

Managing circular and return migration in countries of origin, transit and destination

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Skill shortages in receiving countries

Percent Employers having difficulties filling jobs



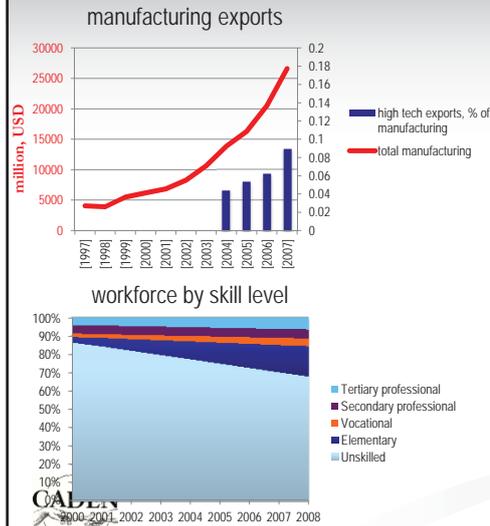
Top 5 difficult to fill jobs

- Skilled trade workers
- Sales representatives
- Engineers
- Drivers



ManpowerGroup Talent Shortage Survey 2015

The skill challenge in sending countries (case of Vietnam)



- Rapid development and economic growth
 - 20% annual growth manufactured goods export
- Growing and changing labour demand
 - High tech exports annually increasing its share of total manufacturing by 50%
- A large labour force...but wrongly skilled
 - Number of unskilled workers have been reduced...
 - ...but only elementary skills have increased
 - Need education and training system reform ...
 - ...and international expertise and experience

Problem of a disjointed labour migration process



- Different intermediaries, at different stages of the recruitment process, have separate interests and no shared accountability to workers.
- Difficulty to match recruitment with job requirements
- Lack transparent view of ultimate employment terms
- Little or no remedies in case of grievances

Labour migration connecting recruitment and employment

Pre-migration

Selecting and preparing candidates

Leading practices and tools for

- Job profiling and skill requirements
- candidate assessment
- job matching
- pre-employment training

Over-seas assignment

Protecting workers' rights, developing skills, employability

Implementing guidelines and tools for

- clear grievance procedures, responsibilities, accountabilities
- enhancing employability through skill upgrading

Post-migration

Home country repatriation, reintegration

Repatriation programs and tools for

- Skill and experience recognition
- Entrepreneurship assessment and training
- Job placement



* Developed in cooperation between DoLAB and Caden Corporation S.A.

Circular and return migration requirements

- Political commitment by sending and receiving countries
 - to address problems of a fragmented labour migration process
 - to put in place return policies that recognise acquired skills and experience
 - to involve international networks of public employment services
 - to expand the use of private employment service providers
 - to introduce internationally recognised standards and principles

