The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on mobility and legal migration schemes:

Challenges, lessons learned, and opportunities

16th December 2021

Virtual Meeting on legal migration, with a focus on labour migration



Rabat Process

Agenda

- 1. State of play: Obstacles to mobility
- 2. Implications for migration governance
- 3. Challenges and opportunities ahead
- 4. Useful links

1 | State of play: Obstacles to mobility

Phases of restrictions

First months of the pandemic: Border closing

Then: More targeted measures, including testing and quarantine

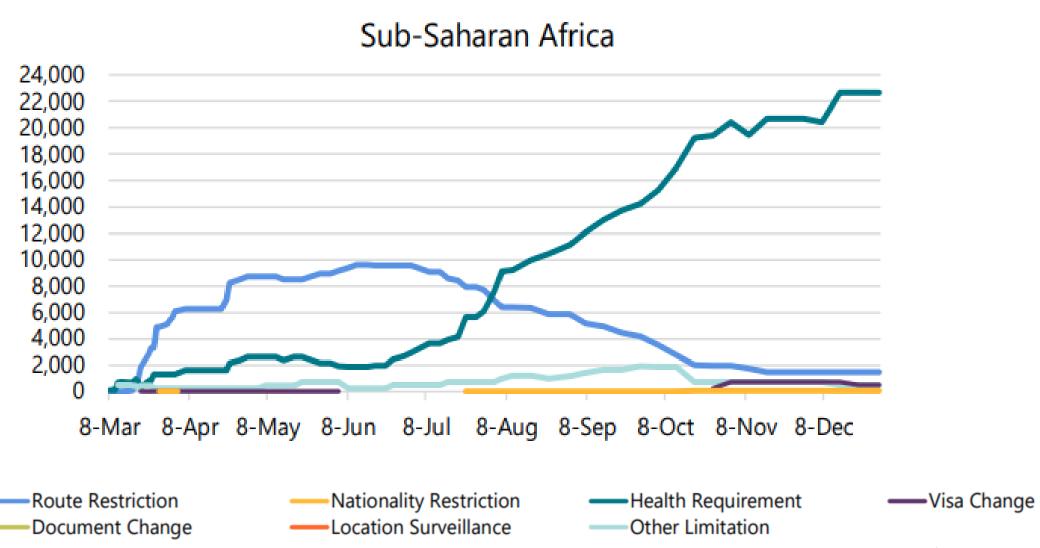
At the moment:

Growing focus on vaccination status as a prerequisite

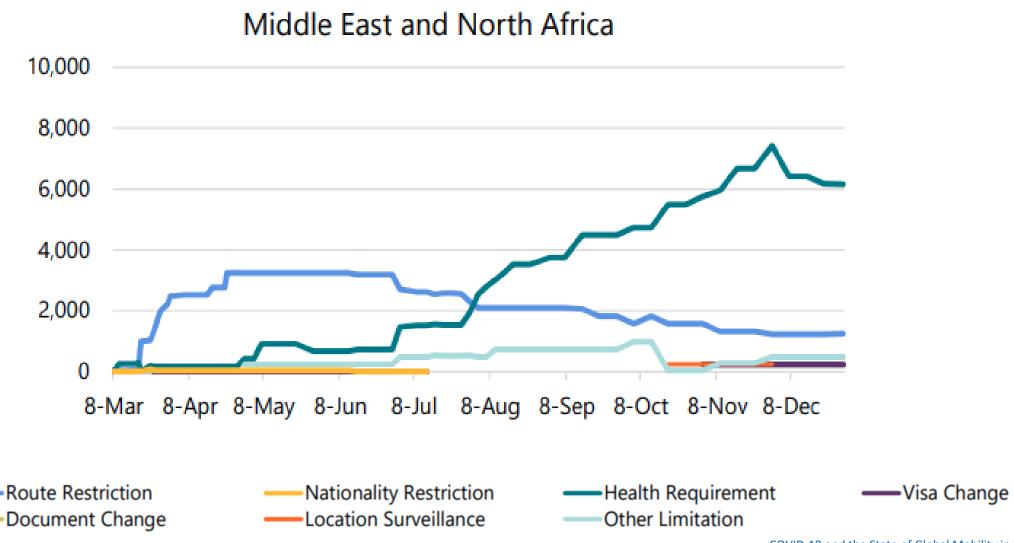
Other obstacles to mobility:

- Pause on visa processing as consulates and relevant services closed, sometimes for extended periods of time
- Fall in demand for labour in sectors affected by social distancing, lockdown, and travel restrictions
- Employers also reluctant to engage in recruiting foreign workers due to the uncertainty of the situation
- Issues faced by some workers (e.g., stranded) making workers themselves reluctant to migrate, or employers reluctant to run this risk

