### Cooperation in the policy-making process



13 September 2018

**Pedro Calado – High Commissioner for Migration (Portugal)** 





### **ACM:** mission and competences

### **Interministerial Public Institute (1996)**

Cooperate in the <u>definition</u>, <u>implementation</u> and <u>evaluation</u> of <u>the public policies in matters of migration</u> (...)

For the integration of immigrants and ethnic groups (...)

For the <u>management of diversity amongst cultures</u>, <u>ethnical</u> <u>minorities and religions</u>.

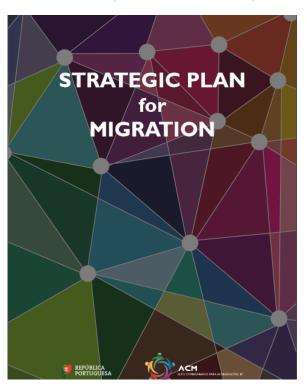




### **Strategical Plan for Migration (PEM)**

Council of Ministers Resolution n.º 12-B/2015, March 20th

http://www.acm.gov.pt/-/plano-estrategico-para-as-migracoes-pem-



#### **Five Main Axis:**

- I Coordination of the migration flows
- **II Migrant integration**
- III Promotion of the social inclusion of immigrant descendants
- IV Reinforcement of the quality of migration services
- V Connection and support to emigrants

106 practical measures
All Ministries and Municipalities





### **Council for Migration**

 Consultative body, support and participation in the definition of the general lines of action of the ACM, I.P.



 Ensures the participation and collaboration of public and private entities (e.g. Foundations) in the definition and implementation of migration policies





### **Composition**

- Governmental institutions (National and Autonomic Regions representatives – Madeira and Azores)
- Immigrant communities from Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea, Mozambique, São Tomé, Ukraine, Moldova, China and a representative of all other nationalities
- Employer`s, Trade Unions and Local Municipalities' Associations
- Civil society representatives





### **Engagement**

- Advise on the relevant legal acts' projects for the rights of migrants
- Advise on issues related to public policies, cross-sectorial and other relevant issues, particularly social inclusion, citizenship, rights acquisition and integration of migrants
- Participate in the definition of measures and actions on immigration policies, formulating proposals for its promotion
- Advise on any detected obstacles to an effective response from the Public Administration to the problems of integration of migrants





### **Preliminary evaluation results (PEM)**

#### **Strengths**

- Integrated and intersectional intervention allowing for making the best of the resources and the creation of synergies, fostering cohesion and the exercise of reflection among all relevant stakeholders;
- Innovation in including new generation migrants in its action, valuing their competences.

#### Challenges

- Shift in strategic and political priorities of the institutions;
- Lack of indicators and tools which allow to evaluate the impact of the measures.





### **One-stop-shop model**

- National Migrant Integration Support Centres (3)
- Local Migrant Integration Support Centres (94)

- Two types of partnerships:
  - 1. On the level of the central administration;
  - 2. With the third sector, mostly with migrant associations and social entrepreneurs.











## National Support Centres for the Integration of Migrants

(CNAIM)

- Lisbon (2004)
- Porto (2004)
- Faro (2009)

By the end of 2017 the ACM reached nearly 4.400.000 attendances in the 3 National Centres









### **Strengths**

- Sharing of facilities and knowledge
- Digital and technological innovation
- Intercultural mediators from migrant communities
- Partnership-based









### Context



### **Local dimension**

- Local Public Policies in PT Local Plans for the Integration of Migrants – Measure 1 of the Strategic Plan for Migration;
- Integrated Governance... Complex problems require cooperative solutions... participation ...;
- Local challenges require adequate local solutions migrant associations are part of the solution and municipalities are the local deliverers of the national framework.



### **Municipal Plans for the Integration of Migrants**



# **Municipal Plans for the Integration of Migrants**







## Methodology



- 1. Bottom-up;
- 2. Starting from a participatory local diagnosys;
- 3. Common structure
  - Strategic and operational objectives, measures, measure levels, indicators, aims and time-bounded.
  - Competences and responsabilities of all stakeholders
  - Areas: Welcoming and integration services/ Urbanism and Housing/ Labour Market and Entrepreneurship/ Education and Language/ Capacity building and Vocational Training/ Culture / Health / Solidaritye and Social Needs/ Citizenship and Civic Participation / Media and Public Opinion / Racism and Discrimination/ International Affairs / Religion/ Others
  - Mechanisms and instruments from monitoring and evaluation
- **4. Supported by a local representative platform:** existing or to be created, coordinated by local policy makers, engaging local migrant communities.



## **Stakeholders**



- Public organizations, local, regional and national if present in the local scale;
- Civil society organizations (NGO, business organizations, Trade Unions, Churches, media) and For-Profits (local businesses are fundamental in some local plans);
- Local policy decision makers Mayors and Parish Presidents;
- Migrant Communities, with special focus on immigrant and refugees Associations, but also informal groups;
- Representantives from the host society.





### From the whole-of-government...

Partnerships and multi-

level governance:

Engagement of all the stakeholders is essencial in a successful intercultural approach.





...to the whole-of-society!



## Thank you for your attention!

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