

# Social inclusion of migrants in the EU

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“This background document has been realized in the framework of the project, to spread data and information based on a scientific analysis. If you want to know more about this project and be part of its activities, please feel free to contact the leading partner Diaconia in Czech Republic (email: nozinova@diakoniespolu.cz), as well as Focsiv in Italy (email: f.novella@focsiv.it).”

<sup>1</sup>This background paper has been realised in the framework of the “Faces of Migration” project (Migrant and SDGs, contract number CSO-LA/2018/401-798), co-financed by the European Union. The paper has been elaborated by Aurora Ianni and Mattia Giampaolo, researchers at the Centro Studi Politica Internazionale (CeSPI), with the coordination of Andrea Stocchiero (Focsiv). This publication was produced with the financial support of the European Union. Its contents are the sole responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union.

# 1. INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY FRAMEWORK ON SOCIAL INCLUSION OF MIGRANTS

Migration is a global phenomenon with a significant impact on many people's lives, whether in countries of origin, transit or destination. If poorly governed, migration can put a considerable strain on local contexts especially of hosting communities. On the contrary, in **inclusive societies**<sup>2</sup>, "in which every individual, each with rights and responsibilities, has an active role to play", migration can improve economic and social conditions in local communities both of the countries of origin and destination.

**Social inclusion of migrants** is a key point of the International Agenda

With the Sustainable Development Goals<sup>3</sup>, the United Nations recognize and integrate explicitly migration into the 2030 Agenda<sup>4</sup>.

Under the goal "Reduce inequality in and among countries" and in **its target 10.7** "facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies" the Agenda indicates a blueprint for protecting and empowering the deve-

lopment of both mobile populations and hosting communities, among others.

This target is also linked to the **Objective 8 of the 2030 Agenda** on the promotion of decent work and labour rights for all, and to **the Objective 11 of making cities inclusive**, safe, resilient and sustainable for migrants and others. In fact, international migration is one of the main drivers of urbanisation. How this process is managed by both city and national policy-makers, and the types of livelihoods that migrants can access in the city, could have a considerable impact on social inclusion and sustainable development<sup>5</sup>.



Ph. Social inclusion

<sup>2</sup> The term inclusive society, was defined within the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in 1995. See <https://www.un.org/development/desa/socialperspectiveondevelopment/issues/social-integration.html>

<sup>3</sup> The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the UN General Assembly in 2015 for the year 2030. They address the global challenges we face included those related to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, prosperity, peace and justice. See <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

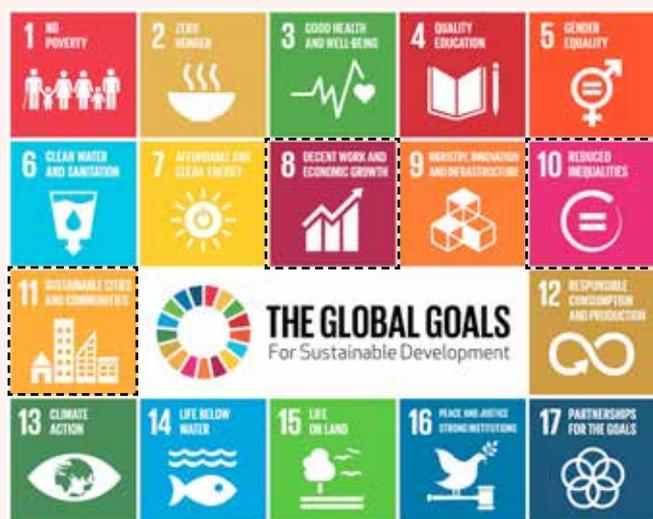
<sup>4</sup> Migration and the 2030 Agenda, A Guide for Practitioners, IOM 2018. See [https://gmdac.iom.int/sites/default/files/papers/en\\_sdg\\_web.pdf](https://gmdac.iom.int/sites/default/files/papers/en_sdg_web.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> See P. Lucci, D. Mansour Ille et al., Sustainable cities, International migration, jobs and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ODI, October 2016. <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/resource-documents/10959.pdf>

Along the same line, the **Global Compact on Migration**<sup>6</sup>, adopted in 2018, presents a significant opportunity to improve the governance of migration, to address the challenges and to strengthen the contribution of migrants and migration to sustainable development. In particular, **objective 16** of the Compact “**Empower migrants and societies to realize full inclusion and social cohesion**”, indicates actions comprising both migrants’ access to social, economic and cultural rights in the hosting countries and migrants’ inclusion and their contributions to the positive development of receiving societies<sup>7</sup>.

