

3RD FORUM OF THE EU STRATEGY FOR THE ADRIATIC CATANIA 24-25 MAY 2018 AND IONIAN REGION

**“TERRITORIAL AND URBAN POTENTIALS CONNECTED TO
MIGRATION AND REFUGEE FLOWS”**

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Territorial and Urban Potentials Connected to Migration and Refugee Flows



Lead Partner: University of Bologna

Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

Partners: CEI (Central European Initiative, Trieste) UET (European University of Tirana); UTH-LDSA (Laboratory of Demographic and Social Analyses/ Department of Planning and Regional Development, University of Thessaly); IECOB (Institute for East-Central and Balkan Europe, Forlì).

Individual experts: Prof. Zoltán Kovács, University of Szeged, Hungary; Prof. Lajos Boros, Department of Economic and Social Geography, University of Szeged, Hungary; Dr. Anna Lucia Colleo, Key expert on migration, Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), Brussels, Belgium.

Lead Stakeholder: Region Emilia-Romagna, Managing Authority (MA) of the Interreg VB Adria. **Stakeholders:** Region Friuli-Venezia Giulia, MA of the Interreg Cooperation program VA Italy-Slovenia; Region Puglia, MA of the Interreg Cooperation programme VA Italy-Albania; Bratislava Self-Governing Region, MA of the Interact Programme; Ministry of National Economy (Hungary), MA of the Danube Transnational programme; MA of the Balkan-Mediterranean Interreg Programme.



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About the project





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Aims and Scopes

- Length of the project: one year (July 2017 – July 2018)
- Comparative analysis of the recent migration and refugee flows in the Adriatic-Ionian and Danube macro-regions
- Identification of key features determining different degrees of territorial attractiveness
- Challenges and opportunities for cities and regions in connection to refugee and migration flows in the two macro-regions
- Mapping territorial typologies
- Policy recommendations



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Aims and Scopes

- **2 Macro-regions:** EUSAIR and EUSDR.
- **2 Countries of Interest:** Kosovo (under UN Security Council Resolution 1244) and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, FYROM.





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Eight case studies

- Athens, Greece: *from humanitarian assistance to State response*
- Budapest, Hungary: *a thriving hub*
- Mórahalom, Hungary: *a small town along the border with Serbia*
- Riace; Badolato; Satriano; Sant'Alessio in Aspromonte, Italy: *the "Riace" model*
- Provinces in Emilia-Romagna, Italy: *challenges & opportunities for rural and inner areas in the region*
- Friuli-Venezia Giulia / Slovenia (border area IT/SI): *perspectives from the border area*
- Belgrade and Serbia: *a complex picture*
- Western Balkans area: *a regional analysis of human mobility*

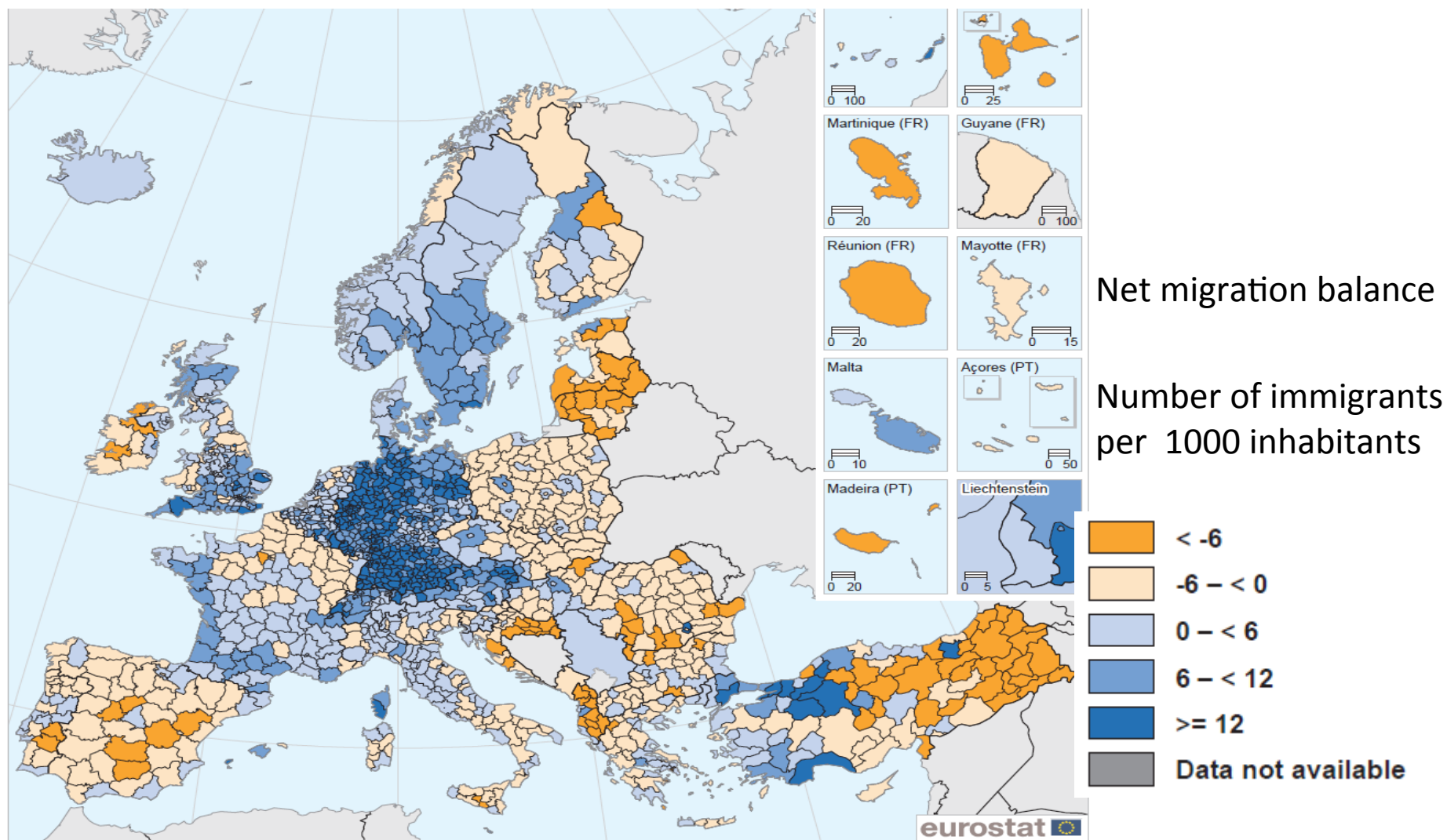


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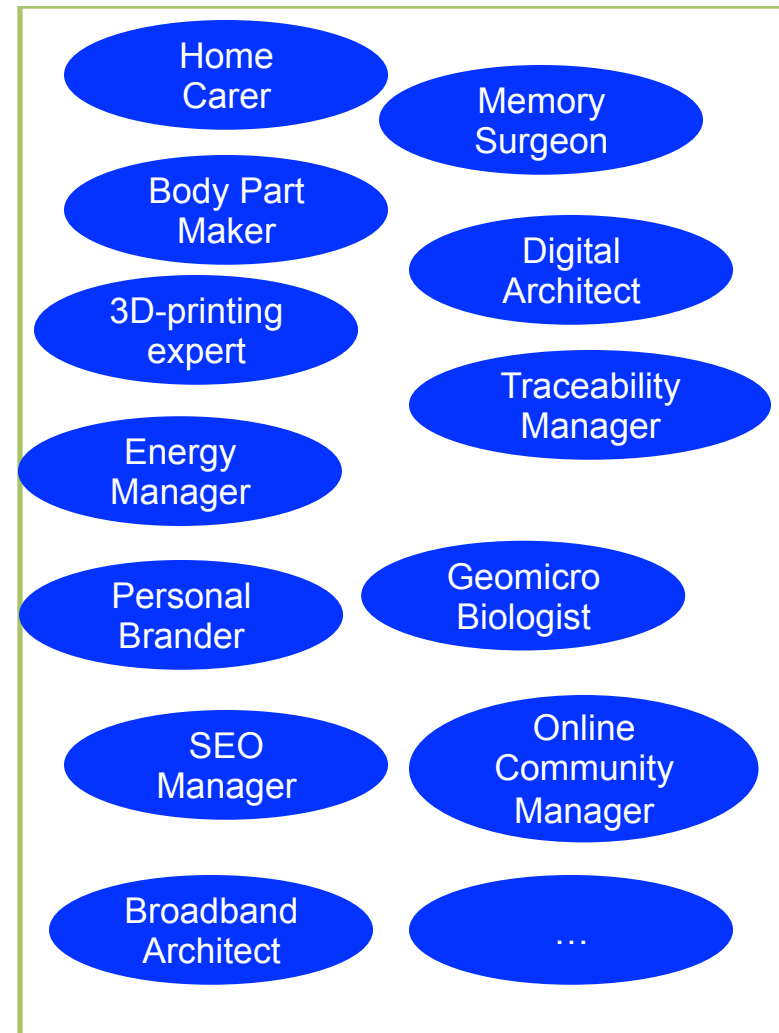
Source: Eurostat Statistical Yearbook 2017,



