



# *COMPLEMENTARY PATHWAYS FOR PEOPLE IN NEED OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION*

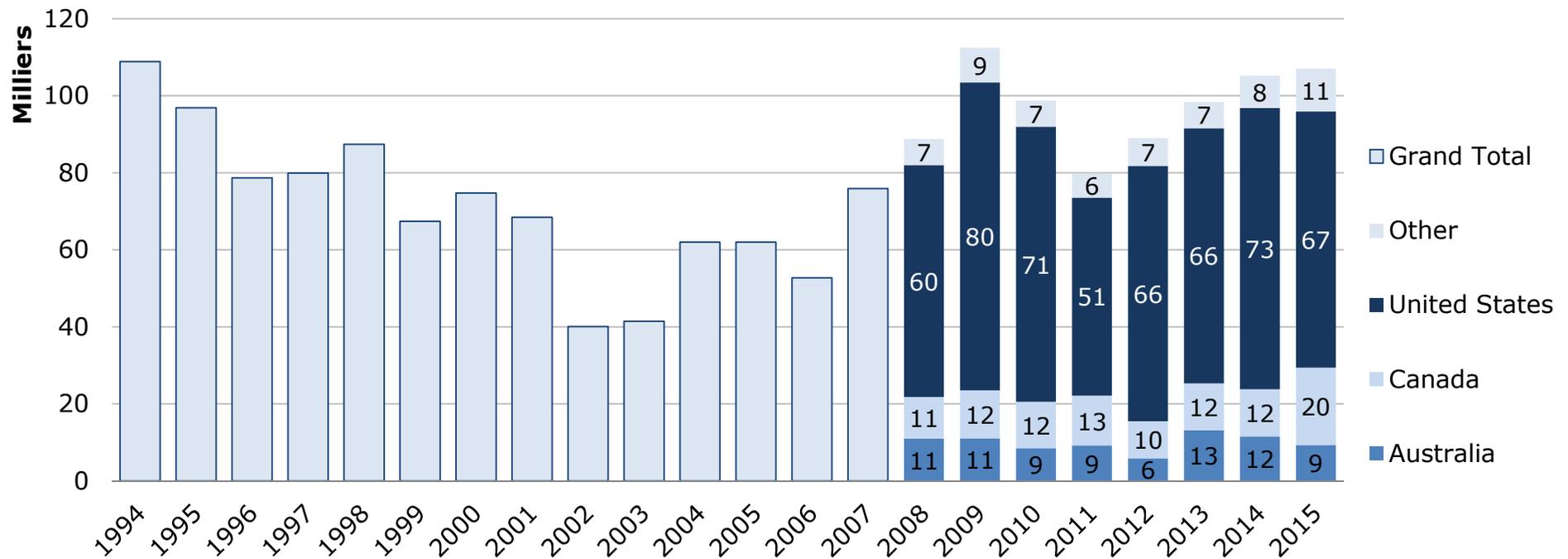
**Jean-Christophe Dumont**

Head of the International Migration Division,  
Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs  
OECD