Some actions in detail are described as follows:

- Develop national short-, medium- and long-term policy goals regarding the inclusion of migrants in societies, including labour market integration, family reunification, education, non-discrimination and health which are among the main actions to reach inclusion of migrants in societies (16.c);
- Work towards inclusive labour markets, full participation of migrant workers in the formal economy, by facilitating access to decent work and employment for which they are most qualified (16.d);
- Empower migrant women by eliminating gender-based discriminatory restrictions on formal employment, ensuring the right to freedom of association and facilitating access to relevant basic services, as measures to promote their leadership and guarantee their full, free and equal participation in society and the economy (16.e);



Ph. Global Goals for Sustainable Development



<sup>6</sup> The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, adopted by the majority of UN Member States (with 152 votes in favour, 12 abstentions - including Italy - and five votes against - Czech Republic, Hungary, Israel, Poland and USA) on 10th December 2018 in Marrakesh, is the first inter-governmentally negotiated (non-binding) agreement covering all dimensions of international migration in order to address the challenges associated with today's migration and to strengthen the contribution of migrants and migration to sustainable development. See <https://www.iom.int/global-compact-migration>

<sup>7</sup> For more information see Ulrike Brandl, GCM Indicators: Objective 16: Empower migrants and societies to realise full inclusion and social cohesion, May 2019, <https://rli.blogs.sas.ac.uk/2019/05/10/gcm-indicators-objective-16-empower-migrants-and-societies-to-realise-full-inclusion-and-social-cohesion/>

- Establish community centres or programmes at the local level to facilitate migrant participation in the receiving society by involving migrants, community members, diaspora organisations, migrant associations and local authorities in intercultural dialogue, sharing of stories, mentorship programmes and development of business ties that improve integration outcomes and foster mutual respect (16.f).

## 2. MIGRATION IN NUMBERS

According to new estimates released by UN-DESA (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs) in September 2019, the number of **international migrants globally reached an estimated 272 million in 2019**

(3.5 per cent of the global population). Regionally, Europe hosts the largest number of international migrants (82 million), followed by Northern America (59 million) and Northern Africa and Western Asia (49 million)<sup>8</sup>.

According to data provided by Eurostat (Table 1), **22.3 million people (4.4% of the EU-28 population) resided in an EU Member State with citizenship of a non-member country in January 2018**. In addition, 17.6 million persons are living in one of the EU Member States with the citizenship of another EU Member State.

The largest numbers of non-nationals living in the EU Member States reside in Germany (9.7 million persons), the United Kingdom (6.3 million), Italy (5.1 million), France (4.7 million) and Spain (4.6 million)<sup>9</sup>.

**Table 1.** Population by citizenship in some selected EU member countries (1<sup>st</sup> January 2018)

	Total of non-national population <sup>10</sup>	Citizens of another EU Member State	Citizens of a non-EU member State
<b>Bulgaria</b>	84.025	13.105	70.920
<b>Czech Republic</b>	515.422	219.350	296.072
<b>Germany</b>	9.667.462	4.205.194	5.462.268
<b>Greece</b>	816.059	211.155	604.904
<b>Spain</b>	4.561.686	1.930.905	2.630.781
<b>France</b>	4.687.431	1.542.653	3.144.778
<b>Italy</b>	5.143.708	1.562.147	3.581.561
<b>Hungary</b>	161.416	77.998	83.418
<b>Austria</b>	1.381.307	639.855	687.452
<b>Poland</b>	238.672	30.098	208.574
<b>Slovenia</b>	121.875	19.540	102.335
<b>Slovakia</b>	71.388	55.949	15.439
<b>Sweden</b>	862.184	318.263	543.921

