATION
DATA ANALYSIS CENTRE

Widespread information campaigns, but limited evidence

€23 million



were **invested by EU member states** between 2014 and 2019 to fund **104 awareness raising campaigns**



evidence on awareness-raising campaigns effectiveness **remains scarce and not necessarily considered in program design**

IOM evaluated the causal effects of the '**Migrants as Messengers Phase 2**' (MaM-2) project in four West African countries through a **clustered Randomized Controlled Trial (c-RCT)**, contributing to the evidence base on irregular migration awareness campaigns.

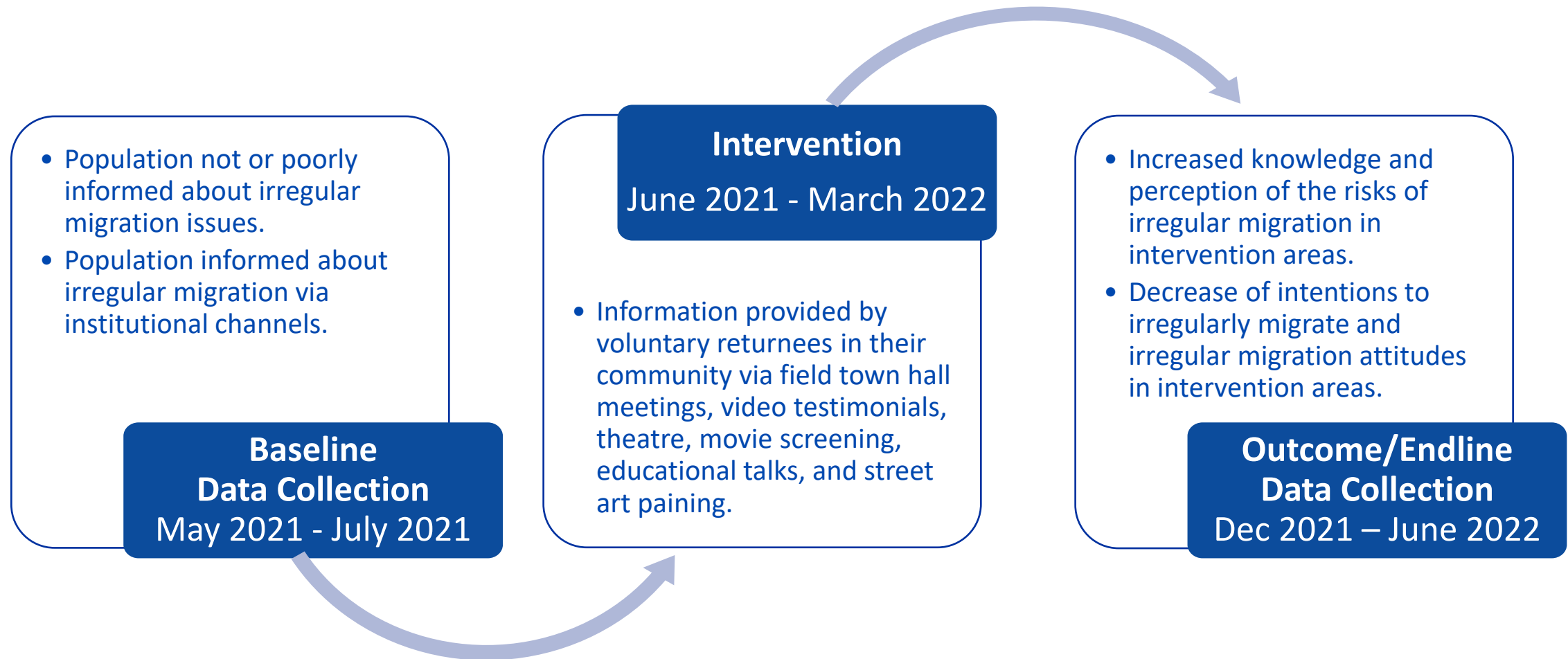
Objective of the study: Migrants as Messengers Phase 2

Assess the effect of peer-to-peer, community-engagement, awareness-raising activities about local opportunities and risks associated with irregular migration on the knowledge, perceptions, attitudes and intentions to migrate irregularly of young people in West Africa.

- **Goal: empower young people to make informed migration decisions**
- Target audience:
 - **Primary:** Young adults (17-30 years), both males and females with migration desires.
 - **Secondary:** Family members and friends influencing migration decisions
- Provide information on:
 - The risks and realities of irregular migration along the Mediterranean routes
 - The frameworks for regular migration,
 - Safe alternatives to irregular migration;



Theory of Change: c-RCT Migrants as Messengers Phase 2



Outcome indicators: Intention, attitude and knowledge (1/2)

Intention (1)

Intends to migrate irregularly

Attitude (1)

Contacted a facilitator

Knowledge (6)

Knows countries to transit through during irregular migration from one's country

Knows Government offices as source to find information about local job opportunities

Knows NGOs as source to find information about local job opportunities

Knows online tools as source to find information about local job opportunities

Knows Personal network as source to find information about local job opportunities

Index of knowledge of irregular migration issues

Outcome indicators: Perceptions (2/2)

Perceptions (10)

Thinks that one can **send back remittances in less than one year** after entering Europe for a person who entered without legal documents

Perceives it **easy to find information about local opportunities** in one's country

Thinks that **physical injury or illness** could occur to oneself personally if one attempted to migrate to Europe by the sea/land

Thinks that **death** could occur to oneself personally...

Think that **gender-based violence** could occur to oneself personally...

Think that **deprivation of liberty** could occur to oneself personally...

Thinks that **abandonment** along the journey could occur to oneself personally...

Thinks that **imprisonment** could occur to oneself personally...

Thinks that **forced labor** could occur to oneself personally...

Is aware of all the risks one can face during irregular migration journey

Design and Approach

- **Design:** Field experiment
- **Approach:** Cluster Randomized Control Trial
- **Randomization unit:** Enumeration area
- **Study unit:** Household head and one female and/or one male aged 17 to 30 per household
- **Outcomes of interest:** Intention, attitude, knowledge, perceptions
- **Interventions:** Selected community engagement activities

Features of the interventions assessed

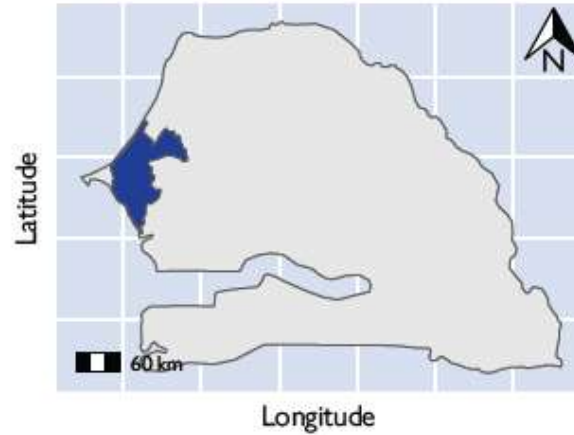
- Activities led by MaM voluntary returnees that also designed/co-designed messaging and content of activities
- Depending on the country several of the following activities were implemented:
 - Social Theatre (all the countries)
 - Street art painting (Guinea)
 - Bantabas (The Gambia)
 - Community talks (Guinea, The Gambia)
 - Movie screenings (Senegal and The Gambia)
 - Townhalls (Nigeria)
 - Socialization with the community (Senegal)
- Little or no IOM branding



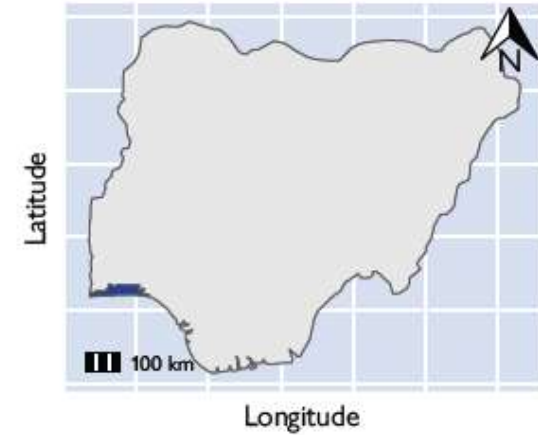
Study areas

- The four **countries** were selected from seven MaM-2 countries based on **recent migration patterns**
- The **administrative areas** were selected based on (a) **high migration rates** and (b) **low prior exposure** to migration-related awareness raising activities