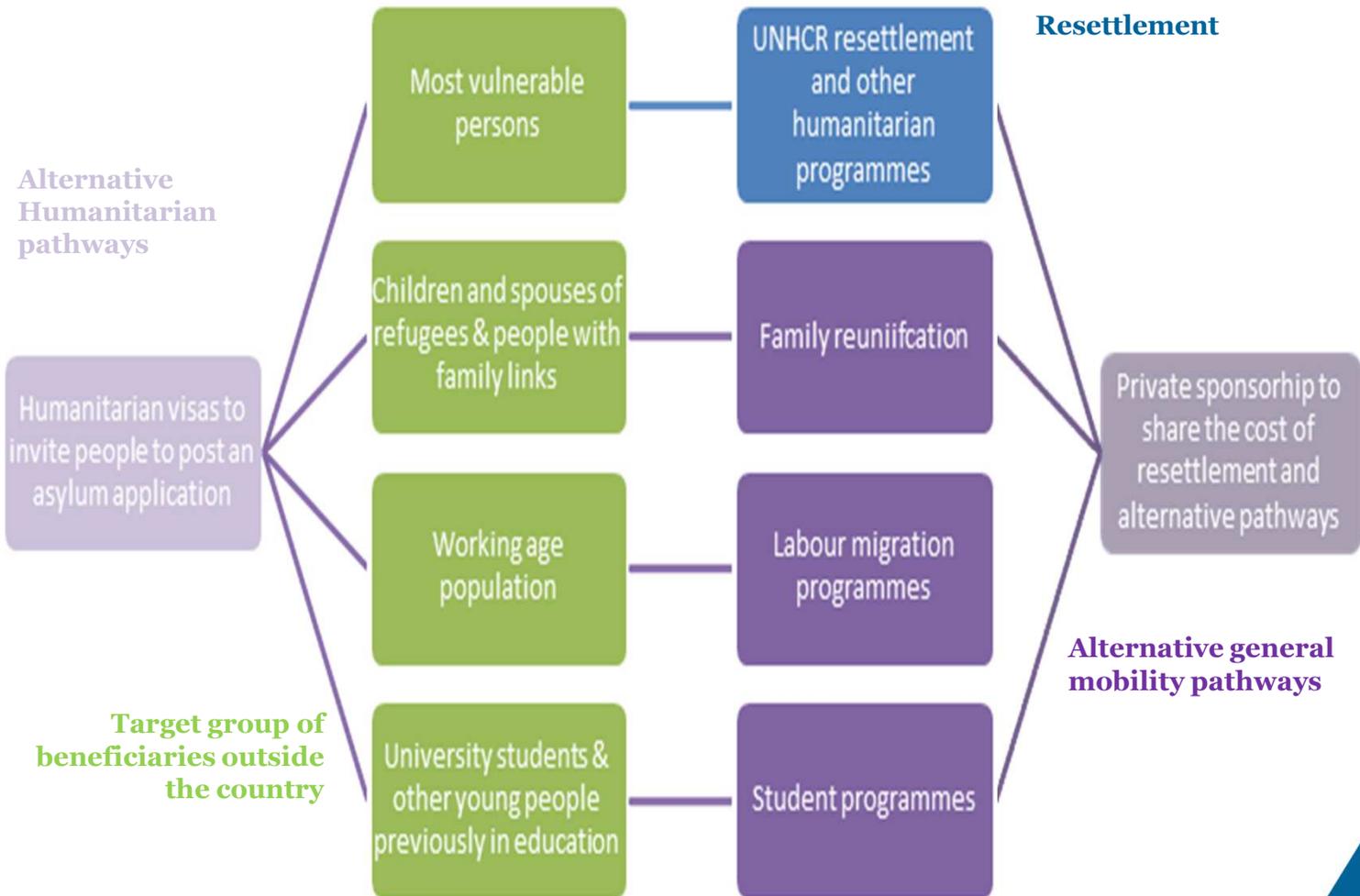
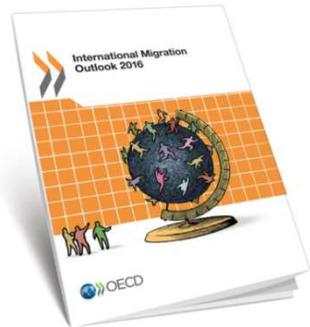
# Resettlement effort needs to be scaled up in the context of large movements of refugees

### Resettlement arrivals





# Complementary pathways for people in need of international protection



OECD (2016) *International migration following environmental and geopolitical shocks: How can OECD countries respond?*, International Migration Outlook OECD



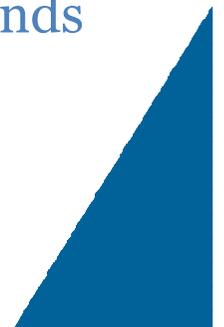
*Labour migration  
schemes*



## *Three main approaches to facilitating refugee access to labour migration*

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- Solely help refugees to access existing labour migration channels
  - ⇒ Competing with the global pool of foreign talents
  - ⇒ Access to information about legal opportunities and supply and demand (matching)
  - ⇒ Help overcome administrative obstacles
- Create incentives for employers to recruit people under international protection from abroad within the broad parameters of labour migration policies
  - ⇒ Provide a preferential treatment (PBS, quota, minimum requirements)
  - ⇒ Lower hiring costs for employers
  - ⇒ Encourage recruitment under ethical recruitment and CSR grounds
- Draw up new labour migration programmes specifically for refugees
  - ⇒ Bilateral agreements



*Private sponsorship  
schemes*



## **NY declaration 2016 & State of the Union 2017**

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“79. We will consider the expansion of existing humanitarian admission programmes, possible temporary evacuation programmes, including evacuation for medical reasons, flexible arrangements to assist family reunification, **private sponsorship for individual refugees** and opportunities for labour mobility for refugees, including through private sector partnerships, and for education, such as scholarships and student visas.”

