" WE ARE THE PEOPLE"

The innovative Social Model for Sustainable Communities
The economy for People
#trust #resilience #openness

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

"The refugee crisis is the litmus test of a global crisis of the West, an emergency that will last long and to which Europe has yet to find the proper arguments to answer."
Z. Bauman

Foreword

Socio-economic analysis of the phenomenon of mass migrations of the 21st century

A common and widespread belief on immigration is that a migrant worker comes in and takes a job away from a native worker.

Many economists who study immigration see many flaws in such a belief.

First of all, that statement would be true only insofar as the native worker and the immigrant worker were perfect substitutes, in reality; immigrants often take jobs that native workers do not want. Immigrants are more likely to work in sectors where language skills, or costumer and client facing skills are not the main prerequisites. In other words, natives with those skills are not easily displaced.

According to several researches, there is little evidence that immigration significantly affects the overall employment levels of native-born workers.

In the case of agriculture, for example, immigrant workers literally keep food from rotting on the ground.

In some cases, immigrant labor can also be a complement to natives. In other words, immigration can create more jobs. In fact, higher immigrant employment in a U.S. State increases income per worker.

Second of all, innovation makes the economy grow. Higher skilled immigrants create scientific breakthroughs and other improvements. Foreign-born scientists and engineers resident in the U.S. create many of these innovations (the typical Nobel Prize winner is affiliated with a US university but was not born in the US

Such innovations result in new products and markets, which in turn create more jobs. According to some data gathered by the National Foundation for American Policy, immigrants have started more than half (44 of 87) of America's startup companies valued at $1 billion dollars or more.

In Italy, for example, what emerges from the Annual Report on the Economy of Immigration[1], presented by the Leone Moressa Foundation, is that in 2016, 2,4 million immigrants produced an overall amount of €130 billion euros in added value (accounting for 8,9% of national GDP). This means that if they were their own state, they would be the 17th European economic power.

Immigrant-led companies bring another important contribution, as they keep growing and creating added value. In fact, in the last 5 years, Italian-led companies have diminished by 2.7%, whereas foreign ones have registered a 25.8% growth, leading to an

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[1] "Gli immigrati in Italia producono più della Croazia
Con 130 miliardi, sarebbero la 17a
economia europea", Presentato il Rapporto 2017 sull'economia dell'immigrazione, Fondazione Leone Moressa;
http://www.fondazioneleonemoressa.org/newsite/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Comunicato-stampa-18.10.2017.pdf

approximate amount of 570 thousand companies (9.4% of the total), producing around €120 billion euros, corresponding to 6.9% of the total welfare.

Furthermore, immigrant workers deposit around €11.5 billion euros in taxes, guaranteeing a positive balance.

Italy is growing old, as it has reached an average of seven births over 11 deaths for every thousand citizens. Nevertheless, the fact that immigrants give a great boost to the labor force in many sectors is of vital importance for Italy.

On this token, the Annual Report stressed the importance of eradicating the common belief that immigrant workers take jobs away from native workers.

The Report states that the occupations filled by migrants and those filled by locals are complementary and not competitive, as they are very different in nature.

In conclusion, while immigration will certainly create challenges for some individuals, the research is clear that overall it drives economic growth and creates more winners than losers in the receiving countries.

Chapter 1
The Figures

68.5 million forcibly displaced people worldwide

Unit: million

Internally Displaced People
40 million

Refugees
25.4 million
19.9 million under UNHCR mandate
5.4 million Palestinian refugees registered by UNRWA

Asylum-seekers
3.1 million

Where the world's displaced people are being hosted

85%

85 per cent of the world's displaced people are in developing countries

57% of refugees worldwide came from three countries

South Sudan 2.4m
Afghanistan 2.6m
Syria 6.3m

Top refugee-hosting countries

Islamic Republic of Iran 979,400
Lebanon 1.0m
Pakistan 1.4m
Uganda 1.4m
Turkey 3.5m

10 million stateless people

102,800 Refugees resettled

44,400 people a day forced to flee their homes because of conflict and persecution

11,517 staff
UNHCR employs 11,517 staff (as of 31 May 2018)

128 countries
We work in 128 countries (as of 31 May 2018)

We are funded almost entirely by voluntary contributions, with 87 per cent from governments and the European Union and 10 per cent from private donors

Source: UNHCR / 19 June 2018

UNHCR The UN Refugee Agency

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One of the major challenges that the 21ˢᵗ century is facing is the phenomenon of the huge waves of mass migration. Conflicts, poverty, and climate change are not the only matters of contention within societies. The new wave of migrants has led to the displacement of 68.5 million people in 2018, the largest migratory flow since World War II. The pursuit of a better life and job opportunities is what pushes individuals to take the risks of a new start far away form home.

The European Commission estimates that more than 20 million migrants from developing countries are present in Europe out of a total of 500 million European residents. Therefore, migrants represent 4% of the entire population of the European Union and

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[2] "Figures at a Glance", Statistical Yearbook, UNHCR;
http://www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html

account for 9.4% of the 214 million legal migrants know in the world. Increasing migratory flows will more and more mark the future.

In 2018, 68.5 million people were forcibly displaced worldwide due to prosecution, conflict, violence, or human right violations. That was an increase of 300,000 people over 2015, and the world's forcibly displaced population remained at a record high.
Out of these 68,5 million people, 25.4 were refugees (19.9 million under UNHCR's mandate and, 5.4 million Palestinian refugees registered under UNRWA); 40 million were internally displaced people and, the last 3.1 million comprehended asylum-seekers.
During 2018, conflict or prosecution newly displaced 10.3 million people. Of this 10.3 million, 6.9 million individuals were displaced within the borders of their own countries and, 3.4 million were new refugees and asylum-seekers.
The average number of displacements in 2018 amounts to 44,400 people per day who are forced to escape from their own countries.
Children below 18 years of age constitute more than half (51%) of the refugee population of 2018 (children make up the 31% of the global population).
According to an estimate made by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, at least 10 million people are stateless or at least at risk of statelessness in the year of 2018.
However, data gathered by governments and reported to the UNHCR were limited to the much smaller yet still huge amount of 3.2 million stateless individuals in about 75 countries.
Moreover, developing regions of the world hosted about 84% of the world's refugees under a UNHCR mandate, comprehending 14.5 million people. The least developed countries have a huge impact on the placement of refugees, as they provided asylum to a growing proportion, accounting for 28% of the global total (4.9 million refugees).

Refugees' returns increased from recent years. During 2018, 552,200 refugees returned to their countries of origin, often in less than ideal conditions. The number has more than doubled compared to the previous years and most of the refugees returned in Afghanistan.
The country which hosts the largest number of refugees in comparison to its proportional population is Lebanon which has a ratio of 1 refugee for every 6 Lebanese people, the second country with the largest ration is Jordan, with 1 every 11 citizens is a refugee.
Turkey, hosting 1 refugee every 28 Turkish citizens, follows Lebanon and Jordan.
Five countries in the world account for more than two thirds (68%) of the amount of worldwide refugees. Out of this 68%, the largest amount (6.3 million refugees) comes from the Syrian Arab Republic, with more than half of its population living in displacement in 2018, either displaced across border or within their own country.
The second largest amount of refugees comes from Afghanistan, accounting for 2.6 million displaced people in 2018. The fastest growing refugee population was spurred by the crisis in South Sudan. This last group has more than doubled from 2016 (854,100 people) to 2.4 million in 2018 (the majority of whom were children). The last two countries are Myanmar, with 1.2 million refugees worldwide, and Somalia with 986,400.

In 2017, the number of new asylum claims remained high at 1.7 million. With 331,700 such claims, The United States of America was the world's largest recipient of new individual applications, followed by Germany with 198,300 applications, Italy with 126,500, and Turkey with 126,100 individual applications.

For the fourth year in a row, Turkey hosted the largest number of refugees worldwide, with 3.5 million people, followed by Pakistan and Uganda with 1.4 million each, Lebanon (1.0 million), Islamic Republic of Iran (979,400), Uganda (940,800), and Ethiopia (791, 600).

In 2017, the UNHCR referred 102,800 refugees to new States for settlement. According to the statistical data gathered by national governments, 37 countries admitted a total of 189,300 refugees for settlement during that year, including also those resettled through the assistance of the UNHCR. Of these 37 countries, the United States of America admitted the highest number, allowing for 96,900 refugees to settle within its territories.

Unaccompanied or separated children – mainly arriving from Afghanistan and Syria – lodged some 75,000 asylum applications in 70 different countries during the year of 2016, even though this figure is assumed to be an underestimate of the real situation, Germany received the highest number of these applications (35,900).

Starting from 1 January 2017 up to 30 June of the same year, 83.752 migrants are reported to have arrived in Italy by sea. The data gathered by IOM is arranged accordingly to the official figures provided by the Italian Ministry of Interior twice a week.

According to these data, Nigeria represents the first declared nationality in 2017 (accounting for around 17% of the total), followed by Bangladesh (10%), Guinea and Ivory Coast (9%), Gambia and Senegal (6%), and many other African and Asian nationalities.

As of 30 June, a total of 7.930 migrants were relocated from Italy. About 4.736 departures have taken place in the first 6 months of the year (56% of all departures being from Italy). Overall, the main countries of destination for relocated migrants are Germany (40%), Norway (11%), Switzerland and Finland (10%), the Netherlands (9%), followed by France, Portugal, Sweden, Belgium, Spain and others with lower numbers.