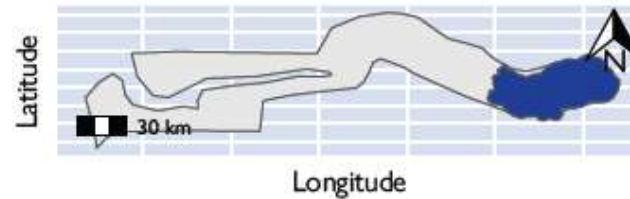
Thies, Senegal



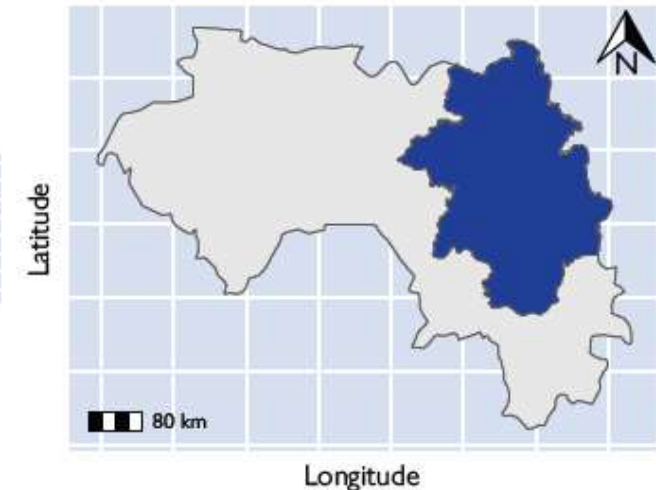
Alimosho and Ojo, Nigeria



Upper River Region, The Gambia



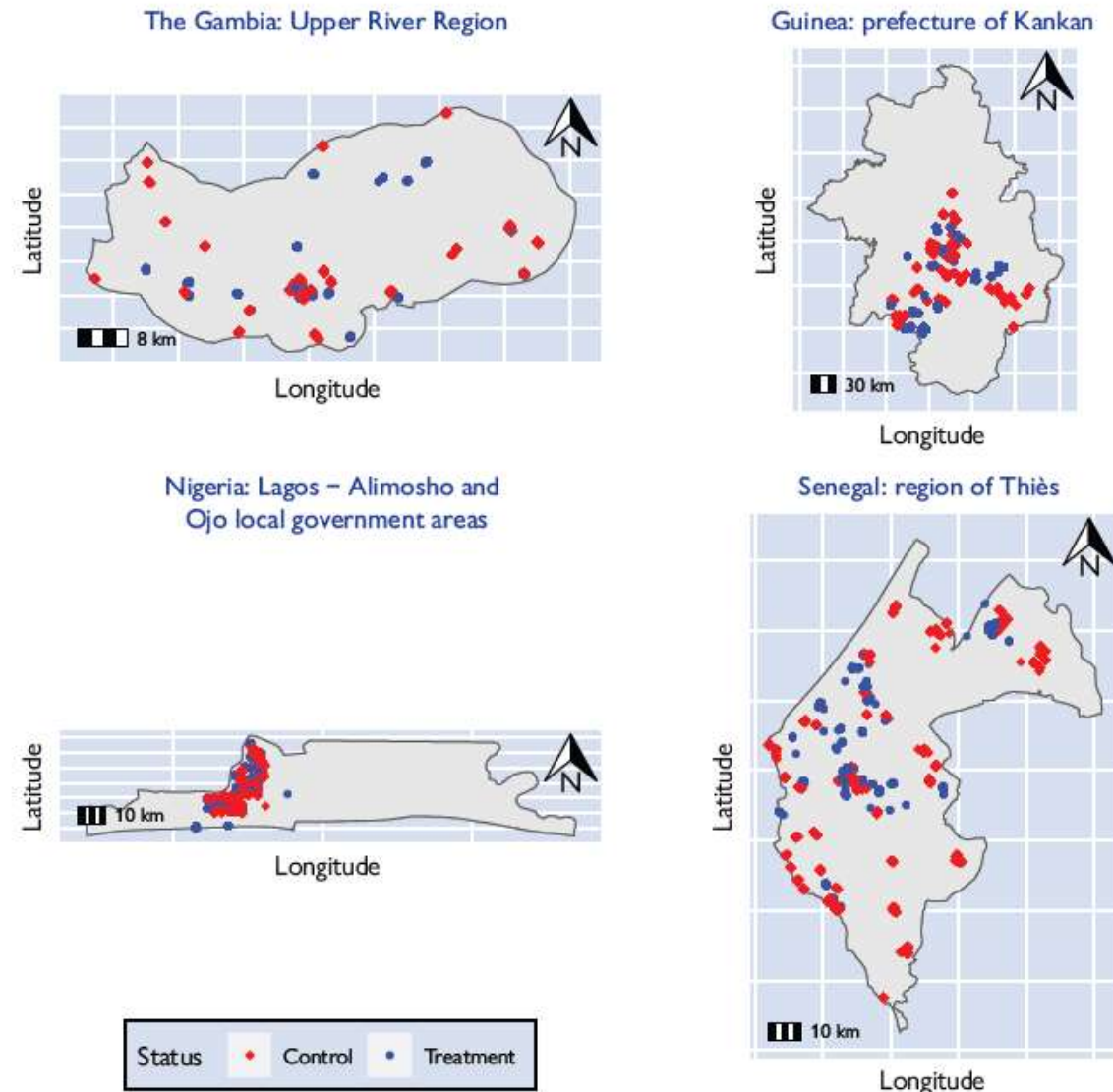
Kankan, Guinea



This maps is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

Treatment and control areas

- Next, a **random representative sample** of enumeration areas was chosen and assigned to **treatment and control groups** in each selected area
- **13,968** individuals (T: 5,286) aged 17 to 30 surveyed in **333** enumeration areas (T: 117) at baseline



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Selected migration indicators at baseline

INTENTION TO MIGRATE IRREGULARLY



8% (Senegal) - 52% (Guinea)

CONSIDERS RETURNEE (WHO HAS MIGRATED IRREGULARLY) AS GOOD SOURCE OF INFORMATION



52% (Guinea) - 79% (The Gambia)

RECEIVE REMITTANCES



9% (Guinea) - 32% (The Gambia)

Results



- **No effects** were observed on the **intention to migrate irregularly** and the **attitude towards irregular migration**.
- The campaign **had varying effects on knowledge and perceptions** towards irregular migration depending on the country and the particular population group.
 - The approach worked well in Senegal, had moderately mixed effects in Guinea and highly mixed effects in the Gambia
- The campaign generally **increased the perception of risks associated with irregular migration**.
- **Adding information about local opportunities** alongside risks of irregular migration **did not consistently enhance campaign effectiveness**; in some countries, the campaign even decreased knowledge about local jobs and opportunities.
- Information campaigns show **mixed effectiveness between rural and urban areas**, with some indicators favoring rural areas and others urban.

Informing potential migrants: Reflection for future information and awareness-raising campaigns



- Voluntary returnees (peers) were **more trusted sources of information provision than governments** in all four evaluation countries
- Interventions need to be **designed to be attractive to various subgroups** (urban/rural, male/female, age groups)
- **Group interventions are valuable** in informing potential migrants, as well as their community that potentially impacts migration decision making
- **Emotional testimony effectively shaped perceptions** about the risks associated with irregular migration, but **better ways need to be found to increase knowledge about local opportunities** and jobs

Need for future research



- Do changes in intentions lead to changes in behavior?
- How long do the effects of these campaigns last?
- What types of messages (e.g., focusing on risks, opportunities) are most effective?
- How are different subgroups (rural/urban, female/male, age groups) affected by different settings and messages?
- What is the most effective channel for disseminating messages (given growing social media usage in West Africa)?
- What role do migrants' families and community members play in the decision to undertake irregular migration journeys, and how are they influenced by information and awareness-raising campaigns?

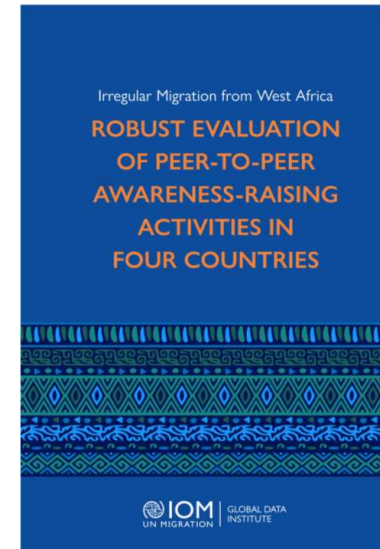
For more information click on the studies below:



2018
Literature review
of information
campaigns.



2019
MaM Phase 1
evaluation



2023
MaM Phase 2
evaluation



2023
Blogpost on IOM
impact evaluations of
information campaigns

Irregular Migration from West Africa

**ROBUST EVALUATION
OF PEER-TO-PEER
AWARENESS-RAISING
ACTIVITIES IN
FOUR COUNTRIES**

THANK YOU

QUESTIONS?

Dr. Andrea Milan
Head, Mobility Data Lab

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GLOBAL MIGRATION DATA ANALYSIS CENTRE (GMDAC)

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Break-out Group 4 / Groupe de Travail 4

Examining the role of the private sector and employers in
implementing work mobility programmes

Examiner le rôle du secteur privé et des employeurs dans
la mise en place des programmes de mobilité
professionnelle

20
June 2024

Praia,
Cabo Verde



The role of labour migration in meeting employers' labour and skills needs

21 June 2024

Robert Plummer
Senior Adviser, Social Affairs



What is BusinessEurope?

A decorative horizontal bar with a gradient from dark blue to light blue, featuring a small colored segment (green, yellow, blue, orange, red) on the left side.