The future of employment

Occupation Probability of massive reduction of occupation by 2030

Telemarketers	99%
Accountants & Auditors	94%
Retail Salespersons	92%
Real Estate Sales Agents	86%
Structural Iron and Steel Workers...	83%
...	
Machinists	65%
Audio and Video Technicians	55%
Taxi drivers/drivers	55%
...	
Firefighters	17%
Chemical Engineers	2%
Music Directors and Composers	1.6%
Marine Engineers - Naval Architects	1.0%
Clergy	0.8%
Athletic Trainers	0.8%
Dentists	0.7%
	0.4%
...	



Source: Bureau of labor statistics, the Future of Employment
(Frey & Osborne, 2013)



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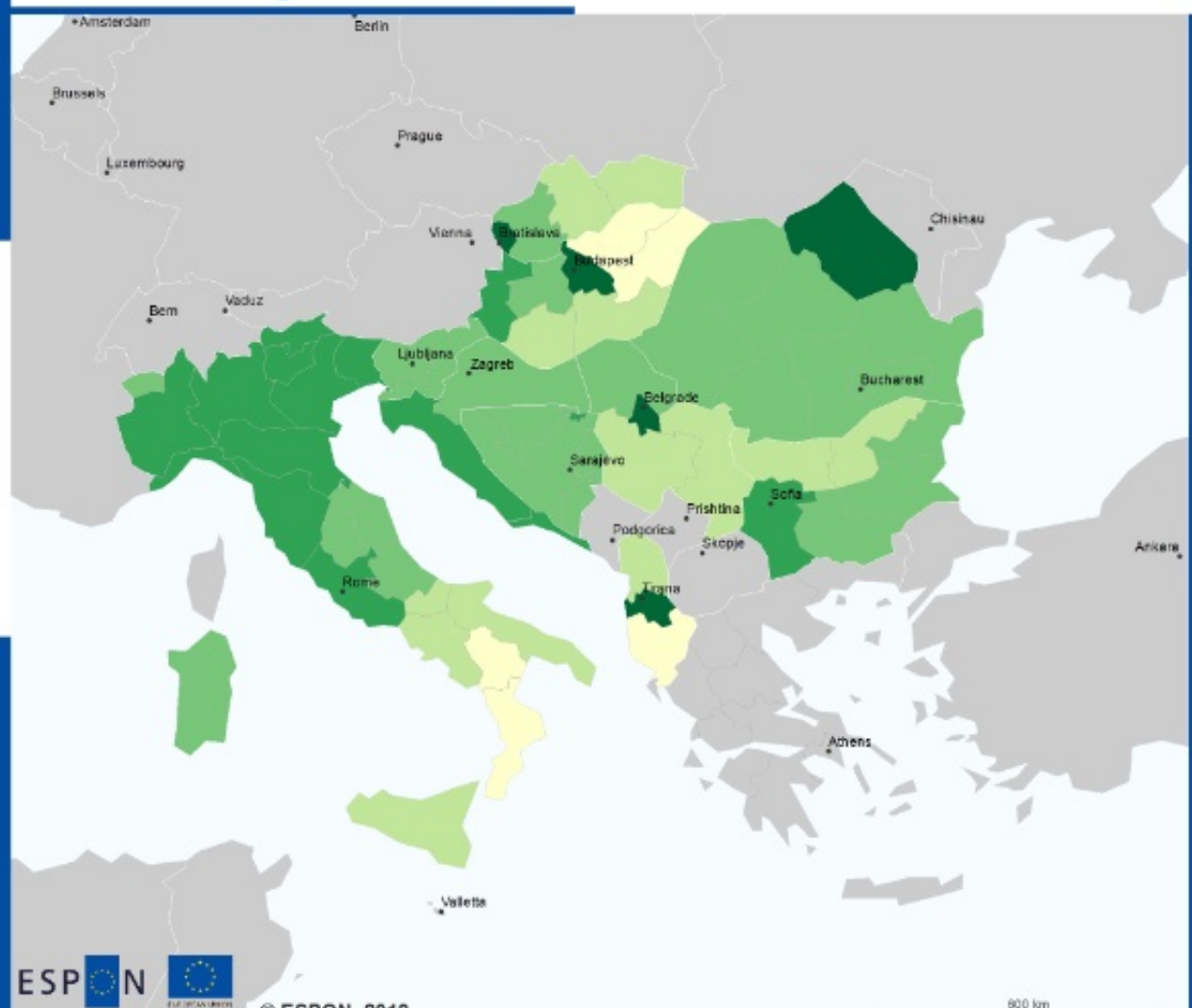
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Comparative analysis of migration flows

internal migration - i.e. changes of residence reported to public authorities



Net Internal Migration Rate, 2015



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Net Internal Migration (%)