Chapter 2
Mass Migration & Globalization

2.1 Migration Routes

The largest part of the migration routes is concentrated in the Mediterranean area.
The Frontex Agency[3] described the six main routes in its Annual Risk Analysis of 2018:
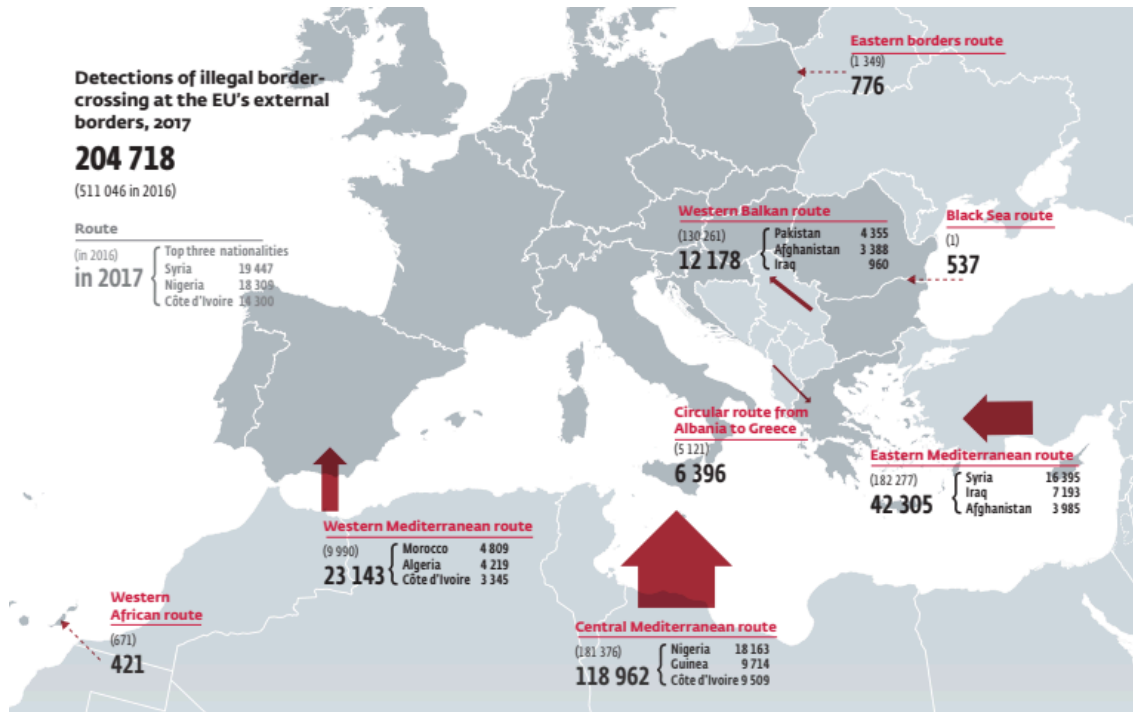
1. *Central Mediterranean route:* the amount of illegal migrants identified on this route at the beginning of 2017 is similar to that witnessed at the beginning of 2016, with oscillations depending on weather conditions and temperatures during the coldest months. In February, nevertheless, the numbers were higher in comparison with 2016, given the heavier migratory flow from Libya compared to the previous year. A similar trend to that of 2016 continued until June 2017 (22.344 in June 2016 vs. June 23.461 in 2017). In July 2017, the numbers fell to

[3] European Border and Coast Guard Agency

[4] "Detections of illegal border-crossing at the EU's external borders, 2017", Risk Analysis for 2018 , Frontex Agency;
https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Risk_Analysis_for_2018.pdf

less than half the amount of June and July, followed by an even greater fall in August (3.914). Compared to the previous year, 2017 witnessed a 34% fall, with 118.962 migrants identified. Nonetheless, the Central Mediterranean Route is still the one accounting for the biggest amount of irregular migrants. Out of these 118.962 irregular migrants, the main three countries of departure are Nigeria with 18.163 migrants, followed by Guinea with 9.414 and Côte d'Ivoire with 9.509.

2. *Eastern Mediterranean route:* the migratory densities on the EU border with Turkey in 2017, remained leveled with the months post the application of the EU-Turkey statement (going from 1.601 to 7.136 irregular crossing per month in 2017). The highest number of detections from 2012 was recorded on the Greek border with Turkey, with 5.540 illegal crossings. In 208, 42.305 people have illegally crossed the Turkish border, the three countries accounting for the largest numbers of illegal migrants are Syria with 16.395, followed by Iraq (7.193) and Afghanistan (3.985).

3. *Black Sea Route:* this used was only temporarily used in 2017, with 573 migrants detected on this route between the months of August and November. This route is used in order to reach the Western Balkan Route.

4. *Western Mediterranean Route:* the number of migrants detected on this route has more than doubled compared to last year, reaching much higher levels by June 2017. Out of the 23.143 migrants using this route, 4.890 come from Morocco, 4.219 from Algeria and 3.345 from the Côte d'Ivoire.

5. *Western African Route:* this is probably the least popular route at this time, less followed by asylum seekers. In 2018, only 421 people arrived in Europe on this route and were mostly from Morocco, Guinea and Senegal.

6. *Western Balkan route:* this is an overland route to enter Europe and Italy, used in 2018 by 12.178 people, out of which 4.355 were from Pakistan, 3.388 from Afghanistan and 960 from Iraq.

The Frontex Report for the second quarter of 2015 registers the record pressure by migrants not coming from the Balkan region. The Syrians were the main nationality recorded, followed by the Afghans, Pakistanis and Iraqis. In recent times, the number of refugees coming from east Africa has also risen. The flow in the period analyzed was unprecedented, showing an absolute record since data collection started on the West Balkans route. More specifically, the 54,437 migrants recorded are equivalent to the sum of those recorded over the two previous years (54,692 in 2013-2014).

2.2 The Migration Policy in Italy and Europe

In March 2017, FRA[5] published a report focusing on the promotion of the participation of migrants and their descendants in host countries. Within this report, the Agency makes a

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[5] European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

list of possible Policies that the EU should apply in order to improve immigrants' integration.

Common Basic Principles (CBPs) for Immigrant Integration Policy in the EU (2017)

- CBP No.1 *Involving host society and immigrants in integration policy*
"Integration is a dynamic, two way process of mutual accommodation by all immigrants and residents of MS." (26; ch.1)

Integration is a dynamic, long-term, and continuous two-way process of mutual accommodation, not a static outcome. It demands the participation not only of immigrants and their descendants, but also of every resident. The integration process involves adaptation of immigrants who all have rights and responsibilities in relation to their new country of residence. It also involves the receiving society, which should create the opportunities for the immigrants' full economic, social, cultural, and political participation. Accordingly, Member States are encouraged to consider and involve both immigrants and national citizens in integration policy, and to communicate clearly their mutual rights and responsibilities.
In the majority of EU's Member States (18), there is reference to concrete or planned measures an national level involving the host society, while 16 of them provided training to civil servants to improve intercultural competences. 13 EU MSs implemented such measures, while 5 MSs only planned those measures.

- CBP No.2 *Tackling discrimination, intolerance and xenophobia*
"Integration implies respect for the basic values of the European Union." (28; ch.1)

Everybody resident in the EU must adapt and adhere closely to the basic values of the EU as well as to MS laws. The provisions and values enshrined in the European Treaties serves as both baseline and compass, as they are common to the Member States. They include respect for the principles of liberty, democracy, respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, and the rule of law. Furthermore, they include respect for the provisions of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the Union, which enshrines the concepts of dignity, freedom, equality and non-discrimination, solidarity, citizens' rights, and justice.

MSs are responsible for actively assuring that all residents, including immigrants, understand, respect benefit from, and are protected on an equal basis by the full scope of values, rights, responsibilities, and privileges established by the EU and MSs laws. Views and opinions that are not compatible with such basic values might hinder the successful integration policies and practices preventing isolation of certain groups are a way to enhance the fulfillment of respect for common European and national values.

- CBP No.3

"Employment is a key part of the integration process and is central to the participation of immigrants, to the contributions immigrants make to their host society, and to making such contributions visible." (21; Introduction)

- CBP No. 4

"Basic knowledge of the host society's language, history, and institutions is indispensable to integration; enabling immigrants to acquire the basic knowledge essential to successful integration". (51; ch.4)

Programs that provide basic linguistic, historical, and civic knowledge allow immigrants to quickly find a place in the key domains of work, housing, education, and health, and help start them to adapt to the host society.

- CBP No.5

"Efforts in education are critical to preparing immigrants, and particularly their descendants, to be more successful and more active participants in society." (39; ch.2)

Education is an important way to prepare people to participate in society, especially for newcomers. However, lifelong learning and employability are not the only benefits of education. Transferring knowledge about the role and working of societal institutions and regulations and transmitting the norms and values that form the binding element in the functioning society are also a crucial goal of the educational system. Education prepares people to participate better in areas of daily life and to interact with others. Consequently, education not only has positive effects for the individual, but also for the society as a whole.

- CBP No. 6

"Access for immigrants to institutions, as well as to public and private goods and services, on a basis equal to national citizens ad n a non-discriminatory way is a critical foundation for better integration." (21; Introduction)

- CBP No.7

"Frequent interaction between immigrants and MSs citizens is a fundamental mechanism for integration. Shared forums, inter-cultural dialogue, education about immigrants and immigrant cultures, and stimulating living conditions in urban environments enhance the interactions between immigrants and the MSs citizens."(45; ch.3)

Integration is a process that takes place primarily at the local level. The frequency and quality of private interactions and exchanges between immigrants and other residents are key elements of greater integration. There are many ways to encourage interaction. An important aspect is a greater focus on promoting the use of common forums, intercultural dialogue, spaces, and activities in which immigrants interact with people in the host

society about immigrants and immigrant cultures. Good cooperation among the different involved actors is necessary in order to stimulate these processes.

