



AMSEP WAPES AMSPE

AGENCE NATIONALE DE PROMOTION  
DE L'EMPLOI DES JEUNES



الوكالة الوطنية لترقية  
تشغيل الشباب

## “THE ROLE OF PES IN IMPLEMENTING MIGRATION POLICIES IN THEIR COUNTRIES”

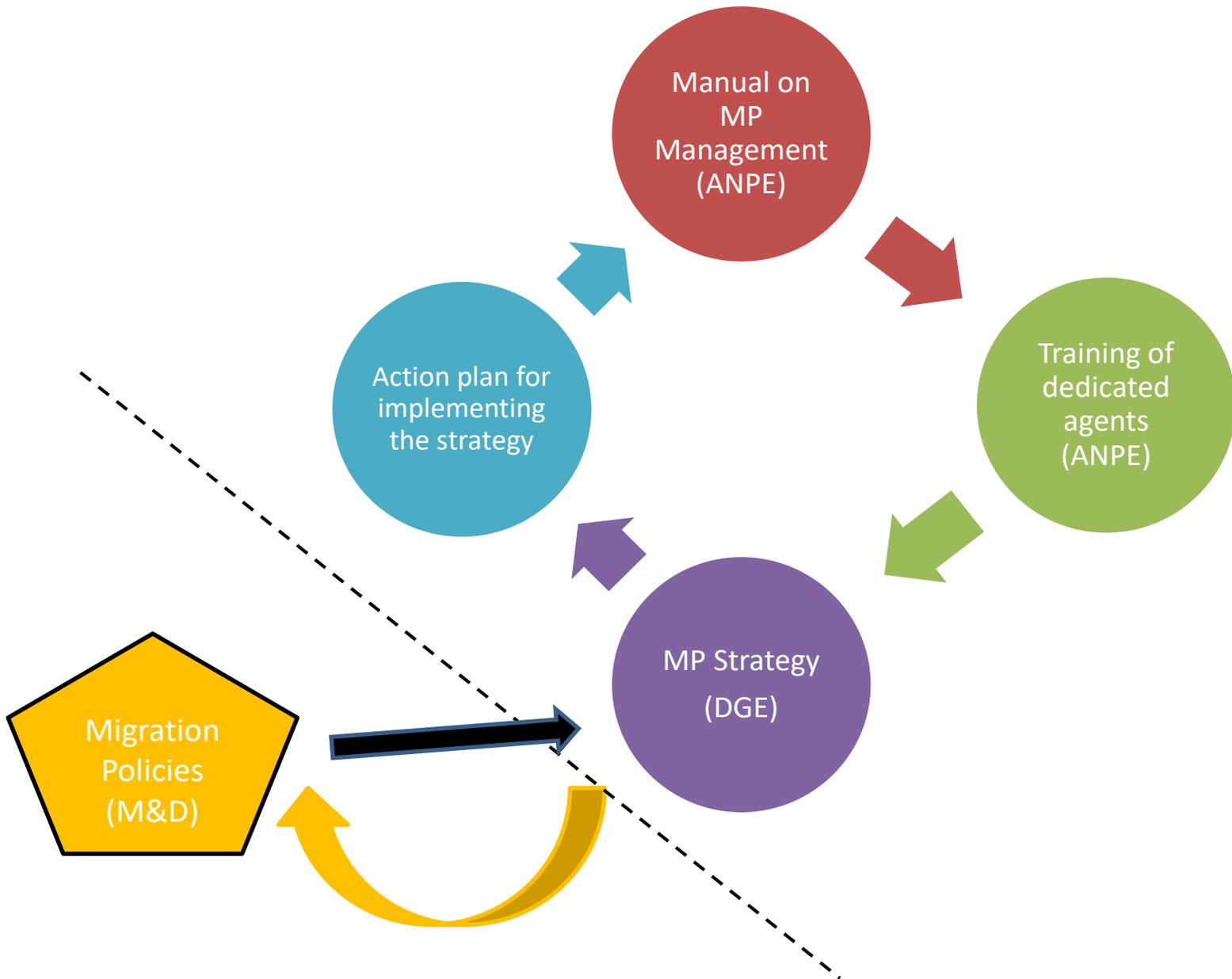
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**National strategies for labour migration:**  
*bases for a real offering of  
international services by the PES*