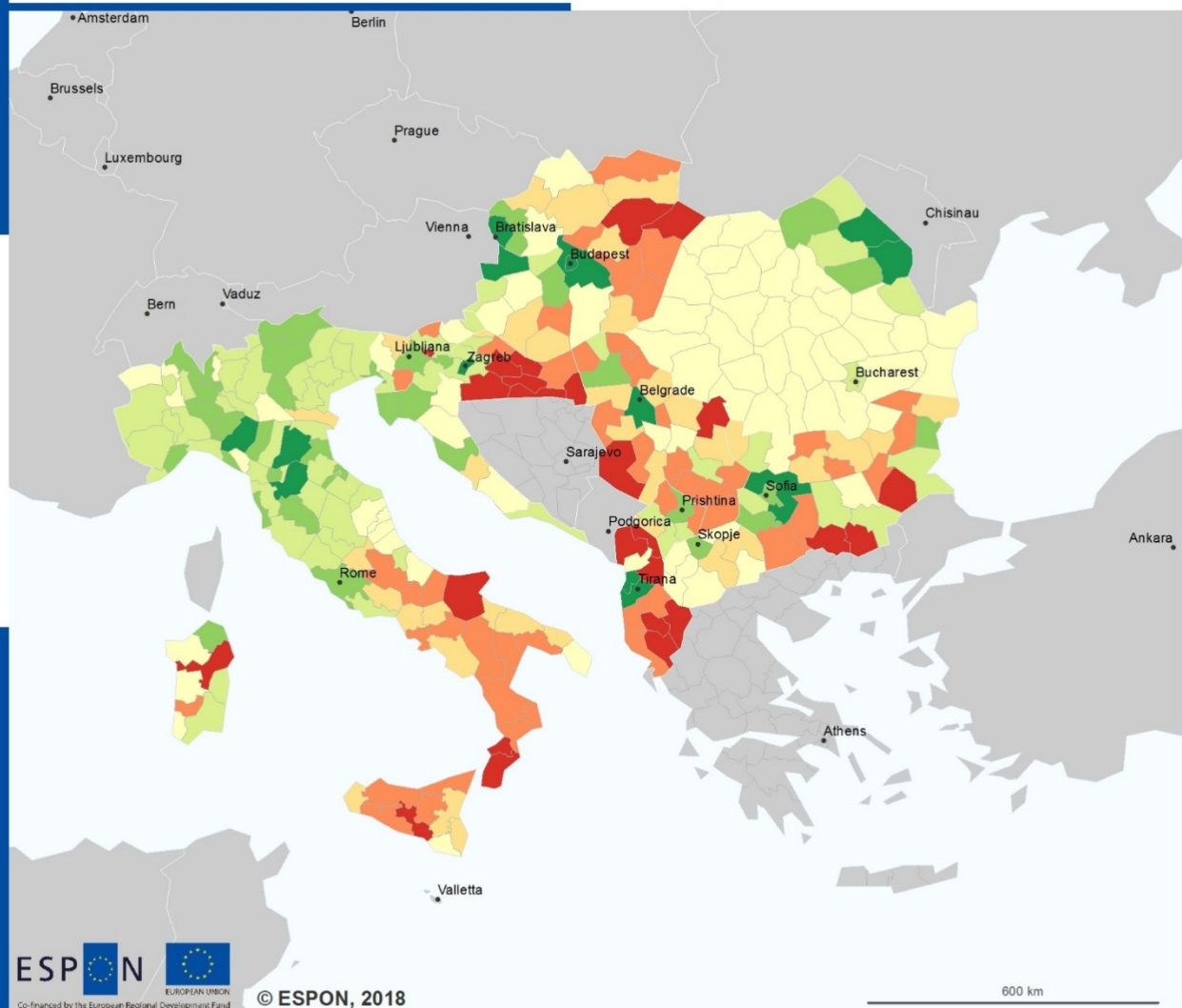
No data

Regional level: NUTS 2 - SNUTS 2

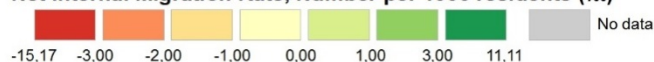
Source: Own elaboration

Origin of data: INSTAT-Albania, Agency for Statistics of Bosnia & Herzegovina, NSI-Bulgaria, CBS-Croatian Bureau of Statistics, KSH-Hungarian Central Statistical Office, ISTAT-Italy, INS-Romania, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, SURS-Slovenia

Net Internal Migration Rate, 2015



Net Internal Migration Rate, Number per 1000 residents (%)

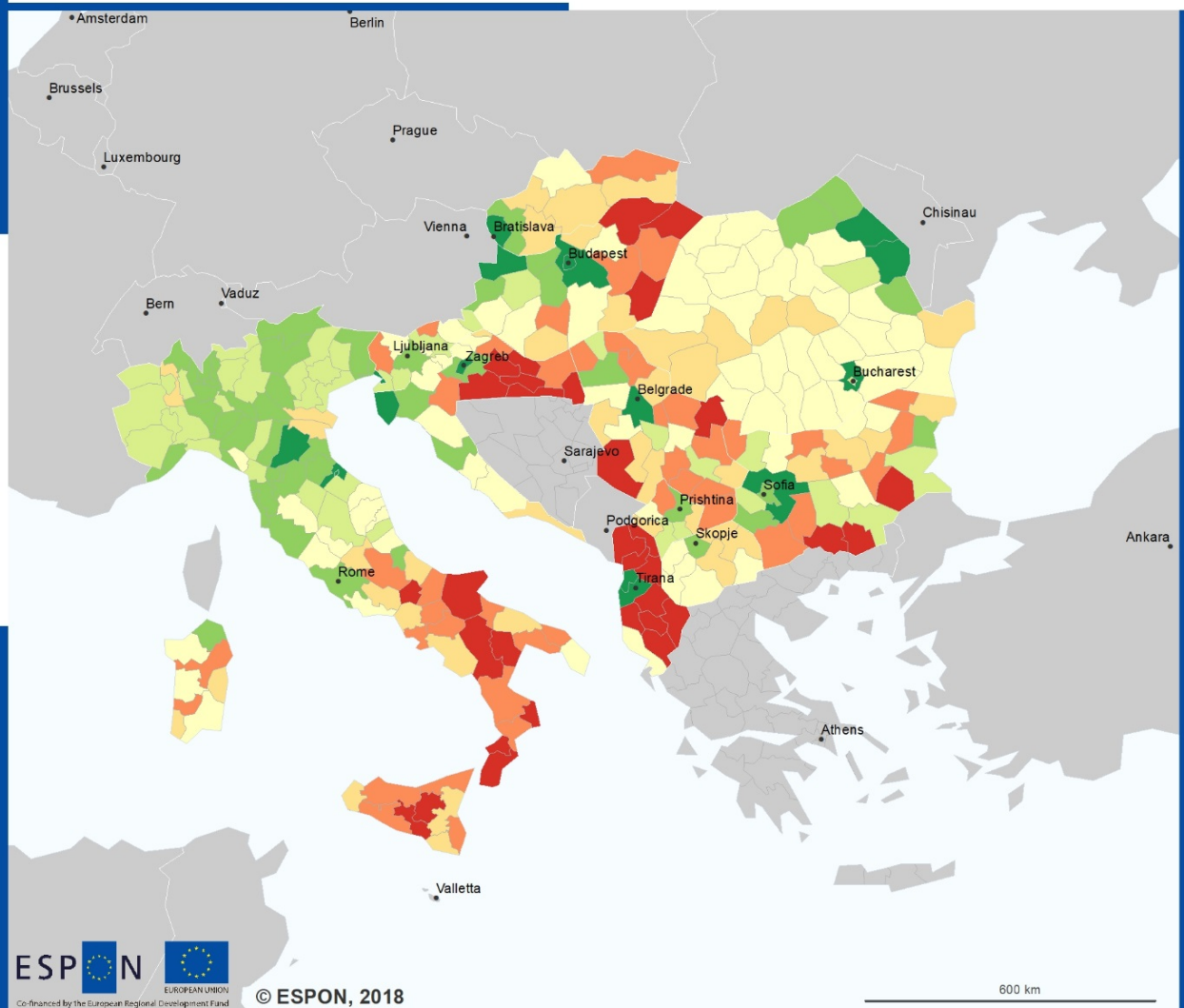


Regional level: NUTS 3 - SNUTS 3

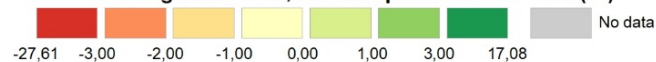
Source: Own elaboration

Origin of data: INSTAT-Albania, NSI-Bulgaria, CBS-Croatian Bureau of Statistics, KSH-Hungarian Central Statistical Office, ISTAT-Italy, MAKSTAT State Statistical Office of FY Republic of Macedonia, INS-Romania, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, SURS-Slovenia, Kosovo Agency of Statistics

Net Internal Migration Rate, 2016



Net Internal Migration Rate, Number per 1000 residents (%)



Regional level: NUTS 3 - SNUTS 3

Source: Own elaboration

Origin of data: INSTAT-Albania, NSI-Bulgaria, CBS-Croatian Bureau of Statistics, KSH-Hungarian Central Statistical Office, ISTAT-Italy, MAKSTAT State Statistical Office of Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, INS-Romania, Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic, SURS-Slovenia, Kosovo Agency of Statistics



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Municipality	Residents in 2011	Residents in 2015	Trend
Tirana	749.365	834.151	+11,3%
Podgorica	185.953	194.022	+4,3%
Rome	2.752.020	2.872.021	+4,3%
Novi Sad	341.625	350.930	+2,7%
Ljubljana	279.898	287.347	+2,6%
Sofia	1.296.615	1.319.804	+1,8%
Pristina	198.897	202.229	+1,6%
Zagreb	790.017	801.349	+1,4%
Belgrade	1.659.440	1.679.895	+1,2%
Budapest	2.971.246	2.983.733	+0,4%



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Source: WB 2017

	Resident population	Concentration in the capital
D	AL	Tirana
	2.876.000 MNE	29%
	622.781 IT	31%
		15% Roma
D	60.600.000 SER	41% Belgrade
D		28% Zagreb
D	7.057.00 HR	23% Zagreb
D		19% Skopje
		12% Sofia
	4.171.000 BH	?
D		Ljubljana
	3.517.000 SLO	139%
		13% Sofia
D		18% Bratislava
	2.065.000 BG	15% Bratislava
		11% Bucharest
	7.128.000 KOS*	379% Skopje



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Features of internal migration

Based on 2015 data

- 2.411.608 instances of residence change in 13 macro-regional countries for which data are available.
- In 2015, approximately one in two internal migrants in each country was aged between 20-39. In particular, the age group 25-29 results being the cross-national demographic segment most inclined to move internally (max. 23.9% FYROM).
- Women aged between 20-39 have been more prone to migrate than men in the same age class. In some countries, the difference is not particularly noticeable (such as Italy and Slovenia), while the gap is much more evident in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYROM and Serbia.