- Main EU cross-industry representative employers organisation
- Representing private companies of all sizes
- Members in 36 European countries
- Advocating for growth and competitiveness
- Working across a range of policy areas, including migration and mobility

Context: access to skilled workers



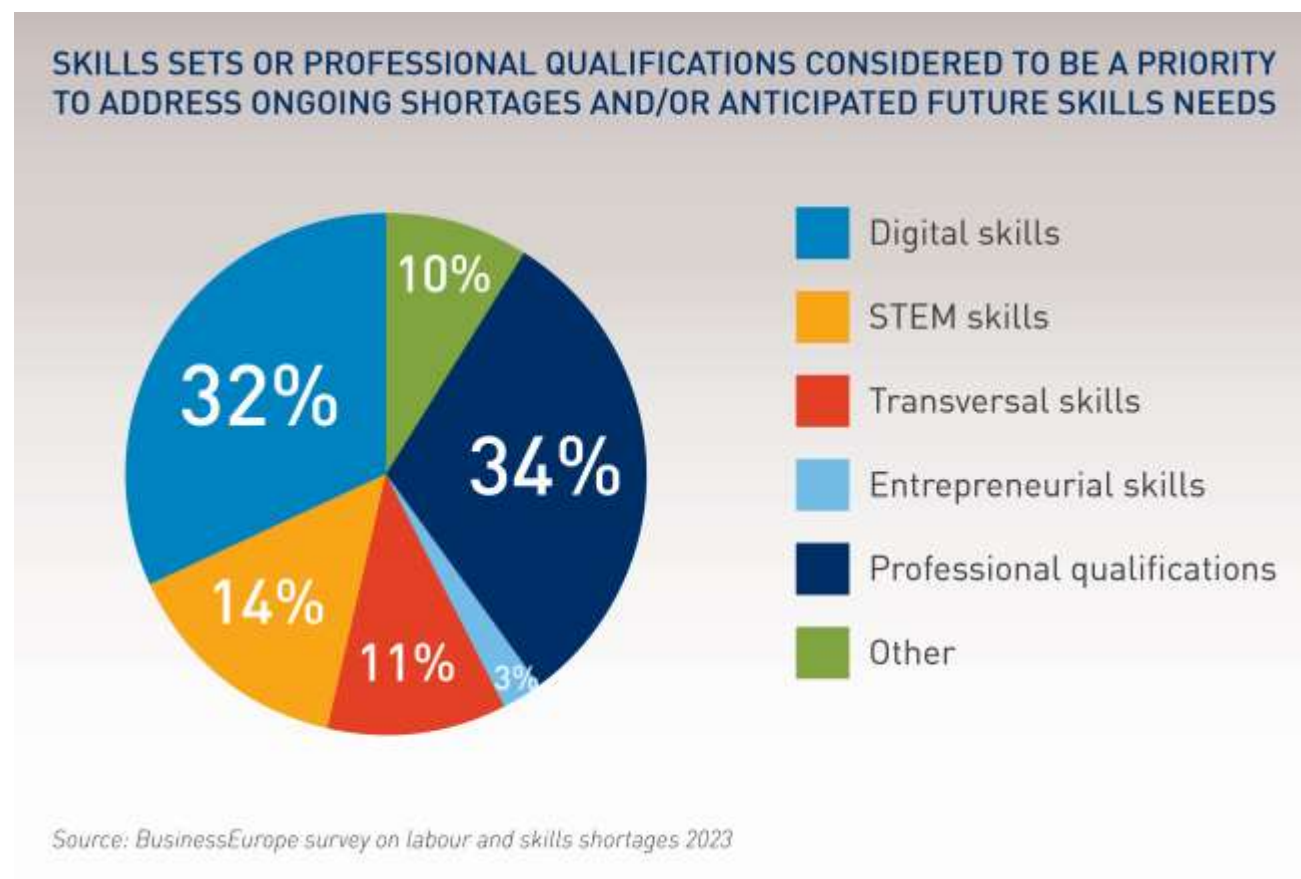
Prominent labour and skills shortages

- Companies of all sizes facing significant labour and skills shortages
- Demographic change – projected decline of 35 million working-age people by 2050
- Impact of COVID

Complementary role of labour migration

Identifying in-demand skills

Skills needed by employers: digital, STEM, systemic & critical thinking



Making the EU a more attractive destination

Talent Attractiveness 2023

Top 10 most-attractive OECD countries for highly educated workers

Dimensions weighted equally

1. New Zealand
2. Sweden
3. Switzerland
4. Australia
5. Norway
6. Luxembourg
7. United Kingdom
8. United States
9. Netherlands
10. Canada



Source: OECD

Barriers to international recruitment



- Slow and complex recognition procedures and uncertainty about the comparability of skills and qualifications
- Bureaucratic administrative procedures that can be slow and which are often not digitalised
- Long waiting times for visa appointments
- Language issues
- These factors can make it difficult for employers to plan a recruitment strategy around the employment of third country nationals

EU Talent Pool



- Proposal for an EU level matching platform to facilitate the targeted recruitment of third country nationals of all skills levels.
- Based on shortage occupation lists
- Strong employer engagement in preparatory phase
- Promotion to employers and individuals in third country countries
- Indicative timeline: 1+ years for negotiations

Recognition of skills and qualifications



- One of the main barriers to third country recruitment
- 2023 European Commission recommendation – transparency and the role of the European Qualifications framework
- Skills first approach
- Reflecting on the role of labour market tests

Talent partnerships



- Aim to foster circular migration between EU Member States and third countries.
- Potential partnerships between Bangladesh and Italy and Germany with a focus on the construction and transport sectors.
- Partnerships can support the work on recognition of qualifications in sectors involved.
- Potential for facilitating the entry of people that were part of Talent Partnerships into the EU Talent Pool

A horizontal bar with a gradient from light blue to dark blue, featuring a small multi-colored segment on the left.

Thank you for your attention

r.plummer@businessseurope.eu



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COPITOUR / CEDEAO

Confédération des Organisations Privées de l'Industrie du Tourisme



Réunion Thématique sur Migration régulière et mobilité

Session III

Groupe de travail 4

Tourisme et Migration en Afrique de
l'Ouest : le patronat du secteur
privé touristique, un vecteur de
promotion de la migration légale

Présenté par Monsieur Adnane Yahya
Secrétaire général de la COPITOUR

Agenda

- 01 Brève présentation de la COPITOUR

- 02 Le Tourisme en chiffre

- 03 Le rôle du secteur privé touristique dans la promotion de la migration régulière

- 04 Défis du patronat dans la mise en œuvre des programmes de mobilité professionnelle

- 05 Initiatives à prendre par le secteur privé touristique pour promouvoir la migration légale

- 06 Recommandations



Brève présentation de la COPITOUR



La Confédération des Industries Privées du Tourisme , ci-après dénommée **COPITOUR-CEDEAO** , est une organisation laïque qui regroupe les fédérations des industries privées du tourisme des Etats membres de la CEDEAO.

Seul interlocuteur du secteur privé touristique avec la CEDEAO, ses partenaires et leurs Etats, la COPITOUR a pour objectif principal d'être un moyen fédérateur pour promouvoir le développement du tourisme au sein de l'espace CEDEAO.

A ce titre, la COPITOUR contribue à faire de l'espace communautaire , une destination touristique de référence en Afrique et dans le monde à travers notamment, la promotion et l'investissement.

Ainsi, elle vise spécifiquement à :

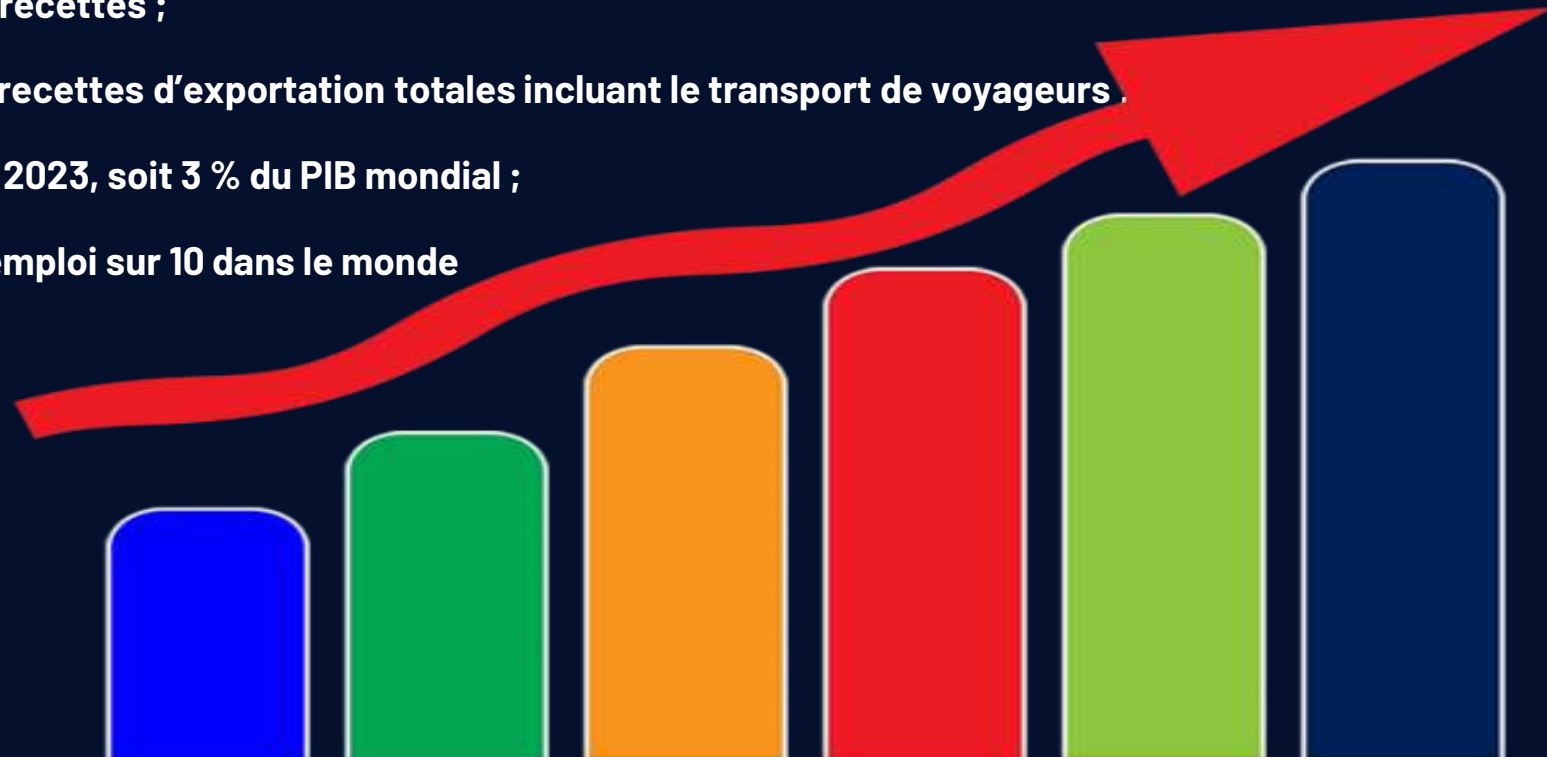
- Améliorer la qualité des services et avoir une meilleure visibilité ;
- Promouvoir le développement harmonieux de l'industrie touristique et hôtelière ;
- Promouvoir la coopération entre les professionnels du secteur privé et les États.



