

JSTE

CITIZENS OF PUBLIC LIFE IN DIGITAL LEARNING

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Preliminary report about the state of art of the integration and employment policies in Italy made from EURO-NET



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1. What is the difference between the types of migrants?

The European Parliament produced a report (available at the following link <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/thinktank/infographics/migration/public/index.html?page=intro>) to define those differences.

Migrants: People migrating to the EU are categorised as either: an asylum-seeker, a refugee, a beneficiary of subsidiary protection, an irregular immigrant or a legal immigrant.

Asylum-seeker: An asylum-seeker is a person requesting international protection due to the risk of persecution in his or her home country. To qualify as a refugee, an asylum-seeker needs to present evidence for evaluation.

Refugee: A person who has been recognised as being in need of international protection. According to the Geneva Refugee Convention, a refugee is a person who 'owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country'.

Irregular immigrant: An irregular immigrant is a person from a third-country (non-EU country) who does not fulfil, or no longer fulfils, the conditions of entry as set out in the Schengen Borders Code or other conditions for entry, stay or residence in a Member State.

Legally residing immigrant: A legal immigrant is a person from a third-country (non-EU country) that is legally residing in an EU Member State for purposes of work (Blue Card Directive, the Intra-corporate Transfer Directive), study (Students Directive, Scientific Research Directive), or family reunification (Family Reunification Directive).

Beneficiary of subsidiary protection: A beneficiary of subsidiary protection is a person who does not qualify as a refugee under the Geneva Refugee Convention, but would be in danger if returned to his or her home country.

2. Integration and employment policies in Italy

Migrants' Integration Portal (<http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it>) is a website (on-line since 17th January 2012) established with the purpose of fostering foreign nationals' integration in the Italian society: the Portal was developed through a project co-financed by the European Fund for the Integration of Third Country Nationals, under the coordination of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, and with the involvement of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Education, University and Research. The portal has a section aimed to help users in the search for the services provided locally and nationally in order to allow integration. All the services are organised by type of service:

- Italian language
- Work
- Housing
- Basic services
- Minors and Second generations
- Intercultural mediation.

Once the type of service is selected, it is possible to proceed according to two paths devoted to two targets: foreigners and employers (companies or family-owned businesses). The portal also includes a database of the migrant association in all Italian regions and a Multilanguage guidebook.

About Employment

Employment Offices in Italy are facilitating the bureaucratic process and provide information about the opportunities available, access to opportunities and incentives, participate in training activities. Many Employment Centres, especially in large cities, set up a desk dedicated to immigrants to solve work-related issues and most of all to inform about job placement opportunities. Language, cultural and intercultural mediators will help you in your training or job placement pathway.

About Integration:

Italian system is based on the essential role of the intercultural mediators as active subjects in the process of social and cultural integration. The definition of "intercultural mediation" evokes the nature of such role: on the one side, in fact, it intervenes by "mediating", as a tool of synthesis between the different identity, cultural, religious and ethnic components; on the other side, the word "intercultural" includes all those aspects that shape the identity of single individuals. By acting at both individual and collective level, on the basis of a deep knowledge of all the identities involved, intercultural mediators actively intervene in social dialogue, by favouring and strengthening it. On the basis of the premises above, the figure of intercultural mediator has become progressively specialised and qualified, by performing several tasks: language interpretation, communication, information, guidance, accompanying, assistance, training, research, consulting, planning, conflict management. National education system and private associations provide different options to foreign citizens living in Italy to attend free courses to learn the Italian language. The Permanent Territorial Centres for Education and Training in Adult Age are public institutions, in which state teachers operate, also supported – according to the different needs – by experts and external collaborators, to provide cultural, educational and training activities to adults. The Italian language courses of the Permanent Territorial Centres for Education and Training also include civic education information concerning citizens' rights and duties. All foreign nationals aged at least 16 may attend CTP courses. At the end of the course, a certificate on the knowledge of the Italian language is received.