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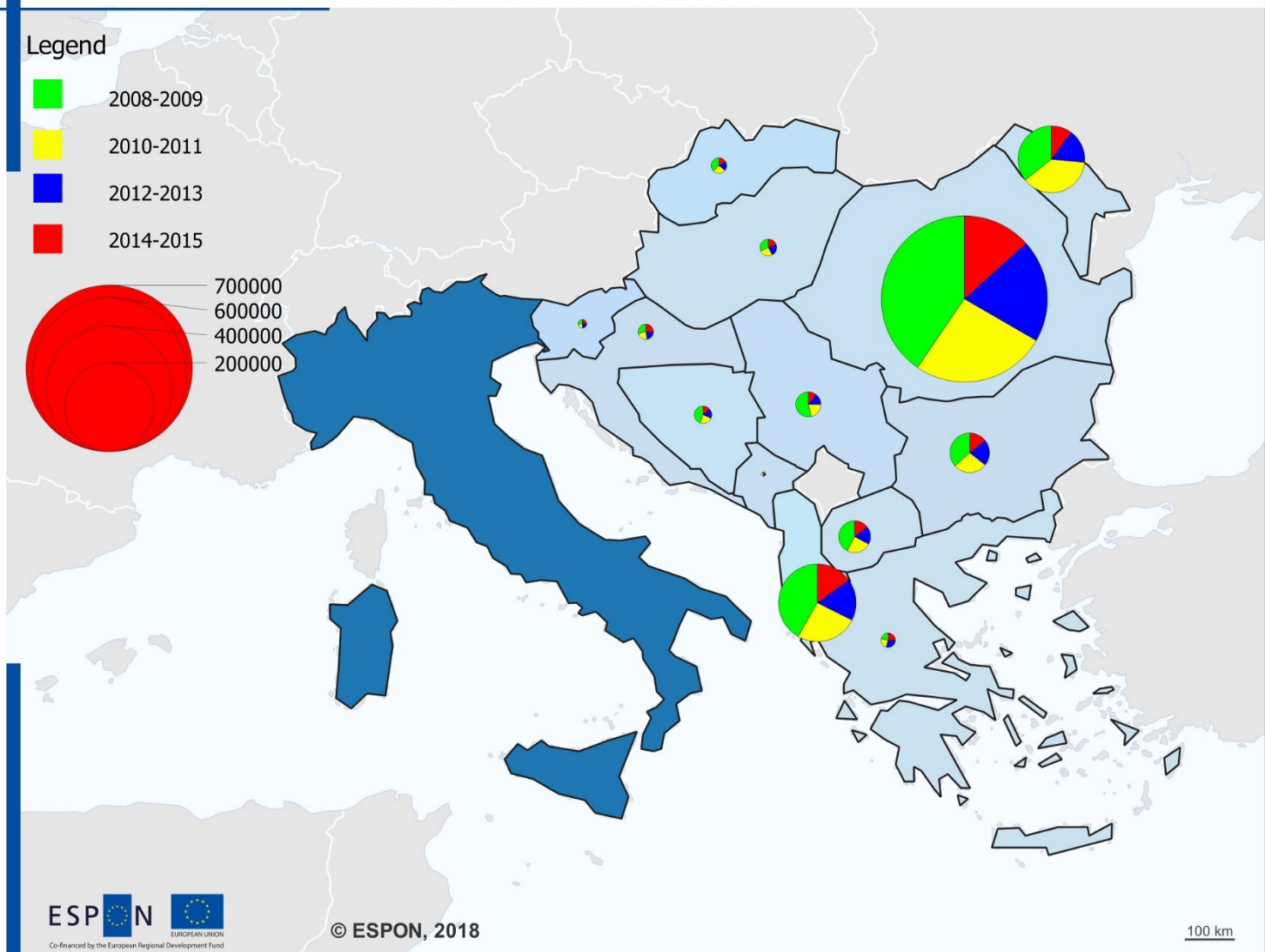
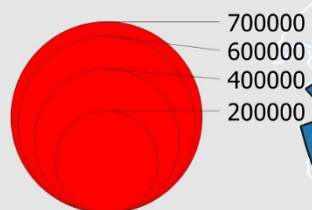
Comparative analysis of migration flows

migration within the macro-regions - changes of residence from one macro-regional country to another



Immigration in Italy by country of previous residence

Legend



Territorial level: NUTS 0 (version 2013)

Source: own elaboration, 2018

Origin of data: EUROSTAT Database

© University of Geneva for administrative boundaries



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Understanding the framework

Sub-regional well-oiled migration systems:

- Established tradition of seasonal, temporary labour migration
- Circular migration
- Back-and-forth movements across borders
- Return migration

Fostered by:

- Economic disparities
- Financial crisis & unemployment
- Diaspora networks
- EU enlargement



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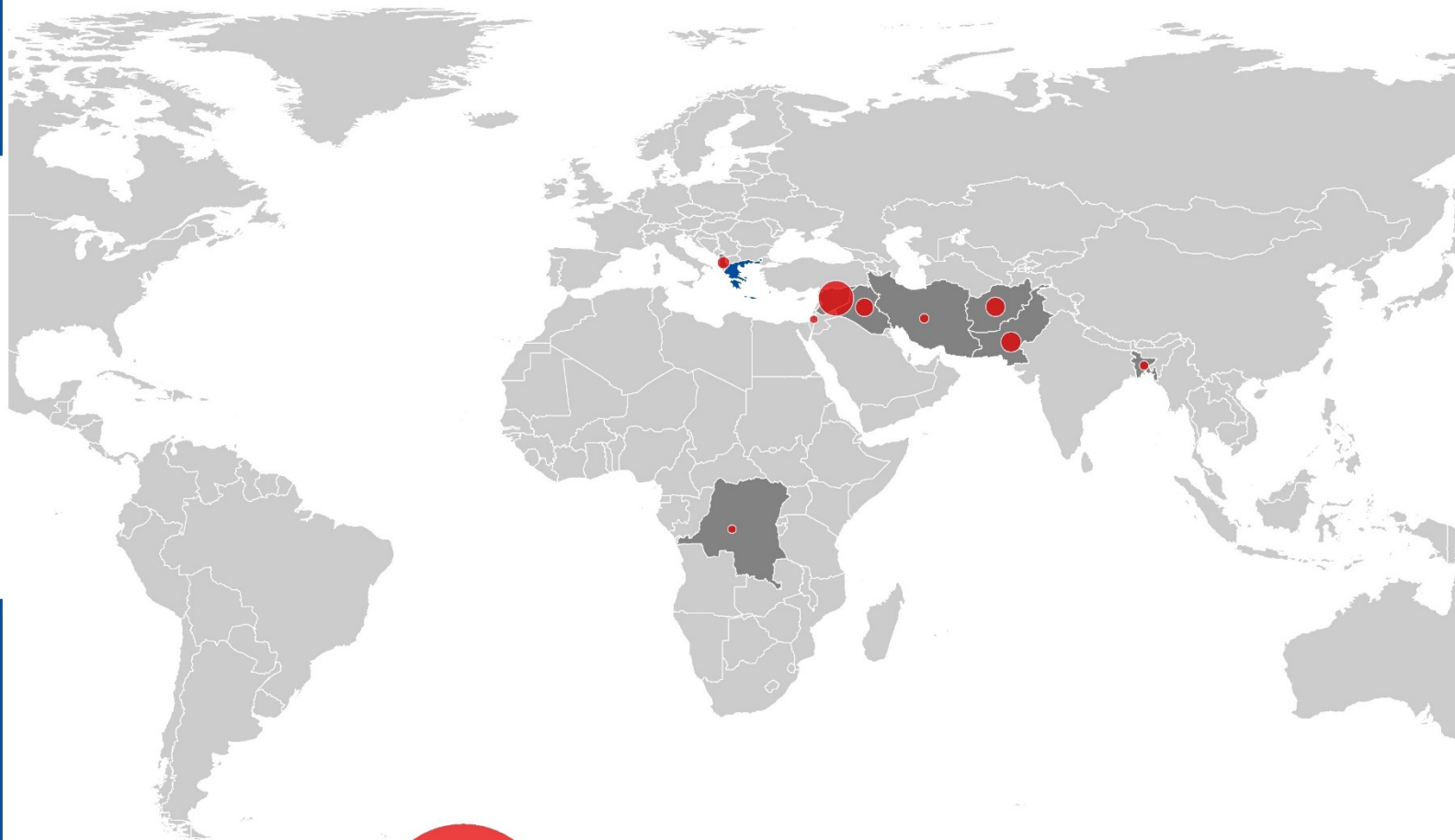
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Comparative analysis of migration flows

