



Recent Developments in the EU policy for the integration of third-country nationals

Arrival Cities conference - 23 April 2018

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1- Action Plan on the integration of third-country nationals

- General policy framework for the EU work on integration of TCNs adopted in June 2016.
- Action plan focuses on 5 Main priority areas and coordination of integration policy
- Action plan is being implemented: follow-up online tool on the EWSI:

<https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/main-menu/eus-work/actions>

Five priority areas

Five priority areas:

1. Pre-departure/ pre-arrival
2. Education
3. Labour market integration and access to vocational training
4. Access to basic services
5. Active participation and social inclusion

2- Integration in the labour market

- European dialogue on skills and migration – 23 May 2017

https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/legal-migration/european-dialogue-skills-and-migration/second-meeting_en

- Initiative employers together for integration

https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/legal-migration/european-dialogue-skills-and-migration/integration-pact_en

- Partnership on integration with representatives of economic and social partners

https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/e-library/documents/policies/legal-migration/integration/docs/20171220_european_partnership_for_integration_en.pdf



3- Involvement of local authorities – the Urban Agenda Partnership on integration

- Partnership on integration involving cities and Member States, led by the Commission (DG HOME) and the city of Amsterdam
- Action plan to be implemented in 2017-2018 with main following actions:
 - ✓ Proposal for better access to EU funding
 - ✓ Proposal regarding microcredit and blending of funding
 - ✓ Migrant advisory board
 - ✓ Establishment of a Urban academy (training)
 - ✓ Improved indicators at local level

4 – Creation of the European Integration network

- Ex NCPIs with an extended mandate
- Coordination of integration policy at national level
- Mutual learning mandate
- Activities organised in 2017: Study visits in SE and DE

<https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/the-eu-and-integration/networks>

- Meeting between Local and Regional authorities and EIN members

<https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/europe-brussels-hosts-the-second-meeting-of-the-european-integration-network>

5 – European Semester

- Framework for the coordination of economic policies across the European Union
- Integration has become a more and more prominent topic in the outcome of the semester in the context of labour market and social policies
- In 2017, 3 countries (AT, FR, BE) received a CSR related to integration:
https://ec.europa.eu/info/publications/2017-european-semester-country-specific-recommendations-council-recommendations_en

6 – Eurobarometer Integration-Migration

https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/news/results-special-eurobarometer-integration-immigrants-european-union_en

- Large **divergence** across countries
- Positive correlation with actual size of immigrant population
- Also some differences across socio-demographic groups
- Some negative views but also often some mixed views, reflecting the complexity of these issues
- Issue of information about immigration and integration

6 – Eurobarometer Integration-Migration

- However, overall agreement on the facilitating factors, the obstacles and the measures that could help
- Support for investing in integration
- Support for viewing integration as a two-way process
- Agreement with needs of many actors to be involved
- Support for the role of the EU

Specific results on FI:

http://ec.europa.eu/commfrontoffice/publicopinion/index.cfm/survey/get_surveydetail/instruments/special/surveyky/2169



Next steps

- ❑ Implementation the integration partnership with EU Economic and social partners
- ❑ Monitoring of integration indicators (OECD Settling In 2018 / Country Specific Recommendations European Semester)
- ❑ Upcoming activities of the European Integration Network
- ❑ Call for proposals AMIF 2017 – EUR 25 M – 5 priorities (open for submission until 1st March 2018)
- ❑ Preparation of next MFF 2021-2028



Questions?

Thank you!