Le Tourisme en chiffre

Selon ONU Tourisme (Organisation Mondial du Tourisme) en 2023, le tourisme c'est :

- ➔ 1 400 milliards d'USD de recettes ;
- ➔ 1 600 milliards d'USD de recettes d'exportation totales incluant le transport de voyageurs ;
- ➔ 3 300 milliards d'USD en 2023, soit 3 % du PIB mondial ;
- ➔ 10% des emplois, soit 1 emploi sur 10 dans le monde



Le rôle du secteur privé touristique dans la promotion de la migration régulière

- ➔ **Le secteur touristique, peut être pourvoyeur de migrants légaux** au regard de sa capacité à générer des emplois et son statut de réceptacle de profils multiples et variés.
- ➔ **Aussi, les organisations du secteur privé comme la COPITOUR peuvent jouer un important rôle dans la promotion de la migration légale** en organisant, en rapport avec les Etats et les organisations en charge de la migration, des conférences, fora et autres sur la migration légale ou tout autre thème y relatif afin de contribuer aux différentes campagnes de sensibilisation.

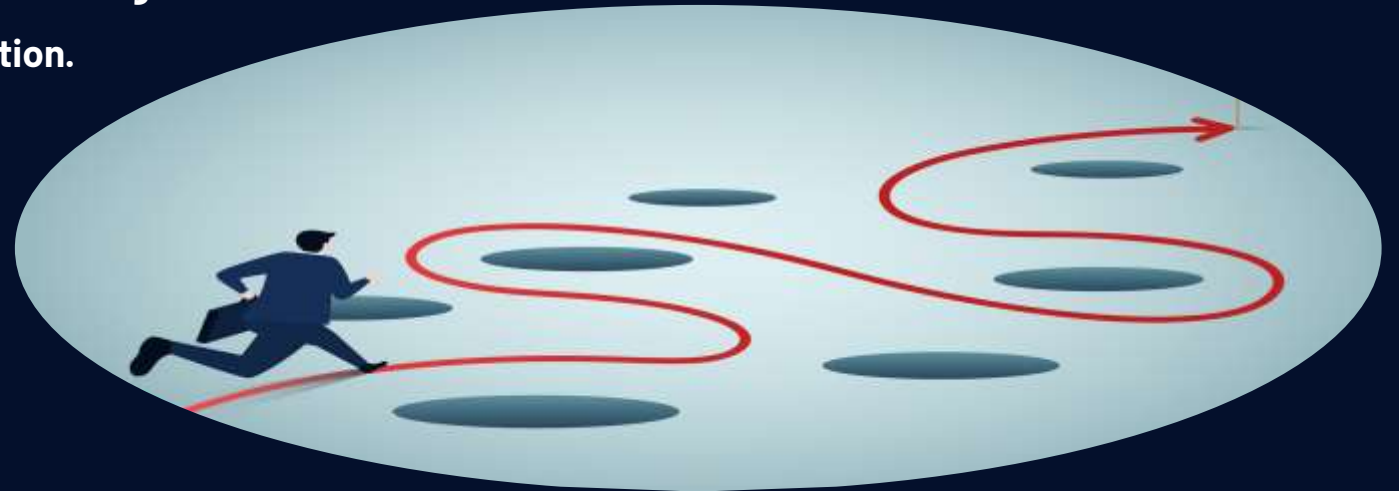
Ces activités de réflexion, d'échange et de plaidoyer auront le mérite de sensibiliser sur la question de la migration légale et de contribuer à trouver des solutions afin qu'elle soit la seule voie de migration.



Défis du patronat dans la mise en œuvre des programmes de mobilité professionnelle

Les patrons d'entreprises hôtelières et touristiques, dans le cadre de mise en œuvre des programmes, sont confrontés à des défis de différents ordres notamment :

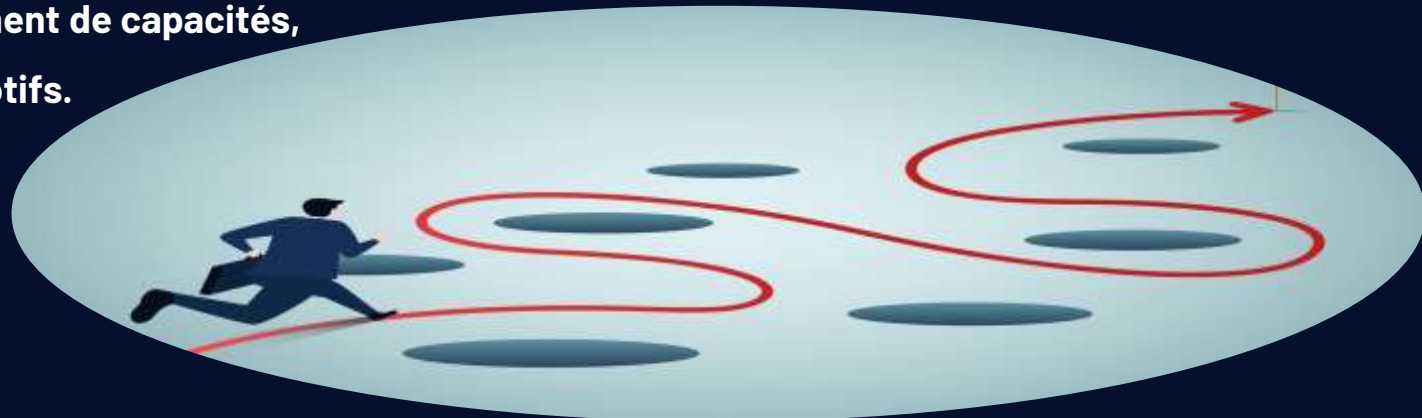
- ➔ Le **déficit d'informations** pertinentes sur la migration légale notamment les dispositions législatives relatives dans les pays de destination ;
- ➔ La **non maîtrise des outils** de promotion de la migration régulière. Il est nécessaire de renforcer les capacités du patronat hôtelier et touristique sur les éléments de communication et techniques de sensibilisation sur le sujet ;
- ➔ La **faible connaissance des accords** de partenariats signés dans le domaine de l'hôtellerie et du tourisme entre les pays de départ et les pays de destination.



Défis du patronat dans la mise en œuvre des programmes de mobilité professionnelle (suite)

Entre autres défis du patronat dans la mise en œuvre des programmes de mobilité géographique :

- ➔ La lancinante question de la **reconnaissance des diplômes**, des passerelles et de la validation des acquis de l'expérience (VAE) notamment dans le sous-secteur de la restauration.
- ➔ La **frilosité** des employeurs liée aux **risques de perte de main d'œuvre qualifiée** qui, souvent, constituent une denrée rare sur le marché du travail notamment dans le domaine de l'hôtellerie et du tourisme
- ➔ La **non-maitrise des attentes** des employés et l'**absence d'anticipation** sur les raisons qui poussent les employés à vouloir changer d'horizons professionnels. Qu'il s'agisse de la mobilité interne ou géographique ;
- ➔ Les **risques de débauchage** et le **problème lié au retour** des employés envoyés dans les pays d'accueil pour ce qui est des programmes de renforcement de capacités, partage de connaissance et autres motifs.



Initiatives pouvant être prises par le patronat du secteur privé touristique pour promouvoir la migration légale

Le patronat peut promouvoir la migration légale en prenant les initiatives suivantes :

- ➔ Mettre en place des **programmes de formation continue** en rapports avec les établissements offrant des formations dans le domaine du tourisme et les secteurs connexes afin de relever les défis liés à la reconnaissance des diplômes et la Validation des Acquis de l'Expérience ;
- ➔ Utiliser les programmes de **mobilité professionnelle** comme levier d'incitation et de motivation des employés.
- ➔ Organiser des **sessions d'informations** et de sensibilisation au sein des organisations patronales et professionnelles sur les opportunités à saisir dans le cadre des programmes de mobilité professionnelle
- ➔ Organiser de manière régulière et tournante, en collaboration avec les acteurs pertinents de la migration, une Journée de la mobilité professionnelle et la migration légale dans les différentes régions d'Afrique



Recommandations

- ➔ **Impliquer le patronat** dans la préparation des accords à conclure entre les pays de départ et d'accueil étant donné que la mise en œuvre de ceux-ci l'incombe.
- ➔ **Etudier la possibilité d'établir des partenariats gagnant-gagnant** entre les entreprises hôtelières et touristiques des pays de départ et des pays d'accueil pour l'échange d'employés afin de partager les bonnes pratiques dans certains postes clés, etc.
- ➔ **Demander à chaque Etat d'élaborer une stratégie nationale sur la mobilité professionnelle** avec des plans d'action bien suivis, évalués et ajustés de manière régulière.
- ➔ **Renforcer les capacités** des Etats et du secteur privé dans la formulation et la mise en œuvre de programmes de mobilité professionnelle.
- ➔ **Mettre en place des mécanismes efficaces de collecte et de traitement des données statistiques** sur le recrutement et l'intégration des migrants à travers notamment des programmes de mobilité professionnelle pour faciliter la prise de décision.