External migration to the macro-regions – irregular and asylum seeker flows

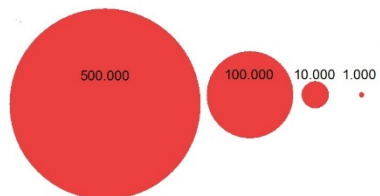


Greece: Countries of origin for first time asylum seekers, 2015 - 2017



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Destination Country
Countries of origin
Other Countries



Applications according to country of origin

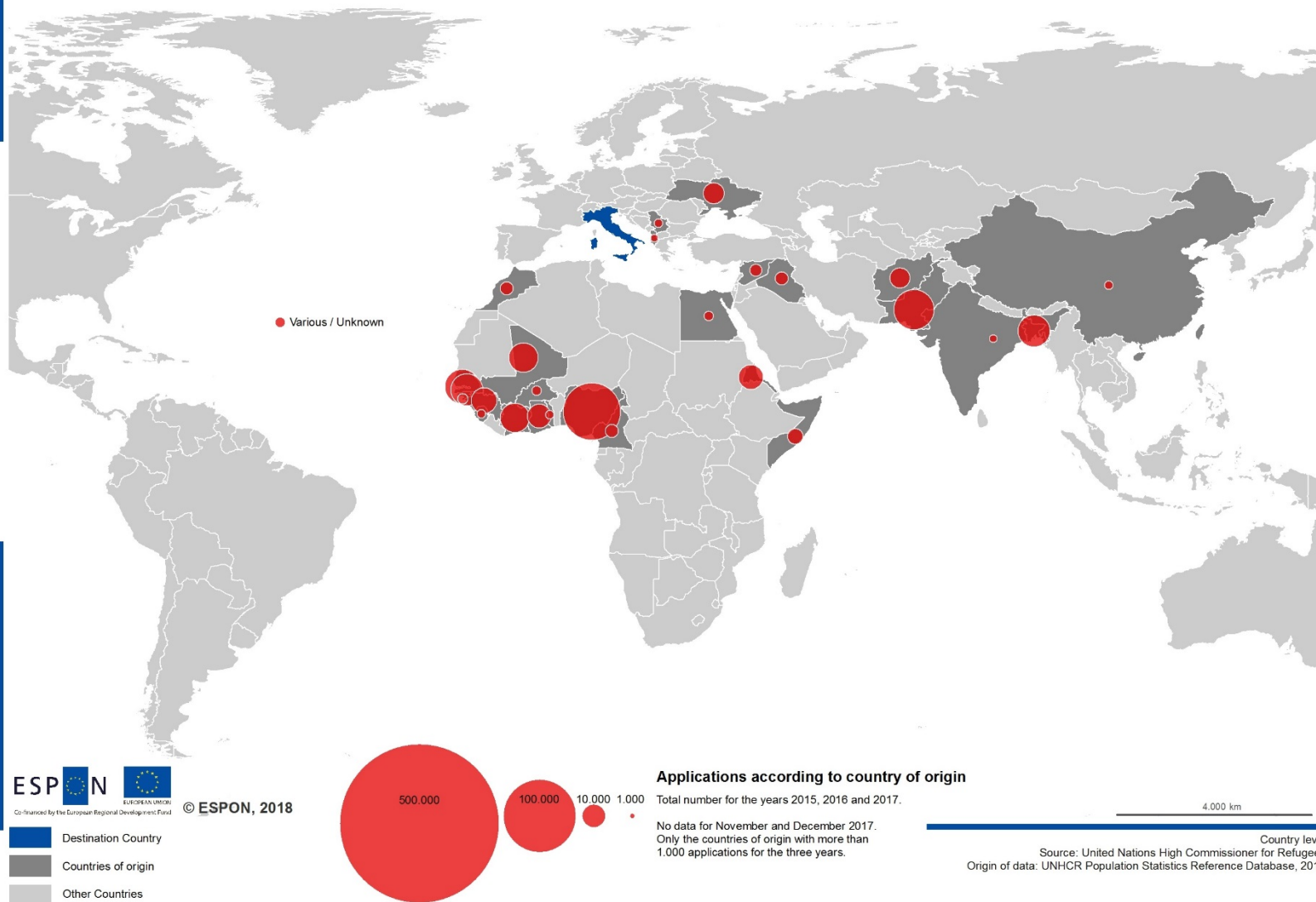
Total number for the years 2015, 2016 and 2017.

No data for November and December 2017.
Only the countries of origin with more than
1,000 applications for the three years.