PARTNERSHIP INCLUSION OF MIGRANTS & REFUGEES



Urban Agenda For the EU

Smart, green & inclusive European cities

HOW? THEMATIC PARTNERSHIPS





FOCUS OF PARTNERSHIP



BETTER FUNDING



BETTER KNOWLEDGE



BETTER REGULATIONS



✘ City of
✘ Amsterdam



City of Helsinki

be  Berlin



Ajuntament
de Barcelona



CITY OF ATHENS





ROAD TO ACTIONS





ROAD TO ACTIONS





ROAD TO ACTIONS





#1

UNACCOMPANIED
MINORS -
PROTECTION &
REINFORCEMENT
RIGHTS



#2/3

FINANCIAL
BLENDING
FACILITIES
FOR CITIES



#4

IMPROVE ACCESS
EU INTEGRATION
FUNDING



#5

ACADEMY IN
INTEGRATION
STRATEGIES



#6

MIGRANT ADVISORY
BOARD



#7

EVIDENCE BASED
INTEGRATION:
URBAN INDICATORS



#8

PREVENTION
EDUCATIONAL
SEGREGATION



WORKING TOGETHER FOR LOCAL INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES ARRIVAL CITIES



Brussels, 24th Avril 2018



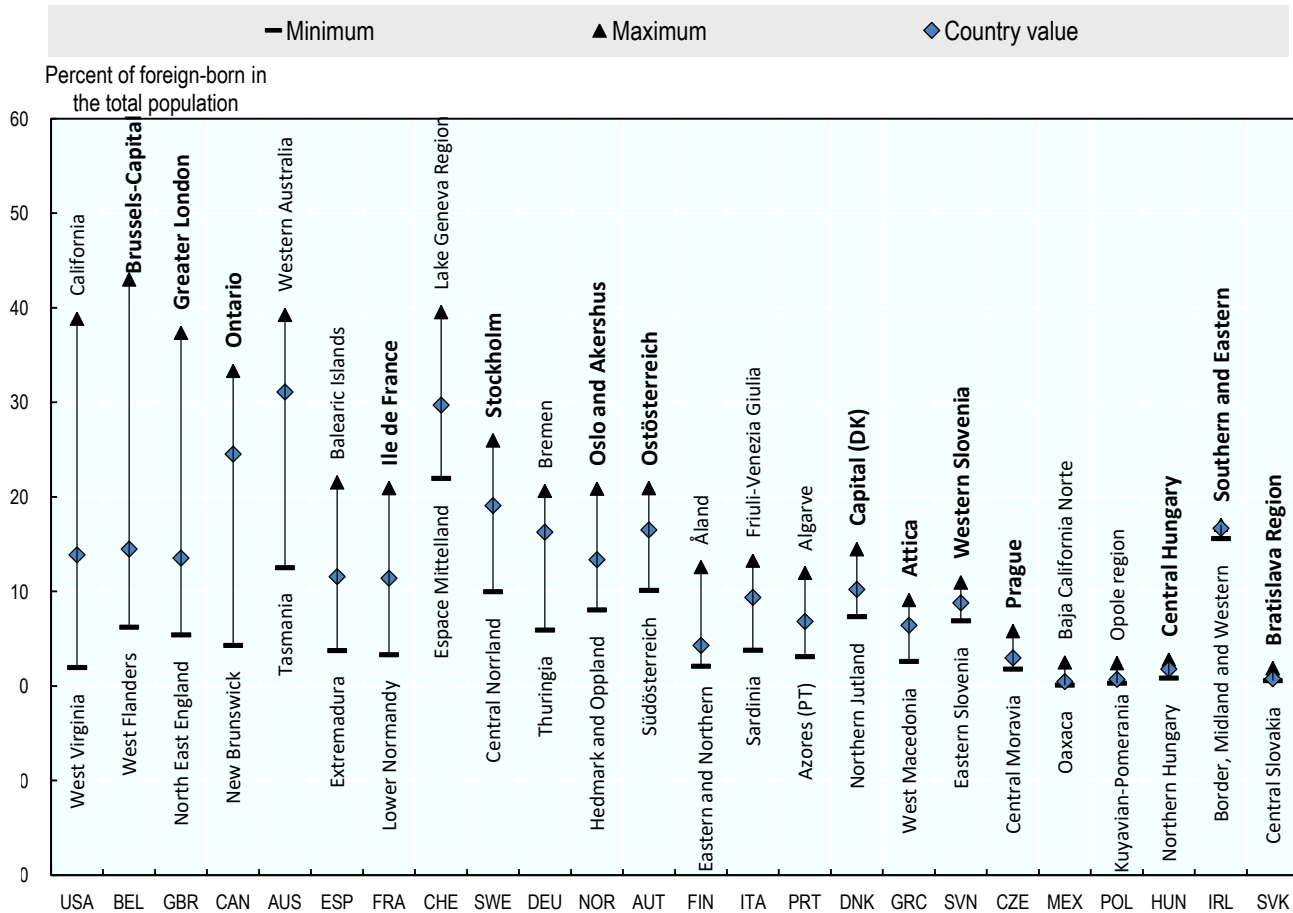
Working together for local integration of migrants and refugees