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# Summary

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- Introduction
- Labour migration management: why? and for what?
- Labour migration management: what are the challenges?
- Labour migration management: what are the implications?
- Labour migration strategy: a need to ensure effectiveness
- From migration policy to labour migration strategy: for public action coherence
- Conclusion

# Introduction

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- Public employment services are increasingly engaged in setting up an international intermediation services offering.
- Can we develop an international services offering without being supported by an appropriate national strategy that has been adopted by the Governors and the social partners in line with development policies?
- What is the role of PES in implementing this strategy, which itself is part of a more comprehensive approach to developing a national migration policy often based on "migration and development"?

# Challenges of migration

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- ⇒ **Development or mobilisation of human resources and skills** for national development (national human resources development plan)
- ⇒ **Management of population dynamics** (internal and external)
- ⇒ **Economic, social and cultural development, including citizenship** (negative and positive impacts of migration)
- ⇒ **Security related to migration flows**

# Labour migration management: **Why?** (1/2)

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- It is estimated that currently the number of migrant workers in the world is 244 million (United Nations Population Division).
- Labour migration or economic migration is the main reason for the migration of mostly young people: the ILO estimates that 150.3 million of the world's international migrants in 2013 were migrant workers (72.7% of the 206.6 million working age migrant population)
- The migratory crisis has become a serious phenomenon of current times with its train of misfortunes

# Labour migration management: **Why?** (2/2)

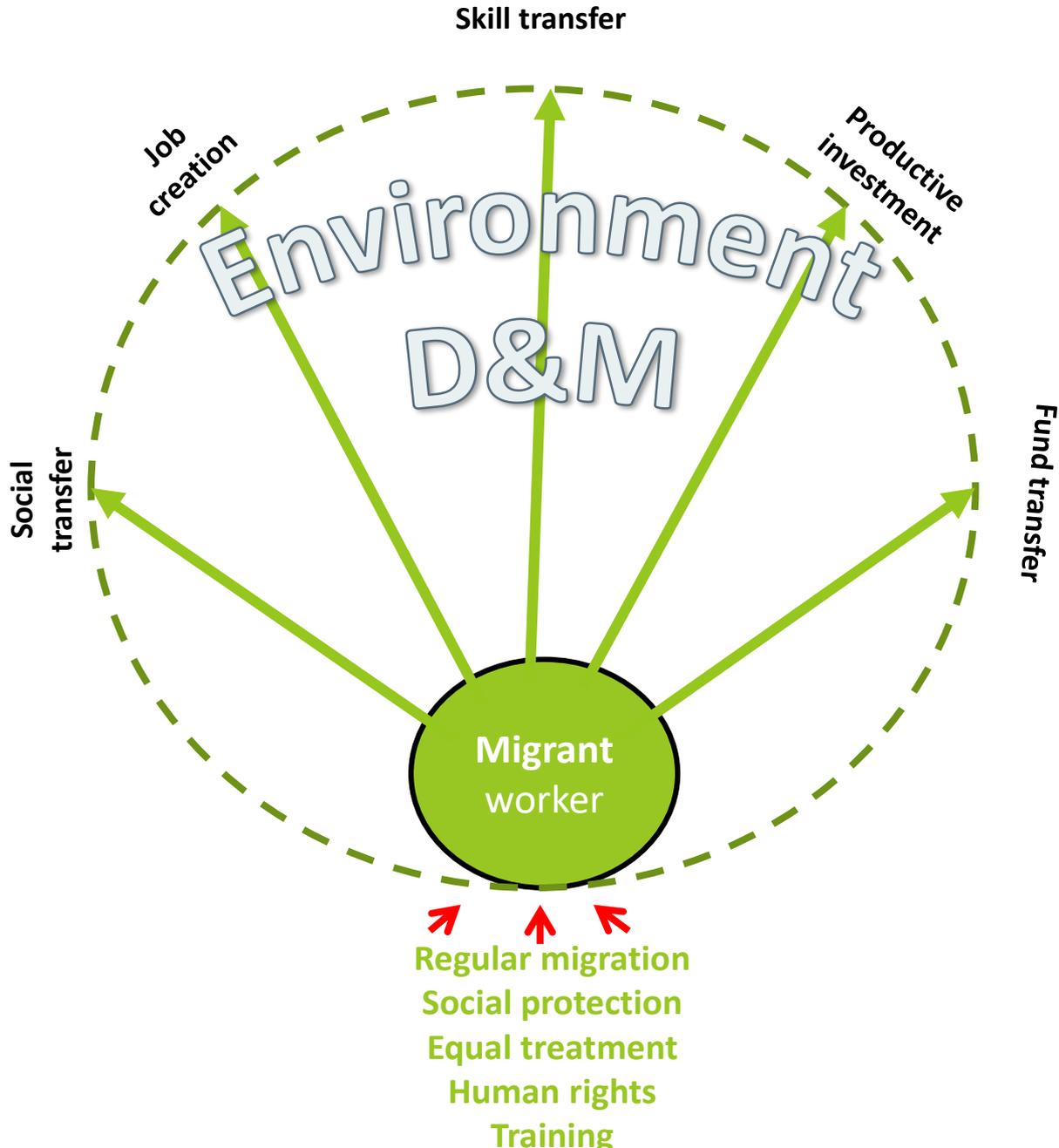
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- Human trafficking is one of the consequences of the migration crises and it is increasingly developing.
- With globalisation of the world and internationalisation of the labour market, while entry rules are not fully known or often very restrictive for candidates.
- Diaspora workers in countries are increasingly in need of returning to their countries or are becoming more and more unwelcome in the receiving countries, where even their population is facing unemployment.