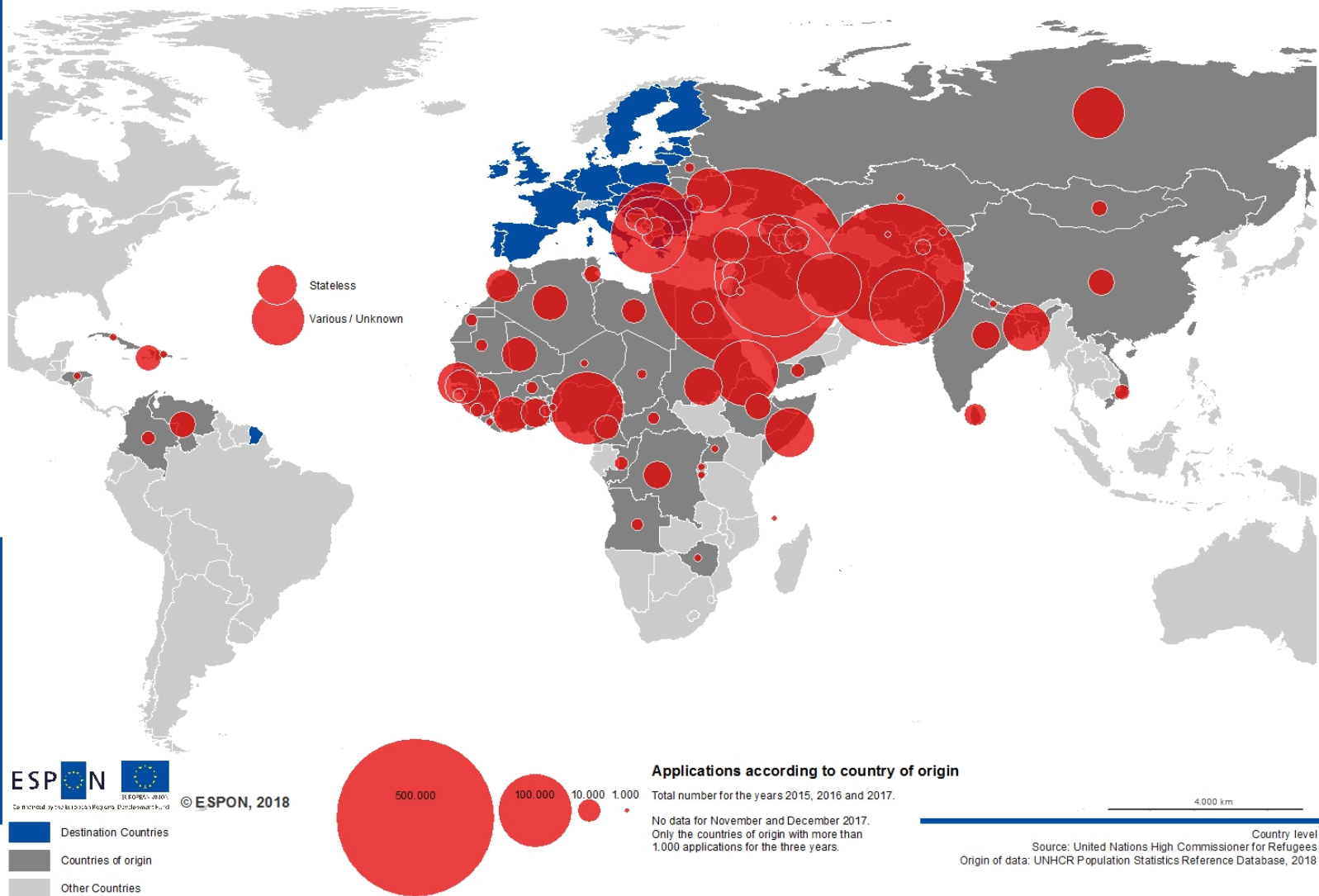
4,000 km

Country level
Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Origin of data: UNHCR Population Statistics Reference Database, 2018

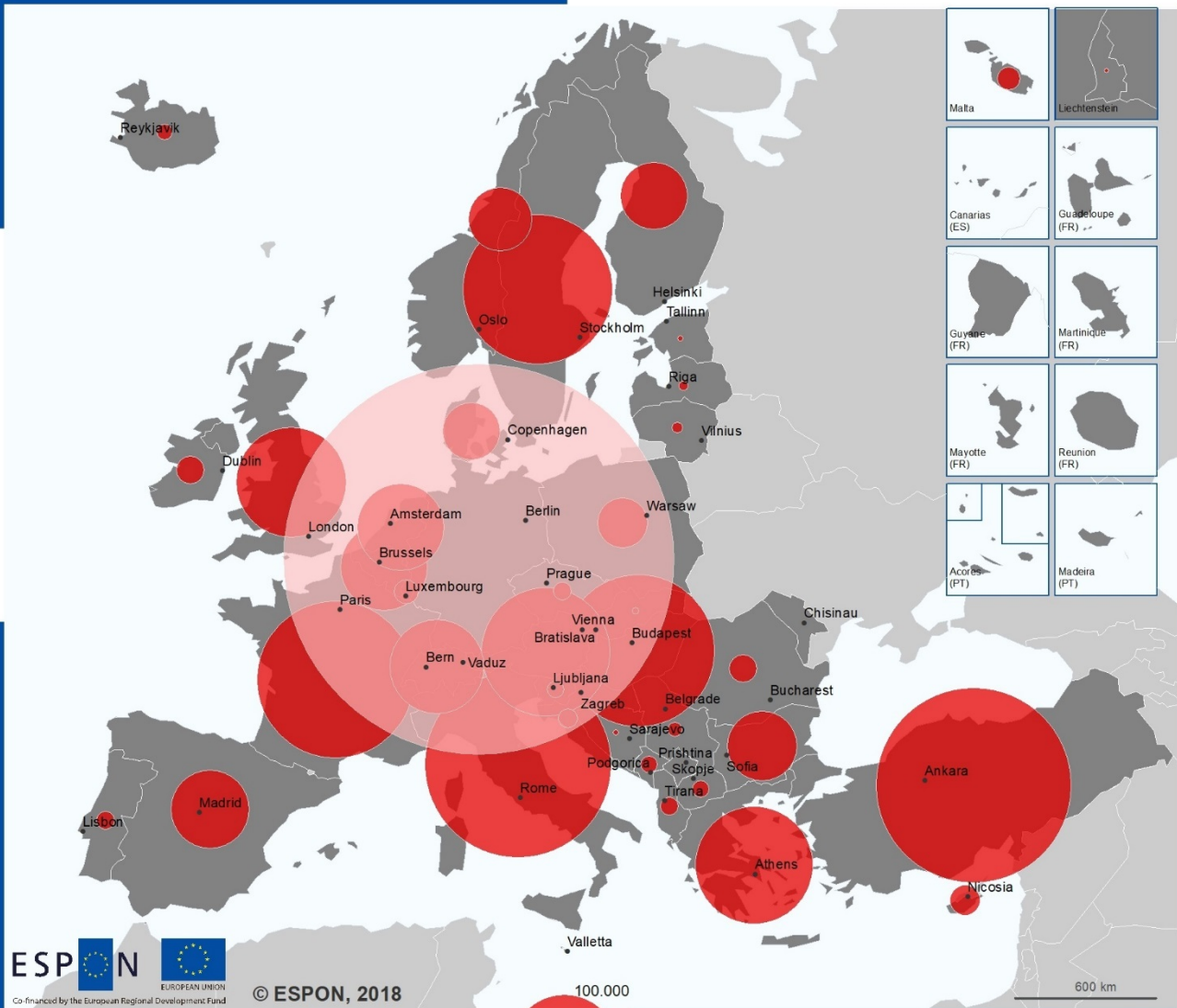
Italy: Countries of origin for first time asylum seekers, 2015 - 2017