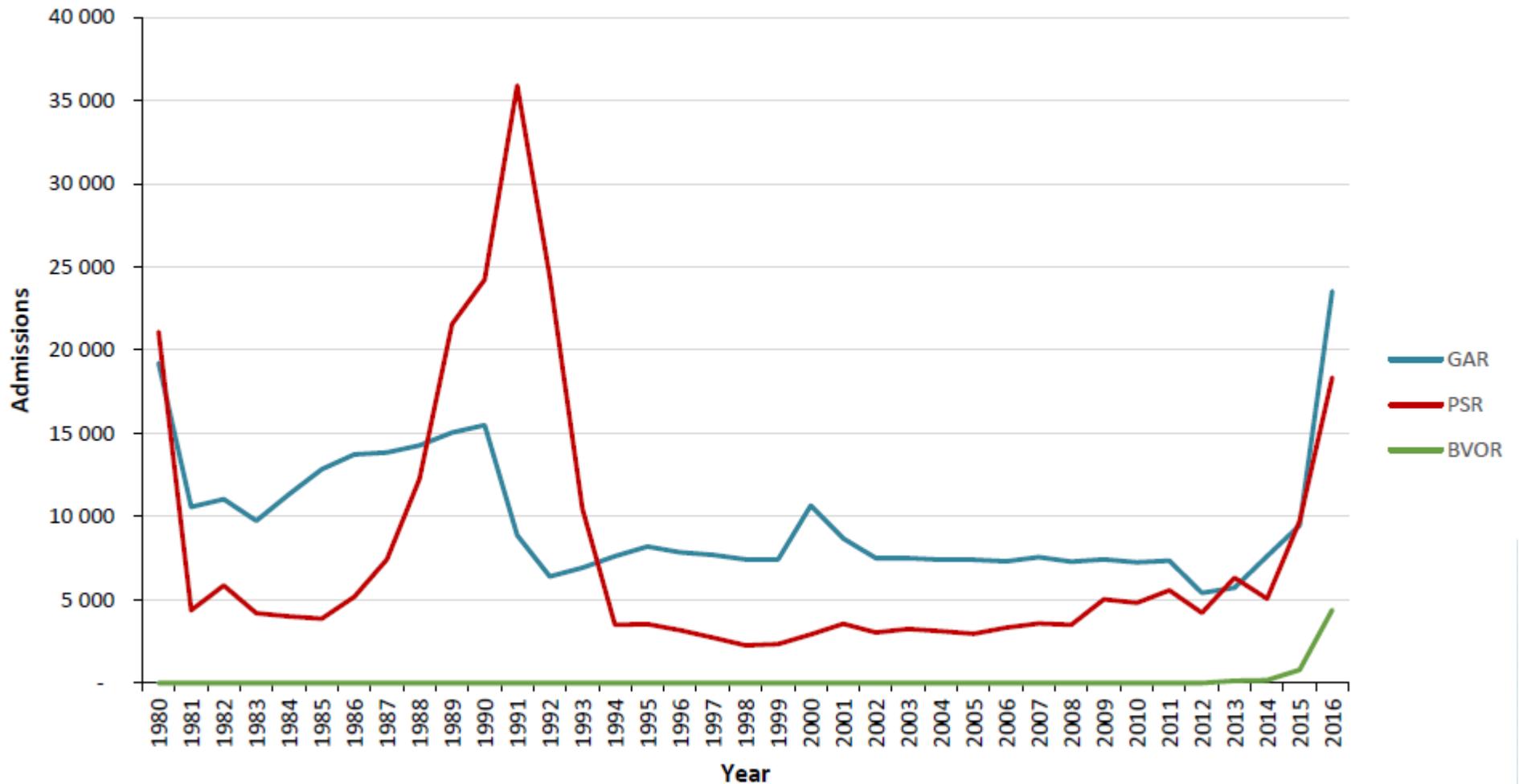
*“In addition, the Commission encourages Member States to set up **private sponsorship schemes** allowing private groups or civil society organisations to organise and finance resettlements in accordance with national legislation. To this effect, the Commission has invited **EASO to coordinate a pilot project** on private sponsorship schemes with interested Member States.”*