- Based on:
 - Statistical database: *Data analysis of 318 Regions for 29 OECD Countries*
 - 10 city case studies (*Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Berlin, Glasgow, Gothenburg, Paris, Rome, Vienna and Altena*) /survey of 62 local authorities.
 - **Target group:** Migrants, including native-born children of immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers.
- 2 main results:
 - Place matters
 - Need for Multi Level Governance to design and implement integration policies





In most countries the highest share of migrants is observed in capital-regions



- On average, close to two thirds of the foreign-born population live in mostly metropolians regions
- High concentration of migrants in metropolitan and capital-city regions
- Shares above the 20% in the capital-city regions of NOR, AUT, FRA, CHE, SWE, AUS, CAN, GBR and BEL.

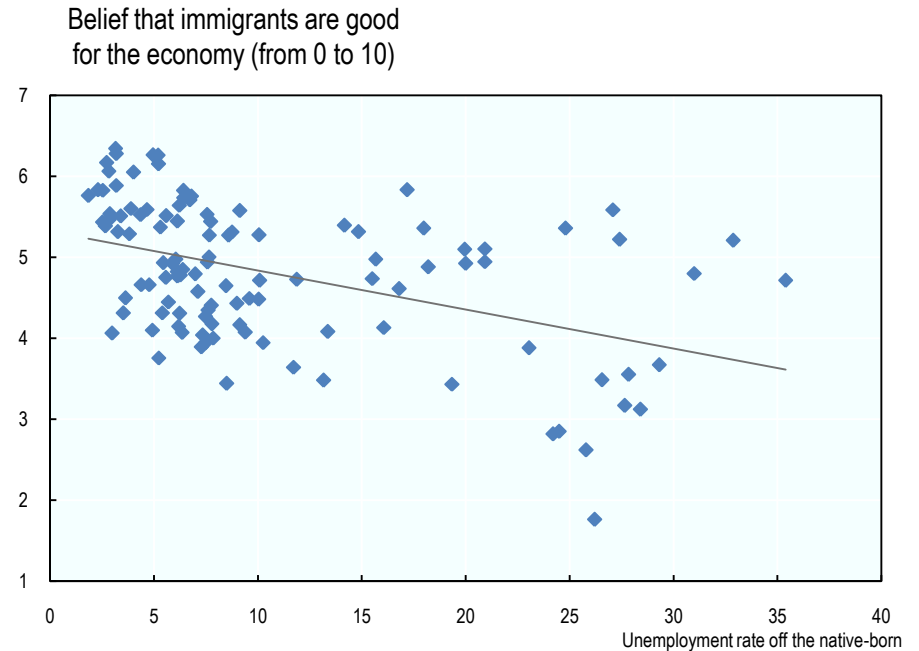
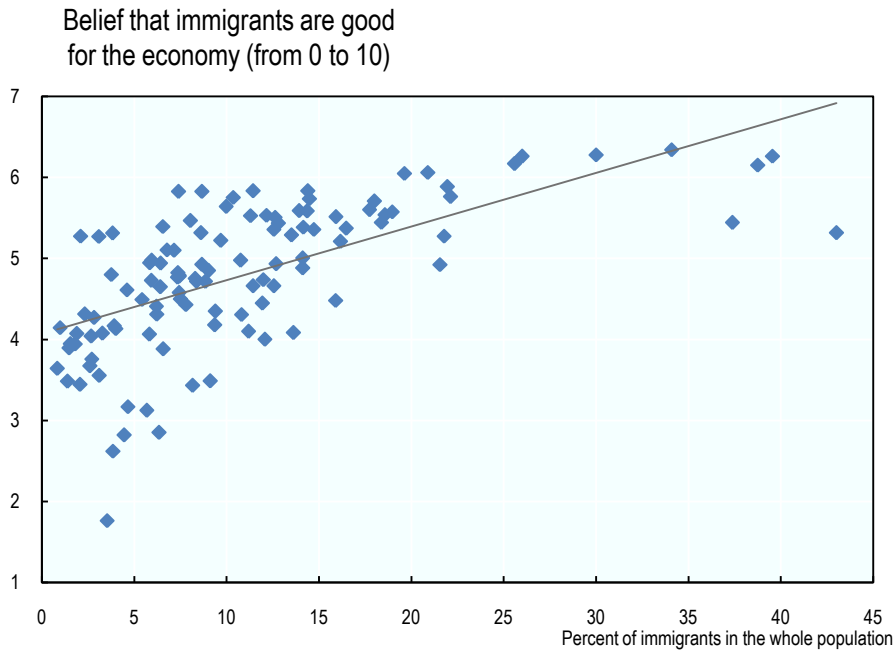
Regional disparities in the distribution of foreign born, 2014-2015