Source: Elaboration on Eurostat [migr\_pop1ctz]<sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> The number of international migrants reaches 272 million, continuing an upward trend in all world regions, says UN, September 2019, NY. See <https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/population/international-migrant-stock-2019.html>

<sup>9</sup> Migration and Migrant population statistics, Eurostat 2019. See [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration\\_and\\_migrant\\_population\\_statistics#Migrant\\_population:\\_22.3\\_million\\_non-EU\\_citizens\\_living\\_in\\_the\\_EU\\_on\\_1\\_January\\_2018](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics#Migrant_population:_22.3_million_non-EU_citizens_living_in_the_EU_on_1_January_2018)

<sup>10</sup> Data extracted on 21.11.2019

With respect to entrants of migration on the size of resident population in 2017 (Table 2), Malta recorded the highest rates of immigration (46 immigrants per 1 000 inhabitants) followed by Luxembourg (41 immigrants per 1 000 inhabitants)<sup>11</sup>.

Germany and Spain recorded the highest rate of immigration among the EU countries with the biggest number of non-nationals (11 immigrants per 1.000 inhabitants), followed by the UK and Greece (10 per 1.000), Italy (6 per 1000) and France (5 per 1.000).

**Eastern European countries are those with the minor numbers of entrants and the minor % of non-nationals on local population.**

In 2018, 638 thousand **asylum seekers** applied for international protection in the Member States of the European Union, down by 10 % compared to 2017 (712 thousand) and just over half the number recorded in 2016 (1.3 million)<sup>12</sup>.

Syrians, Afghans, Iraqis are at the top of the main nationalities that asked for asylum in the EU in 2018.

It has to be noted that in 2018 a considerable increase was recorded for Venezuelans (up 1.8 percentage points), Georgians (up 1.6), Turks (up 1.5), Iranians (up 1.3) compared to 2017<sup>13</sup>.

**Table 2.** Immigrants per 1.000 inhabitants in member countries in 2017



eurostat 

(1) Break in series (2) Estimate (3) Provisional

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr\_imm1ctz ans migr\_pop1ctz)

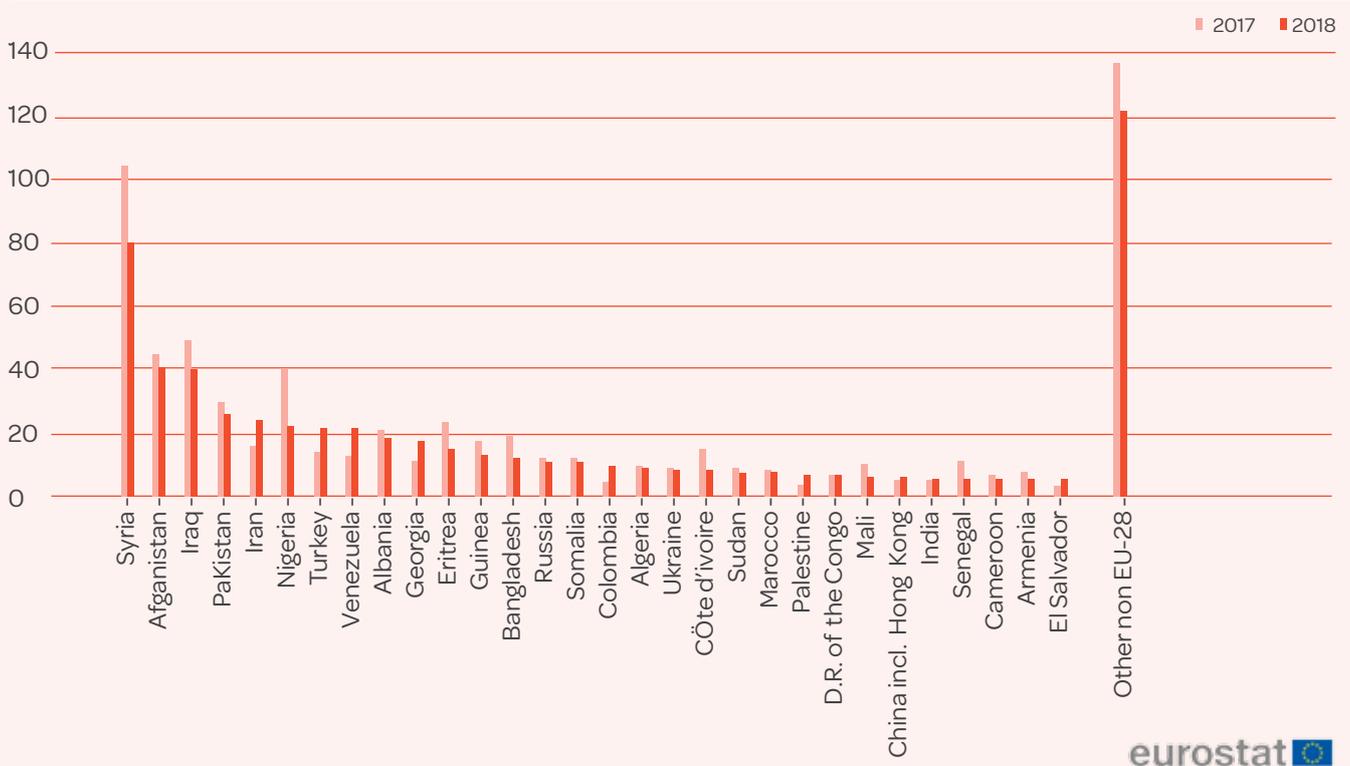
<sup>11</sup> See Eurostat, Asylum statistics, [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Asylum\\_statistics#Decisions\\_on\\_asylum\\_applications](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Asylum_statistics#Decisions_on_asylum_applications)