Recommandations

- ➔ **Mettre en place des commissions mixtes** entre les pays d'accueil et de départ pour traiter la question de la reconnaissance des diplômes, aux passerelles et la validation des acquis de l'expérience pour lever certaines contraintes liées au recrutement des migrants.
- ➔ Prendre en compte dans **la législation des Etats** ou renforcer les dispositions relatives à la mobilité professionnelles, au recrutement et à l'intégration de migrants
- ➔ **Etablir un lien fort** entre les structures en charge de promotion de la migration régulière et les organisations patronales du secteur privé touristique pour s'approprier les outils de promotion de la migration régulière.
- ➔ **Renforcer les capacités** des responsables de ressources humaines des entreprises hôtelières et touristiques sur la migration régulière afin de les préparer à mieux prendre en charge la question dans la stratégie de gestion du personnel particulièrement dans leur programme de mobilité.
- ➔ **Faciliter les procédures** d'obtention de Visa des travailleurs des entreprises touristiques en travaillant sur les critères d'admission en rapport avec les responsables patronaux.



Recommandations



Merci !
Thank you !
Obrigado !





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How to implement a sustainable work mobility pathway?

The Wellow experience

Rabat Process – Cabo Verde – 21 jun'24

Rui Fiolhais

wellow[®]

wellowgroup.com



TO A BRIGHTER FUTURE

AGENDA

1. WELLOW GROUP
2. CORE VALUES
3. CABO VERDE
4. MAIN STEPS
5. OBSTACLES
6. CHALLENGES
7. CONCLUSION





TO A BRIGHTER FUTURE

1. WELLOW GROUP

Wellow™ is a Portuguese business group with **12 companies** that manages a portfolio of Human Resources, Outsourcing, Energy & Telecommunications and Mediation businesses.

Present throughout the Portuguese territory, the Group has 800 clients and over **5,000 active employees** (+ 2000 migrants and + 50 nationalities).

For over **25 years in the market** and with a turnover of over EUR 100 million, Wellow™ contribute daily to a more diverse, inclusive and sustainable society.

wellow®

TO A BRIGHTER FUTURE

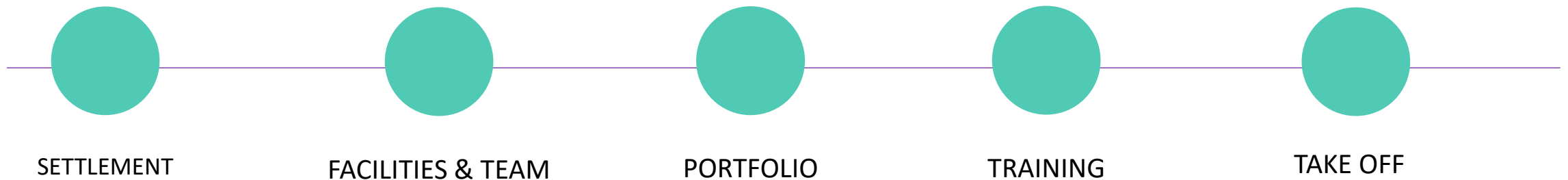
2. CORE VALUES

- **Humanization** – taking action to a more human world
- **Ocupassional** – passion for the people and labour dynamics
- **Sustainability** - we are in the game for the long term
- **Diversity** – promoting a labour market open to all

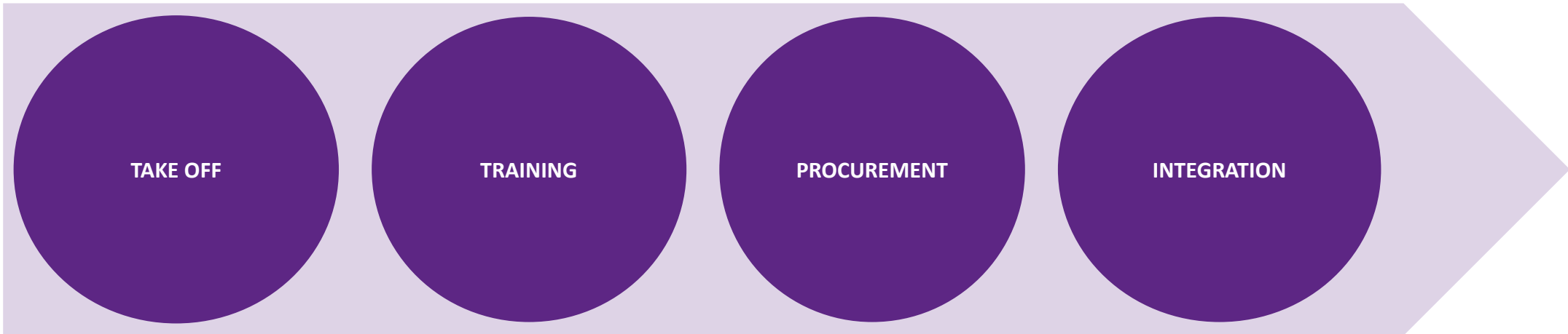


3. CABO VERDE

- **Internationalization** – building a group without frontiers
- **Shortage of skills** – find the right people in the right places
- **Cultural proximity** – 14% of the migrant population in Portugal
- **Creating value** – positive impact in the community
- **Purpose** – creating a fair and sustainable work mobility pathway



4. MAIN STEPS



Partnerships

Action plans

Trainers

Recruitment

TRAINING

Training

Selection

[100-150]

PROCUREMENT

Mobility

Welcome
process

Legal process

Housing

INTEGRATION

Integration

Job support

Evaluation

5. OBSTACLES

- **Migration policy instability:** changes in the legal framework
- **Bureaucracy of the process:** difficulty in anticipating all the steps, documentation and role of each person involved.
- **Lack of knowledge about cultural specificities:** impact on the recruitment process and future integration
- **Availability for the initial stages of recruitment:** difficulty in carrying out online interviews in an appropriate context

7. CHALLENGES

- **Stable and confidence-building public policies**
- **More agility:** improved capacity of the public services in the legalization procedures
- **Simplification:** less manual work in filling out and analyzing documents - the process is still based on emails and document sharing, which leads to loss of efficiency and permeability to error
- **Extension to other candidates** not registered in the Employment service
- **Give & take:** recruitment processes balanced with qualification and services

8. CONCLUSION

- The **private sector** plays an relevant role in labour migration
- The **presence in the territory** has a capital importance
- The role of employers in the process of recruiting migrant workers and setting up labour mobility programmes **can be better supported** and strengthened
- The **Wellow experience** shows that is possible to take action and build sustainable work mobility pathways

wellow
wellow

Thank you!

Rui Fiolhais

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wellow[®]

TO A BRIGHTER FUTURE

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Rabat Process

Euro-African Dialogue on
Migration and Development

Field visit

Strengthen migration knowledge in Cabo Verde - Promote data sharing

Renforcer les connaissances sur la migration au Cabo Verde - valoriser le partage des données

21
June 2024

Praia, Cabo Verde



REPÚBLICA
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AGÊNCIA PARA A
INTEGRAÇÃO
MIGRAÇÕES E ASILO

Project funded by the European Union



As part of the Support Programme for the Africa-EU
Dialogue on Migration and Mobility (MMD)



Project implemented by ICMPD

www.observatorioemigracao.pt

**Produces and disseminates data and analyses
on Portuguese emigration (june 2024)**

Why?

- **Because there is no data on emigration.**
 - Absence is not a mistake, it results from the freedom to leave the country.
 - There are statistics on Portuguese arrivals at the destination (**mirror statistics**).
 - But the National Statistical Institute doesn't publish statistics whose production it doesn't regulate.
- Creation of an emigration observatory.

www.observatorioemigracao.pt

Objectives

- Compile data on Portuguese emigration.
- Informing the public debate on emigration.
- Inform the development and evaluation of public policies.
- Provide resources for scientific research.

www.observatorioemigracao.pt

Target audiences

- General public.
- Media.
- Political and administrative leaders.
- Students and researchers.

www.observatorioemigracao.pt

Composition

- Member of the Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology of Iscte, University Institute of Lisbon (CIES-Iscte).
- It works on the basis of an inter-university partnership between CIES-Iscte, CEG-UL, SOCIUS-UL and IS-UP.
- It is co-financed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with whom it has a collaboration protocol.

Organisation

- Team of researchers from CIES-Iscte.
- Associated researchers.
- Coordinating committee for the partnership.
- External scientific council.

www.observatorioemigracao.pt

Permanent research team

- Rui Pena Pires (coordinator, sociologist).
- Cláudia Pereira (anthropologist).
- Joana Azevedo (sociologist).
- Inês Vidigal (geographer).
- Carlota Veiga (politologist).

www.observatorioemigracao.pt

Activities

- Compilation of statistics on Portuguese emigration.
- Publication of analyses on Portuguese emigration.
- Organising debates on (Portuguese) emigration.
- Cooperating with other organisations.

www.observatorioemigracao.pt

Cooperation with public entities

Collaboration in drawing up the annual report of the Secretary of State for the Communities on Portuguese emigration:

- producing the statistical component of the report;
- participation in the public presentation of the report;
- participation in the parliamentary discussion of the report.

Cooperation with the media

- Dissemination of data and activities with the media.
- Answering questions from the media.
- Availability for statements and interviews.
- Organising a biennial seminar, aimed primarily at journalists, on Portuguese emigration statistics.

Cooperation with academics

- Dissemination of information with researchers and students.
- Participation in research projects.
- Availability of curricular internships **#11 (so far)**.
- Presentation of the Observatory to university and secondary school students.

International connections

- Collaboration with similar organisations in other countries.
- Participation in the creation of a network of observatories of the CPLP countries.
- Participation in the Rede Migra, which brings together more than 480 researchers from 22 countries who study international migration to and from Portugal.