EU28: countries of origin for asylum seekers, 2015 - 2017



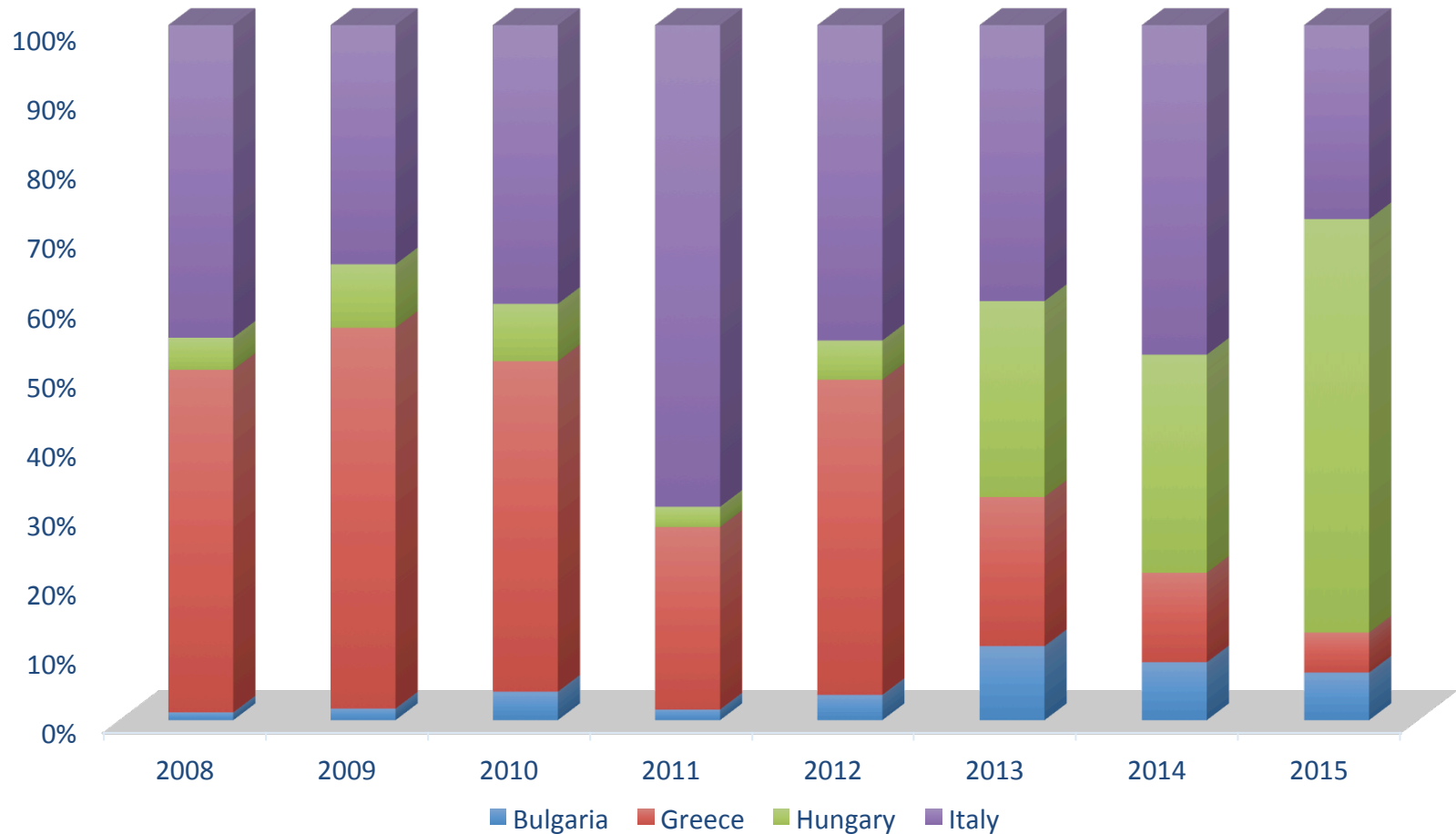
First time Asylum Seekers, 2015 - 2017



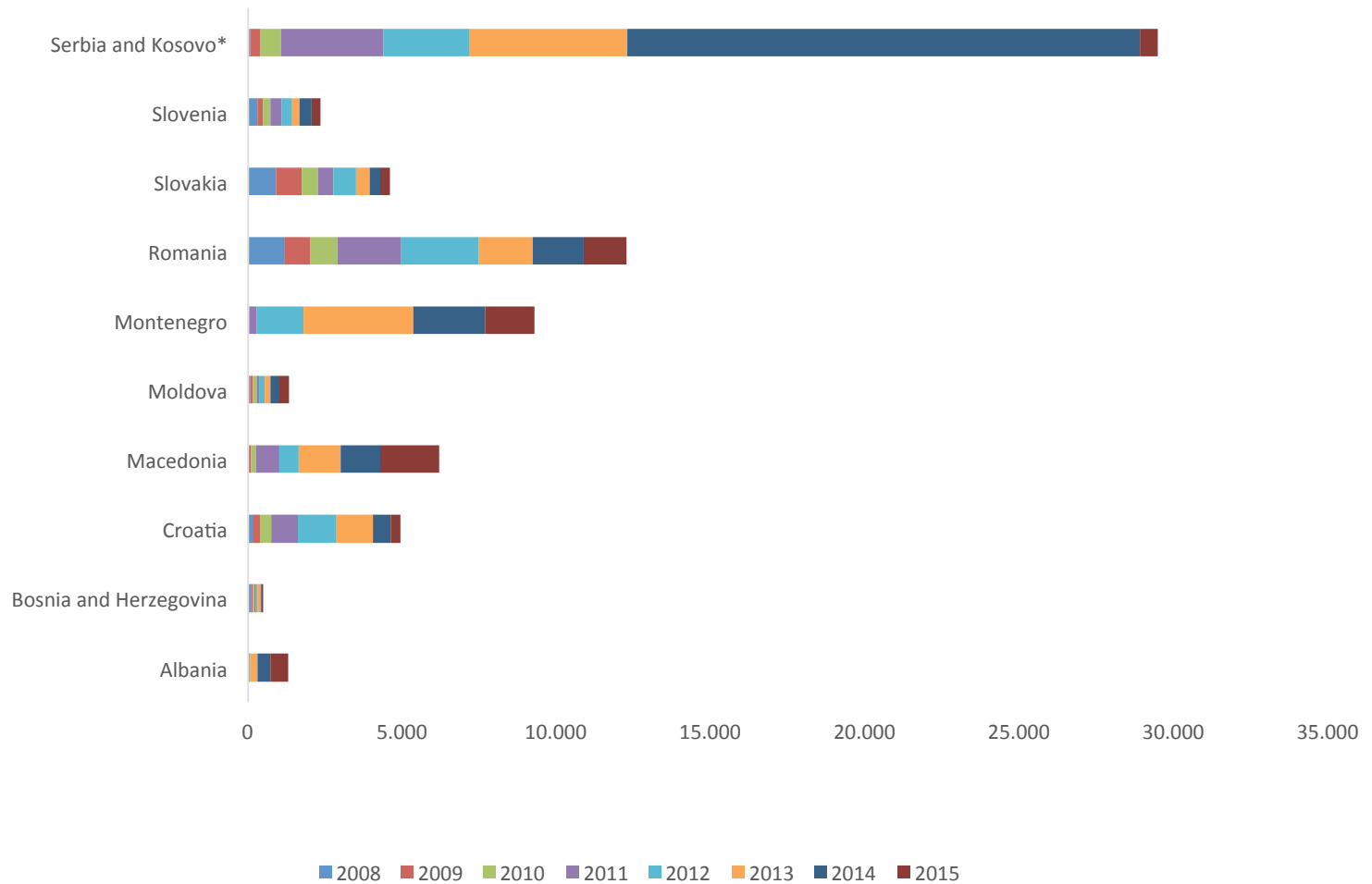
**Total number of first time asylum seekers
for the years 2015, 2016 and 2017**

Minimum values in Moldova (0) and then Liechtenstein (231)
Maximum values in Germany (1.344.540)
The data for Kosovo (under UN Security Council Resolution 1244)
are together with Serbia

Flow of asylum seekers (source: applied during the year, UNHCR)