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> Figures on social exclusion in Europe: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migrant\\_integration\\_statistics\\_-\\_at\\_risk\\_of\\_poverty\\_and\\_social\\_exclusion](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migrant_integration_statistics_-_at_risk_of_poverty_and_social_exclusion)

The main countries of destination were Germany, France, Greece, Spain, Italy and the UK.

**Table 3.** Countries of origin of (non-EU) asylum seekers in the EU-28 Member States, 2017 and 2018



(1) Break in series (2) Estimate (3) Provisional

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: migr\_asyappctza)

### 3. CHALLENGES ON SOCIAL INCLUSION IN THE EU

Migration presents many challenges but also opportunities for the sustainable development in local communities. Challenges have increased

with the European economic crisis, with more inequalities, social tensions and hostile reception and inclusion of migrants.

The spread of islamophobia, ghettoisation and social exclusion are the main challenges that European countries have to face<sup>13</sup>.

**According to a report of the European Commission:**

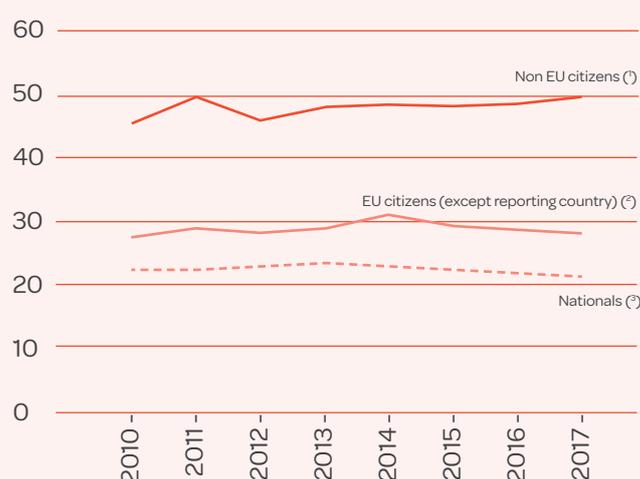
*The process of becoming an accepted member of society involves three dimensions: the legal/political, the socio-economic, and the cultural/religious. Policies to incorporate migrants typically distinguish between two models: those aiming to ‘assimilate’ migrants through encouraging or requiring them to appropriate certain characteristics of the host society; and those focusing on promoting non-discrimination and fostering diversity or multiculturalism<sup>14</sup>.*

The legal and **socio-economic** aspects - without neglecting other dimensions - seem to be the most important. The full **integration** of migrants within a given society, depends on the time that the reception system takes to provide in **regular documents** recognizing the legal status, the **education degrees** and their social needs, and the time to provide them with a **job**.