- CBP No.8

"The practice of diverse cultures and religions is guaranteed under the Charter of Human Rights and must be safeguarded, unless practices conflict with inviolable European rights or with national law." (21; Introduction)

- CBP No.9

"The participation of immigrants in the democratic process and in the formulation of integration policies and measures, especially at the local level, supports their integration." (55; ch.5)

Allowing immigrants a voice in the formulation of policies that directly affect them may result in policy that better serves immigrants and enhances their sense of belonging. Whenever possible, immigrants should become involved in all facts of the democratic process. A structured dialogue between immigrant groups and governments could reach ways of stimulating this participation and generating mutual understanding. Wherever possible, immigrants could even be involved in elections, the right to vote and joining political parties. When unequal forms of membership and level of engagement persist for no longer than is either reasonable or necessary, divisions or differences can become deeply rooted. This requires urgent attention by all MS.

- CBP No.10

"Mainstreaming integration policies and measures in all relevant policy portfolios and levels of government and public services is an important consideration in public policy formation and implementation." (24; ch.1)

The integration of immigrants is deeply influenced by a broad array of policies that cut across institutional competencies and levels of government. In this context particular consideration needs to be given to the impact of immigration on public services like education, social services, and others, especially at the level of regional and local administrations, in order to avoid a decrease in the quality standards of these services. Accordingly, not only within MSs but also at the European level, steps are needed to ensure that the focus on integration is a mainstream consideration in policy formulation and implementation, while at the same time specifically targeted polices for integrating migrants are being developed.

Although governments and public institutions at all levels are important actors, they are not the only ones. Integration occurs in all spheres of public and private life. Numerous non-governmental actors influence the integration process of immigrants and can have an additional value. Examples in this respect are, trade unions; businesses; employer organizations; political parties; the media; sports clubs and cultural, social and religious organizations. Cooperation, coordination and communication between all of these actors

are important for effective integration policy. The involvement of both immigrant and the other people in the host society is also necessary.

- CBP No.11

"Developing clear goals, indicators and evaluation mechanisms are necessary to adjust policy, evaluate progress on integration and to make the exchange of information more effective."(21; Introduction)


2.3 Analysis of Dublin Regulation

The Dublin Regulation was approved on 26 June 2013 and came into force on 1 January 2014. The abovementioned Regulation is applied to the extended[6] European Union. The system revolves around the core idea that the right of asylum can only be demanded in the country of first arrival. This principle is extremely important as it prevents Member States from declaring their lack of jurisdiction in the area of international protection, and it helps in the regulation of the migration flows throughout the European territory. Each singular Member States is authorized to request that the country of first arrival accepts the migrant. The data gathered on the Dublin system, show that the latter is very narrow and therefore extremely inefficient. According to data gathered in by Eurostat in 2013, over a total amount of 435.000 asylum applications, only 16.015 of these transfer requests were accepted (accounting for 3,7% of asylum seekers throughout the whole European territory). According to the data provided by the 2014 Annual Report by EASO (European Asylum Support Office), in a long-period array, during the 5 years from 2009 to 2013, there were averagely 55.000 annual applications supplied.
Out of these 55.000 requests, the majority, accounting for the 73% were accepted, nonetheless, of this percentage only 26% were actually physically transferred from one Member State to another (about 14.000 migrants per year). The overall number of applications matches 15% of the total number of asylum seekers.
The proportion of transfers of persons according to the Dublin Regulation, in comparison to the number of applications for international protection in the EU+ was about 4%.

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[6] Refers to the 28 European States plus Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Lichtenstein with association agreements

Net transfers under the Dublin agreement in the single extended EU countries and net transfer flows in 2014 (the green arrows show only show flows over 200 persons inside the extended EU).
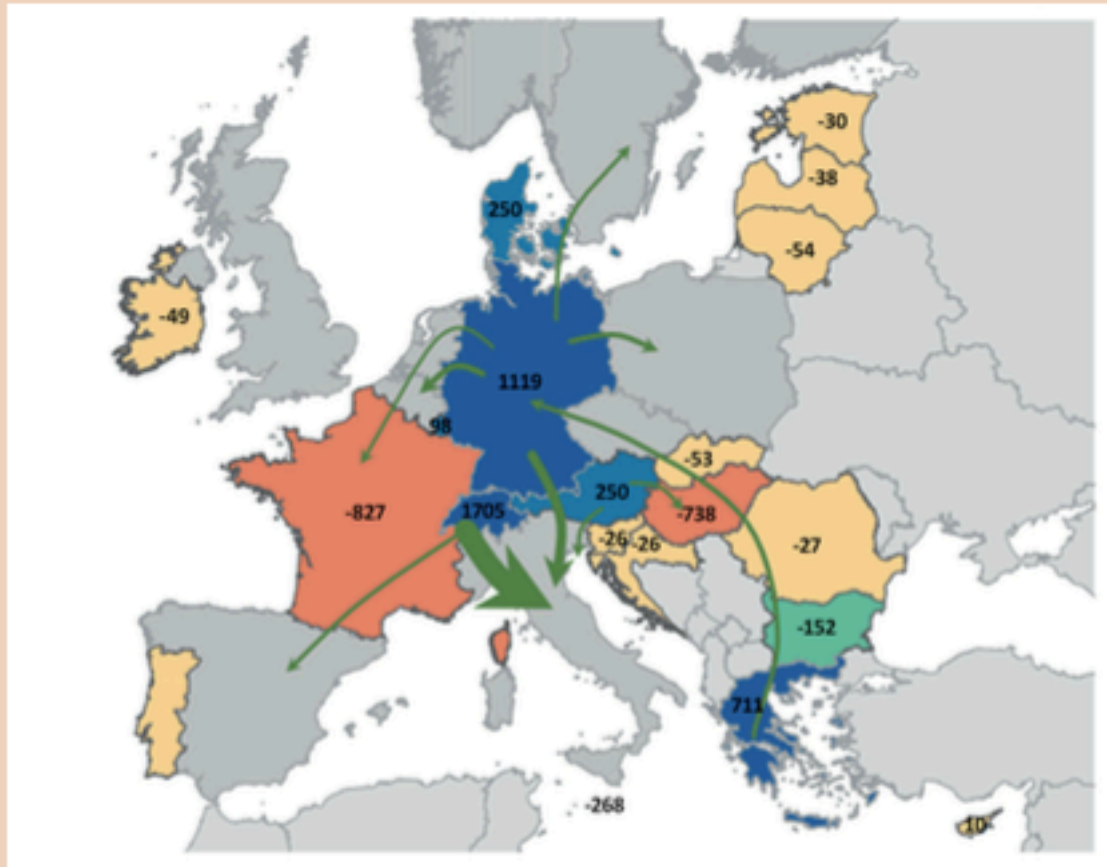
To give an idea of how complex the functioning of the Dublin system is, 10 types of transfer requests are identified:

■ Documentation and legal entry
■ Irregular entry
■ Family reasons
☐ Irregular stay
☐ Humanitarian reasons
☐ Non-self-sufficient persons

■ Being assessed – Without permission to stay
■ Denial – without permission to stay
■ Renunciation – New Request
■ Renunciation – Dublin Procedure

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7 Processing.by.the.working.group.of.EASO.data:.https://easo.europa.eu/wp-content/uploads/EASO-Annual- Report-2014.pdf

2.4 Asylum and Refugee Policies

The new legislation on the reception of asylum seekers. Legislative decree 18 august 2015, n. 142

In order to guarantee a gradual approach to the legislation and in harmony with Directive 2013/33/EU, the decree incorporated the possibility of detention, which was not previously regulated by European rules, together with rules of original reception in government centers. The reception system stemming from the regulation is based on the mutual agreement reached at the Single Conference of 10 July 2014. The system involves an initial stage of first reception of foreign citizens in rescue and assistance centers set up, according to Law n. 563/1995, in those locations which are most affected by the huge flows of boat landings. These centers are entitled of starting the process of identification, which will later on be concluded by local governments. The decree identifies the main stages of reception system which are, rescue and first and second level reception.
The applicant, who is without means of self-support, after being identified and formalized, is sent to the reception systems created by the local authorities and funded by the Ministry of the Interior[8].
Instead of being predetermined, the staying time in each facility is determined according to the time needed in order to complete all the formal processes (ID photo, identification and recording). The time needed of course varies according to the amount of incoming migrants and the availability of other reception facilities. This system is completed by allowing to set up temporary facilities in order to tackle the issue of large and repeated arrival flows. Such facilities are acknowledged by the prefectures, after having received the permission of the local authorities concerning the allocation of the facility.
Nevertheless, the assignment procedure can be appealed in situations of extreme urgency. In order to make sure that unaccompanied minors are adequately received, particular reception centers are set up in order to fulfill the needs of rescue and immediate protection, handled by the Ministry of the Interior. Article 9 runs the first reception centers, where the identification processes take place. The Decree of the Minister of the Interior, after consulting the Single Conference, sets up the first reception center on the regional or inter-regional level, undertakes the procedures in order to define the legal position of the newcomers, receives the requests for protection and starts the examination of those requests.
The reception facilities have the role of checking the health conditions of the migrants. The Decree of the Ministry of the Interior can allocate to each facility the means necessary to grant them the functions of rescue and primary assistance.
After the conclusion of the various processes, the applicants without means of support are sent to the facilities of the SPRAR[9] reception network. Whether there were no available

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[8] Protection System for asylum seekers and refugees set forth in Art. 1-sexies Legislative Decree 416/89, implemented with amendments by Law 39/90)
[9] Sistema di Protezione per Richiedenti Asilo e Rifugiati

places in such facilities, the applicants will remain in the government reception centers until further notice. However, those applicants who belong to vulnerable categories are granted with priority transfer to the facilities provided by the SPRAR system. These special centers guarantee the respect of privacy, gender differences, the needs associated to age, the protection of health and of the family nucleus. In order to ensure the security of both the local and the refugees, prolonged absence must be justified and authorized by the Prefect holding the jurisdiction, if they fail to do so, they might love the entitlement to the reception facilities. Furthermore, unjustified absence from such facilities can result in the revocation of the measures of reception, and the process for the application request will be suspended.