# Labour migration management: **Why?**

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- **An alternative for integrating abroad** unemployed workers at national level
- **Taking better advantage** from the benefits of labour migration (skills transfer, social transfers, fund transfer)
- Use international skills including **those of the diaspora for national development** (meeting the needs of national companies)



# Labour migration management: challenges

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- ***In terms of governance***
  - Evidence-based policy making
  - Inclusive and participatory dialogue
  - Maximise the positive impacts of labour migration
- ***In terms of management***
  - Regular migration
  - Migration that complies with the international standards (social protection, right to training, equal treatment,...)

# Labour migration management: **What are the implications?**

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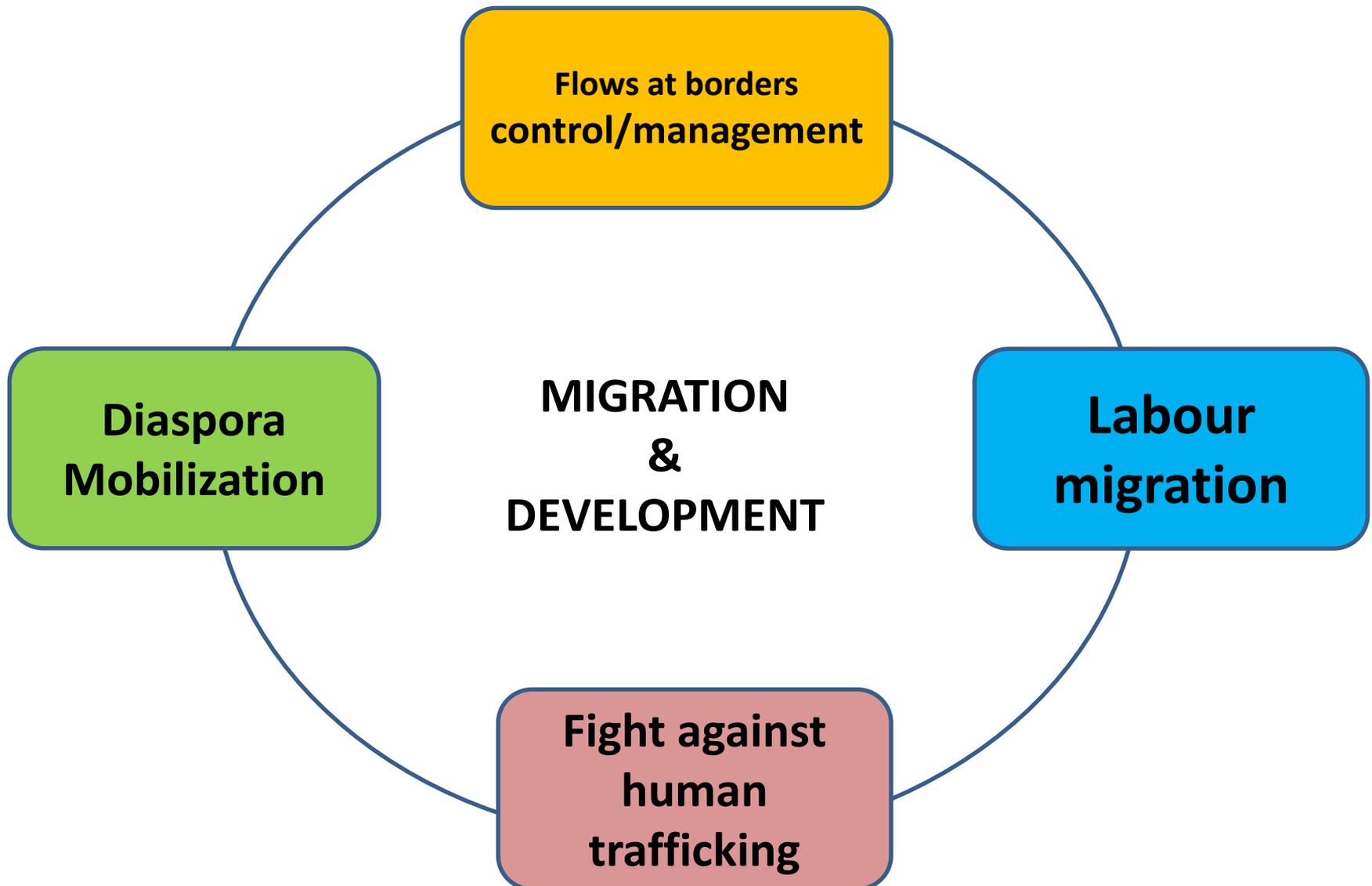
- Strong political will
- Policy and institutional framework for implementation
- Cross-sectoral and intersectoral dynamics = dialogue between sectors
- Climate of confidence
- Adapte and effective tools and instruments
- Reliable information system
- Shareable frame of reference
- Substantial means
- Bilateral agreements (M.O. and ProSoc)