Source: OECD database on migrant integration at the regional level



Not just economic and demographic differences but also a political issue

People in regions with large migrant communities show on average more positive attitude towards migrants. Low unemployment rate of native born population goes hand in hand with positive attitude.



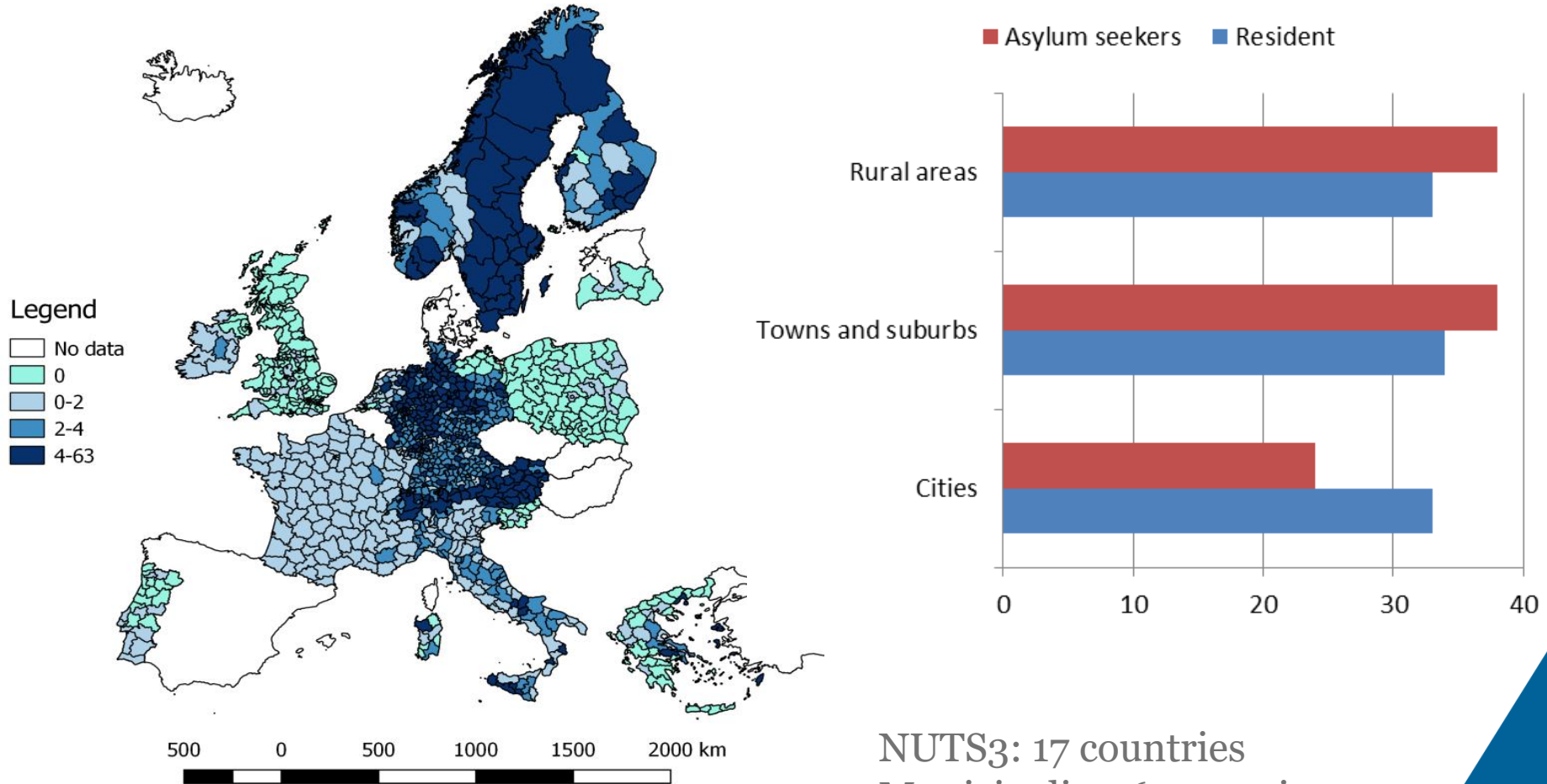
Level of belief that migrants are good for the economy vs migrant population size and native-born unemployment rate, circa 2012-2014 in Europe