Slow procedures to provide migrants with legal status and the lack of recognition of education degrees, push them into the informal economy, to get jobs without contracts and with very low wages. Low wages, also, are linked to the urban **ghettoisation**.

Especially in big cities, where renting of the houses is very high, migrants are pushed to live in **overcrowded houses in poor outskirts**. This produces competition on low paid jobs in the labour market and social tensions between migrants and local unemployed and working poor. A sort of war among poor is nurtured with increasing inequalities because of lacking universal social and employment policies. This causes an increasing anti-migrant sentiment among autochthons that, at the same time, is alimented by fake news and far right parties spreading **islamophobia and anti-migrant narratives**. As a result, non-EU citizens are at a higher risk of being in poverty suffering social exclusion, as is clearly shown in the following graph<sup>15</sup>.

**Table 4. Social exclusion by citizenship EU-28**



(1) 2010 and 2017: low reliability. 2011-2016: estimates  
 (2) Low reliability.  
 (3) Estimate

Source: Eurostat  
 (online data codes: ilc\_peps05)



<sup>13</sup> Figures on social exclusion in Europe: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migrant\\_integration\\_statistics\\_-\\_at\\_risk\\_of\\_poverty\\_and\\_social\\_exclusion](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migrant_integration_statistics_-_at_risk_of_poverty_and_social_exclusion)

<sup>14</sup> Conference report on understanding and tackling the migration challenges in: <https://ec.europa.eu/research/conferences/2016/migration-challenge/index.cfm>

<sup>15</sup> To go in depth: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:People\\_aged\\_20-64\\_years\\_at\\_risk\\_of\\_poverty\\_or\\_social\\_exclusion,\\_by\\_citizenship,\\_EU-28,\\_2010-2017\\_\(%25\)\\_MI19.png#filelinks](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:People_aged_20-64_years_at_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion,_by_citizenship,_EU-28,_2010-2017_(%25)_MI19.png#filelinks)

## 4. GOOD PRACTICES FROM THE EU AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Social exclusion is one of the main challenges that European countries have to face. The European Union put in place some important policies to support member states in social inclusion.

The EU Committee of the Regions with the EU Commission and local and regional authorities launched, in 2019, the project '**Regions for the Integration Initiative**' *that will increase efforts to improve the integration of migrants and will display the potential benefits of migrant integration in EU cities, towns and rural areas, as well as the political, social and economic costs of failed integration*<sup>16</sup>.

An important role should be played by civil society and local authorities in order to create a strong network of relationship among hosting communities, migrants and institutions. The four main points that this system should promote are<sup>17</sup>:

- **Education**, including actions to promote language training, participation of migrant children to Early Childhood Education and Care, teacher training and civic education
- **Employment and vocational training**, including actions to promote early integration into the labour market and migrants' entrepreneurship
- **Access to basic services** such as housing and healthcare

- **Active participation and social inclusion**, including actions to support exchanges with the receiving society, migrants' participation to cultural life and fighting discrimination

Another important project at European Level is "**Blend In**"<sup>18</sup>. It includes Greece, Italy, Cyprus and UK. It aims at promoting social integration of youth refugees to:

- Develop social, cultural and civic competences.
- Inform refugees on their rights and promote their autonomy.
- Activate paths for their active social life and labour market.
- Build their capacities and equip with the appropriate tools that will enable them to foster the inclusion and employability of young refugees and utilize effective methods to reach out to this youth group.
- Professionalize their work by developing their competences.
- Set quality standards and define ethical and professional codes.
- The web site offers several information on stories and practices of integration<sup>19</sup>.

