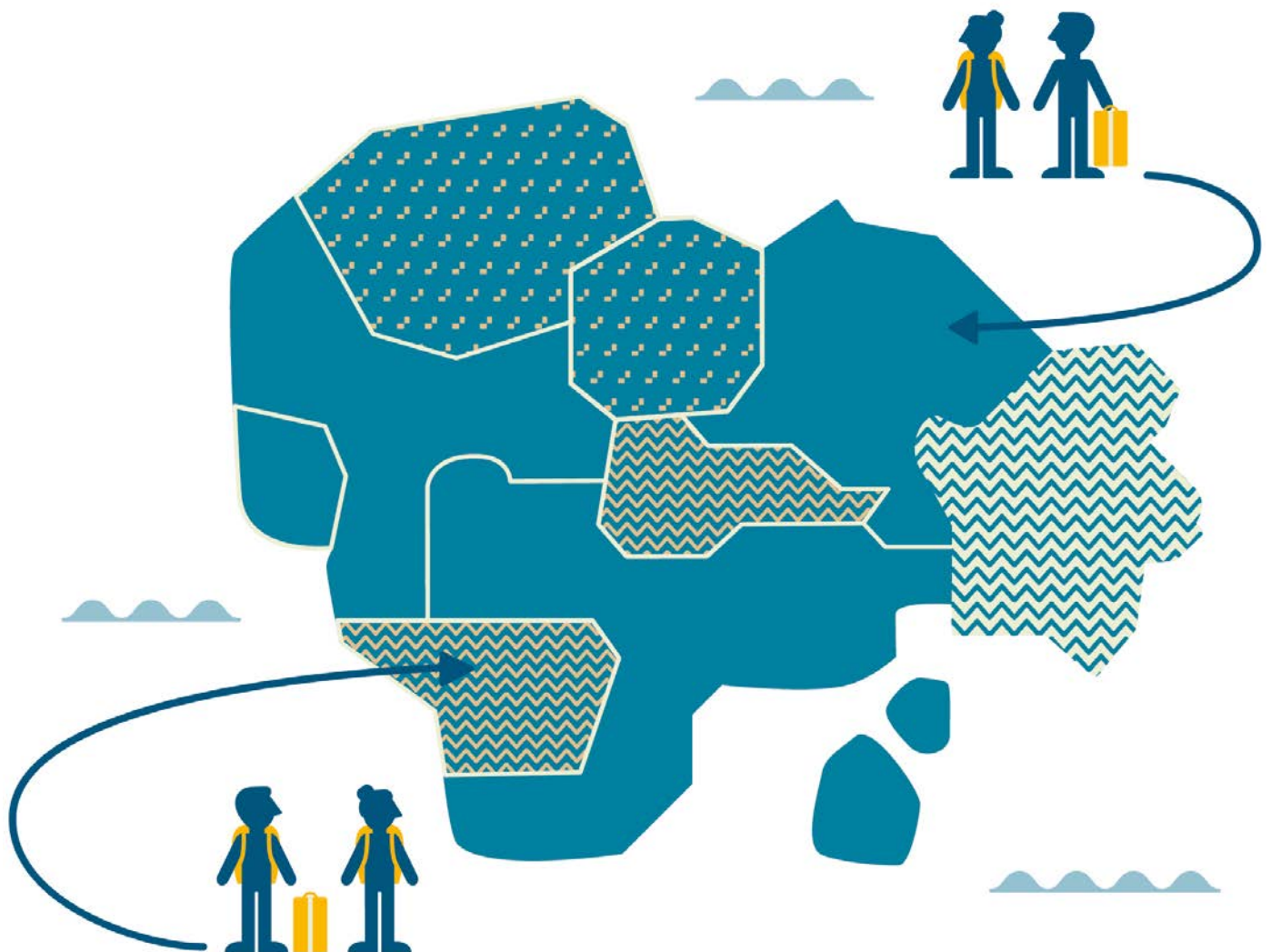


Working Paper

Pilot action “Interreg response to migration-related challenges”

June 2016



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DRAFT

Introduction

This paper is meant to be used as a starting point for Interreg Programmes to kick-off internal discussions within their partnerships (Programme bodies, Monitoring Committees, National Contact Points etc.).

The document's aim is to introduce the main concepts that could be addressed when considering the implementation of specific measures to tackle migration-related issues in the framework of these programmes.

Interact has focused on the latest information available in order to better identify possible actions that could be addressed to tackle this topic, but also a picture of what ETC/Interreg Programmes have financed over the last programming periods. (more information see page 8: The research methodology has been applied according to the following steps)

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Background

The European migrant and refugee crisis reached its peak in 2015, when a rising number of refugees and migrants made the journey to Europe to seek safety and chances for better life. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the top three nationalities of the over one million Mediterranean Sea arrivals between January 2015 and March 2016 were Syrian (46.7%), Afghan (20.9%) and Iraqi (9.4%)¹. Of the refugees and migrants arriving in Europe by sea in 2015, 58% were men, 17% women and 25% children². The number of deaths at sea rose to record levels in April 2015, when five boats carrying almost 2,000 migrants to Europe sank in the Mediterranean Sea, with a combined death toll estimated at more than 1,200 people³. It has also to be underlined that land crossings, especially into Greece and Bulgaria from Turkey, has register a total fewer than 35,000 – or less than 3% of the year's total irregular arrivals⁴.