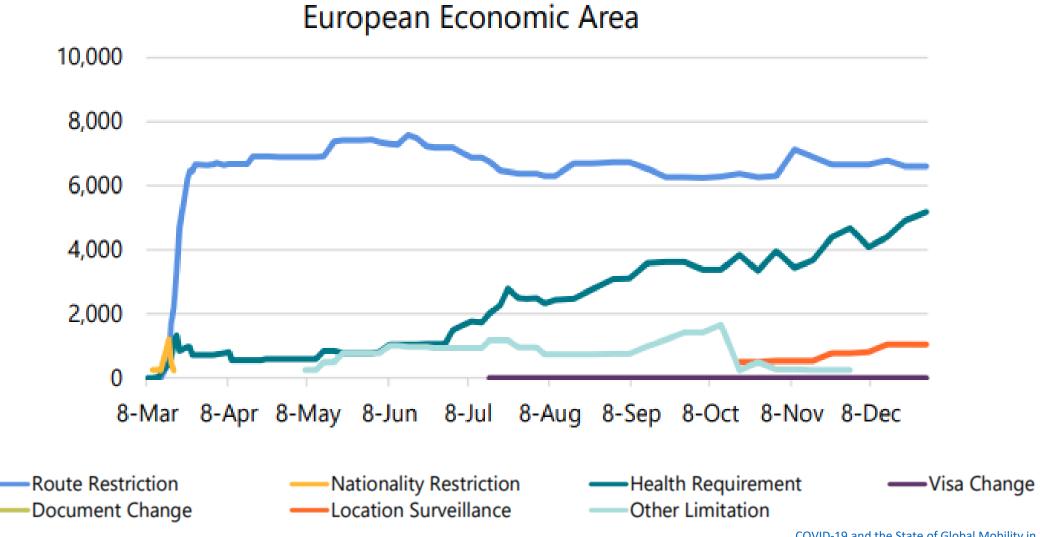
1 | 1. Travel measures implemented in Sub-Saharan Africa, March-December 2020



1|2. Travel measures implemented in the Middle East and North Africa, March-December 2020



1|3. Travel measures implemented in the European Economic Area, March-December 2020



2 | Implications for migration governance

Progress made on migration governance, with many countries adopting or updating their migration policies or strategies

But new priorities related to the management of the pandemic, which may overshadow these recent efforts at national and regional levels, but also among donors and development partners

At the same time, renewed attention to managing border and mobility:

- Investments in consular services, and awareness of migrants of the services available
- Cooperation with destination countries, especially to coordinate on return and reintegration

- Healthcare access, as a public health priority
- More regulations and more incentives to comply with regulations for recruiters
- **Improving data collection**, to inform contingency planning in countries of destination and origin

3 | Challenges and opportunities ahead

New public health measures risk leaving out low- and middle-income countries

Prospect of an unequal reopening, with knock-on effects for development

- Labour shortages across a range of sectors in Europe
- Close dialogues are critical to restart mobility, and avoid uncoordinated health measures (again)

Both at bilateral and regional levels

European and African partners still need to address broader barriers to mobility

4|1. Useful links

Upcoming: COVID-19 and the State of Global Mobility in 2021 (2022)

<u>How Can Europe Deliver on the Potential of Talent Partnerships?</u>, Kate Hooper, December 2021

<u>Can Omicron Finally Get the World to Cooperate on Pandemic Mobility</u> <u>Management?</u>, Meghan Benton, December 2021

<u>Labor Shortages during the Pandemic and Beyond: What Role Can Immigration</u> <u>Policy Play?</u>, Kate Hooper, October 2021

<u>Future Scenarios for Global Mobility in the Shadow of Pandemic</u>, Meghan Benton, July 2021

4|2. Useful links

<u>From Unilateral Response to Coordinated Action: How Can Mobility Systems in Sub-Saharan Africa Adapt to the Public-Health Challenges of COVID-19?</u>, Ling San Lau, Kate Hooper, and Monette Zard, June 2021

<u>Deepening Labor Migration Governance at a Time of Immobility: Lessons from Ghana and Senega</u>l, Camille Le Coz and Kate Hooper, July 2021

<u>COVID-19 and the State of Global Mobility in 2020</u>, Meghan Benton & co., April 2021

<u>A Race Against the Clock: Meeting Seasonal Labor Needs in the Age of COVID-19</u>, Kate Hooper and Camille Le Coz, March 2020