The LABOUR-INT project is implemented by a consortium jointly coordinated by ETUC, CEEP and EUROCHAMBRES, including a large range of partners around Europe, and with the involvement and support of several national, European and International organisations.



SUPPORTING ORGANISATIONS



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INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

IN THE LABOUR MARKET THROUGH A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACH

ABOUT LABOUR-INT

The LABOUR-INT project aims to:

- > promote employment as a key part of the integration process of refugees and asylum seekers in society.
- support multi-layered and multi-stakeholder integration paths for recently arrived third country nationals across the EU, from arrival up to the workplace, through skills assessment and profiling, training and job placement.
- establish an innovative approach, based on the cooperation, dialogue and commitment of economic and social partners as key labour market actors, and to build or foster a fruitful collaboration with other relevant stakeholders both in the public, private and not-for-profit sector.

To achieve these aims, LABOUR-INT builds on the interest and capacities of trade unions, employers, chambers of commerce and industry and migrants' associations.

INTEGRATING REFUGEES IN THE LABOUR MARKET THROUGH

Capacity building: The project upgrades capacities already in place. It builds on the ability of project partners, starting from best practices, to create operational frameworks autonomously or in partnership with other players in the field of migrants' integration and labour market institutions.

Result-oriented pilot actions: Pilot actions are implemented in those EU Member States who present a more favourable environment, structured labour market policies, a larger presence of refugees and the consolidated presence of partners' networks. They adapt existing labour market integration tools to the specific conditions of refugees and develop new instruments.

Network building: All actions have a multi-stakeholder dynamic to maximise participation and ownership at both European and national level. Project partners reproduce the multi-stakeholder dynamic at national, regional and local level, through their constituencies.

Working tools for skills' assessment and skills matching:

Effective tools to perform assessment of skills are tested through the project activities, aiming to facilitating skill matching for refugees.

BENEFICIARIES

Direct and main beneficiaries are

> Asylum seekers and refugees as they directly benefit from the action and from the improved capacity of trade unions, employer organisations, chambers of commerce and industry and migrants' associations to assist them in a faster integration into the labour market and the workplace.

Indirect beneficiaries are

- > European employers as they improve access to the skilled workforce they need
- > European workers, promoting a right-based integration of migrants into the labour market.

► A LABOUR MARKET INTEGRATION **APPROACH DEVELOPED IN THE** FRAME OF THE EXPERT GROUP ON **SKILLS AND MIGRATION (EGSM)**

The project partners have a joint interest in a stable and skilled workforce adapted to the needs of companies, guaranteeing equality of opportunity and treatment between national and migrant workers.

Therefore, in the framework of LABOUR-INT, the project partners set up an Expert Group on Skills and Migration (EGSM) to increase capacities of all players within a multi-layered integration strategy to perform assessment of skills and skills matching, according to the specific conditions of asylum-seekers and refugees.

The outcome of the EGSM is the definition of an approach, to be adapted to national and local contexts, that could help economic and social partners to develop actions and strategies aimed at enhancing labour market integration. The process is understood as multi-stage and multi-stakeholder, consisting in several stages through which a new labour market entrant should proceed:

- 1. skills assessment and profiling
 - 2. skills development
 - 3. skills matching and placement

Several actors, including economic and social partners, public authorities and agencies, NGOs or training institutions, have a crucial role to play at each of these stages.