Article 17, along with the European Directive, identifies the categories[10] of vulnerable persons who may be in need of special attention. Both governmental and local authorities set up special centers in order to meet the needs of these special categories.

Chapter 3
Approaches to Manage Migration Flows

3.1 Refugee Protection

The internationally applied convention on refugee law is the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees together with its 1967 Optional Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees[11].

The Convention of 1951 gives a definition of refugee and establishes the principle of non-refoulement s well as providing a list of the rights of those protected by refugee law. Refugee law and international human rights law are strictly interconnected; a refugee is a person who is fleeing governments that are either incapable or unwilling to provide them

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[10] Such categories are: minors, unaccompanied minors, the disabled, the elderly, pregnant women, single parents with minor children, victims of human trafficking, persons affected by serious diseases or mental illness, persons who have undergone torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical ore sexual violence, and the victims of genital mutilation

[11]
https://cms.emergency.unhcr.org/documents/11982/55726/Convention+relating+to+the+Status+of+Refugees+%28signed+28+July+1951%2C+entered+into+force+22+April+1954%29+189+UNTS+150+and+Protocol+relating+to+the+Status+of+Refugees+%28signed+31+January+1967%2C+entered+into+force+4+October+1967%29+606+UNTS+267/0bf3248a-cfa8-4a60-864d-65cdfece1d47

with their mist basic rights as humans. Furthermore, in cases of armed conflicts, where the fear of prosecution and death arises, refugee law also intersects with International Humanitarian Law.

The basic principle of refugee law is that of non-refoulement which calls upon the responsibility of states not to return a refugee "to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account if his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group of political opinion" Art. 33(1) of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugee.

Another important right granted to refugees is that concerning freedom of movement, the latter is closely related to the rights to seek asylum, since the inability to return to the hoe country is at the core of asylum seeing actions while the ability to leave the home country is a prerequisite for claiming refugee status under the 1951 Convention.

According to Art 26 of the 1951 Convention, freedom of movement of the refugee applies to the host state as well as it affirms that the refugees should be allowed to choose their place of residence within the territory and to move freely within the State.

Refugees are also granted the right to liberty and security of the person, which is especially important in the context of how asylum seekers are treated within the host state.

Yet another milestone of refugee protection is the right to family life. According to art. 23(1) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, family is conceived as the "natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State". Following this right, several countries provide for the granting of derivative status to those relatives who directly depend on the refugee. Thus, where a refugee is granted asylum, those relatives who depend on him or her are automatically granted protection through him or her.

A problem arises with the latter argument since the definition of dependent relative changes according to the cultural notions of family of the receiving State. For example, UK law defines dependents as the "spouse, civil partner, unmarried or same-sex partner, or minor child accompanying [the applicant]" (Immigration Rules, 2012, S.I. 2012/11, art. 349). While in Kenya, under aged brothers and sisters of the applicant are considered dependents, as well as "any dependent grandparent, parent, grandchild or ward living in the same household as the refugee (Refugees Act, 2014, Cap. 173).

3.2 Extraterritorial Protection

In 2010, the UNHCR published a paper called "Maritime interception operations and the processing of international protection claims: legal standards and policy considerations with respect to extraterritorial processing". According to the High Commissioner, this paper is supposed to outline the views of the latter on extraterritorial processing of claims for international protection carried out by persons who are intercepted at sea.

The first piece of information provided by the Paper is that governments in some regions have already adopted, or are taking into consideration, the establishment of measures to process claims for international protection outside their borders. This particular situation arises in cases of maritime interception operations, in which migrants and asylum-seekers cannot reach their destination while in the high seas or in the territorial waters of a third State. Under this circumstance, some States tend to consider extraterritorial processing arrangements as a way to manage entries, seeking to control access to their physical territory and jurisdiction.

The UNHCR states that those claims made by intercepted persons for international protection are to be managed through procedures within the territory of the intercepting State. This is usually the easiest way to provide quick access to reception facilities, to just and effective asylum procedures, and to guarantee that the rights of the individual are being protected. Nonetheless, under certain circumstances, the management of the claims concerning international protection that fall outside the intercepting state might be an alternative to 'in-country' procedures. Remarkably, this might be the case when extraterritorial processing is useful in order to share the burden of distributing responsibilities and enhancing the availability of protection spaces. This paper strongly outlines the importance of cooperation between States. Consequently, the Paper states that if extraterritorial processing is considered as a part of a comprehensive and cooperative policy to address mixed movements, then the location of reception and processing arrangements is only one relevant element.

The UNHCR has published a 10-Point Plan on Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration[12], ('10-Point Plan'), providing a useful tool which offers various suggestions across different areas of expertise, including data collection, protection-sensitive systems to manage entries, receptions arrangements, pre-screening and profiling arrangements, and so on.

Even though the Paper is mainly focused on extraterritorial processing arrangements in the context of maritime interception operations, many of the recommendations set out in such Paper could also be applied to arrangements following the operations of rescue at sea carried out by a State within the territorial waters or high seas of a third State. Furthermore, few of the reflections summarized in the paper could also apply to those interventions carried out by an authority of an intercepting State on the territory of a third State, or in 'international' or 'transit' areas within the territory of the intercepting State.

3.3 Resettlement

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[12] "Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration: A 10-Point Plan of Action", UNHCR; http://www.unhcr.org/4742a30b4.pdf

While on one hand, many refugees are unable to go home due to continuous conflicts, wars, prosecutions and threats to their lives. On the other hand, many live in dangerous situations or have specific needs that cannot be satisfied by the country in which they have sought protection. In these circumstances, the UNHCR aids these refugees to resettle in a third country.

The UN Refugee Agency states that resettlement is "the transfer of refugees from an asylum country to another State that has agreed to admit them and ultimately grant them permanent settlement[13]." The UN General Assembly Resolutions and the Statute of the UNHCR mandates the latter to undertake measures of resettlements as a durable solution. Resettlement is a durable and unique solution in the sense that it allows refugees to be safely relocated from an asylum country to a third country. According to the Agency, by the end of 2017[14], there were about 19.9 million refugees around the world who were under the protection of the UNHCR. Yet, only one percent of these refugees were resettled that year.

This small percentage is due to the fact that only a small number of States take part in the resettlement programme of the UNHCR.

In the last years, the United States has been the world's top country for resettlements, along with Canada, Australia and the Nordic country, which have also provided a significant number of places annually.

The duty of the Resettlement State is to provide the refugee with physical and legal protection. Furthermore, these States must grant the refugees access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights similar to those recognized to their citizens.

In the last year, the UNHCR has submitted the files of more than 75,000 refugees asking for resettlement in a third country.
The main beneficiaries of the resettlement programme were the refugees coming from the Syrian Arab Republic (37,300), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (12,900), Myanmar (5,300), Iraq (3,000) and Eritrea (2,900).

75,188

UNHCR submissions

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[13] Resettlement according to the UNHCR;
http://www.unhcr.org/resettlement.html
[14] "Resettlement at a Glance: 2017 in review", UNHCR;
http://www.unhcr.org/5a9d507f7

In 2017, more than 65,000 people departed to resettlement countries with the help of the UNHCR. The biggest number of refugees departed from Turkey (14,900), Lebanon (12,600), Jordan (5,000), Nepal (4,300) and Kenya (4,100).

65,109

Departures

Submissions by country of asylum

Turkey	17,166	23%
Lebanon	13,830	18%
Jordan	8,466	11%
United Rep. of Tanzania	4,821	6%
Malaysia	3,285	4%

Submissions by country of origin

Syrian Arab Rep.	37,332	50%
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	12,936	17%
Myanmar	5,346	7%
Iraq	3,040	4%
Eritrea	2,947	4%

In 2017, the UNHCR has carried out a total of 83 missions in order to relocate refugees in resettlement States.
The top three countries were Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon, mostly due to the Syrian refugee crisis, these three countries together accounted for 52% of submissions throughout the world.

Submissions by destination

United States	26,782	36%
United Kingdom	9,218	12%
Sweden	5,955	8%
France	5,207	7%
Canada	4,118	5%

Departures by destination*

United States	24,559	38%
Canada	8,912	14%
United Kingdom	6,202	10%
Australia	4,027	6%
Sweden	3,346	5%

The United States was still the main recipient of resettlement submissions in 2017.

3.4 Migration Policy-Reforms in the European Union

In June 2018, the Human Rights Watch published a paper addressing the duties of the European Union in the management of the huge migration flows of the past years.
In its paper, *Towards Effective and Principled EU Migration Policy[15]*, the HRW outlines the duties and commitments that bound the European Union through the New York

Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, EU law, which includes the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, and by refugee law and human rights.
The HRW addresses these duties and their resolutions as follows:

A. Save Lives at Sea
The European Union and its Member States should achieve this goal by:
- i. Adopting a duty to shared responsibility for saving lives at sea.
- ii. Abstaining from allowing Libyan coast guard forces to seize boats in international waters until Libya can be considered a safe place
- iii. Implementing a specific rescue mission guided by an operational plan that provides for disembarkation in a safe country within the European Union
- iv. Giving priority to ending the illegal detention of migrants and asylum-seekers in Libya.