# Canadian resettlement programmes

## Admissions of Refugees by Program Stream, 1980 to 2016





# The Canadian model for private sponsorship

- Different types of sponsors
  - Sponsorship Agreement Holders (SAHs)
  - Group of Five (G5)
  - Community Sponsors
- Favourable labour market outcomes

Figure 2: Percentage of Individual Refugees Who Declared Employment Earnings by Year since Admission and Immigration Category (2002-2012)

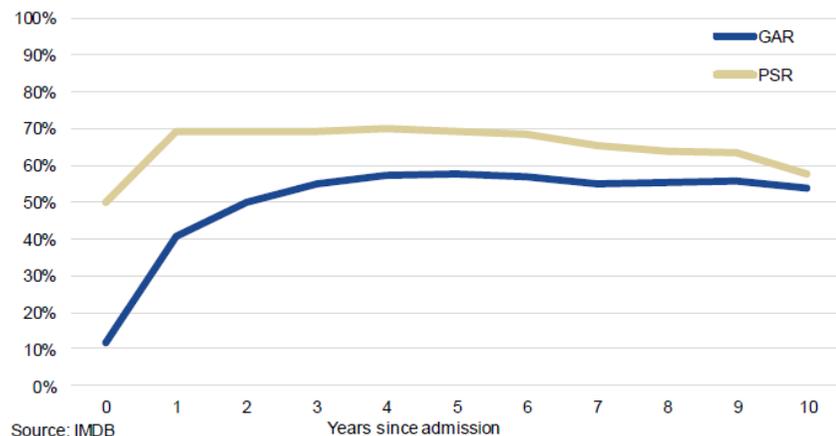
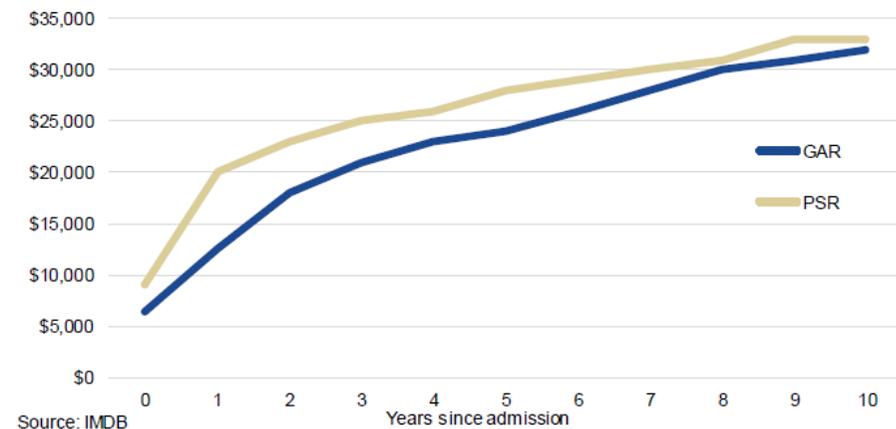
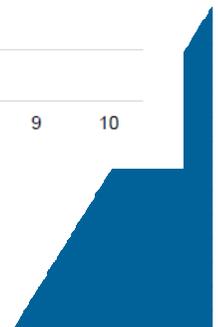


Figure 3: Average Employment Earnings by Year since Admission and Immigration Category (2002-2012)