# Labour migration strategy: a need to ensure effectiveness

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- A controlled issue
- Clear issues and objectives in line and consistent with the migration policy vision (or migration and development)
- Principles and foundations well addressed
- Strategic guidelines or areas of focus that provide answers adapted to the objectives pursued
- Relevant actions
- An adequate and effective monitoring and evaluation framework
- A good division of roles between the actors in complementarity and the synergy of actions
- Means test and their objective planning

# Migration policy or Migration and Development



# From migration policy to labour migration strategy: for public action and private initiatives coherence

MIGRATION POLICY

National policy  
"Migrations and Development"

Global vision "M&D"

Strategy:  
"Labour migration"

**Strategy**  
Mobilisation of the diaspora

**Strategy**  
Fight against human trafficking

**Strategy**  
Management/control of migration flows and borders

Governance Framework  
and labour migration  
management

Steering, monitoring and  
evaluation committee

Workforce regulatory body  
(TRIPARTITE)

Public service operators

Private operators and partners

Social security fund

**Public employment service**

Private employment agencies

General Direction of Employment

Consulate abroad

Assoc. Of citizens abroad

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Dedicated office for citizens  
abroad

NGOs working in the field of  
migration

# Labour migration strategy:

## **Role of PES**

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- Raise awareness, inform, guide candidates for professional migration
- Produce information on the dynamics of regular labour migration (supply and demand, insertion, etc.)
- Participate in the control of the workforce
- Provide intermediation on the international market
- Provide accompaniment for departure and return
- Implement state relief measures
- Monitor the activity of private employment agencies
- Facilitate post-integration follow-up

# Conclusion

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- National labour migration management strategies are fundamental instruments for the governance and implementation of actions in the field of labour migration.
- They must be coherent with development policies, in particular migration policy and national labour migration management strategies are of one of the areas of focus for the implementation of these policies.
- PES have a major role to play as the main public operator in the labour market. However, they alone can not guarantee the success of labour migration projects without a dynamic partnership and multi-stakeholders.
- **Question: considering the complexity of the subject; would it not be far better to prevent than to cure?**

Thank you for your attention

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