The Observatory's website

observatoriodaemigracao.pt

- The website is the Observatory's regular means of public communication. It is a resource portal on Portuguese emigration.

www.observatorioemigracao.pt

Site content

- Statistics (numbers, graphs, maps).
- Publications.
- Interviews.
- Multimedia (**conferences and webinars**).
- News (internal and external).
- Document resources.

www.observatorioemigracao.pt

Statistics on Portuguese emigration

- Data on flows, stocks (populations) and remittances (more than 20 thousand statistics collected).
- Global data and by **country of destination**.
- Annual and census series.
- Indicators and **databases**.
- Metadata on sources, indicators and data.
- **Highlights** on new data #20 (in 2023).

www.observatorioemigracao.pt

Publications

- **Portuguese Emigration Factbook #8.**
- **Conversations With #33.**
- **Working-Papers #9.**
- **Fact Sheets #18.**
- **Annual reports (Portuguese Emigration) #10.**
- **Country Reports #7.**
- **Project overviews (State of Emigration) #1.**
- **External publications (example: Atlas of Emigration).**

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COOP4INT

STRENGTHENING MIGRANT INTEGRATION
THROUGH COOPERATION BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND CABO VERDE

Financiado pela União Europeia



Contratualizado por



Implementado por



Capeverdean Migration Observatory

Silvano Landim

Praia, 21 de juin 2024

Financiado pela União Europeia



Contratualizado por



Implementado por



Summary

- ❑ Context
- ❑ Identified needs
- ❑ Implementation
- ❑ Challenges
- ❑ Final remarks

Context

- ❑ Cabo Verde as a country of origin and destination;
 - ✓ Immigrant population – 2% (IPEI – 2022)
- ❑ New scenario and new challenges: Labour market, regularization, health, education;
- ❑ Migration issues have gained greater centrality on the political agenda;
- ❑ Growing trend of scientific reflection and academic production at a global level;

❑ Migration Observatory

Identified needs

- Strengthening the capacity to produce, collecte and process data about migration in cape verde;
- Promoting research about migration to and from cape verde;
- Need to scientifically support decisions in the área of migration;
- Promoting the knowledge of capeverdean civil society about cultural and religious diversity.

OM implementation

- ❑ In 2014 the Migration Observatory was created
 - ✓ Financing from the ECOWAS fund/Espain
 - ✓ Implemented by the ministry of communities

- ❑ Reactivation of the Migration Observatory - 2024
 - ✓ Financing from EU – Coop4int Project
 - ✓ Strengthening knowledge about migration
 - ✓ Implementation – AAI, DGACM; ISCTE coordination

OM implementation

objectives

- ❑ Collect, harmonize and analyze information on the evolution and characteristics of Cape Verdean emigration and immigration in Cape Verde;
- ❑ Disseminate all information collected and compiled and promote its availability and discussion to the general public, in particular researchers, students, political decision-makers and journalists;
- ❑ Contribute, through your activity, to the definition and evaluation of public policies on emigration and immigration;

OM implementation

Golas 1st ye

- Concession, consolidation and update of the website
- Report on emigration and immigration in Cape Verde
- Partnerships with Universities
- Establishment of OM editorial lines



OM implementation

Cooperation

- ISCTE
- MNECIR, MC e AAI
- Directorate of Foreigners and Borders
- National Statistics Institute
- Universities
- IMO
- Etc



Challenges

- ❑ Strengthening of OM's technical capacity
- ❑ Improving the collection and production of accurate data -GPM
- ❑ Coordination between the different entities
- ❑ Academia involvement
- ❑ Utility and continuity of OM



Thank you.

Email: observatorio.migracoes@mne.gov.cv



<https://om-mne.gov.cv>

COOP4INT

STRENGTHENING MIGRANT INTEGRATION
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Este projeto foi produzido com o apoio financeiro da União Europeia, contratualizado pelo ICMPD através da Migration Partnership Facility. O conteúdo deste documento é da exclusiva responsabilidade da Agência para a Integração, Migrações e Asilo, I.P. (AIMA) e não pode, em caso algum, ser considerado como refletindo a posição da União Europeia e do ICMPD.

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www.observatorioemigracao.pt

**Cooperation for the creation of the Cape
Verde Migration Observatory**

Purpose of cooperation

Create an observatory on:

- capeverdean emigration around the world;
- immigration of foreigners in Cape Verde.

www.observatorioemigracao.pt

Objectives of the Cabo Verde Observatory

- Compile data on migration to and from Cape Verde.
- Informing the public debate on migration.
- Inform the development and evaluation of public policies in the field of migration.

www.observatorioemigracao.pt

Duration of the project

- It was launched in March 2021, with the definition of the objectives.
- It began in February 2022, with the definition of an activity plan.
- In May 2014, it concluded with the public presentation of the Cape Verde Migration Observatory.

<https://om-mne.gov.cv/>

www.observatorioemigracao.pt

Fields of cooperation

- Definition of the Observatory's objectives.
- Database definition.
- Website design.
- Training the technical team.

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Future cooperation

- In the specification of the Observatory's technical work.
 - In the creation of a network of observatories in the CPLP countries on international migration.
- First meeting in July 2024 in Braga

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UNIVERSITY OF CABO VERDE

**RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE
ON GENDER AND FAMILY**

Rabat Process Thematic meeting in Cabo Verde

Praia, 21 june 2024

Clementina Furtado (Ph.D.)– clementina.furtado@docente.unicv.edu.cv



Created in 2008

- ▶ Three Poles: Praia (I) Mindelo – São Vicente (II) Cruz Grande - Assomada (III)
 - ▶ 1 Campus (Praia)
- ▶ Three faculties
 - ▶ Faculty of Science & Technology
 - ▶ Faculty of Social Sciences, Humanities and Arts
 - ▶ Faculty of Education and Sport
- ▶ Two schools
 - ▶ School of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences
 - ▶ School of Business and Governance
- ▶ Staff: 4650 students, 280 teaching staff, 135 non-teaching staff and 320 alumni members



Training programmes:

- 3 Doctorates
- 12 Masters
- 3 Postgraduate programmes
- 35 Undergraduate programmes
- 2 Vocational

Research

- 10 Units
- 21 Projects (International Consortia)
- 298 Publications (2022)
- 101 enrolled researchers

A complex network diagram with numerous nodes of various colors (blue, green, red, cyan, grey) connected by thin grey lines. The nodes are scattered across the page, with a dense cluster in the center-right. A large, semi-transparent red arrow points from the left towards the center, overlapping the network diagram. The background is light grey with some faint, larger-scale network structures.

106 RESEACH UNITS

107

Research Units

- 8 Research Centres
- 2 Chairs/Professors



CIGEF - Creation

108

- Project emerged in 2002 - the shape of a Regional Centre
- **June 2008:** deliberation by the Strategy and Government Council - Deliberation No. 10/2008

Objective:

- To promote research, short-term training, seminars, colloquia and publications in the fields of gender.

Support: Prime Minister's Office (specific issues); ICIEG (Cape Verdean Institute for Gender Equality and Equity); UNFPA; UN-Women; Carlos III University of Madrid (implementation of joint projects); CODESRIA (specific issues).



CIGEF

¹⁰⁹
Various partners: National, Europe, America, Africa
(continent)

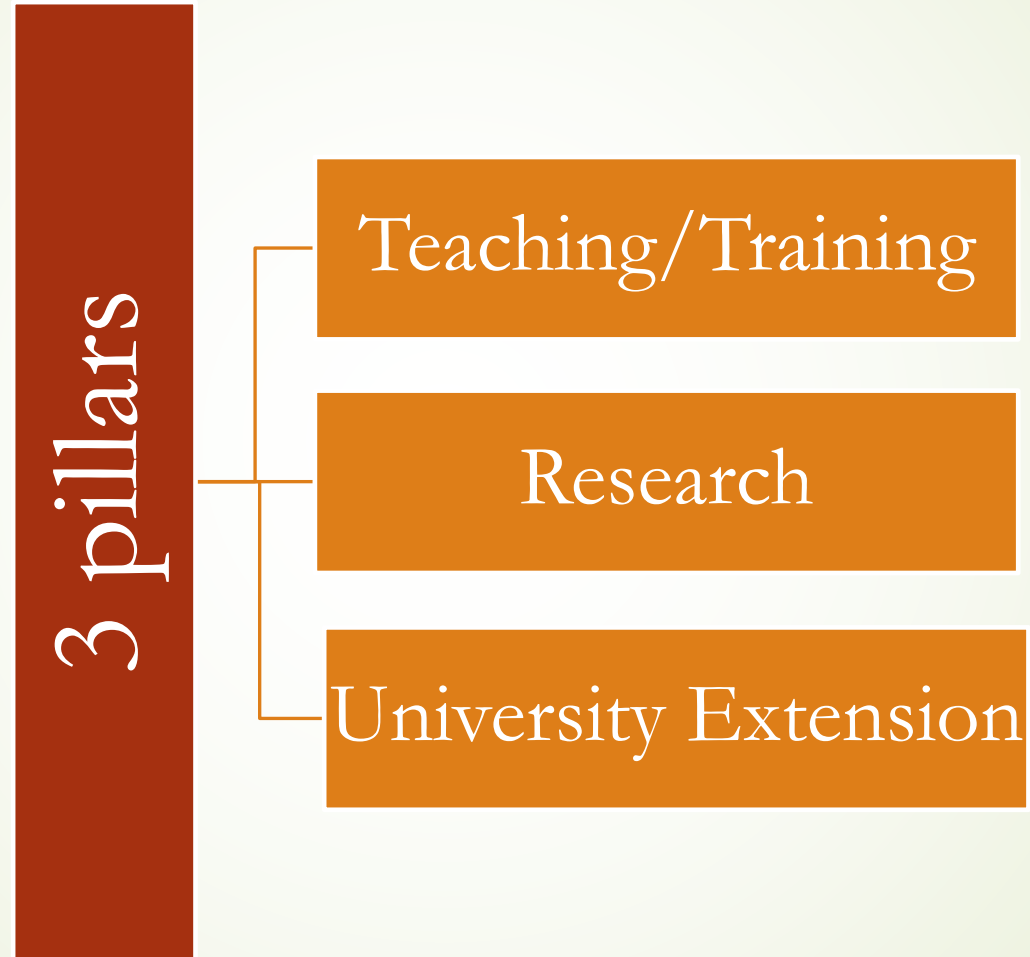
Seeks to:

- Raise the profile of gender and family issues at national, regional and international level and promoting gender equality, non-discrimination and Non-Gender-Based Violence.
- Contribute to the building of a society based on gender equality, comprised of family organisations, permeated by forces and relationships that extend far beyond household units, generating survival strategies and supportive relationships, and free from gender-based violence.



