THE EXTERNAL DIMENSION OF EU MIGRATION AND ASYLUM POLICY

Working together: A regional strategy

Gemma Pinyol-Jiménez
Head of Migration and Mobility Policies
Instrategies
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ABOUT THIS ISSUE PAPER

OVERVIEW

- Regions are a relevant actor on migration governance.
- Regions play a crucial role in migrants’ reception and integration, and regarding inclusion policies (Issue Paper on Migration and Asylum in EU Regions: Towards a multilevel governance approach).
- Regions could strengthen their role in the external dimension of migration governance.
- Identifying and highlighting actions that have been carried out so far by EU regions.
- Exploring new opportunities and new areas of participation.
1. Introduction

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   2.1. Migration in the Sustainable Development Goals
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   2.3. International governance of migration: the role of the regions

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      • 3.1.4. Displacement and asylum in neighbour countries
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5.1. Multilevel Governance Scenario: the role of the regions on the EU external dimension of migration policy (to be developed)

5.2. EU financial instruments 2021-2027 (to be developed)

5.3. Building a regional strategy on migration, mobility and development

6. References
Since 2015, migration has become a key topic in the international agenda

- In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs
- The Global Compact on Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees
- According to OECD, 65% of 17 SDGs needs a proper role and coordination with local and regional authorities.
**The External Dimension of the EU Migration and Asylum Policies**

- **The European Agenda on Migration**
  - Reducing incentives for irregular migration and *addressing the root causes* behind irregular migration in non-EU countries
  - Developing a new policy on legal migration: to focus on attracting workers that the EU economy needs, particularly by facilitating entry and *the recognition of qualifications*.
  - Facilitating return and *reintegration*
  - Displacement and asylum in neighbour countries: from aid-dependence to self-reliance

- **EU Political Instruments: from GAMM to Mobility Partnerships**
  - Cooperation on legal migration
  - Reintegration of forced and voluntary returnees
THE EXTERNAL DIMENSION OF THE EU MIGRATION AND ASYLUM POLICIES (2)

- EU Financial Instruments
  - MFF 2014-2020

Security and Citizenship

AMIF

Global Europe

DcI
EIDHR
ENI
EuroMed Migration IV
IPA
IcSp
PI
EDF
Mada'd Fund
Refugee Facility for Turkey
EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa

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The External Dimension of the EU Migration and Asylum Policies (&3)

- EU Financial Instruments
  - MFF 2021-2027

The EU budget for the management of external borders, migration and asylum will be significantly reinforced, overall, reaching more than €34.9 billion, compared to €13 billion for the period 2014-2020.
Areas in which regions could reinforce their role in the external dimension of the EU Migration and Asylum policies:

- Reinforcing welcome and reception instruments and inclusion policies;
- Strengthening and rethinking decentralised cooperation;
- Contributing to humanitarian assistance in migration and asylum matters;
- Participating in international and regional networks.
Regions Contribution to the External Dimension of the EU Migration and Asylum Policies (2)

- Strengthening and rethinking decentralised cooperation:
  - Reinforcing institutional capacities (capacity-building)
    - Participating in peer-to-peer actions and learning;
    - Specialized knowledge-transfer
    - Specialized training (officials)
    - Study visits
  - Promoting social and economic development
    - Developing specific projects
    - Role of diasporas and civil society in general
  - Promoting grass-roots participation (entities and actions)
    - Training (social actors)
    - Knowledge-transfer
    - Networking
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<th>Regions</th>
<th>Contribution to the External Dimension of the EU Migration and Asylum Policies – Examples (&amp;3)</th>
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| Andalusia | • ANMAR network (cooperation between Andalusian local governments and their partners in Morocco to foster territorial development, governance and local inclusion in the border areas.  
• MED ATADAMUN a project on welcoming, advising and raising awareness with sub-Saharan immigrants in Morocco |
| Azores | • International Network for Social Inclusion (support social integration of emigrants and returned citizens in a situation of need and social exclusion  
• ARVoRe (Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration) |
| Catalonia | • Welcome Syrian students to enroll Catalan universities |
| Murcia | • Euro-Mediterranean Regional and Local Assembly (ARLEM),  
• Partnered with Montevideo (Uruguay) and Pichincha (Ecuador) to exchange of ideas and experiences in the field of reception and integration of migrants and refugees, promoting interculturalism.  
• To support the creation of income generating activities in the country of origin (Senegal) to stimulate voluntary return (CEPAIM). |
| Skane | • Programme “Forced displacement of refugees and host-2019-2022)” to provide effective, evidence-based solutions for integration of refugees into host communities, contributing to increase tolerance, peaceful coexistence and reducing radicalization |
| Toscana | • Supporting diaspora associations operating in Tuscany to develop skills in development cooperation. |
Regions should develop their own vision on how to work on migration and development, both fostering the development potential of migrants and working with the tools of the development policy to strengthen regions of origin and destination.

EU financial instruments 2021-2027
- Cohesion Fund
- Asylum and Migration Fund (AMF)
- Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI)
To share information and relevant experience on migration-development nexus.

To promote better coordination across levels of governments in the migration-development nexus.

To improve on reporting, monitoring and evaluating should be done to ameliorate practices, experiences and actions.

To Rethink, Redone & Reinforce Decentralized Cooperation
- Technical assistance

To link development strategies to voluntary return, and to reintegration of people in the country of origin after a return (voluntary or forced)

To foster the involvement of diasporas

To participate in resettlement programmes

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (&2)
NEXT STEPS

Sharing challenges and opportunities for a regional approach on the external dimension of migration and asylum policies
Filling the gaps
Collecting more practices
More?
Thank you for your attention!

gpinyol@instrategies.eu