- The global refugee sponsorship initiative



*Assessing the potential  
of complementary  
pathways*



# Potential and feasibility

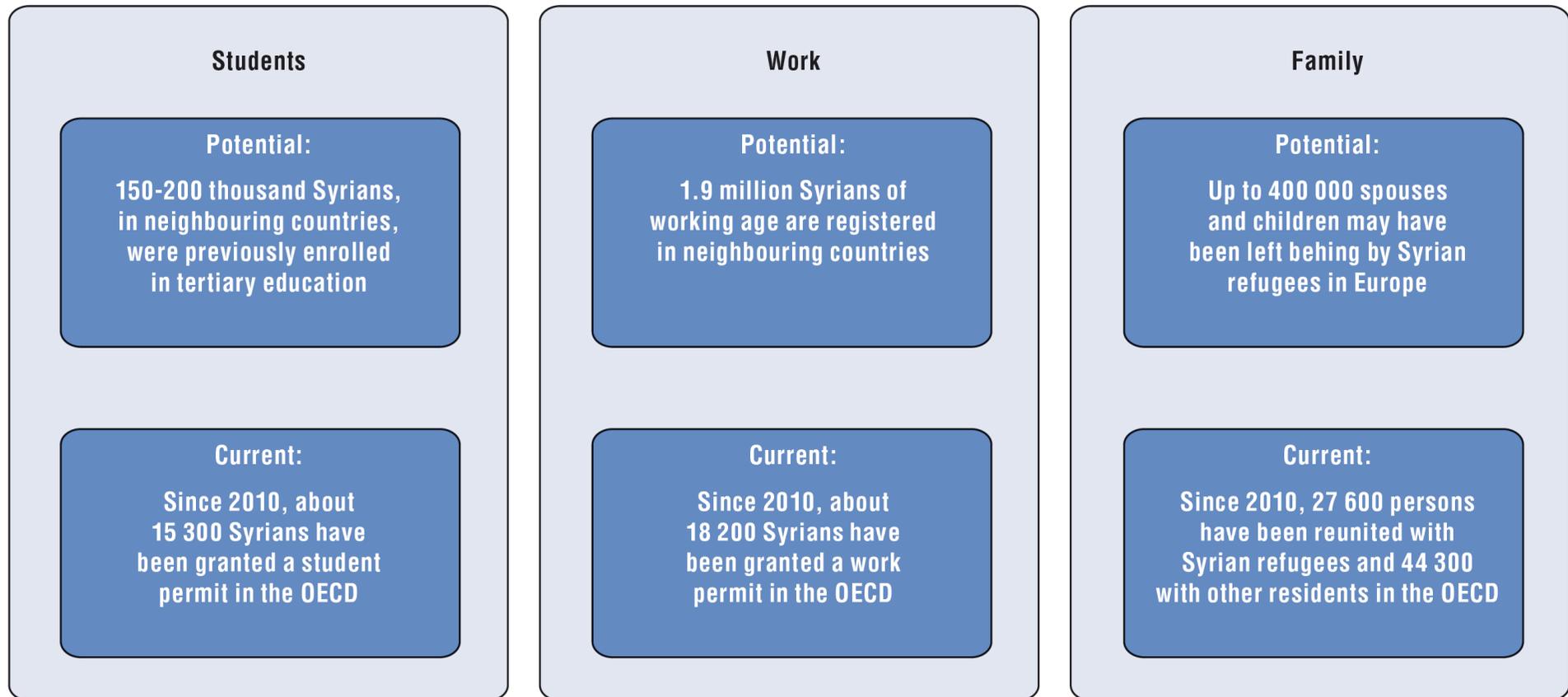
		Protection			Acceptability	Feasibility
		Number of beneficiaries	Quality	Selection/ displacement		
Labour migration	Existing channels	Very low	Depends on the possibilities of changing status and/or applying for asylum. Depends on access to integration support programmes and restricted social benefits	High/Low	Acceptability will probably be higher if i) economic benefits are clearly identified and promoted ii) temporary migration does not become permanent iii) displacement is limited.	Can be implemented within current legislative frameworks but raises the question of readmission to country of first asylum Would require legislative changes in most countries
	Existing channels adapted	Low		Medium/Low		
	Newly created channels	Potentially higher number than other labour migration options if open to medium or lower skilled workers		Depends on the conditions for admission		
Private sponsorship		Potentially high but variable across countries	High	High/Low	Levels depend on support in public opinion	Would require most countries to develop their administrative capacity

- **Protection**
  - How many people does the policy protect?
  - Who receives protection under the policy, who is excluded and why?
- **Acceptability**
  - Economic and social consequences for the host country
- **Feasibility**
  - Administrative capacities and financial resources
  - Adaptability of the domestic legal framework