This phenomenon has to be referred to a context of ongoing conflicts and refugee crises in several Middle-Eastern and African countries, which increased the total number of forcibly displaced people worldwide at the end of 2014 to almost 60 million, the highest level since World War II⁵. Amid an upsurge in the number of sea arrivals in Italy from Libya in 2014, several European Union governments refused to fund the Italian-run rescue option Operation Mare Nostrum, which was replaced by Frontex's Operation Triton in November 2014. In the first six months of 2015, Greece overtook Italy as the first EU country of arrival, becoming, in the summer 2015, the starting point of a flow of refugees and migrants moving through Balkan countries to other European countries, mainly Germany and Sweden.

Since April 2015, the European Union has tried to cope with the crisis, increasing funding for border patrol operations in the Mediterranean, devising plans to fight migrant smuggling, launching Operation Sophia and proposing a new quota system to relocate and resettle asylum seekers among EU states and alleviate the burden on countries on the outer borders of the Union. Individual countries have at times reintroduced border controls within the Schengen Area, and rifts have emerged between countries willing to accept asylum seekers and refugees and others trying to discourage their arrival.

According to Eurostat, EU member states received over 1.2 million first time asylum applications in 2015, a number more than double that of the previous year⁷. Four states (Germany, Hungary, Sweden, and Austria) received around two-thirds of the EU's asylum applications in 2015, with Hungary, Sweden, and Austria being the top recipients of asylum applications per capita. The main countries of citizenship of asylum seekers, accounting for more than half of the total, were Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq⁸.

¹ Source UNHCR:

<http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/documents.php?page=1&view=grid&Type%5B%5D=3&Search=%23monthly%23>

² Source UNHCR: http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/over-1-million-arrivals-in-europe-by-sea-unhcr-115123000668_1.html

³ Source UNHCR : <http://www.unhcr.org/5592b9b36.html>

⁴ Source IOM : <http://www.iom.int/news/eu-migrant-refugee-arrivals-land-and-sea-approach-one-million-2015>

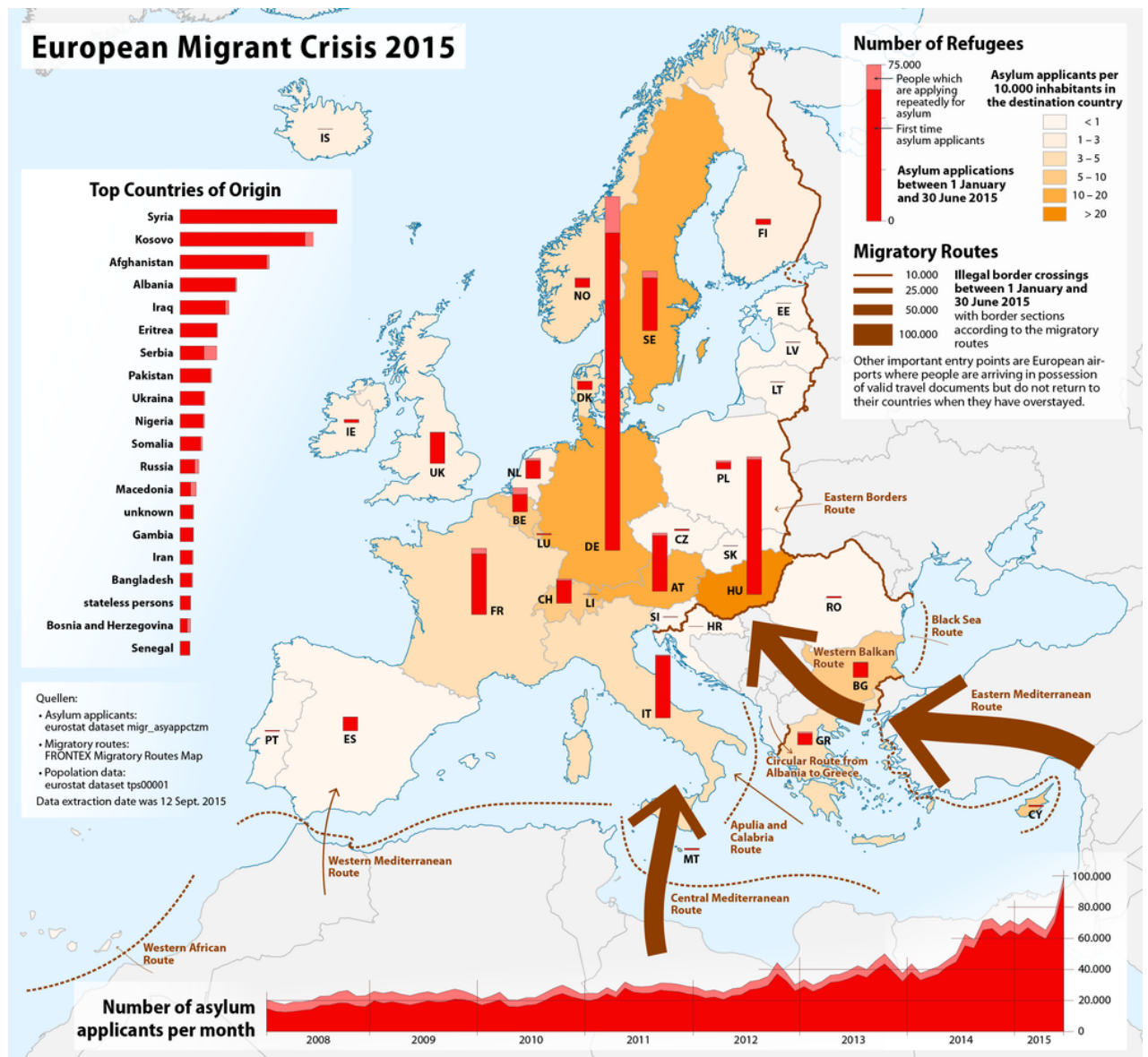
⁵ Source UNHCR : <http://unhcr.org/556725e69.html>