3. EU funding inside the Union in 2014-2020

In the fields of migration, asylum and borders, the EU utilises funding tools to complement Member States' efforts within the Union. The two main funding tools used to this effect are the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) and the Borders and Visa strand of the Internal Security Fund (ISF). Both are part of what the EU spends on home affairs, which also includes the financing of relevant EU agencies, amounting to a total budget of €9.26 billion for the 2014-2020 period

Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)

The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) co-finances national and EU actions that aim at promoting the efficient management of migration flows, as well as the implementation, strengthening and development of a common EU approach to asylum and migration. The AMIF has four common specific objectives. AMIF funded measures for asylum-seekers and refugees within national programmes aim to ensure full and effective implementation of the CEAS. In the fields of legal migration and integration, initiatives seek to support national integration strategies of Member States, as well as their national legal migration strategies. As regards to irregular immigration and return, support can be given to voluntary return schemes, forced return operations, mechanisms for monitoring forced returns, investments in detention facilities and developing alternatives to detention. The AMIF is implemented in different ways:

- Shared management (Member States for national programmes);
- Direct Management (European Commission for Union actions, emergency assistance, the European Migration Network and technical assistance);
- Indirect management.

For the 2014-2020 period, around 88% of the AMIF resources are allocated to Member States that adopt multiannual national programmes and implement the Fund under shared management. The basic national allocations under the AMIF amount to €2.39 billion, while another €360 million has been earmarked

for resettlement, relocation and specific actions. All Member States except Denmark participate in the Fund.

The remainder of the Fund is implemented through direct management (European Commission) or, in some cases, indirect management (e.g. by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development or ICMPD) to support transnational actions or actions of particular interest to the EU ('Union actions'), emergency assistance, technical assistance and the European Migration Network, which the Council established in 2008 with the task of providing reliable and comparable information on migration and asylum topics.

Internal Security Fund (ISF) Borders and Visa

The main objective of the Internal Security Fund (ISF) Borders and Visa is to contribute to ensuring a high level of security in the Union by supporting measures that promote a uniform and high level of control and protection of external borders, as well as the effective processing of Schengen visas. The two specific objectives of the instrument, which are both related to facilitating legitimate travel and tackling illegal immigration, are:

- Visa
- Borders

The ISF has a budget of €3.76 billion for the period 2014-20. From this, €2.76 billion has been allocated for ISF Borders and Visa, with the remainder going to ISF Police.

The ISF fund can be used for a wide range of initiatives, including setting up and running IT systems, acquiring operational equipment, promoting and developing training schemes and ensuring administrative and operational coordination and cooperation.

From the ISF Borders and Visa budget, 62% of the resources is channeled through shared management (Member States). In particular, basic national allocations amount to €1.27 billion, while €147 million is earmarked for specific actions and another €128 million will be distributed between Member States as

of 2018, following the mid-term review of the ISF. An additional €154 million is reserved for the Special Transit Scheme that applies to Lithuania.

All Member States except Ireland and the United Kingdom participate in the implementation of the ISF Borders and Visa instrument. The four Schengen Associated Countries (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) also participate in the ISF Borders and Visa instrument.

Each participating country implements the ISF Borders and Visa under a national programme, which has to be in line with the instrument's goals and allocates a minimum share of the available resources to given objectives.

The remaining €1.06 billion (or 38% of ISF Borders and Visa) is, in principle, implemented through direct management by the European Commission or indirect management (for example by EU decentralised agencies).

Of this amount, €264 million goes to a mechanism to provide emergency assistance in response to crises, to 'Union Actions', which are specific cross-border or innovative measures of interest that benefit the entire EU, as well as to technical assistance provided at the initiative of the Commission.

Finally, the other €791 million, which is almost 30% of the ISF Borders and Visa total resources, has been earmarked for the development of existing or new IT systems aimed at supporting the management of migration flows across the external borders, allowing national authorities to cooperate in this area by sharing relevant information.

ISF Police

ISF Police, the other component of ISF, has resources of €1 billion for the 2014-2020 period. It focuses on police cooperation, preventing and combatting crime, and crisis management.

Agencies

In addition, the EU has six decentralised agencies in the area of home affairs, which are endowed with resources of €2.36 billion under the 2014-2020 Multiannual Financial Framework of the EU.