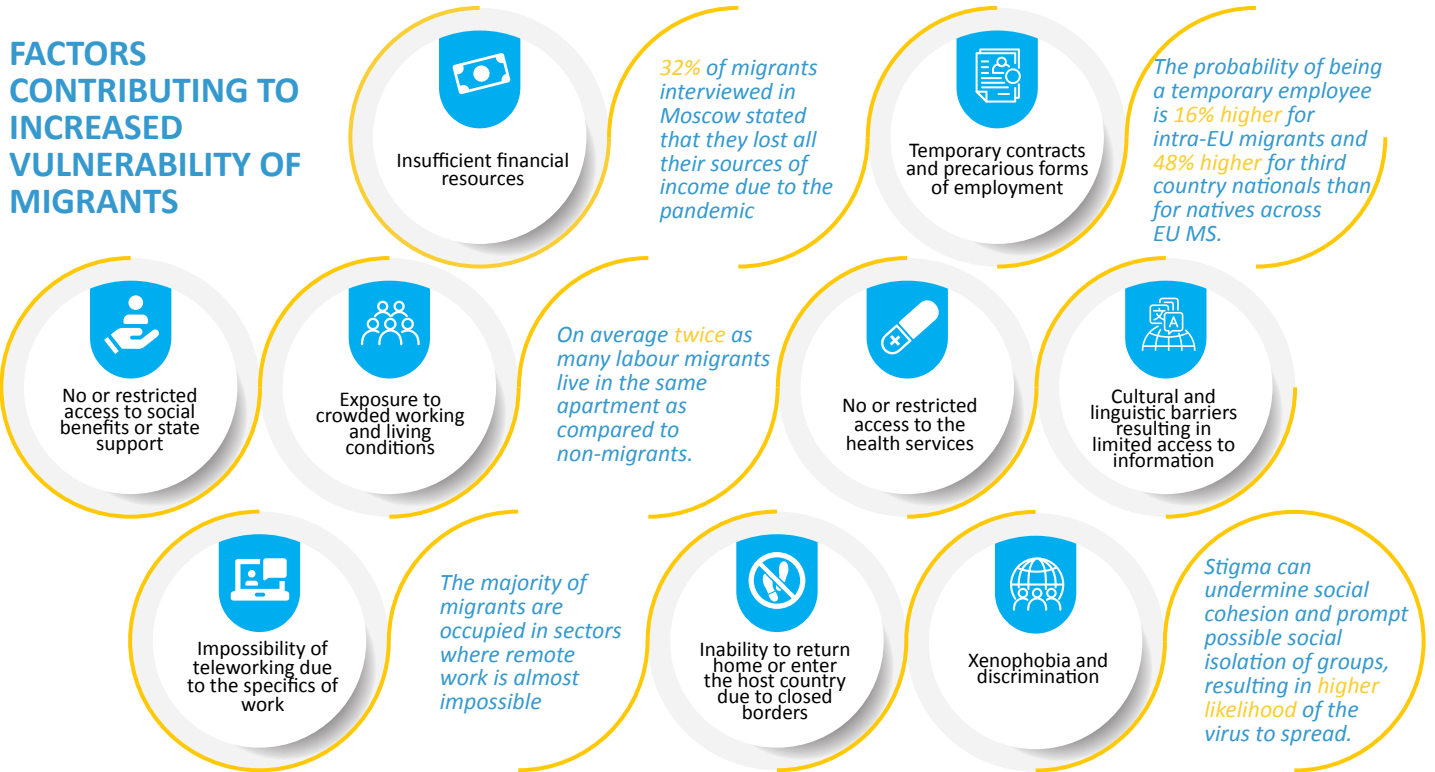
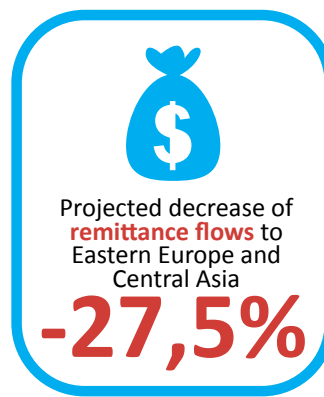
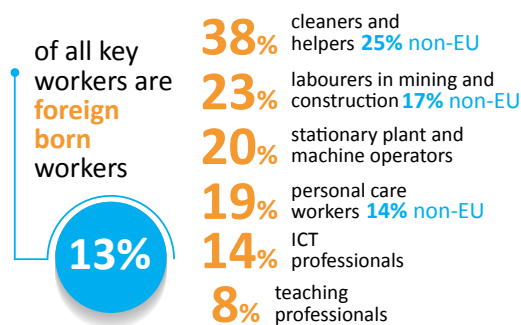


# MIGRANT VULNERABILITIES DUE TO COVID-19 OUTBREAK

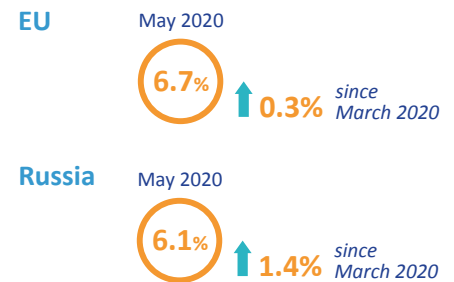
## FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO INCREASED VULNERABILITY OF MIGRANTS



## REPRESENTATION OF MIGRANTS IN THE KEY OCCUPATIONS ACROSS THE EU



## OVERALL UNEMPLOYMENT TRENDS



## POLICY MEASURES INTRODUCED BY SOME EU COUNTRIES TO ADDRESS SEASONAL LABOUR SHORTAGE

- Recourse to the native labour force (e.g. Spain, Italy, Germany, Switzerland)
- Extensions of visa, residence permits and exceptional admissions (e.g. Germany, Spain)
- Regularisation (e.g. Portugal, Italy)
- Engagement of asylum seekers for helping with harvest (e.g. France, Germany)

## REVEALED CHALLENGES



- seasonal agriculture workers have not been fully rewarded for their contribution to society
- lack of farming skills of the native labour force leads to losses in harvest
- need to make adjustments to the workplace practices in line with COVID-19 prevention measures
- unfair competition between employers who observe distancing measures and supply protective equipment to the workers (thus have higher expenses) and those who do not

### Sources:

- IOM Migration Factsheet No. 6 – The impact of COVID-19 on migrants [LINK](#)
- ILO Brief on Seasonal Migrant Workers' Schemes: Rethinking Fundamental Principles and Mechanisms in light of COVID-19 [LINK](#)
- Foreign labor migrants in Russia in conditions of pandemia and economic crisis in *Monitoring of the economic situation in Russia Trends and challenges of socio-economic development 2020. No. 11 (113)*, May (in Russian) [LINK](#)
- Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on live-in care workers in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland [LINK](#)
- A Vulnerable Workforce: Migrant Workers in the COVID-19 Pandemic [LINK](#)
- Immigrant Key Workers: Their Contribution to Europe's COVID-19 Response [LINK](#)
- Eurostat [LINK](#)
- Migration Data Portal [LINK](#)