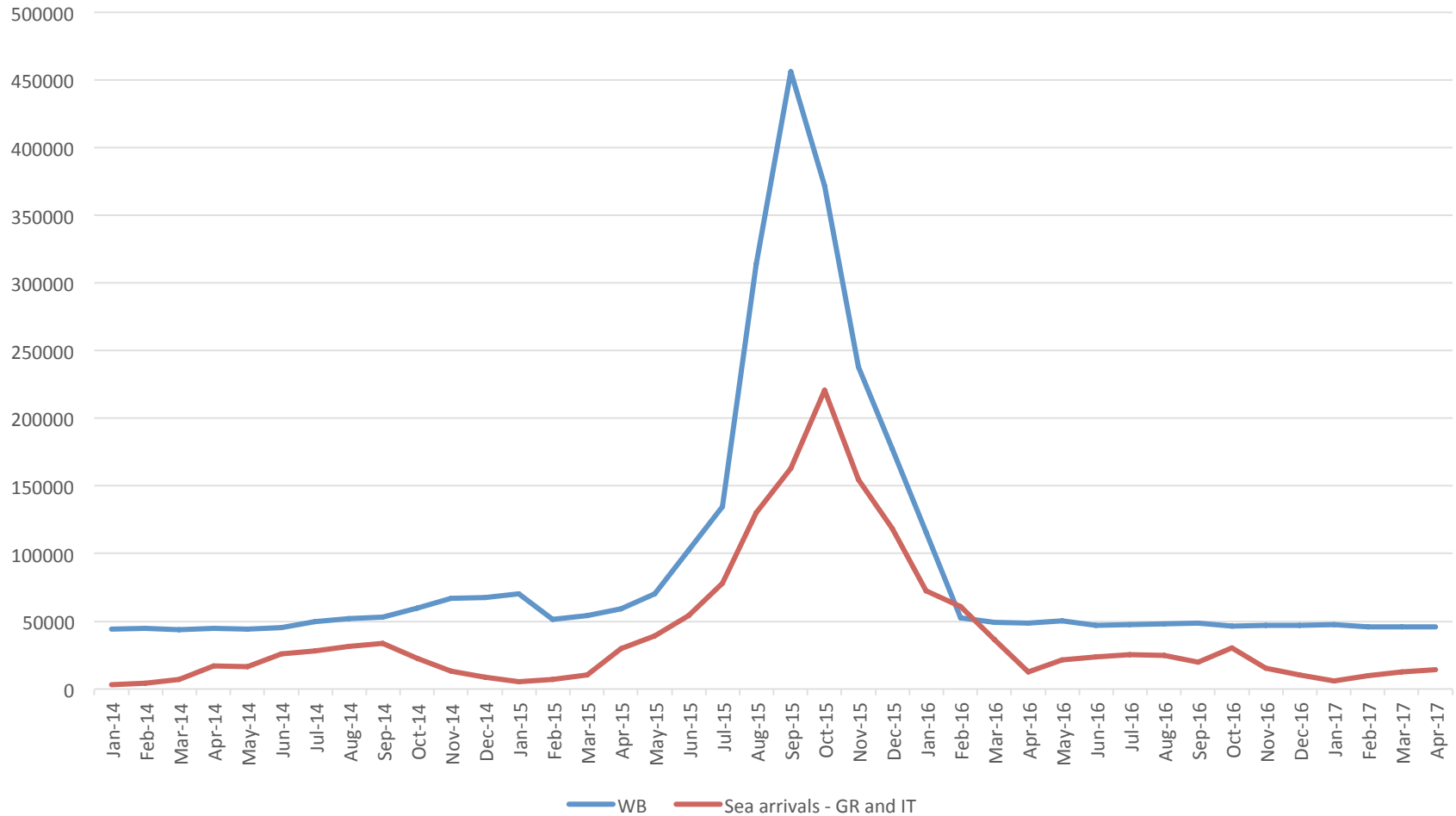


Flow of asylum seekers (source: applied during the year, UNHCR)



Total detections of illegal crossings and sea arrivals

Western Balkans, Source: FRONTEX. Sea arrivals in Greece and Italy, Source: UNHCR





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Comparative analysis of migration flows

Secondary movements of rejected asylum applicants – the case of SEE6 countries





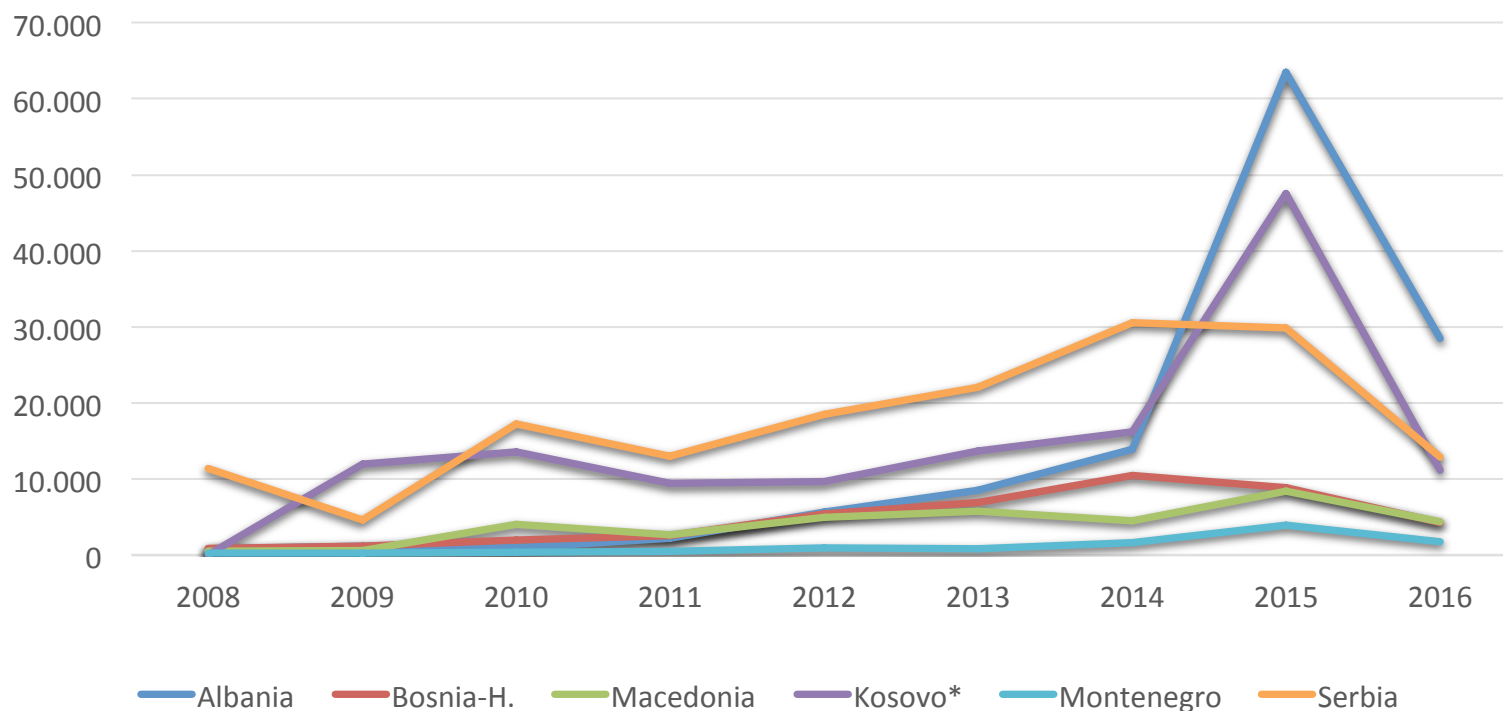
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Asylum applicants (selected countries) to Central and Northern Europe, 2008-2016

Asylum applicants in A, BE, DK, DE, FR, IT, NL, SE





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Asylum applicants (selected countries) to Central and Northern Europe, 2008-2016 – rejection rate, 2015 (%)

	AL	BA	MK	ME	RS	XK
Belgium	95,0	100,0	97,8	100,0	100,0	95,6
Denmark	100,0	-	-	-	100,0	100,0
Germany	99,8	98,8	99,1	99,0	99,4	99,5
France	85,1	87,5	95,7	93,3	80,6	85,2
Netherlands	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0	100,0	100,0
Austria	100,0	90,9	100,0	100,0	92,0	96,7
Sweden	98,0	97,6	95,3	100,0	90,1	97,1



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Recommendations

- Realization of systematic surveys and databases containing socio-economic information about newcomers, which can be accessed and updated at any time by public authorities.
- Establishment of mechanisms for the matching of territorial needs with immigrants/asylum seekers skills, in order to estimate their employability in local markets and manage migration accordingly.
- Further promotion of the territorial dispersal and reception approach for asylum seekers integration, which provides instrumental social contexts for interactions with local residents.
- Implementation of deliberative democracy tools to increase mutual understanding and trust in the social contexts of interaction between locals and immigrants/asylum seekers (e.g. opening of reception centres). These tools, which include public gathering and discussions among key actors are meant to ensure legitimate political decisions for the common good.
- Digitalization of residence change procedures
- Addressing data gaps



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Case Studies





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Eight case studies

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Recommendations from case studies

- Enhanced knowledge of migrants' profile
- Skills assessment and qualification recognition to facilitate matching of skills with available job opportunities
- Special attention should be paid at protecting physical and mental health of both migrants and refugees. The vulnerability of and trauma experienced needs to be early considered
- Cities and small villages are key actors for integration. Both need to have policies that build resilience and promote integration according to the local context.
- Establishment of an EU fund to which municipalities willing to welcome asylum seekers and refugees can have direct access.
- Transport, digital communication infrastructures and job opportunities are fundamental aspects to attract people. Further investments on basic services are needed for long-term integration and for avoiding loss of territorial attractiveness (access to health services; housing; vocational counselling).
- Targeted training (e.g. in tourism, agro-forestal sectors and environmental protection) should be provided both for locals and migrants, as a way to both strengthen social cohesion and respond to specific territorial needs emerged from the interviews



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Thank you!

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