⁶ Rod Nordland (31 October 2015). *"A Mass Migration Crisis, and It May Yet Get Worse"*. The New York Times.

⁷ Data for the rest of the year 2015 can be found in the Eurostat [Asylum quarterly report](#).

⁸ Source EUROSTAT: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/2995521/7203832/3-04032016-AP-EN.pdf/790eba01-381c-4163-bcd2-a54959b99ed6>

Image 1: European Migrant Crisis 2015



Source: Eurostat, Asylum applications in EU and EFTA states between 1 January and 30 June 2015 according to Eurostat data.

Over the last year, the European Commission has worked for a swift, coordinated European response, tabling a series of proposals designed to equip Member States with the tools necessary to better manage the large number of arrivals. In April 2015, the European Commission proposed a specific plan to tackle the crisis tripling the presence at sea; through a new system of emergency solidarity to relocate asylum seekers from the most affected countries; via an unprecedented mobilisation of the EU budget of over €10 billion to address the refugee crisis and assist the countries most affected; providing a new coordination and cooperation framework for the Western Balkan countries; starting a new partnership with Turkey; all the way to an ambitious proposal for a new European Border and Coast Guard, the European Union is bolstering Europe's asylum and migration policy to deal with the new challenges it is facing.

However, while important building blocks have been put in place, full implementation on the ground has been lacking. It is clear that much more needs to be done to achieve a sustainable system of migration management⁹.

⁹ Source: European Commission.

Migration issues within ESIF, possible scenarios

Migration is a cross-cutting issue, involving different policy areas and different actors, both inside and outside the EU. Following the recent developments in the Mediterranean regions and the influx of refugees from the Middle-East countries the European Commission has published several Communications¹⁰ in order to respond to the immediate challenges. Cohesion Policy is explicitly mentioned in these Communications as an important funding source to support effective integration policies covering education, employment, housing and non-discrimination policies. While responsibility for implementation lies primarily with the Member States, the European Union can support and provide incentives to actions by Member States, local authorities and civil society organizations which are engaged on a daily basis in the complex and long term process of fostering mutual trust and understanding.

The current crisis has changed dramatically the background against which decisions on the use of the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) were made (largely in course of 2013 and 2014). For the period 2014-2020, Member States have allocated almost EUR 20 billion to this type of measures (under thematic objectives 8, 9 and 10¹¹), though only few have explicitly indicated migrants and refugees as the main target of these interventions ((see below table 1)

The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) can co-finance a wide range of measures to support the effective integration of migrants and refugees. These may cover investment in social, health, education, housing and childcare infrastructure; regeneration of deprived urban areas; actions to reduce spatial and educational isolation of migrants; business start-ups; and others. The effectiveness of investment largely depends on their coordination with social integration and labour market measures co-financed by the European Social Fund (ESF)¹².

Table 1: ERDF support for social measures 2014-2020 (million €)

AT	22	FI	-	NL	33
BE	47	FR	480	PL	3 405
BG	442	HR	627	PT	1 163
CY	15	HU	2 779	RO	984
CZ	1 943	IE	-	SE	8
DE	591	IT	1 992	SI	95
DK	-	LT	945	SK	1 315
EE	639	LU	-	UK	243
EL	427	LV	471		
ES	1 022	MT	74	Total	19 763

Source: European Commission - 2016

The ERDF may however support – in exceptional circumstances - emergency measures in the field of the reception system of migrants and asylum seekers complementing the support from the AMIF¹³ and other funding sources. This may include building or extending reception centres, shelters or actions to