Source: Authors' elaboration based on Labour Force Surveys and the European Social Survey



Asylum seekers are more evenly distributed across regions than resident population and foreign born

Number of asylum seekers in reception system per 1,000 inhabitants, 2016



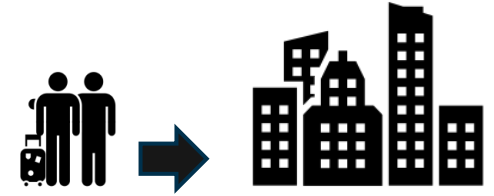
NUTS₃: 17 countries
Municipality: 6 countries



Two main findings

- **Places Matter:**

Regional differences in migrant presence and integration results



- **Governance matters:**

Need for multi-level governance to design and implement integration policies + interactions with non-state actors





To integrate people it is needed to integrate policies at the appropriate scale

Examples of Governance/coordination Challenges

Information Gap across levels of government:

- With **88%** of the responses this gap is the **most important** governance challenge

Policy Gap for cross sectoral cooperation (housing, education, health, labour, etc.)

- Is second most important policy gap **for large cities**

Financing is not the first concern

- Ranked **fourth most important concern** with 80% of responses considering it

+ *Housing for migrants and refugees*

- *Is a significant **concern for large cities**, while **only 16% of the total sampled cities** recognize emergency reception facilities as critical lacking*

+ **Capacity gaps** (insufficient know-how, training, technical, infrastructural capacity of local actors to design and implement integration policies)

12 objectives for public action to integrate migrants at the local level

1. Enhance effectiveness through improved vertical co-ordination and implementation at the relevant scale.
2. Achieve policy coherence in addressing multi-dimensional migrant needs and opportunities.
3. Improve access to and effective use of financial resources adapted to local responsibilities.

I: Multi-level governance

4. Design integration policies that take time into account throughout migrants' lifetimes and evolution of their residency status.