B. Expand Safe and Legal Channels
In this circumstance, the EU should:
- i. Act through the establishment of a permanent resettlement program, following the criteria for eligibility and exclusion provided by the UNHCR.
- ii. Guarantee that the refugees with family members within the Union are processed following the mechanisms of family reunification in order to reserve resettlement locations for people who have no other means to reach the European Union.
- iii. Certify that resettlement outside of the courtiers of first asylum is not related to the level of migration cooperation by those countries with the EU.
- iv. Refrain from using resettlements as an alternative for asylum procedures or as a means for returning the refugees or asylum seekers to the countries of first arrival.

C. Share Responsibility Among EU Countries
In this case, the HRW appoints to a forward reformation of the Dublin Regulation, which should:
- i. Establish a distribution mechanism, which is permanent rather than based on a triggering one.
- ii. Incorporate incentives fro asylum seekers to stay, give more importance to individual situations in determining the state that should be responsible, and provide incentives in order to enhance the cooperation of Member States.
- iii. Avoid limiting access to asylum procedures, or to housing.
- iv. Refrain from imposing compulsory admissibility or rushed procedures based on the concepts of safe country.

D. Ensure Fair Asylum Procedures

Since the concept of safe country is embedded in EU asylum law, the institutions and governments of the European Union should guarantee that:

i.   Safe countries should be defined such through detailed information gathered and analyzed by authoritative sources and should further be subject to continue scrutiny.
ii. Applicants from those countries considered safe should be able to object to the definition of safety.
iii. Only those countries that have ratified and implemented the 1951 Refugee Convention can be considered safe third countries, and all applicants should be displaced to such countries only if there is a significant connection.

E. Conduct Safe Returns

The European Institutions and Member States ought to:
i.   Guarantee that proper safeguards are in place as they work to conduct safe returns.
ii. Make sure that the agreements of remittance taken with third countries include strong human rights conditions.
iii. Give incentives to countries of origin in order to convince them to cooperate on the returns of their nationals.
iv. Certify that detention prior to removal is only considered a last resort.
v.   Follow the rule that children should not be detained.

3.5 From Migrant to Refugee

The terms "migrant" and "refugee" are usually considered as synonyms, yet it is important to understand that there is a legal difference between them.

The term refugee is use to describe any person who has fled his or her country in order to escape life threatening situations. Refugees flee from governments that are unable or unwilling to provide the citizens with protection against the violation of basic human rights. Therefore, the refugees seek help in third countries.

Refugees own a right to international protection.

On the other hand, there is no internationally recognized legal definition of migrant. The association Amnesty International defines migrants "to be people staying outside their country of origin, who are not asylum-seekers or refugees"[16].

Some migrants leave their country for many reasons; some of these reasons are as easy as job opportunities, family matters or studying opportunities. While others leave because they live in a country struck by poverty, political unrest, violence due to local gangs, natural disasters or other conditions, and therefore look for a better life somewhere else. Many migrants are not eligible to be considered refugees; nonetheless this does not mean that their lives are not endangered in their home country.

3.6 Labor-Market as a Solid Solution for Migrants

The huge flows of migrants that arrived in Europe over the past years have put a lot of pressure on local infrastructures and services in many European cities. It is crucial to help newcomers find work in order to enhance and facilitate their integration within the hosting communities, the core concept is that if they find a job they will rely less on public infrastructures lightening the burden of the latter. Significant long-term support is crucial in order to help newcomers if they are entering local training systems and labor markets. Yet, given the magnitude and swiftness of the arrivals, their concentration in low-income areas due to the lower cost of living and affordable hosing solutions, many communities are overwhelmed and therefore unable to adapt their social systems in order to meet the needs of the migrants.

The duties of integration and employment fall within the competences of the European Union, its organs and organizations, and its Member States.
However, national governments often transfer some of their responsibilities toward the migrants to cities or local authorities.
Even though the European Union lacks of formal competences, it still plays a central role in the management of immigrant integration using three devices:
    (1) Soft law instruments,
    (2) Funding, and
    (3) Knowledge exchange mechanism.

Amidst this intertwining of formal and informal competences, cities play an important role in the integration of newcomers. Cities offer several services to newcomers. These services range from language training, to skill building. Cities also function as a hub for

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[16] Amnesty International, From Refugee to Migrant;
https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/refugees-asylum-seekers-and-migrants/

modernization in the context of immigration, bringing together civil society and private practices, and shaping the services in order to meet local needs.

The 2017 report by the MPI Europe (Migration Policy Institute) provides for a list of the funds employed in order to integrate newcomers into the local labor market.
These key EU funding instruments are:
- **The Asylum Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF).** This fund is administrated by the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs. This fund has a budget of 3.1 billion euros (2014-2020)
- **The European Social Fund (ESF).** Administrated by the Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs, and Inclusion. It has a budget of 86.4 billion euros (2014-2020)
- **The Employment and Social Innovation Programme (EaSI).** It is administered by the Commission, it has a budget of 920 million euros (2014-2020)

3.7 Social Cohesion Policies as a Means to Strengthen the Values of Dignity and Resilience of the Communities

The concept of social cohesion is vital in the creation of a peaceful, democratic and flourishing nation.
Social cohesion builds stronger relationships within and across different clusters, and promotes faith towards national governments. The promotion of social cohesion must be at the heart of government policy and civil society involvement, especially in those countries where different ethnic groups share the same territories.
Furthermore, enhancing social cohesion is of outmost importance in those countries characterized by contexts of conflict, hostility, or distrust between different ethnic groups.
Several studies have shown that arising internal social tension between refugees and locals is   likely to cause conflicts in host communities.
This hostility can have a negative effect on access to basic goods and services as well as to job opportunities. If the abovementioned hostility were to increase more, it would drive the refugees and asylum-seekers into further isolation.
Moreover, the high levels of competition in the marketplace is a further cause that might lead to irritation, incrimination and discrimination, consequently worsening the chances that the refugees have of being able to earn a living for themselves.

Chapter 4
We Are The People Initiative
**A Disruptive Approach to Manage Migration Flows and to Develop
Sustainable Communities**

WE ARE THE PEOPLE Initiative #investinhumanity *founded by Elisabetta Vignando, has been launched in Italy, October 2016, under the framework of the social cohesion policies promoted by the European Commission to give an answer to the social and economic integration of people coming from the routes of migratory flows.*

4.1 What Is We Are The People Initiative@?

We are the People Initiative@ is a global movement to sensitize the communities to welcome, invest and design the territories while respecting the universal ethical values of equality and solidarity.

The initiative aims to implement an **innovative socio-economic model** able to support disadvantaged people arriving from countries where humanitarian crises are underway to support the growth of territories, increase job opportunities for all and improve people's living conditions. (Human capital investment)

We are the People Initiative@ has the unique breadth and depth of expertise through its multi-stakeholder networks to drive change and provide a global platform that will enable city leaders to debate the city governance, policies and regulation required to enable action, resulting in vital investment in the delivery of innovative, sustainable and affordable urban infrastructure and services for people. The multiplier effect of mobilizing the required investments will be manifold in improved human-centric, high-

quality, sustainable, affordable urban services.

The initiative provides a unique opportunity to engage city leaders, business leaders, experts, multilateral organizations and civil society in a strategic dialogue to foster the economic growth of territories and to develop policy solutions that accelerate the delivery of human-centered, innovative, sustainable and affordable urban infrastructure and services required to prepare cities for the future.

Governments have immense convening power to help stimulate civil society and private sector to empower innovation and social change for people. The European Commission recognized the fundamental role of the implementation of public-private agreements as an innovative tool to enhance the economies of the territories and generate more job opportunities for people.

Public-private partnerships (PPP) are one of the main levers to support the sustainable economic development of communities as they reinforce trust between the different actors and are based on building a set of common goals to be achieved to gain a better life for people.

A promising model in this area is Social Impact Bonds (SIBs), which encourage results-oriented solutions to thorny social challenges and bridge funding gaps. Often called "payment-by-results" (UK) or "pay for success" (US), SIBs set measurable outcomes from services delivered by third parties, promising payment from government only if the services achieve certain outcomes.

Work-Focused Yet Holistic Approach to Integration: Policymakers face the challenge of creating clear incentives for newcomers to work without undermining social cohesion. Many countries have seen a shift in recent years towards policies that use more sticks than carrots to encourage people into work, by removing benefits for non-participation in training or "workfare" (mandatory unpaid work). While these policies mark an important shift towards the crucial goal of creating incentives to work, imposing coercive programmers without helping people upgrade their skills can have unintended consequences, such as long-term poverty or destitution for vulnerable groups such as older migrants or single parents (Griggs & Evans, 2010). Policies that make access to language training conditional on actively looking for work, for instance, may exacerbate social exclusion for women caring for their families.

Building a Work-focused Integration Policy that Supports Social Integration

The most promising policy approaches attend to the intersections between labor market and social integration so that they complement and reinforce each other. Policymakers may need to lower their expectations for the most recent cohorts, and understand the unintended consequences of forcing people who are not ready into work. Work also needs to be broadly defined: voluntary work (especially if it helps mitigate other costs to the public purse), freelance and part-time work, and self-employment are all valid (if shorter-term) alternatives to a traditional job but may be less immediately obvious to service providers.

Valuing other contributions

While all newcomers should be given the opportunity to think about and enter work as quickly as possible, other avenues, such as voluntary work, can help newcomers learn the language and become full members of society.

Europe's ageing population means countries must expand their reservoirs of care workers— identifying new, and initially informal, sources of eldercare, childcare, and care for people with multiple and complex needs. Instead of funneling vulnerable groups into intensive training programmes that are unlikely to yield benefits, initiatives to help refugees into voluntary work (in particular, supporting elderly people) could be a win-win in that they encourage intercultural interactions and reduce isolation, both among elderly groups and newcomers.