<sup>16</sup> Here the description of the project: <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/eu-committee-of-the-regions-set-to-launch-cities-and-regions-for-integration-initiative>

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> See the project in <http://www.blend-in.eu/en/>

<sup>19</sup> Migrant integration information and good practices in <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/integration-practices>, and in <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/f1174f30-7975-11e6-b076-01aa75ed71a1>

**At international level**, the **EU** is supporting the integration of migrants and particularly of asylum seekers and refugees in transit countries. The regional development and protection programmes try to sustain social and economic integration in hosting communities reducing social tensions.<sup>20</sup> On the other hand, civil society organizations criticize the EU and Member States because their closed-door policy compels migrants to stay in condition of social marginalization in transit countries, nurturing social tensions with local communities.

A more equal distribution and cooperation for the reception and integration of migrants among EU and transit countries would help in improving social inclusion and reduce instabilities and security risks.

**In Italy**<sup>21</sup>, Zona8Solidale - No one is illegal “Ex Caserma Montello” - could be considered a good practice for social inclusion. The project includes Milan City Hall, civil society associations, trade unions, activists and individuals.

The purpose of Zona 8Solidale is to experiment forms of active citizenship aimed at welcoming refugees hosted in the Centre of Extraordinary Reception for asylum seekers in the spaces of the former Montello barracks, located in Milan City Hall 8. The project aims at providing:

- Meetings of asylum seekers in neighbourhood schools;
- The opening of a legal advisory desk;

- Professional training activities in agreement with the Municipality of Milan.

This kind of project is the milestone of a good social inclusion of migrants especially due to the cooperation among social actors and institutions. The importance to involve civil society has to be searched in its deep knowledge of territory and its capacity to prevent and respond to grievances arising from ‘autochthons’ against migrants.

In addition, in Italy, the SIPROI MI - Protection System for International Protection Holders and Foreign Unaccompanied Minors - (formerly named **Protection for Asylum Seekers and Refugees - SPRAR**)<sup>22</sup> is the most important network concerning social integration for Asylum Seekers and holders of international protection. The primary objective of SIPROI MI is to provide support for each individual in the reception system, through an individual programme designed to enable that person to regain a sense of independence, and thus enjoy effective involvement in life in Italy, in terms of employment, housing and access to local services and social interaction as well as scholastic integration for minors.

This network is supported by the Italian Ministry of Interior in agreement with the National Association of Italian Municipalities. It provides services for social and economic integration at very local level through partnerships between municipalities, social cooperatives and civil society associations.

<sup>20</sup> See the Regional Development and Protection Programmes in: <https://rdpp-me.org/>; [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/region/horn-africa/ethiopia/regional-development-and-protection-programme-ethiopia\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/region/horn-africa/ethiopia/regional-development-and-protection-programme-ethiopia_en); [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/region/horn-africa/uganda/regional-development-and-protection-programme-rdpp-support-programme\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/region/horn-africa/uganda/regional-development-and-protection-programme-rdpp-support-programme_en)

<sup>21</sup> See the report in [http://www.migrempower.eu/resources/transnational-report/Transnational\\_Report\\_English.pdf](http://www.migrempower.eu/resources/transnational-report/Transnational_Report_English.pdf)

<sup>22</sup> SPRAR project in: <https://www.sprar.it/english/activities-and-services-2>

### The “Io Accolgo”<sup>23</sup> (I welcome) campaign

aims to promote those partnerships for a more efficient and diffused migrants’ reception and inclusion; while criticising the security decrees enacted by the Italian government recently because they reduce the opportunities for social integration.

Finally, **the Italian cooperation** finances several projects in transit countries specifically to create employment for local communities and refugees<sup>24</sup> and improving their integration.

A study has been conducted to identify programmes for social inclusion in transit countries<sup>25</sup> and new operative guidelines on migration and development, including social mobility and inclusion, are to be drafted in 2020.



