

MIGRATION Y DESARROLLO: Hacia un modelo comun europeo

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Who are we?











ADO SAH ROM











Movimiento por la Paz,







CGIL



sask







IFWEA















International Federation of Workers' Education Associations













Humanitas











make a difference









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Berufsförderungsinstitut OÖ

Forum Solidarni























What we want

 To advance social justice in Europe and worldwide.





History

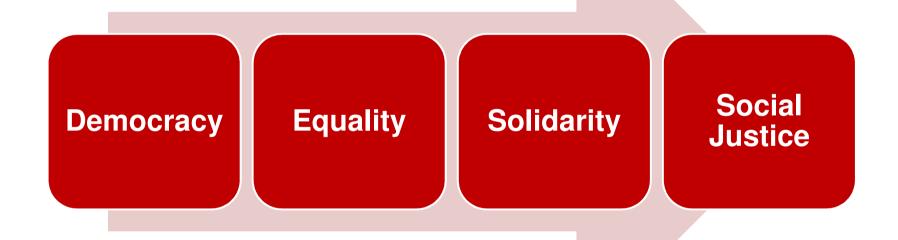
1948
International
Worker's Aid
created by
Socialist
International

Move to
Brussels, name
change to
SOLIDAR

2000 Creation of Global Network 2014
59 member organisation in 27 countries



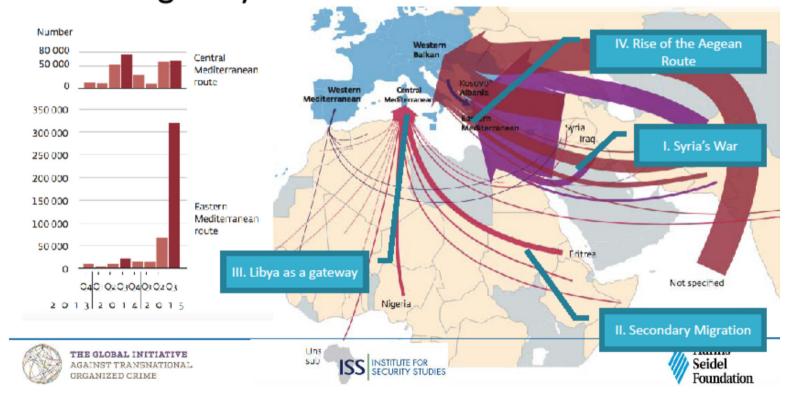
Our references





Evolution of migration routes

An Evolving Story: 2013-15





2015: The Western Balkan route





Migrant smuggling

Two typologies of migrant smuggling

1. Pay as you go

BOAT OPERATORS

Anyone with a best can key a group of migrants. Objective just to put them to see, Next profit mode have.

TRANSPORTERS

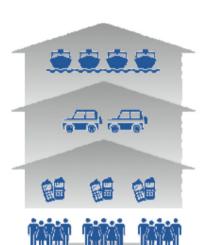
Special and envelope, e.g. keem to creat the desert or if the litter nim. Destands to be calculaters or boarder of terminager des. Will protect corresponding violence.

BROKERS/RECRUITERS

Drawn femilecal communities, Recruit new mignants, wywszez Brei-fresileg of bas sport, make contact with enugyjos for next leg of journes.

SOURCE COMMUNITIES

Map initializing not on as be cross repetite magnets. For all or selections wanted to magnets and same back services.



2. Full-package

CONTROLLER

Altraited number of training above to control year of the characteristics and only preceding these.

CORRUPTORS

Individuals with networks to local state institutions in Sanitare transitional border nessing.

SPECIALISTS

Document fraud dest money handlers, produces all ves pars and security new deta, providers of accommodation.

TRANSPORTERS

Individuals who arrange theorewise of transport (buyto:bets, accure heat, coordinate land taxed).

BROKERS/RECRUITERS

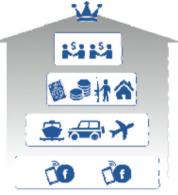
Smugglers who adjects their services like travel agents, based on prainties of reliability and regulation for success

INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

Frequently, full-package majorition, carries; are full stellby the migrant, and may be a demostible for illy members transfer juggethes.