¹⁰ [Communication of the 13 May 2015 on the European Agenda on Migration](#), [Communication of 23 September 2015: Managing the refugee crisis: immediate operational, budgetary and legal measures under the European Agenda on Migration](#), [Communication of 14 October 2015: Managing the refugee crisis: State of Play of the Implementation of the Priority Actions under the European Agenda on Migration](#), [Communication of 15 December 2015: A European Border and Coast Guard and effective management of Europe's external borders](#), [Communication of 10 February 2016 on the State of Play of Implementation of the Priority Actions under the European Agenda on Migration](#),

¹¹ TO8: promoting employment and supporting labour mobility, TO9: Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty, T10: Investing in education, skills and lifelong learning by developing education and training infrastructure;

¹² While the focus of the ERDF is on structural, medium-term measures rather than emergency action, it may exceptionally support emergency measures in the field of the reception system of migrants and refugees complementing the support from the AMIF. This may include building or extending reception centres, shelters or actions to reinforce the capacities of the reception services.

¹³ *Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF)*

reinforce the capacities of the reception services, infrastructural development in hotspots, mobile hospitals as well as sanitation and water supply. Emergency measures should be checked against the objectives of the programmes and the relevant strategic framework (ex-ante conditionalities) and in case of inconsistencies, modification of the programme can be submitted to the Commission.

Therefore, the Commission already towards the end of the previous period 2007-2013 was ready to examine proposals that Member States may have had to target the remaining resources available towards migrants and refugees, also in the field of emergency measures. Investments could have covered mobile hospitals, hot spots, sanitation, water, infrastructure development for vocational training, extension of basic social and healthcare services, etc. Given the limited time, this required swift action from Member States to present projects in the context of the existing legal framework.

The Commission also invited Member States to have a second look at the programmes for 2014-2020 to see whether measures aimed at integrating refugees and migrants requires a more explicit and stronger place. Commission is ready to rapidly examine and adopt programmes modifications. Financial support for emergency measures, such as reception centres, mobile hospitals, tents, containers, etc. primarily fall under the scope of AMIF programmes.

Migration challenges could also be tackled collectively by territorial cooperation actions through Interreg programmes and macro-regional strategies which can contribute to address migration problems and trafficking of human beings by fostering institutional and administrative cooperation between EU and non-EU countries.

Interreg programmes could then mobilise and foresee specific actions in all their specific investment priorities, especially the ones under TO11¹⁴ administrative capacity building (where applicable), for emergency measures relying on the intervention of public authorities (e.g. shelters). As for the mainstream programmes, Interreg programmes can support medium term inclusion projects under TO 8, TO 9 and TO 10¹⁵.

Migration-related actions in past Interreg programmes and projects

Interreg programmes, even though operating with a medium and long-term perspective, have addressed the issue of migration at cross-border and trans-national level.

In order to support these programmes to address the current migration crisis, Interact conducted a desk research, in order to provide the current available knowledge of actions and projects financed over the two last programming periods (2000-2006 and 2007-2013).

See the result of this desk research in Annex II.

As a general remark, the information provided in this paper is based on the analysis of the data obtained and it is supposed to be further discussed and consolidated within the activities of the this Pilot action.

This research had three main objectives:

- I. Obtain a repository of cooperation projects dealing with the topic (including the main project data such as budget, cooperation area, type of outputs etc.);
- II. Build knowledge on this data by analysing the available information related to projects' outputs;

¹⁴ TO11: Enhancing institutional capacity and an efficient public administration by strengthening of institutional capacity and the efficiency of public administrations and public services related to implementation of the ERDF, and in support of actions in institutional capacity and in the efficiency of public administration supported by the ESF.

¹⁵ TO8: promoting employment and supporting labour mobility,

TO9: Promoting social inclusion and combating poverty, T10: Investing in education, skills and lifelong learning by developing education and training infrastructure;

III. Provide relevant statistical data;

Four possible sub-topics were also pre-identified as to better define the projects' analysis:

- Support to employment, labour market integration and entrepreneurship;
- Governance and management of migratory flows;
- Integration of refugees/migrants;
- Welfare and social inclusion;

The research methodology has been applied according to the following steps:

1. Data collection through the www.keep.eu database, according to keywords ascribable to the topic¹⁶;
2. Data collection concerned the two last programming periods (2000-2006 and 2007-2013), ALL Interreg (all strands), IPA CBC and ENPI CBC programmes, and the whole EU territory (about 180 project entries have been identified);
3. Analysis of data relevance according to project description and topic (65 projects identified);
4. Consolidation of projects' information on the basis of the available programmes' information (61 projects identified);
5. Identification of projects according to the sub-topic addressed (see [Table 4](#)) ;
6. Consolidated data have been shared with the concerned programmes (where applicable);
7. An additional layer of analysis was applied for identifying the relevant project actions and outputs in order to cluster them around nine categories (see [Figure 2](#)).