## Use of complementary pathways for Syrians in the OECD



- A joint UNHCR-OECD monitoring system



## *Lessons learnt and policy implications*



Effective international cooperation can be taken for granted in case of mass displacements

Long term integration outcomes / durable solution

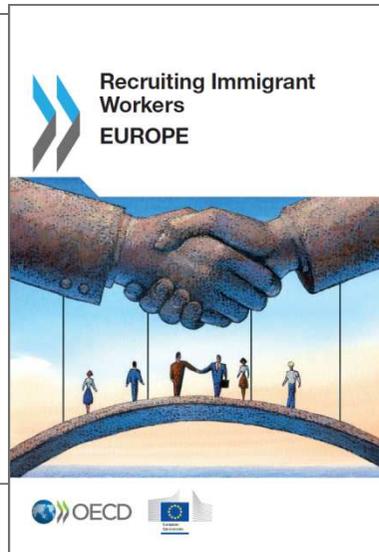
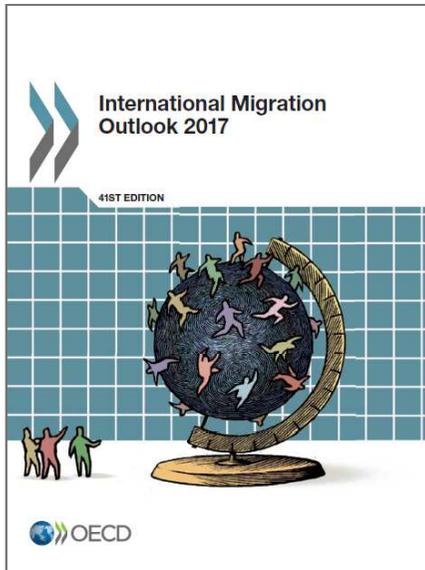


Selection, which is a common feature of most migration systems, needs to be rethought in the context of international protection frameworks





# Thank you for your attention



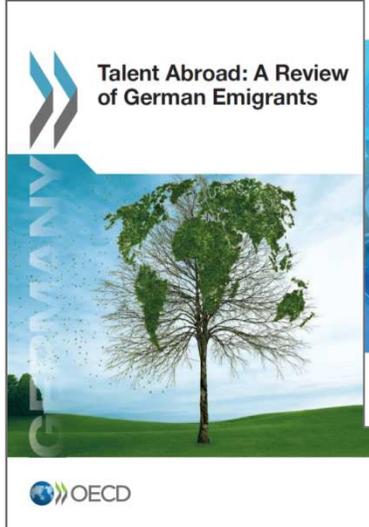
For further information:  
[www.oecd.org/migration](http://www.oecd.org/migration)  
[jean-christophe.dumont@oecd.org](mailto:jean-christophe.dumont@oecd.org)



### Is migration good for the economy?

Migration is a feature of social and economic life across populations varied considerably. In part this is because of Europe, for example, citizens enjoy extensive rights to free labour, managed labour migration plays an important humanitarian migration. Whatever its source, migration of these can be controversial. The economic impact of migrants (Benefit or burden – what's the reality? To answer this we impact in three areas – the labour market, the public purse

### Matching Economic Migration with Labour Market Needs



### Connecting with Emigrants A GLOBAL PROFILE OF DIASPORAS 2015



**Labour markets**

- Migrants accounted for 47% of the increase in the work force in the past ten years
- Migrants fill important niches both in fast-growing and mature economies
- Like the native-born, young migrants are better educated
- Migrants contribute significantly to labour-market fluidity

**The public purse**

- Migrants contribute more in taxes and social contributions
- Labour migrants have the most positive impact on the public purse
- Employment is the single biggest determinant of migration

**Economic growth**

- Migration boosts the working-age population
- Migrants arrive with skills and contribute to human capital
- Migrants also contribute to technological progress

Understanding these impacts is important if our societies are to maximise the benefits of migration, both for host countries and for migrants. Such debates, in turn, are essential to designing policies that address the needs of many OECD countries in coming decades, especially demand for migrants to make up shortfalls in the workforce

Migration Policy Debates © OECD May 2014