SMUGGLING NETWORKS ARE MADE UP OF ACTORS WITH SPECIALISED KNOWLEDGE











SOLIDAR members in action



SERBIA: Since the outburst of refugee crisis in Serbia, ASB has been taking constant efforts, focusing primarily on the northern part of the country and the Serbian-Hungarian borderline area, namely the city of Subotica and the municipality of Kanjiza

SOLIDAR members in action



SWEDEN: ABF (Arbetarnas Bildningsförbund - Workers' Educational Association) provides civic and citizenship education, and in particular learning opportunities helping to develop social, civic and intercultural competence.

SOLIDAR members in action



GERMANY: The "AWO Refugium /Marie-Schlei-Haus" in Berlin-Reinickendorf is a home for refugees in need of particular protection. It was opened in April 2013 as the first facility of its kind in Berlin.



SOLIDAR members in action



FRANCE:Solidarité Laïque has inaugurated its 'Ecole Laïque du Chemin des Dunes' providing education to minors and adults living in the encampment in Calais.

SOLIDAR members in action



SPAIN: Movimiento por la Paz

Community Mediation Programme: working in the communities to promote multicultural coexistence



SOLIDAR members in action



ITALY: AUSER organizes multicultural center run by elderly volunteers who provide language courses for migrants, after-school mentoring programmes and a sewing workshop for migrant women.

Migration & development



Migration & development

Main policy processes:

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- EC communication on the New Partnerships with third countries
- The revision of the European Consensus on developement

2013 Agenda for Sustainable Development



- Revamps the co-development approach
- Recognises positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development
- Protection labour rights for migrant workers

EC communication on the New Partnerships with third countries Solidar

- Inspired by EU-Turkey deal
- Focuses on return and readmission
- Development as a way to control migration
- Increased conditionalities
- No clear commitment to promote safe ad legal channels

European Consensus on developement



- Revision to be adopted in 2017
- CSOs demands well-managed migration and human mobility
- Migration to be recognised as a positive element



Migration & Integration in the EU



Situation of TCNs in the EU

- 20 million third country nationals in the EU
- 4% of EU population
- Migration reasons:
 - Family reunification
 - Work
 - Studies/research
 - International protection
- Higher risk of poverty and social exclusion



Asylum seekers in the EU

- In 2015: high influx of asylum seekers
- 1,321,600 asylum applications
- 307,620 positive asylum decisions
- Asylum seekers & refugees more at risk of exclusion than other categories of migrants



Relocation mechanism

Member State's support to the relocation of 160,000 ASs from Greece & Italy

State of play (as of 21 September 2016)

- -15,131 places made available by MSs
- -1,156 relocated from Italy
- -4,134 relocated from Greece

Source: http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/press-material/docs/state of play - relocation en.pdf



Rationale of the EC

- Human mobility to increase in the next decades
- Cost of non-integration higher than investment in integration
- Support to MSs in udertaking efforts to face increased arrivals



5 policy areas

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



1 - Pre-departure/Pre-arrival measures

- □ Projects supporting pre-departure and pre-arrival measures for local communities (e.g. in the context of resettlement programmes)
- ☐ Strenghtening cooperation with selected countries on pre-departure measures (e.g. Valletta process)



2 – Education

- □Online language assessment and learning for newly arrived migrants (Erasmus +)
- Promotion of upgrading of skills of TCNs (Skills Agenda)
- □ Promoting removal of barriers for participation of migrant children in early childhood education and care



3 – Labour Market integration & access to vocational training

- □ Support validation of skills and recognition of qualifications (NARIC Centres Skills Agenda)
- □Pilot projects to support migrant entrepreneurship
- □Promotion of best practices for labour market integration



4 - Access to basic services

- □ Strengthen cooperation with EIB to fund temporary accomodation/health facilities/social housing
- ☐ Develop training modules for health professionals to upgrade capacities to deal with TCNs specific health & care issues
- □ Promote exchanges between Member States and cities on housing issues



5 – Active participation and social inclusion

- □ Promote intercultural dialogue, cultural diversity and European common values (Creative Europe)
- □ Promotion of social inclusion through youth and sport (Erasmus +) and participation in cultural life
- □ Promotion of actions to combat discrimination, racism and xenophobia



- No clear commitment to fight cases of labour exploitation in the EU
- No clear commitment to extend political rights to all residents
- Not enough attention to actions to fight xenophobia/discrimination
- Link with Pillar of Social Rights should be reinforced
- Involvement of CSOs?





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