In-work training

Many migrants and refugees are keen to enter work as soon as possible, even if this means taking a job at a lower skill level than their education and training. Improving the availability of part-time, flexible, and distance learning—as well as creating incentives for employers to invest in their workforce—is essential to avoiding low-skilled work becoming "sticky". In countries where qualifications are valued more than host country work experience, newcomers should have access to clear information for calculating whether the opportunity cost of additional education and training will pay off.

4.2 Where We Are

More than ever before, migration touches all Countries and People in an era of deepening globalization. Urban partnerships among migrant groups, local governments, civil society and the private sector hold the keys to developing a new model of a sustainable society in the globalized era. Migration policies of countries of origin and destination can have effects both in positive and negative ways. Restrictive, inadequate or ill-defined policies on labor mobility in Africa, Asia and Europe give rise to irregular migratory flows and fuel the growth of informal urban settlements. Strict border control policies can lead to urban "transit hubs" where migrants become stranded on their way to their intended destinations. Newcomers often have no choice but to settle in hazardous and poorly planned areas, where they have limited access to resources and few opportunities to get a better life.

4.3 How Is Migration Changing?

In most discussions on migration, the starting point is usually numbers. The current global estimate is that there were around 280 million international migrants in the world in 2017, which equates to 3.3 per cent of the global population. A first important point to note is that this is a very small minority of the global population, meaning that remaining within one's country of birth overwhelmingly remains the norm.

The migration crisis fever appears to have broken in Europe, as the seemingly relentless flows of migrants and refugees have abated. But this is a fragile, and possibly illusory, calm.

Although most European countries—especially countries of arrival and final destination—now have the breathing space they need to reduce adjudication backlogs and bottlenecks, the inability of the EU institutions to forge a regional solution to the migration crisis has exposed deeper cracks in the European project. And as public services and communities grapple to keep pace with the scale and constantly evolving nature of migration flows, several countries feel that they are doing far more than their fair share.

For Countries on Europe's Southern periphery that continue to be plagued by high levels of unemployment, youth unemployment, and wrenching austerity programmes, new arrivals are putting pressure on systems already under strain and competing for scarce resources with existing vulnerable groups. Other countries receiving the bulk of flows do so from much stronger economic footing. For instance, Germany, Austria, and Sweden all have relatively low levels of unemployment (4.6%, 5.7%, and 7.4%, respectively) and relatively robust levels of growth. However, even these countries are not necessarily immune from the challenges that large numbers of incoming migrants bring—particularly as national averages can obscure significant regional variations—and are already seeing structural unemployment associated with deindustrialization.

Italy is now bearing the brunt of renewed flows while Greece, the "ground zero" of the migration crisis for most of the last 14 months, is still struggling to build the needed capacity to offer vital services and assess claims in a timely fashion. Against this backdrop, the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union is the most recent symptom of a deeper malaise, a crisis of sovereignty-pooling multilateralism, and above all a loss of confidence in political elites.

The publics of many countries are seeing a growing chasm between the "winners" and "losers" of globalization, and although immigration is not the sole, or even main cause of these anxieties, its role in driving rapid and seemingly uncontrollable social change is a powerful unifying narrative for those who feel left behind.

Despite the sense of too many unfolding crises, some countries and sectors of society remain deeply optimistic that newcomers will inject vital human capital into ageing workforces. The lessons of history, however, suggest that newcomers' integration into Europe's labor markets—and communities—will be neither straightforward nor complete. Although some groups have performed remarkably well, the general story across the continent is one of persistent socio-economic gaps between natives and newcomers.

Meanwhile, the concentration of migrant and minority groups in housing, schools and services continues to fuel anxiety about immigration and various forms of discrimination. Together, these factors create a vicious cycle that makes it harder for newcomers and their offspring to thrive.

However, many countries in Europe are old hands at the integration game, and the region can draw from rich collective experience and intelligence on what works.

Policymakers who are able to make strategic, far-sighted investments, to balance

experimentation and new methods with a rigorous commitment to evaluating what works, to enlist new actors (especially employers and other social partners) in supporting immigrant integration, and to avail themselves of new technologies and innovation will be on strong footing to transform this crisis into an opportunity.

Migrants Bring Challenges and Opportunities for Cities

Cities serve as hubs for innovation in the help of integration, bringing in civil society and private sector actors, and tailoring services to meet local needs.

Over the course of the past decade, it has become more and more evident that the ability to provide viable solutions to the challenges brought about by human migration is one of the greatest tasks facing our world.

The challenge is complex and ranges from important human rights concerns to foreign policy tensions, and from national identity and security anxieties to nothing short of democracy and social cohesion being increasingly tried by the rise of populism, nationalism, radicalization, and violent extremism.

However, even though all of these aspects are predominately debated and decided on the level of national governments, migration is increasingly an urban challenge.

More than 60% of all refugees and 80% of all internally displaced persons today live in urban areas. This comes at a time when many of our cities are already struggling with overpopulation and depressed economies.

If cities fail to manage and support these displaced people, they could face increasing public health, security, and human rights issues, but most importantly, they will be missing the opportunity to improve their infrastructure, services and governance systems, to enhance their democracy and response capacity of their local communities.

The issues that affect migrant populations in cities span city functions, including both short and long-term needs. Many nation-states seem unprepared to handle the challenges brought on by migration. Increasingly, they seem to regress into being more conservative, sectarian, xenophobic, and authoritarian in the face of it.

Within national contexts, cities are more and more called to serve as migrants' first points of arrival, transit hubs, and ultimate destinations thanks to the infrastructure, services, and opportunities that urban centers provide.

In fact, despite often lacking adequate resources or policies to support sudden influxes of migrants, cities play a central role for displaced persons in the short, medium, and long term – from providing emergency food, shelter and healthcare at arrival, to granting housing and subsistence, to ensuring employment and social integration in the long run.

Due to their central role, **cities are called on to be the agents of change.**

Migrants make significant and essential contributions to the economic, social and cultural development of their host countries. Yet often these contributions go unrecognized or, at

best, are measured only in terms of the remittances they manage to send home.

Migrants as Builders of Resilience

Migrants also play an important role in building the resilience of home and host communities through the exchange of resources and support. They and their networks can contribute to managing risk for the community at large. Migrants are often overrepresented in healthy, productive age groups and provide diversified skills that can support disaster preparedness, response and recovery efforts, particularly in ageing societies, such as Europe.

Migrants as Agents of Local Development

Migrants play a central role in forging links between cities of origin and of destination and in mainstreaming migration into local development planning. City-to-city links are often created or maintained due to the presence of large migrant populations. Migrant and diaspora communities can play an important role in supporting local decentralized development partnerships between cities and in facilitating or undertaking some of the related activities such as the provision of expertise and information on communities of origin.

Migrants as City-Makers

Migrants can help strengthen the place of cities in the global economic and political hierarchy. They can do so by promoting the historical, cultural, religious and socio-economic assets of cities if opportunities are made available to them.

As the direct interlocutors of the government with the people, local authorities have a direct effect on improving the well-being of all constituents; this includes the migrants within respective geographic jurisdictions. This will be evident in the kind of services that cities can provide to migrants:

Integration. Cultural orientation, often language training and other facilitative measures can help ensure that a migrant is able to integrate harmoniously into local society.

Employment and Skills Recognition. A diverse population provides a competitive advantage for all economies, in particular small to medium economies, and those seeking to compete internationally. Migrants help drive economic growth through the culture, skills, languages, motivation and experience they bring. Cities can support migrants through pre-employment facilities such as placement programs, skills retooling and recognition of their diplomas and other certifications.

Access to Public Services. The general view about migrants is that they are only coming to a new country to take advantage of free health and education services. There's the reverse way of looking at this, however. Do we not want healthy migrants? Unhealthy migrants make unhealthy communities. Do we not wish migrant children to go to school? Do we not want educated migrant children in our communities who can further contribute to our cities' growth and development?

The Power of Pronouncement

Local and city governments have the power of pronouncement. Mayors and local authorities' public statements set the tone for your citizens. People play a significant role in changing the currently toxic tone of public discourse on migration to a more balanced, evidence-based and historically-accurate approach. The power of public pronouncements can counter widespread but false and damaging stereotypes of migrants and misleading "mythology" surrounding the public debate on migration. Growing widespread anti-migrant sentiment, especially but not only in Europe, is unnecessarily endangering the lives of migrants, while ignoring the overwhelmingly positive contribution that migrants have made throughout history. Unfortunately, people all too often take their lead from the irresponsible rhetoric of some politicians. Rather than succumb to these negative perceptions and caustic discourse, Mayors and other local authorities can put the spotlight on migrants' contributions to both host and home communities.

4.4 The Pillars of We Are the People Initiative@

HOW THE PROJECT WORKS
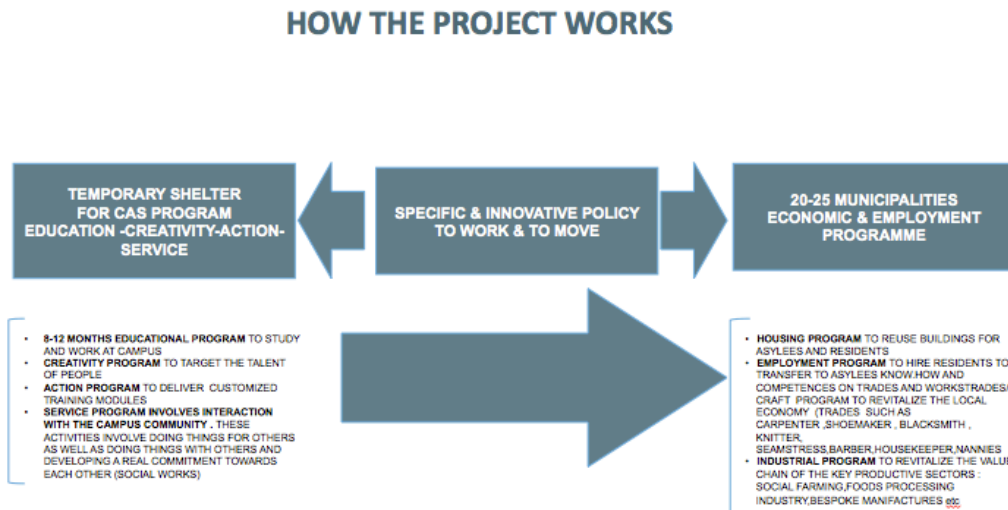
The political, social and economic context in European countries is very diverse, as is each country's immigration history. What works in one country may not work in another. But a number of overarching principles can be identified, which should stand European Countries in good stead not just for the persistent effects of this challenge, but the next one.