II: Time and space

5. Create spaces where interaction brings migrant and native-born communities closer.

Checklist

6. Encourage capacity and diversity of civil service, mainstream services for migrants and newcomers.
7. Co-operate with non-state stakeholders, including through transparent & effective contracts.
8. Assess integration results for migrants and host communities and their use for evidence-based policies.

III: Policy formulation and implementation

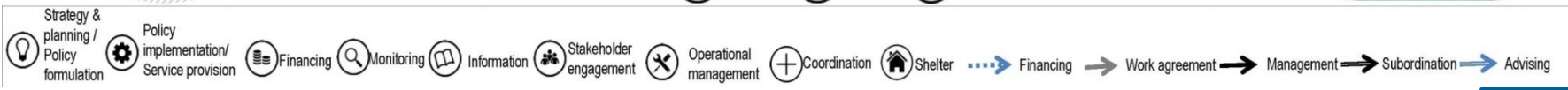
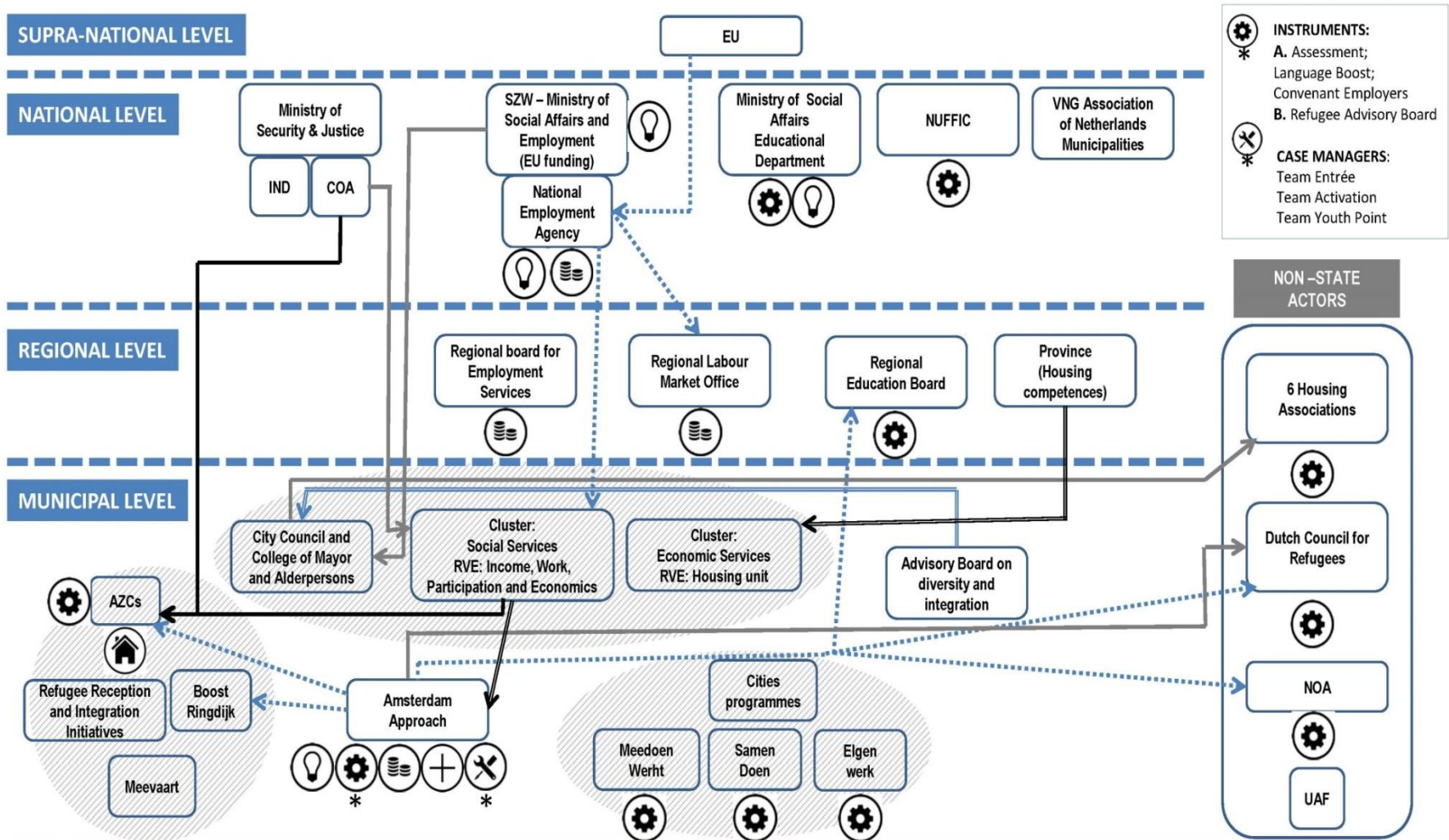
9. Match migrant skills with economic and job opportunities.
10. Secure access to adequate housing.
11. Provide social welfare measures aligned with migrant inclusion.