Pillars of Uni-CV

110



111

Some actions undertaken in the field of Migrations



1. Study on the **Impact of Covid-19 on the Lives of Immigrants in Cabo Verde (PILOT PROJECT) - 2022-2023 (UNFPA/IOM)**

112

- Total: 1,665 people aged 18 or over (around 14% of all immigrants, according to the 2010 Census), distributed as follows: Santiago (800), Sal (424) and Boavista (441)
- Around 71% male, 22% female, around 7% "preferred not to declare" their sex

2. Study on the Impact of Covid-19 on the Lives of Immigrants in the City of Praia (PILOT PROJECT) – Shared on July 27, 2023 (UNFPA/IOM/CMP)

- **Total:** 531 people aged 18 or older (about 7% of the total 7,760 immigrants, according to the 2010 Census)
- About 7 out of 10 did not need support from immigrant associations;
- About 16.6% needed to seek such support - about 85.2% of them received positive responses
- About 6 out of 10 do not know their social rights - 9 out of 10 said they did not benefit from social rights
- Consequently, it reinforces vulnerabilities in the pandemic context.



PILOT PROJECT - Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) - Knowledge and training for better intervention - (AAI/CIGEF/UNFPA) - ongoing

Three components, each with its own specific objectives (listed below):

- **Knowledge** - Improving knowledge and producing information on the phenomenon of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) in Cabo Verde;
 - Research project: Study on the prevalence of FGM among the immigrant population (immigrant women) in Cabo Verde and the impact on their sexual and reproductive health.
- **Information/training** - Strengthening the competences/capacities of services and relevant actors in dealing with FGM;
- **Awareness-raising** - Developing prevention actions and disseminating information about the harmful effects of FGM.
- Various activities carried out (including several meetings)



- 114 ➤ **Awareness-raising workshop** entitled "*FGM - Concept, legal framework and its impact on women's health*" - 27 June 2023 - INSP (Praia)
- **Open Talk:** Female Genital Mutilation and its impact on women's health - 30 July 2023 (Assomada, Santa Catarina) - commemoration of International African Women's Day
- **Knowledge exchange** in Portugal and Guinea-Bissau (Round table) - October 2023
- Activity to mark the International Day of Zero Tolerance Against Female Genital Mutilation (07.03.24. - Palmarejo Grande Campus - Praia)
- Open talk: "FGM a challenge for healthcare" (as part of AIMA's Mission - Migration, Gender and Intersectionality) - 14.05.2024 - INSP - Praia

► Some international projects:

115

- ANR-MIPRIMO - La Migration Prise aux mots - Paris Descartes University (2011-2014) - FNRS funding.
 - Research and results in a documentary film (L'Ile de femmes/Ília di Mudjer - Directed by Cécile Canut);
 - Publication of books and scientific articles.

- Transformations of the world of circulation in established forms of sociability Capes/AULP - Uni-CV-UnB - 2013-2015
 - Publication of the collection "Worlds in Circulation: Perspectives on Cape Verde



Conferences, symposia and seminars

116

- International Seminar "Flows and Paths: Gender, Sexuality and Family Dynamics in Cape Verde" (4 and 5 June 2013)
- Seminar on Family Dynamics, Sexualities and Gender: Challenges in the Cape Verdean Context (3 and 4 February 2014) (UNFPA)
- National Conference on Gender, Family and Migration - 15 May 2014
- Seminar Changing worlds and established forms of sociability: Family, gender, migration and popular culture in Cape Verde (25 and 26 May 2015)
- Cycle of conversations in times of pandemic: (July 2020) - Situation of immigrants in times of Pandemic
- Diagnostic study on the immigration situation in the Municipality of Praia - Cape Verde - subsidy for the preparation of the Municipal Immigrant Inclusion Plan (2018) – AAI





Celebrations of important dates - with conferences, round tables, workshops, events and participation in cultural diversity fairs - schools, communities, CSOs, UNFPA/UNICEF;

- International Women's Day
- Cape Verdean Women's Day
- Africa Day
- African Women's Day
- International Children's Day/African Children's Day...

118

Some collective publications

Nº	Year	Title	Serie	Partners	Organisations, Authors	Editions
1	2012 Printed	So Far, So Close - Families and "movements" on Cape Verde's Boa Vista Island - a work about family organisation on Cape Verde's Boavista Island. It was born as a doctoral thesis.	Coleção Sociedade /vol 4	CAPES, ICS, CIGEF & PPGAS/DAN/UnB	Andréa de Souza Lobo	Aba Publicações /Edições Uni-CV
2	2018 Ebook Pdf	Worlds in circulation: perspectives on Cape Verde: This collection is the result of the seminar "Worlds in transformation and established forms of sociability: family, gender, migration and popular culture in Cape Verde", held in Praia. The event brought together Brazilian, Cape Verdean and European researchers from different research institutions. The density of this collective work, made up of 11 articles by Cape Verdean, Brazilian, Spanish and Belgian researchers, is astonishing.	Abba publicações, Edições Uni-CV e Letras Livres	Uni-CV, CIGEF, UNFPA e CAPES	Andréa Lobo & Juliana Braz Dias	ABA Publicações Editora UniCV

Nº	Year	Title	Serie	Partners	Organisations, Authors	Editions
3	2022	Immigration from Guinea-Bissau in Cape Verde: the result of the joint publication of articles by researchers, professors and students from this university on immigration and immigrants from Guinea-Bissau. In general, it seeks to analyse some dimensions of Bissau-Guinean immigration in Cape Verde, taking into account the continuities, changes, ruptures and (dis)continuities that have taken place within them, while also taking a self-critical look at the main dynamics and trends that underlie the structuring of this immigration.	Issue 2 of the 'Foreign Communities and Immigrants in Cape Verde Series'	AAI/Uni-CV	Clementina Furtado – CIGEF Odair Barros-Varela – MIRA Coordenação: AAI, I.P - Departamento de Estudos, Projetos, Cooperação e Relações Internacionais (DEPCRI) Ângela Ramos Valentim Jacira Amarílis Moreno	

Individual research

Eufémia Rocha:

- 121 ➤ Deepening the intersectional approach in/on West African immigration (race/colour, gender, sexuality, class).
- Ongoing work on/with Bissau-Guinean women exploring trajectories of mobility, gender and labour.

Maria Celeste Fortes:

- She has dedicated herself more to visual anthropology, i.e. research, scriptwriting and documentary filmmaking. These focus on female migration, transnational maternity and remittances of goods and affections.
- Link to the documentary Bidon: island nation.
 - <https://youtu.be/nExKeFY1rIw?si=O9mdDYfZkfDKs2hy>
- Clementina Furtado:
 - Migration and Gender - current focus has to do with FGM
 - A Pos-Doc - Documentary project in the pipeline





¹²³ Other information:

- Member of the National Immigration Council (CNI)
- Member of the National Emigration and Development Committee (CONED), 2013-2016
- Member of the selection panel for the Technician for the Cape Verde Migration Observatory (OM)

Some publications





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Thematic Meeting on “Mobility schemes as driver of change: how to unpack their full potential?”

20-21 June 2024 | Praia, Cabo Verde

Effective Data Collection and Sharing

Funded by the European Union



Contracted by



Implemented by



Migration Data In Cabo Verde

Official data Sources (Produced/Validated by National Statistics Institute)

Census (each 10 years);

Periodic/ Thematic Surveys (each 2 years);

Administrative Data

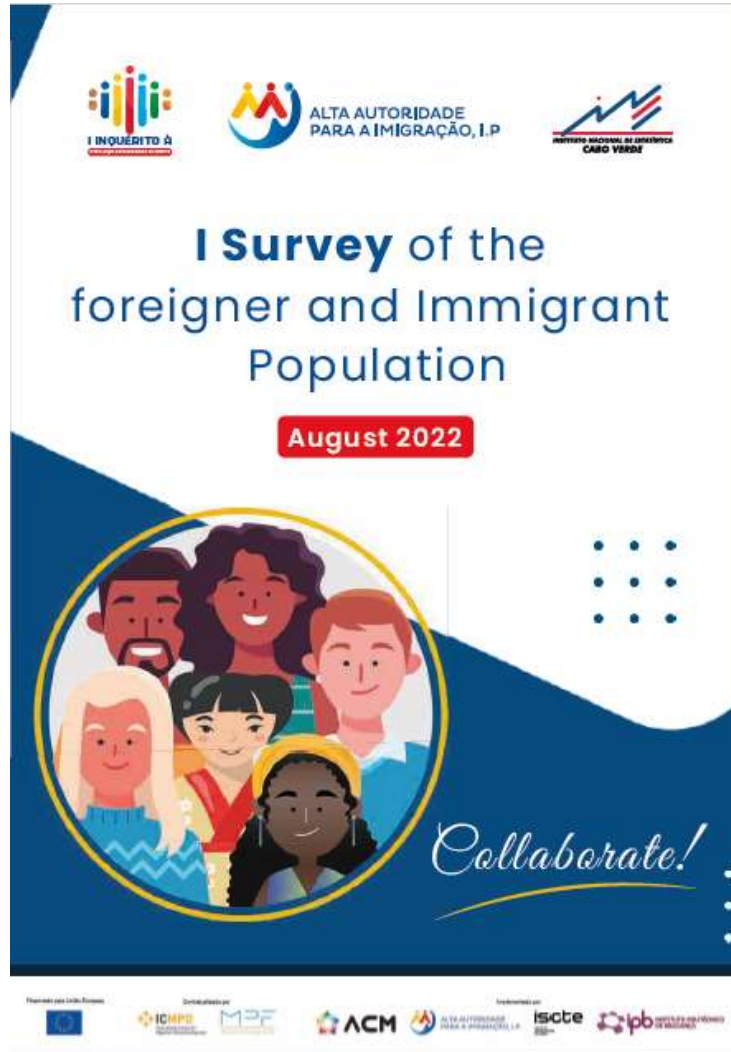
Others Sources

Institutional Studies and surveys;

Academic Studies

Etc...