1. **Invest in humanity**, the protection of migrants and refugees, conflict prevention, protection of children and women, humanitarian common law, and supporting multicultural integration among peoples.

2. **Launch an innovative model of a social economy** able to manage the sheltering of migrants to ensure the respect for human rights with the aim of demonstrating that people are first and foremost citizens and resources for the community (focus on unaccompanied child migrants and women).

3. **Strengthen the values of dignity and resilience** of the international community, with the aim of developing an advanced management system for migration flows coming from Africa and the Mediterranean countries and also with a view to building an **innovative social model** for the European Community;

4. **Strengthen multiculturalism as a democratic policy response** for coping with cultural and social diversity in society and as a systematic and comprehensive response to cultural and ethnic diversity, with educational, linguistic, economic and social components and specific institutional mechanisms.

5. **Preserve the dignity of people and enhance the value of democracy** building on four principles: **resilience, inspiration, community and redemption**. Give a chance of a better life to those who have lost everything.

6. **Promote social integration policies** that strengthen the role of cohesion of local communities to give concrete responses and promote social inclusion and respect of the democratic values of the Italian Constitution;

7. **Inspire a new vision for the development of a sustainable economic model** to manage the migration flows coming from the African and Mediterranean Countries;

8. **Migration & Cities**: undertake a deep dive on migration and cities, exploring the types, causes and patterns of migration to cities, the impact on urban infrastructure and services, reach out to cities to hear how they are impacted, highlight innovative solutions that can be employed in the globalized context and highlight how greater public private collaboration can enable cities to be better prepared and respond to this growing challenge.

9. **Sharing & Circular Economy for Cities:** assess the opportunities presented by the sharing and circular Economy to cities and how policy and regulation can be designed to enable these new business models to co-exist with traditional business models.
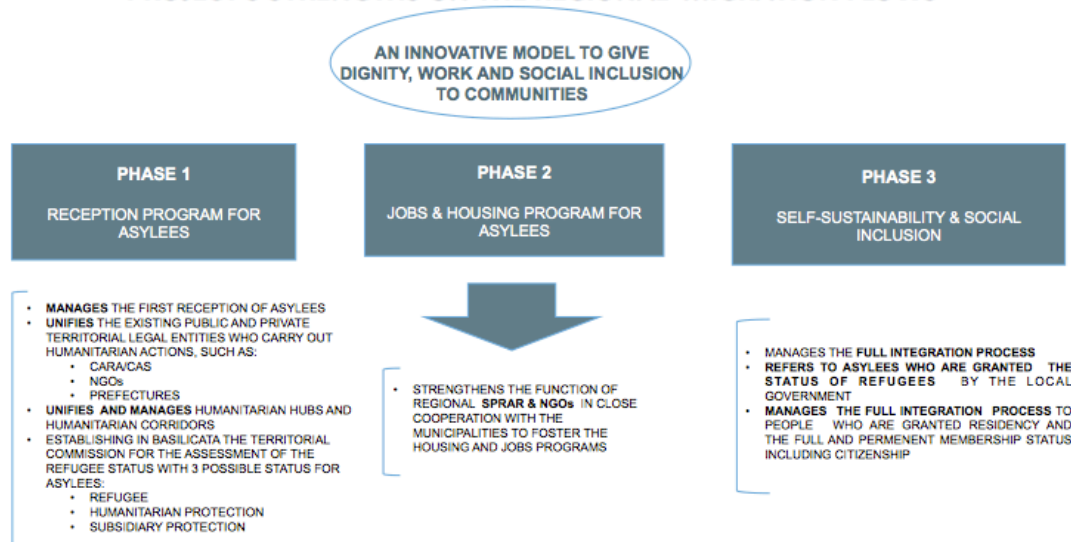
Promising approaches implemented by We are the People Initiative are the following:

1. **Launch a social economy** to support employment and small business, creative industries and crafts, eco-tourism for rural villages, social farming etc. (provide micro-credit and insurance risk) aim of investing in people residents and

newcomers.

2. **Inspire an innovative social economy** to make the world a better place with the aim of investing in people and being an example for other communities.

3. **Assess the skills** and qualifications of refugee and asylum seekers as soon after arrival as possible in order to offer tailored support that can help arrivals and work commensurate to their experiences;

4. **Facilitate swift and appropriate employment** transition through bridging training and internship opportunities, implemented with support from employers;

5. **Foster the economic cooperation** among public and private sector to support entrepreneurship (start-ups & businesses)

6. **Foster migrant entrepreneurship** to provide alternative pathways to economic self-sufficiency and social integration

7. **Design sustainable urban development** to re-launch rural areas in order to set up resilient cities able to create better access to jobs (access to employment, skills training, business support and social welfare)

8. **Promote development-oriented policies** that support productive activities, creation of decent jobs, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including access to financial services

9. **Education cannot wait:** implement learning and training to support knowledge and increase labor skill of people

10. **Healthcare and Safety** to keep people safe from harm by putting protection at the center of humanitarian action to ensure a sense of respect of human rights
    i. **Protect labor rights** and promote a safe and secure working environment for migrant workers, in particular female migrants, and those in precarious employment
    ii. **Attract investments (FDI)** and facilitate **sustainable and resilient infrastructure development** in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support in African and Mediterranean countries.

PROJECT'S STRENGTHS ON THE REGIONAL MIGRATION FLOWS

AN INNOVATIVE MODEL TO GIVE DIGNITY, WORK AND SOCIAL INCLUSION TO COMMUNITIES

PHASE 1

RECEPTION PROGRAM FOR ASYLEES

- **MANAGES** THE FIRST RECEPTION OF ASYLEES
- **UNIFIES** THE EXISTING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TERRITORIAL LEGAL ENTITIES WHO CARRY OUT HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS, SUCH AS:
  - CARA/CAS
  - NGOs
  - PREFECTURES
- **UNIFIES AND MANAGES** HUMANITARIAN HUBS AND HUMANITARIAN CORRIDORS
- ESTABLISHING IN BASILICATA THE TERRITORIAL COMMISSION FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF THE REFUGEE STATUS WITH 3 POSSIBLE STATUS FOR ASYLEES:
  - REFUGEE
  - HUMANITARIAN PROTECTION
  - SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION

PHASE 2

JOBS & HOUSING PROGRAM FOR ASYLEES

- STRENGTHENS THE FUNCTION OF REGIONAL **SPRAR & NGOs** IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE MUNICIPALITIES TO FOSTER THE HOUSING AND JOBS PROGRAMS

PHASE 3

SELF-SUSTAINABILITY & SOCIAL INCLUSION

- MANAGES THE **FULL INTEGRATION PROCESS**
- **REFERS TO ASYLEES WHO ARE GRANTED THE STATUS OF REFUGEES** BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT
- **MANAGES THE FULL INTEGRATION PROCESS** TO PEOPLE WHO ARE GRANTED RESIDENCY AND THE FULL AND PERMENENT MEMBERSHIP STATUS INCLUDING CITIZENSHIP

4.6 What Works: Business Support and Incubation

It is well known that migrants have a greater proclivity toward entrepreneurship. Yet immigrants and refugees face numerous barriers to setting up a business, including weak host-country networks, challenges navigating the often labyrinthine administrative requirements of setting up a business (difficult for all would-be entrepreneurs, let alone new arrivals), poor understanding of social and cultural business norms, and difficulties attracting funding (because of their more limited credit history and perception of greater risk among financial institutions)

Promising programmers to support entrepreneurs fall into a number of categories: Mentoring and Training. For instance, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (IHK) in Berlin runs monthly start-up classes for refugees, in both German and Arabic, which advise refugees on the requirements and support available to start a business in Germany. These classes connect students with successful refugee entrepreneurs who act as mentors, and also link newcomers with networks of entrepreneurs, services, clients and credit institutions

Incubators and Accelerators

In the Netherlands, "Incubators for Immigrants" is a support program for new arrivals that includes training, mentoring, legal and regulatory assistance (for migration and

business permits), support in identifying funding, and office space. By mid-2016 the NGO had received around 40 business plans from asylum seekers and refugees.20 In the United Kingdom, mi-HUB is a social enterprise that offers virtual offices, networking and training courses.21 "This Foreigner Can" is a 16-week migrant business accelerator that selects talented entrepreneurs for a training program to develop and scale their businesses in return for equity.22 Although most commonly associated with high-growth tech businesses, there is potential to expand these models out to people who have experience running businesses in their home countries and in less advantaged areas. So-called "ethnic business" is thought to be lower value, but can be an important vehicle to social integration and provide valuable opportunities for disadvantaged groups, such as women. Setting up a business could be especially valuable for refugees who are housed away from job opportunities. That said, entrepreneurship is more often than not a survival strategy; it is much more difficult—indeed elusive—to create the elixir that can support newcomers into high quality entrepreneurship.