IV: Sectoral policies

12. Establish education responses that address segregation & provide a path for professional growth.



Block 1: Enabling environment: actors, competences, funding Amsterdam, Netherlands





Block 2: Time and space: keys for migrant integration



Objective 4: Designing integration policies that take time into account throughout migrant's lifetimes

- Challenge: ex. only 25% of refugees had a job 3.5 years after recognition in the city of Amsterdam
- Tools: Accompanying migrants in their integration path as soon as they arrive and regardless of the legal status and keep contacts throughout lifetimes and status evolution

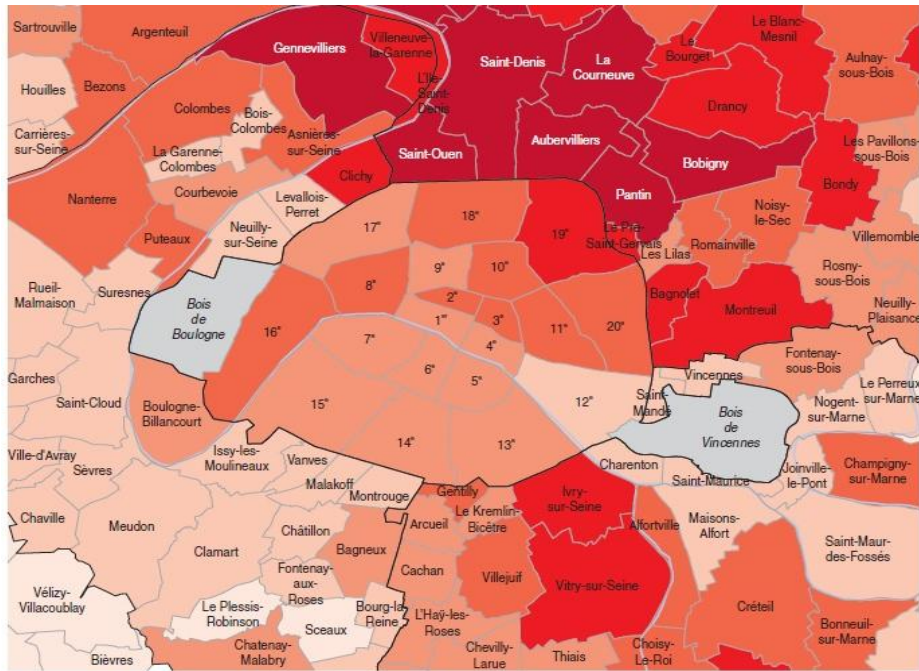
Objective 5: Creating spaces for interaction between migrant and host –communities

- Challenges: segregation + local citizens awareness
- Tools: Investing in creating public spaces that are attractive for different groups, promoting civil society action for integration, for instance by establishing Consultative mechanisms with migrant communities