Main findings:

- a very limited number of projects tackled the topic of migration, 61 projects have been identified out of more than 20.800 projects funded during the two last programming periods¹⁷, hence the 0,3% of the total number of projects funded:

Table 2: Breakdown – identified projects on migration-related issues per programming period, instrument and strand

2000-2006	Projects	2007-2013	Projects
Interreg A	9	Interreg A	22
Interreg B	8	Interreg B	4
Interreg C	4	Interreg C	4
IPA CBC (PHARE etc.)	4	IPA CBC	2
ENPI CBC	2	ENPI CBC	2
Total	27		34
Grand Total	61 projects identified		

Source: Interact

¹⁶ For further details on Keep.eu keywords, please see: <http://www.keep.eu/keep/get-started>

¹⁷ For an overview of projects funded, please see: <http://www.keep.eu/keep/data-programme>

- cooperation programmes (Interreg, IPA CBC and ENPI CBC) have invested a limited amount of resources on the topic of migration:

Table 3: Total amount of projects' funding per programming period

Period	Budget	EU Funding available
2000-2006	€ 48.886.680,15	€ 32.318.501,77
2007-2013	€ 46.275.977,30	€ 29.791.252,95
Total	€ 95.162.657,45	€ 62.109.754,72

Source: Interact

- the projects addressed mainly the themes related to the *Governance and management of migratory flows* and no measures related to *Welfare and social inclusion* have been financed during the programming period 2007-2013:

Table 4: Sub-topics addressed by the identified projects

Main Topic	Nr of projects 2000-2006	Nr of projects 2007-2013
Governance/Flows	16	17
Employment/Labour Market/Entrepreneurship	6	7
Integration of refugees/migrants	4	10
Welfare/Social inclusion	1	
Total	27	34

Interact

Source:

- in total, the 61 identified projects, financed 9 main types of outputs, according to the specific regulatory frameworks and eligibility rules, as in [Figure 2](#).

The main activities implemented by these projects could be summarized and clustered as follows:

Policy-making tools

- Analysis of data gaps in migration monitoring
- Formulation of strategic and operational plans to integrate migrants in economic and social systems
- Policy recommendations
- Manual to assist newcomer entrepreneurs
- Stakeholders platform aimed at coordinating cross-border actions
- Capacity building activities tailored to authorities in new EU Member States and EU neighbouring countries, to design and implement social protection measures
- A transnational welfare model: bilateral welfare agreements for persons who reside and work in both countries and guidelines to allocate bilateral funds and immigrant savings for social care and education schemes

Support to self-entrepreneurship and self-employment

- Service centres and a catalogue to help newcomers start their own activities.

- Support services to migrants as to boost self-entrepreneurship and self-employment potentials through pilot structures providing online/offline services,
- Information, consulting, training and business mentoring in the host countries,
- Promotion activities aimed at strengthening links with the countries of origins of the immigrants, Promotion of bilateral trade between countries of origin and host regions
- Coaching for existing small businesses, networking events and business awards, multilingual services for firms
- Improved services for productive return

Education, Training, Culture

- Cross-cultural and linguistic activities/competence programmes for nurses
- Construction of a classroom for adult education, facility for day care, ICT classroom, main hall, meeting room, entrance hall, and kitchen and storage space.
- Special education and language programmes, in synergy with other ERDF and ESF programmes
- Study visits and information sessions realized for coaches / trainers / mentors participating in secondary vocational schools
- Health care education and training programmes for young people with an immigrant background for nursing needs.
- Didactical programme for teachers dealing with early education for children of newcomers, -
- Training Programmes (leadership, communication, project management, business planning, technical expertise, agricultural and food industries)

ICT Tools

- ICT platform for online support for ICT-based adaptation-resources
- (ICT) assessment tools for matching supply and demand, digital system for Personal Development Plans;
- Knowledge platform for migration-related resources