**Ph.** Migrants and citizens in the city

<sup>23</sup> “Io Accolgo Campaign”, in Italian: <http://ioaccolgo.it/promotori-ed-aderenti>

<sup>24</sup> Since Programme: [https://ambaddisabeba.esteri.it/ambasciata\\_addisabeba/it/ambasciata/news/dall\\_ambasciata/2019/04/since-programme-picture-gallery.html](https://ambaddisabeba.esteri.it/ambasciata_addisabeba/it/ambasciata/news/dall_ambasciata/2019/04/since-programme-picture-gallery.html)

<sup>25</sup> Here is the report: [https://www.aics.gov.it/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/MIGRATION\\_rapporto\\_EN\\_luglio2019\\_WEB.pdf](https://www.aics.gov.it/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/MIGRATION_rapporto_EN_luglio2019_WEB.pdf)

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### 2. MIGRATION IN NUMBERS

- The number of international migrants reaches 272 million, continuing an upward trend in all world regions, says UN, September 2019, NY. See <https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/population/international-migrant-stock-2019.html>

- Migration and Migrant population statistics, Eurostat 2019, See [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration\\_and\\_migrant\\_population\\_statistics#Migrant\\_population:\\_22.3\\_million\\_non-EU\\_citizens\\_living\\_in\\_the\\_EU\\_on\\_1\\_January\\_2018](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics#Migrant_population:_22.3_million_non-EU_citizens_living_in_the_EU_on_1_January_2018)
- Migration and migrant population statistics, See [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration\\_and\\_migrant\\_population\\_statistics#Migration\\_flows:\\_Immigration\\_to\\_the\\_EU\\_from\\_non-member\\_countries\\_was\\_2.4\\_million\\_in\\_2017](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migration_and_migrant_population_statistics#Migration_flows:_Immigration_to_the_EU_from_non-member_countries_was_2.4_million_in_2017)
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### 3. CHALLENGES ON SOCIAL INCLUSION IN EU

- Figures on social exclusion in Europe: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migrant\\_integration\\_statistics\\_-\\_at\\_risk\\_of\\_poverty\\_and\\_social\\_exclusion](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Migrant_integration_statistics_-_at_risk_of_poverty_and_social_exclusion)
- Conference report on understanding and tackling the migration challenges in: <https://ec.europa.eu/research/conferences/2016/migration-challenge/index.cfm>
- Statistics in Eurostat: [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:People\\_aged\\_20-64\\_years\\_at\\_risk\\_of\\_poverty\\_or\\_social\\_exclusion,\\_by\\_citizenship,\\_EU-28,\\_2010-2017\\_\(%25\)\\_MI19.png#filelinks](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:People_aged_20-64_years_at_risk_of_poverty_or_social_exclusion,_by_citizenship,_EU-28,_2010-2017_(%25)_MI19.png#filelinks)

### 4. GOOD PRACTICES FROM THE EU AND CIVIL SOCIETY

- On the project "Regions for the Integration Initiative": <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/eu-committee-of-the-regions-set-to-launch-cities-and-regions-for-integration-initiative>

- On Blend-in project: <http://www.blend-in.eu/en/>
- [http://www.migrempower.eu/resources/transnational-report/Transnational\\_Report\\_English.pdf](http://www.migrempower.eu/resources/transnational-report/Transnational_Report_English.pdf)
- On the Regional Development and Protection Programmes in: <https://rdpp-me.org/>; [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/region/horn-africa/ethiopia/regional-development-and-protection-programme-ethiopia\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/region/horn-africa/ethiopia/regional-development-and-protection-programme-ethiopia_en); [https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/region/horn-africa/uganda/regional-development-and-protection-programme-rdpp-support-programme\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/region/horn-africa/uganda/regional-development-and-protection-programme-rdpp-support-programme_en)
- On the Italian SPRAR system: <https://www.sprar.it/english/activities-and-services-2>
- On the Italian campaign “ioaccolgo”: <http://ioaccolgo.it/promotori-ed-aderenti>
- On the SINCE programme: [https://ambaddisabeba.esteri.it/ambasciata\\_addisabeba/it/ambasciata/news/dall\\_ambasciata/2019/04/since-programme-picture-gallery.html](https://ambaddisabeba.esteri.it/ambasciata_addisabeba/it/ambasciata/news/dall_ambasciata/2019/04/since-programme-picture-gallery.html)
- On the Italian cooperation report on social integration of migrants: [https://www.aics.gov.it/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/MIGRATION\\_rapporto\\_EN\\_luglio2019\\_WEB.pdf](https://www.aics.gov.it/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/MIGRATION_rapporto_EN_luglio2019_WEB.pdf)



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