Territorial disparities inside metropoles



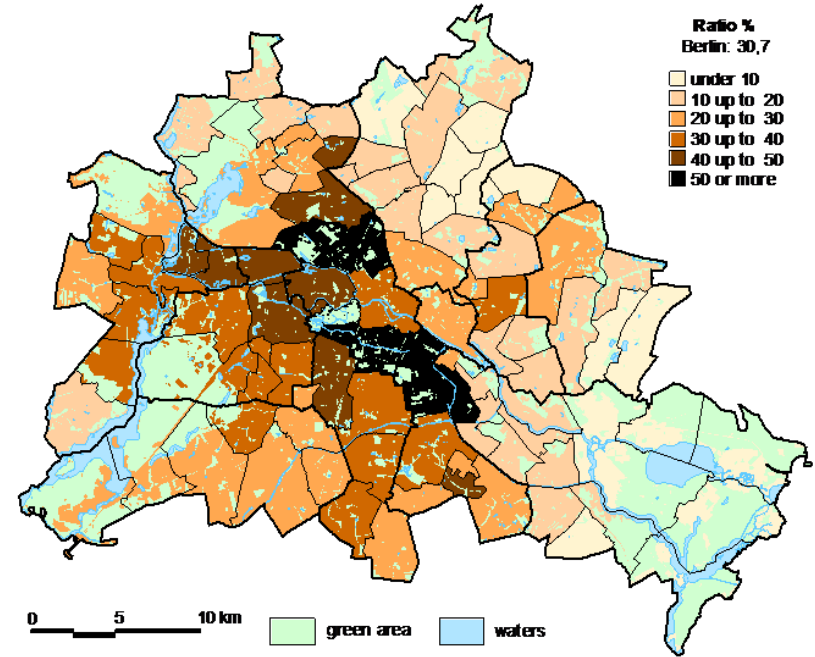
Part des immigrants dans la population totale (en %)



Moyenne :
 Paris = 20,1 %
 Petite couronne = 20,5 %
 Centre de l'agglomération = 20,4 %

Source : Insee, recensement de la population 2007

% of inhabitants of foreign population in **Paris** (Source: Insee, 2007)



Ratio %
 Berlin: 30,7

- under 10
- 10 up to 20
- 20 up to 30
- 30 up to 40
- 40 up to 50
- 50 or more

0 5 10 km

green area waters

% of foreign population per district, 2016, **Berlin**



Block 3: Local capacity for policy formulation and implementation

Objective 6: Increasing the capacity of civil servants to respond to migrant needs

Tools : in Paris since 2004 more than 1000 municipal officers have been trained to favour equality and combat discriminations across all municipal departments; ex. in Vienna, contracts among Municipal departments

Objective 7: Strengthening cooperation with civil society and business NGOs everywhere call for increased coordination and stable fund

Tools: coordination with NGOs, specific contracts for NGOs, etc.

Objective 8: Improving data collection to underpin efficient integration policies

Tools: Including monitoring mechanisms in city integration action plans (Vienna); perception surveys + cost benefit analysis(Amsterdam); Qualitative evaluation ex participatory assessment (CEB, some German counties)



Block 4: sectoral policies for migrant integration

Bridging access to public services for migrants

Objective 11 Match migrant skills with job opportunities

Tools: matching competence and opportunities streamlining assessment and validation of qualifications, network with the private sector, etc.

Objective 10: Securing access to adequate housing

Tools: to ensure equitable access cities support migrants during flat hunting; collaboration with social housing companies, long-term housing policies preventing exclusion, etc.

Objective 11: Aligning social welfare services with migrant needs

Tools: Equip social services for specific needs, establishing appropriate referral mechanisms, ensure access to basic welfare services, etc.

Objective 12: Establishing education responses to address segregation and provide equitable path to professional growth

Tools: cities try to manage school enrolment to avoid segregation; special support for migrant pupils in public schools; Adult vocational training is free/subsidised; 97% free/subsidised language classes are offered to migrants by the city, etc.



THANK YOU!

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