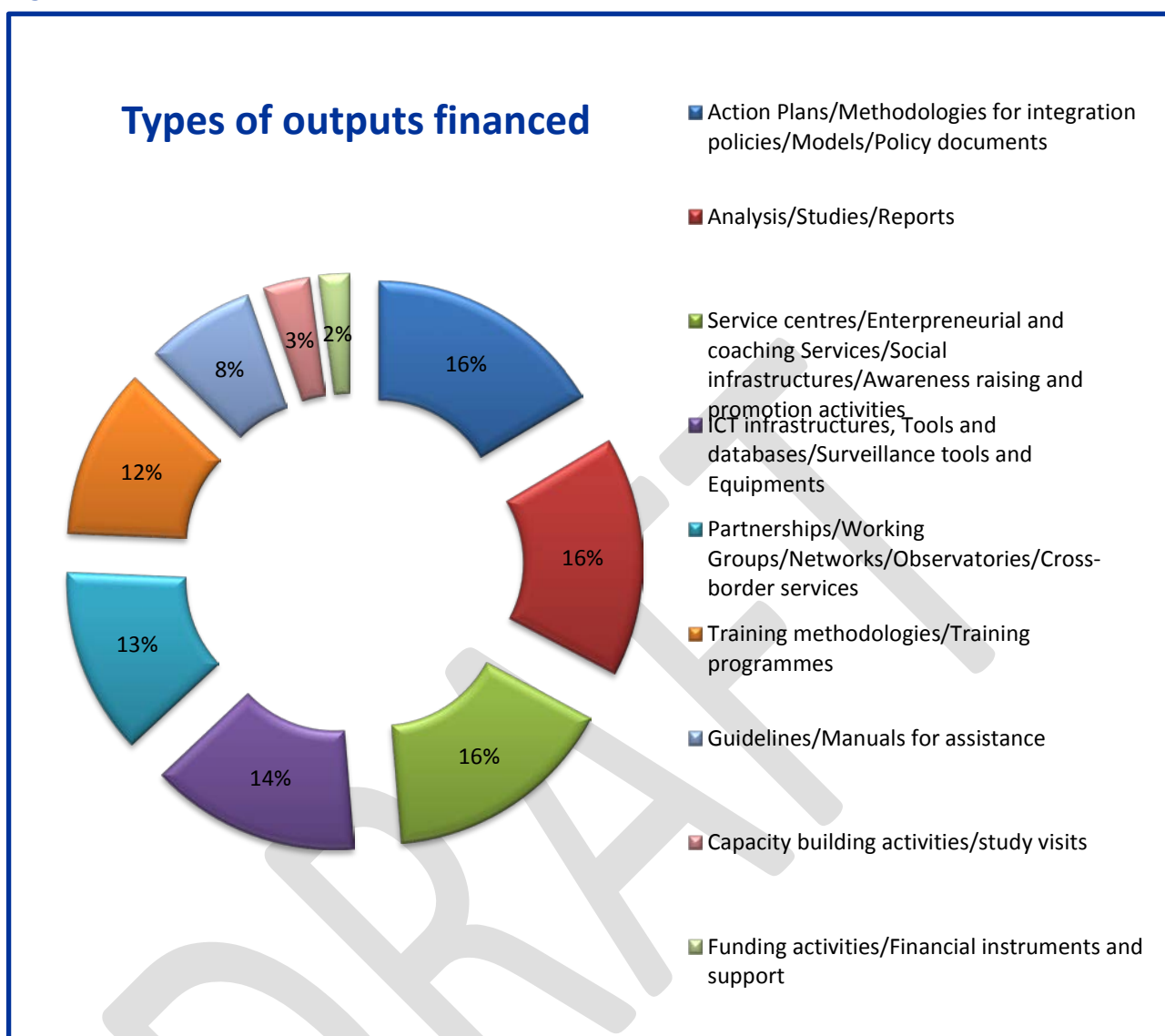
Social infrastructures

- Establishment of a Multi-functional Educational – and Care Centre
- Creation of Cultural centres
- Transformation of a former car park in a deprived neighbourhood into a centre which offers education, health and employment services in one facility.
- Locating a grammar school and kindergarten along with easy-to-access healthcare, social welfare services and sports clubs in one place for disadvantaged and migrant families, in order to allow learning more about other services, taking German classes, when bringing their children to school
- Permanent exhibition and museum
- Cultural itineraries

Financial support

- Small Business projects funding (food, agriculture etc.)
- Creation of a transnational guarantee fund to uphold enterprise creation patterns

Figure 2: Types of output financed by the 61 projects identified



Source: Interact

It has been observed that Interreg Programmes can reserve specific actions, where necessary and justified, and in complementarity with other appropriate funding streams, to help respond to migration-related challenges within the framework of existing programme priorities.

Possible migration-related actions in Interreg Programmes 2014-2020

According to the specific requirements and Programmes' focus for the programming period 2014-2020, activities tackling migration-related challenges could be envisaged and set-up under the specific Priority Axes and Investment Priorities, in line with the selected Thematic Objectives as agreed by Monitoring Committees and approved by the European Commission.

Some Programmes have already foreseen specific actions under TO 1, TO 8, TO 11¹⁸, including migrants

¹⁸ TO1: strengthening research, technological development and innovation, TO8: promoting employment and supporting labour mobility, TO11: Investing in education, skills and lifelong learning by developing education and training infrastructure.

as specific target groups.

The Investment Priorities concerned are 1b¹⁹, 8ETC²⁰, 11ETC²¹.

Possible examples of ERDF possible measures, also under TO 8, TO 9 and TO 10, can be found in the EC Thematic Guidance mentioned [below](#).

Complete overview of intervention logic of approved programmes can be found in [Annex I](#).