Periodic/ Thematic Surveys



- 1st Survey on Foreigner and Immigrant Population (IPEI) - 2022
- Carried out by National Statistics Institute and High Authority for Immigration;
- Part of the Coop4Int Project, supported by EU, contracted by ICMPD through the MPF

Production of official statistics that will support the planning, development, monitoring and assessment of immigration public policies;

- To know the sociodemographic profile of foreigners/immigrants and family members;
- To analyze the labor profile and economic condition of foreign communities and immigrants in Cabo Verde;
- To know the living conditions, comfort and available goods;
- To know the cultural and integration characteristics of foreigners and immigrants;

10.869
FOREIGNERS

2,2%
Of total population

SAMPLE



41,4% of total household with foreigners

3.025
Household
with, at least, 1 person that has only foreign nationality or with double nationality, and the first one is foreign



DATA COLLECTION

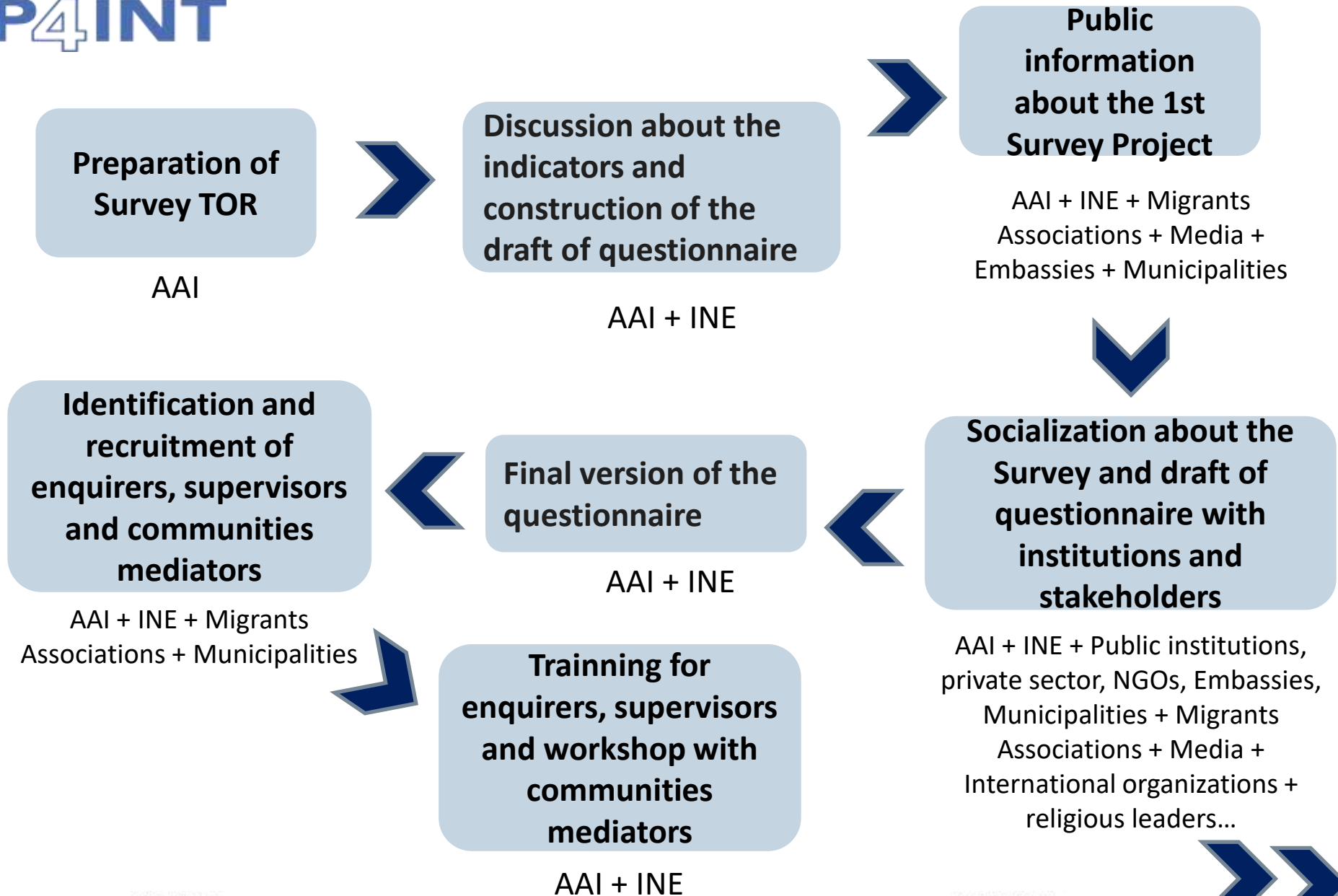
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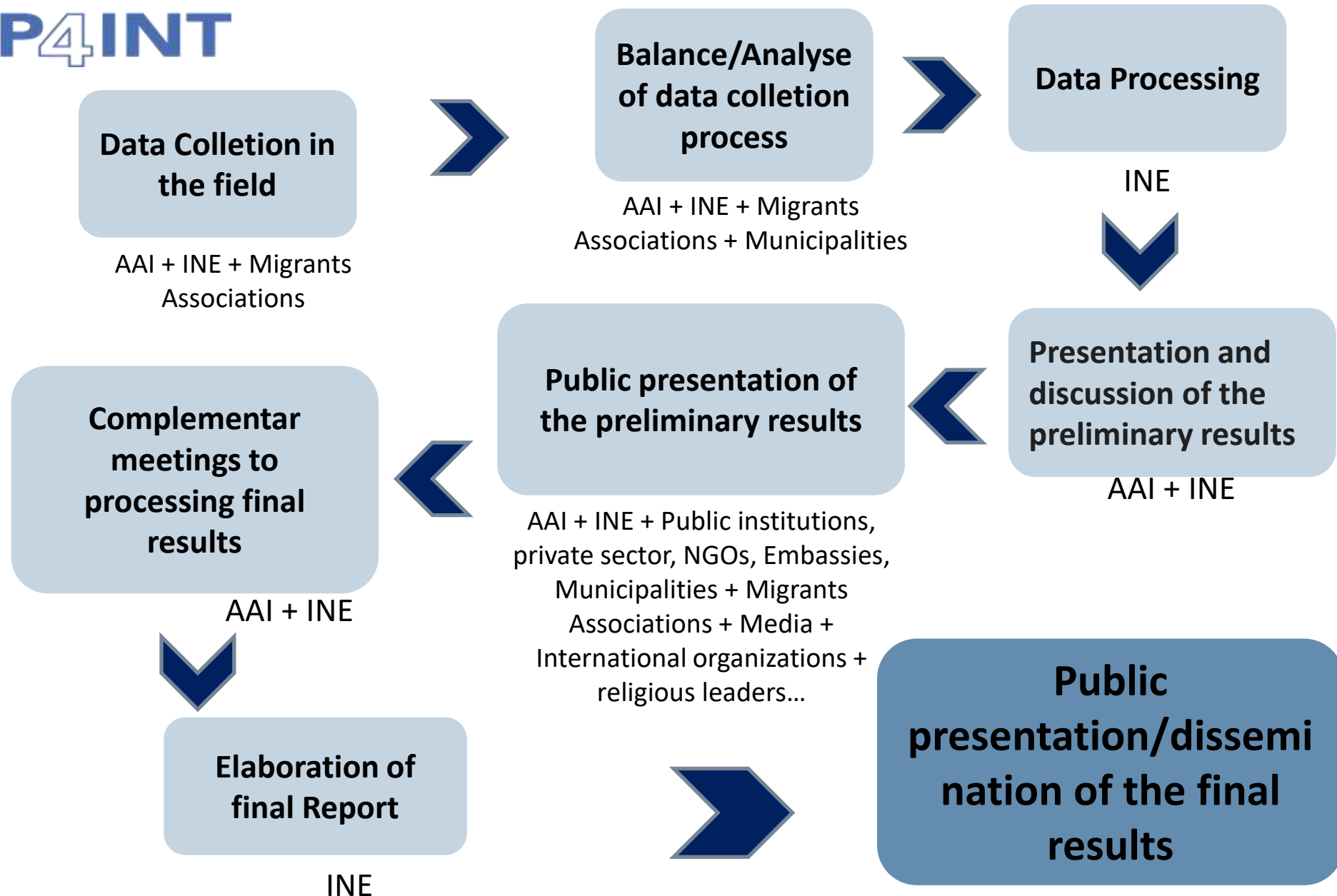
16 - 31 August 2022



DIRECT INTERVIEW WITH ELECTRONIC QUESTIONNAIRE ASSISTED BY A TABLET

Implemented by







<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PDVo9Negiv2mcRyeTi957YZJktfygWeF/view>



Obrigada!

Thank you!

Merci!

