ARLEM workshop on migration
The role of regional and local authorities in the external and internal dimensions of migration policies

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Migration and Asylum in EU Regions: Towards a multilevel governance approach (part II)

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Multilevel governance on migration and asylum in the EU is needed

• Recognition of the regions’ (and local authorities) role (subsidiarity)

• Sharing information
  ✓ National governments
  ✓ EU institutions and agencies

• Participating in EU programs and financial instruments

• CPMR’s Issue Papers:
  ➢ Migration and Asylum in EU Regions: Towards a multilevel governance approach (2017)
  ➢ The External Dimension of the EU Migration and Asylum Policies. Working together: the regional strategy (2019)

Common regional narrative on migration and asylum, as well as the role that regions could play in EU and national migration and asylum questions;

Identifying areas of intervention and Sharing good practices and examples at regional level related to migration, integration and asylum topics

Identifying opportunities to regions to participate in the EU financial instruments to tackle migration, integration and asylum topics (special attention to the next Multiannual Financial Framework);
Key ideas:

• Reception and short term needs of asylum seekers, as well as immediate needs of migrants (when needed) are structural parts of migration and asylum policies, as also are accommodation policies.

• Migrant and refugee are not a permanent but a temporary status. Addressing the inherent diversity of today’s European societies should be a cross-cutting objective of all EU, national and regional policies.

• Migration and diversity in a global world contains development opportunities to be seized upon. Providing support for innovation, digitalisation, reindustrialisation, SMEs, and employment, are Cohesion Policy objectives.

• Cohesion should be linked to solidarity; territories and communities should take advantage of actions aimed at social cohesion and integration. Intercultural action should be a relevant part.
The central role of Member States in migration competences makes it very difficult to change the AMIF’s governance model. Nevertheless, as regional and local powers are an inherent part of the system:

• The European Commission should require Member States to engage regions in their National Programmes for those areas in which the regions have legal competences, including the fund’s allocation.

• The European Commission should require Member States to engage regions in their National Programmes when regional action is needed for the implementation of EU and Member States’ goals, including the fund’s allocation.

• The European Commission should recommend Member States to engage regions and municipalities in the National Programmes when their participation can add value to EU-national actions to achieve their goals, including the fund’s allocation.
What’s new?

➢ The 2018 AMIF call included a specific line on **Local and regional integration networks** AMIF-2018-AG-INTE-1

➢ Certain (increased) recognition of the role of the regions in the draft EC regulation for the post 2020 Asylum & Migration fund, and a proposal with a greater budget, including several « hooks » on the regions’ role and participation.

➢ More attention from the EC on the complementarity between the future AMF, Cohesion Policy and ESF+ and the external dimension funds (NDICI)
THE EXTERNAL DIMENSION OF EU MIGRATION AND ASYLUM POLICY. Working together: A regional strategy

Contents of the 2nd CPMR Issue Paper (I.)

• 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.

• CONTEXT
  • The Agenda 2030
  • 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
Contents of the 2nd Issue Paper (II.)

1. Introduction

2. Migration in the International Agenda
   2.1. Migration in the Sustainable Development Goals
   2.2. Migration and development, the Global Compacts on refugees and migrants
   2.3. International governance of migration: the role of the regions

3. The External Dimension of EU Migration Policy
   3.1. The institutional framework and the 2015 EU Migration Agenda
       • 3.1.1. Fighting ‘root causes of migration’
       • 3.1.2. Managing mobility in agreement with third countries: building on the ‘legal migration’ agenda
       • 3.1.3. Return and reintegration
       • 3.1.4. Displacement and asylum in neighbour countries
   3.2. EU instruments: from the GAMM to the Mobility Partnerships
   3.3. The external dimension of migration: European Financial Instruments
       • 3.3.1. 2018-2020 Migration Funds (MFF 2014-2020)
       • 3.3.2. The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa
       • 3.3.3. Migration in the 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework
Contents of the 2nd Issue Paper (III.)

4. Regions’ contribution to the external dimension of migration policy
   4.1. Regional competences and regional action: migration, decentralised cooperation and humanitarian assistance
   4.2. Regional most relevant practices on migration, decentralised cooperation and humanitarian assistance

5. Conclusions and Recommendations
   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
Main goals of the 2nd Issue Paper (I.)

• Building a common regional narrative
  • 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.
Main goals of the 2nd Issue Paper (II.)

- Exploring new opportunities in the EU financial instruments

EU Financial Instruments MFF 2014-2020 + Future 2021-2027
Issue Papers main goals (III.)

• Identifying areas of intervention and Sharing good practices

Reinforcing welcome and reception instruments and inclusion policies;

Strengthening and rethinking decentralised cooperation;
  • Reinforcing institutional capacities (capacity-building)
  • Promoting social and economic development
  • Role of diasporas and civil society in general
  • Promoting grass-roots participation (entities and actions)

Contributing to humanitarian assistance in migration and asylum matters;

Participating in international and regional networks
  • Participating in peer-to-peer actions and learning
  • Training (social actors)
  • Knowledge-transfer
  • Networking

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, Redo & 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

Regions shared narrative
- Regarding migrants and refugees integration and inclusion policies;
- 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.
- On strengthen dialogue with EU institutions

EU financial instruments 2021-2027
- Cohesion Fund
- Asylum and Migration Fund (AMF)
- Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI)

Fostering cooperation
- Between EU regions
- With neighboring non-EU regions
Thank you for your attention!

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