4.6 Conclusions

Policymakers should pay attention to three areas in particular:

Strategy

The tide appears to have turned in Europe, and inflows have finally abated. This period of calm should be one of reflection, not complacency. Policymakers should clearly develop and articulate goals to aspire towards and generate collective milestones to evaluate progress across different policy portfolios and on different timescales. The choices governments make now will shape how societies will be in the coming decades.

Providing individuals with the mix of skills relevant to the labor market plays an essential role in making migration sustainable. As discussed above, skills improve employability in the domestic market thereby reducing pressures to emigrate. These pressures can be reduced further by public policies encouraging investments by firms from would-be destination countries designed to make use of local labor force skills. Education and training also favor good job matches for migrants in destination countries, and at the same time can help reduce the costs of integration and reduce incentives for irregular migration.

Evidence also points to the relevance of broader investments in the education systems in countries of origin. While universal primary education has been achieved in many developing countries, this is no longer an adequate skills floor for labor markets in either origin or destination countries, pointing to the need for support in expanding and improving secondary education, and in introducing a vocational component into secondary education. Private sector partnerships are pertinent in this context, both as a means of defraying the costs associated with vocational training and of ensuring the relevance of vocational training to employers' needs.

Investment in technical training at the tertiary level is also important. It helps to promote

a technically skilled labor force and to orient youth towards more marketable skills. The Singapore model has shown how this kind of higher education does not need to be considered of second rate with respect to more traditional academic curricula.

These measures are likely to not only improve employability in the home countries, but also to orient the flows of migration towards (semi) skilled migration favoring a smooth integration in the destination Country.

Innovation

New technologies offer promising ways to speed the integration process—from tools that offer newcomers a chance to plug skills gaps quickly to digital platforms that mobilize the energy and resources of the public. The main challenge is how to extend what works to a much, much larger scale. Greater collaboration between employers, civil society, tech entrepreneurs, the wider public, and governments themselves (at all levels) is essential to deepen and strengthen:

Europe's ability to address—and even solve—integration challenges today and in the future;

Community's robustness and resilience. Integration policy as we know and speak about is constantly evolving in ways that we may not fully comprehend. This shift is hinted at by, but goes way beyond, mainstreaming: super-diversity and hypermobility will become the water in which we all swim. With this adjustment will come a number of linguistic and policy shifts: away from by now less and less meaningful concepts such as diversity and cohesion, and towards a richer and more inclusive, yet perhaps more realistic, objective: community robustness and resilience.

Europe is often described as facing a demographic crisis and a migration crisis. Underlying this narrative is sometimes an assumption that the latter is somehow a "gift" to the former. Specifically, some assume that an influx of younger new arrivals, by altering the old age-dependency ratio, will automatically offset the impacts of demographic decline. While the large number of arrivals may prove to be an opportunity for Europe, doing so will require enormous work and massive investments to make the most of it given the scale of the current challenge. Without these efforts, the twin trends of ageing populations and large-scale migration risk exacerbating, rather than solving, one another.

The crisis has illuminated and exacerbated many existing integration challenges, but it has also created new ones. Difficulties keeping up with processing and settling new arrivals have often seemed to exhaust the capacity and bandwidth of national and local governments to craft strategic, forward-thinking integration programs. The numbers have abated—at least for the moment—but in many ways the real work has only begun. Instead of breathing a sigh of relief, policymakers should be using this time to make choices: about where to make investments in the next two to three years, how muscular they wish to be in their approach, and, most crucially, what kind of societies they wish to

operate in 15-20 years' time.

This is also the time for realism. Policymakers need to decide what their priorities are, and what "good enough" strategies for integration look like. For some of the most disadvantaged groups in recent cohorts, convergence with natives on socioeconomic outcomes may not be an attainable goal.

Opportunities for realizing social integration even in the absence of traditional labor market integration should be top of the agenda for these discussions and initiatives, focusing on creating equal opportunities and dignity for all.

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Summary of the Paper in Italian

La seguente tesi si focalizza sull'analisi dei flussi migratori che da tempo stanno interessando il nostro Paese e l'Europa in generale.

La tesi è stata strutturata in modo tale da fornire un'analisi dettagliata di quelli che sono i macroargomenti (capitolo 1, 2, 3) dell'immigrazione e dei flussi migratori.

Il capitolo introduttivo tenta di sfatare alcuni falsi miti.
È errato pensare che gli immigrati sottraggono posti di lavoro ai cittadini della nazione ospitante. Generalmente, i lavori destinati agli immigrati sono principalmente di bassa manovalanza e mal retribuiti (es. agricoltura).
Varie fonti, tra cui la Fondazione Leone Moressa e numerosi economisti, riportano dati che rilevano l'importanza della presenza degli immigrati nel mondo del lavoro.
In primis, gli immigrati rappresentano l'8,9% del PIL italiano, con 130 miliardi di euro di fatturato annuo, se fossero uno Stato, sarebbero la 17° economia europea. Inoltre, la popolazione che lascia il proprio paese è mediamente molto giovane, quindi abbassa notevolmente l'età media italiana che è alta. Altro fattore positivo riguarda le nascite, numerose tra gli immigrati e in fase di decrescita in Italia.

Il primo capitolo è una fotografia dell'attuale situazione dei flussi migratori forzati nel mondo.
Secondo dati riportati dall'UNHCR, nel 2018, 68,5 milioni di persone sono state costrette ad abbandonare le proprie case, con una media di 44,400 persone al giorno. Di questi 68,5 milioni, 40 milioni lasciano la propria città ma rimangono nella stessa Nazione.
Quindi, rispetto al numero totale di 68,5 milioni, 25,4 milioni sono rifugiati, mentre i restanti 3,1 milioni sono richiedenti asilo.
Sempre secondo l'UNHCR, l'85% dei migranti viene ospitato da paesi in via di sviluppo: Turchia, Uganda, Pakistan, Libano e Iran; mentre, il 57% proviene da paesi come la Siria, l'Afghanistan e il Sud Sudan.
Nel 2017, l'UNHCR riferisce che 102,800 migranti sono stati ricollocati in 37 Paesi diversi. Tra questi, gli Stati Uniti d'America che, nonostante le politiche contrarie all'immigrazione messe in atto da Donald Trump, ne ha accolti 96,900, quindi il maggior numero.

Il secondo capitolo descrive le principali rotte percorse dai migranti e le politiche di accoglienza messe in atto dai Paesi ospitanti.
Le rotte principali sono:
1. Mediterraneo Centrale (provenienti da: Nigeria, Guinea e Costa d'Avorio)
2. Mediterraneo Orientale (provenienti da: Siria, Iraq e Afghanistan)
3. Mediterraneo Occidentale (provenienti da: Marocco, Algeria e Costa d'Avorio)
4. Mar Nero (provenienti da: Pakistan, Afghanistan e Iraq)
5. Balcani Occidentali (provenienti da: Pakistan, Afghanistan e Iraq)
6. Africa Occidentale (provenienti da: Marocco, Guinea e Senegal).

Nella seconda parte del secondo capitolo sono elencate le norme che regolano l'accoglienza e la gestione dei migranti sul territorio nazionale.

Partendo dalla descrizione dei dieci Common Basic Principles ipotizzati dal FRA (European Agency for Fundamental Rights), si passa all'analisi della Convenzione di Dublino e dei motivi per cui appare, in alcuni casi, superata.

Il decreto legislativo n.142 del 18 agosto 2015 è la prima norma applicata al momento dello sbarco in quanto definisce le mansioni dei centri di prima accoglienza rispetto all'identificazione, che è finalizzata successivamente dal Ministero degli Interni. Oltre all'identificazione, i centri hanno il compito di controllare lo stato di salute delle persone arrivate con il supporto del Ministero che gli fornisce i mezzi necessari per le cure. Inoltre, il decreto stabilisce che, alla fine del processo di identificazione, vengano assegnati ai vari centri di accoglienza gestiti dallo SPRAR (Sistema di Protezione per Richiedenti Asilo e Rifugiati).

Nel terzo capitolo sono trattati i diritti dei rifugiati e una necessaria distinzione tra migrante e rifugiato o richiedente asilo.

Questi i diritti:

- Non-respingimento (il divieto che il richiedente asilo o il rifugiato sia respinto verso luoghi ove la sua libertà e la sua vita sarebbero minacciati)
- Richiesta di Asilo
- Libertà di Movimento
- Sicurezza Personale
- Vitto e Alloggio
- Sanità
- Ricollocazione in altri Paesi

Una vera integrazione sociale ed economica dei rifugiati si avrà solo attraverso il lavoro.

Nel quarto capitolo è descritto il modello socio-economico "We Are the People", ideato e progettato dalla Dottoressa Elisabetta Vignando.

"We Are The People" è un modello innovativo di economia sociale per gestire l'accoglienza dei migranti con l'obiettivo di garantire il rispetto dei diritti umani, la legalità e di dimostrare che le persone sono risorse produttive per la comunità.

Un sistema gestionale avanzato dei flussi migratori provenienti dall'Africa e dai Paesi del Mediterraneo, in grado di diventare il modello di riferimento per la Comunità Europea.

Il piano economico del modello WATP prevede:

- il reperimento di risorse finanziarie attraverso la partecipazione di donatori privati e pubblici;
- un piano di riqualificazione urbana sostenibile per la costruzione e/o il riuso di nuclei abitativi e/o edifici per l'accoglienza dei migranti in un'ottica d'implementazione della filiera dei servizi integrati per la comunità locale.

Il piano economico territoriale sostiene i settori prioritari della regione d'accoglienza: l'agricoltura sociale, l'industria creativa e il turismo eco-sostenibile, la formazione mirata all'apprendimento dei mestieri, la finanza agevolata (micro-credito), il commercio internazionale, con l'obiettivo di mettere in rete le competenze del territorio a servizio dell'emergenza umanitaria.