These actions may address, among others:

- Integration of youth, women, the elderly, people with disabilities and people with a migration background into the labour market;
- Cooperation in the fields of education and training as well as training programs;
- Creating transparency in the recognition of national education and training qualifications;
- Set up of cross-border platforms and networks for planning and provision of health and social services, targeting also remote communities and disadvantaged groups.
- Set up of monitoring services for the identification of needs and the quantification of demands for new social and health services generated by demographic and social dynamics, like aging, and internal migration flows and returning migrants.
- Support the joint development and improvement policies and innovative learning systems that address demographic change and migration challenges. Human capital needs to be enhanced, through education, in order to compensate for unavoidable demographic decline as forecasted by experts. This clearly needs a transnational approach due to intensifying migratory trends. A need for a gendered perspective became evident due to the fact that human capital development has gender specific elements and gender parity in educational attainment in the Danube region is well below the EU average.
- organization of trainings, summer schools, summer academies (not with an aim of labour migration);

In this respect, specific working groups, calls for proposals and/or tools could be implemented at Programme level.

The use of Integrated Territorial Investments, Joint Action Plan, as foreseen by the legislative framework 2014-2020, could be further investigated to find out how they could support the use of ESI funds to perform specific and complex activities in this respect.

¹⁹ IP 1b: promoting business [...] investment in innovation and research, and developing links and synergies between enterprises, R&D centres and higher education, in particular product and service development, technology transfer, social innovation and public service applications, demand stimulation, networking, clusters and open innovation through smart specialisation [...] supporting technological and applied research, pilot lines, early product validation actions, advanced manufacturing capabilities and first production in Key Enabling Technologies and diffusion of general purpose technologies.

²⁰ IP 8 ETC specific, for cross-border cooperation: integrating cross-border labour markets, including cross-border mobility, joint local employment initiatives and joint training.

²¹ IP 11 ETC specific for transnational cooperation: development and coordination of macro-regional and sea-basin strategies (within the thematic objective of enhancing institutional capacity and an efficient public administration).

General remarks and Conclusions

Based on all of the above, it can be concluded that Interreg programmes can address specific migration-related challenges. These can be tackled through immediate support to a wide range of needs or through a possible integration with other instruments available in their cooperation areas.

In order to implement such activities it is necessary to have in mind the following:

- Agreement within Monitoring Committees
- Support from other ESIF funds and coordination/synergies with other initiatives (AMIF, etc.)
- Need for specific expertise in order to support the generation of relevant and impact project ideas/actions
- Use of territorial development tools in the framework of Interreg Programmes
- Technical support and guidance for the relevant adaptation of the Cooperation Programme
- Eligibility of expenditures, especially small social infrastructures and first-aid support
- State Aid relevance for specific actions
- Use of financial instruments as to support micro-projects funding

These very first findings will be deepened and discussed at the Technical brainstorming and exchange meeting in the framework of Interact's Pilot action "[Interreg response to migration-related challenges](#)", that will be held on July, 5th 2016, in order to better identify the main technical needs to be considered to tackle these issues.

As in the Pilot action description, this first discussion along with the other activities foreseen, will allow the drafting of specific *"Guidelines on how to implement migration-related issues within Interreg Programmes 2014-2020"*.

Annexes:

Annex I - Summary of Programmes' Intervention Logics – Migration issues

Annex II - List of Projects available based on Interact's Desk research – www.keep.eu

Additional information

EU Agenda on Migration:

- http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/press-material/index_en.htm
- http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-4956_en.htm
- http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-271_en.htm

EU Social Innovation Competition:

- http://ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/innovation/policy/social/competition/index_en.htm
- [@EUSocialInnov.](#)

EU Urban Agenda:

- <http://urbact.eu/migrant-crisis-which-engagement-europe-and-urban-agenda?>
- <http://urbanagendaforthe.eu/partnerships/inclusion-of-migrants-and-refugees/>
- <http://urbanagendaforthe.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Eurocities-Refugees-Report.pdf>
- http://urbanagendaforthe.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/ESPON_policy_brief_Urban_partnerships.pdf
- <https://ec.europa.eu/migrant-integration/news/eu-urban-agenda-partnership-on-migrant-inclusion?pdf=1>
- <http://urbact.eu/%E2%80%98migrant-crisis%E2%80%99-what-can-cities-learn-about-new-service-design>

ESPON Policy Brief on Migration:

- http://www.espon.eu/export/sites/default/Documents/Publications/MapsOfTheMonth/PolicyBrief_migration-refugee/Policy_brief_migration_FINAL_151215.pdf

Mission Opérationnelle Transfrontalière:

- <http://www.espaces-transfrontaliers.org/en/news/news/news/show/conference-annuelle-de-la-mot-la-frontiere-une-ressource-pour-les-habitants-des-territoires-f/>
- <http://www.espaces-transfrontaliers.org/en/news/news/news/show/incidences-du-retablissement-des-controles-aux-frontieres-lexemple-de-strasbourg-kehl/>
- <http://www.espaces-transfrontaliers.org/en/the-mot/mot-events/securite-et-developpement-comment-gerer-la-frontiere/>

EC Thematic Guidance, T08, T09, T010:

- http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/informat/2014/guidance_employment_labour_mobility.pdf
- http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/informat/2014/guidance_social_economy.pdf
- http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/informat/2014/guidance_vet.pdf

Other examples:

- http://www.magdas-hotel.at/fileadmin/data_hotel/Presse-Kit/magdas_HOTEL_Stay_open-minded_ENGLISCH.pdf
- <http://eeagrants.org/content/download/11817/156505/version/1/file/PA18.pdf>

Annex I - Summary of Programmes’ Intervention Logics – Migration issues

Programme	Strand	TO	IP	Priority Axis	Specific Objectives	Result Indicators	Measurement Unit Result Indicator	Baseline Value Result Indicator	Baseline Year Result Indicator	Target Value 2023 Result Indicator	Source of Data Result Indicator	Frequency of Reporting Result Indicator	Output Indicator	Measurement Unit Output Indicator	Target Value 2023 Output Indicator	Source of Data Output Indicator	Frequency of Reporting Output Indicator	Common Output Indicator	Measurement Unit Common Output Indicator	Target Value 2023 Common Output Indicator	Source of Data Common Output Indicator	Frequency of Reporting Common Output Indicator	Activities	ERFD	ERDF-share	IPA	IPA-share	
DEATCH-LI	A	TO8	8ETC	PA1	Competitiveness, innovation, employment and education	Improvement in the offer of professionals in the programme area	Number of professionals (academically and professionally qualified) in the programme area	Persons	2.838.771,00	2013	2.900.000,00	Statistical offices, Experts monitoring	Every 3 years					C01: Number of participants in joint local employment initiatives and joint training C02: Number of participants in projects promoting gender equality, equal opportunities and social inclusion across borders C03: Number of participants in joint education and training schemes to support youth employment, educational opportunities and higher and vocational education across borders	C01: Persons C02: Persons C03: Persons	C01: 100,00 C02: 100,00 C03: 100,00	Monitoring	Annual	Exchange of instruments, projects, best-practices, etc., for securing skilled labor and a better utilization of manpower and the skilled labor potential, particularly in rural areas; Measures to ensure site attractiveness, particularly in rural areas; Integration of youth, women, the elderly, people with disabilities and people with a migration background into the labor market; Cooperation in the dual/vocational training; Cooperation in the fields of education and training as well as training programs; Creating transparency in the recognition of national education and training qualifications; Information and guidance to shortage occupations in the programme area.	2.375.306,00	70,000025260%			
RO-NS	A IPA	Thematic priority	a	PA1	Employment promotion and basic services strengthening for an inclusive growth	To enhance the potential of the programme area for an inclusive growth, based on the improvement of quality of life to all residents on the two sides of the border through joint cross border actions for the access to modern and efficient health care services, social services, services supporting access to primary education.	Population experiencing access to improved basic services in health care and education. Innovative, high quality services permanently created and available in marginal areas, preventive care, cultural activities and services, sport activities.	Ranking on qualitative scale (1-7)	3,28	2015	4,92	Survey among stakeholders. Local administrators, NGOs, health care centres, educational organizations.	2017/2018 2020/2021 2023	O1: Citizens involved in project activities in cultural, social health care services. O2: Cross border cooperation structures supported in the field of labour market. O3: Investment in health care and social services infrastructure. O4: Disadvantaged persons involved in projects activities. O5: Joint actions targeting vulnerable groups (youth, women, disabled, ethnic minorities) established for the prevention of early school leaving for cultural inclusion O6: Joint actions targeting smart (green) growth opportunities.	O1: Units O2: Units O3: Units O4: Units O5: Units O6: Units	O1: at least 3000 O2: at least 20 O3: at least 5 O4: at least 2000 O5: at least 20 O6: At least 10	Monitoring system and projects reports	Annual	C01: Population covered by improved health services C02: Number of participants in projects promoting gender equality, equal opportunities and social inclusion across borders	C01: Persons C02: Persons	C01: 10.000 C02: 2.000	Monitoring system and projects reports	Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Set up of cross-border platforms and networks for planning and provision of health and social services, targeting also remote communities and disadvantaged groups.• Joint studies and researches for the identification of innovative technological solutions for the organization of effective networks for basic services provision• Set up of monitoring services for the identification of needs and the quantification of demands for new social and health services generated by demographic and social dynamics, like aging, and internal migration flows and returning migrants.• Development and modernization (including procurement of equipment) of public social services and centres.• Construction, rehabilitation, modernization (including procurement of equipment) of health centres, hospitals and health services improvement;				
Danube	B	TO1	1b	PA1	Innovative and socially responsible Danube region	Increase competences for business and social innovation (short title). Foster innovative learning systems to increase competences of employees in the business sector, to strengthen entrepreneurial culture and learning contributing to better meet social needs and the delivery of services in the general interest.	Intensity of cooperation of key actors in the programme area in order to increase competences for business and social innovation (survey based composite indicator)	Semi-quantitative scale	Established through survey among selected key actors	2014	Increasing intensity (qualitative target)	Survey among selected education & qualification on key actors (potential actors in the area)	2018, 2020, 2023	O1: No of jointly developed solutions related to SO 1.2 (P)	O1: Number	O1: 31	Monitoring system	yearly	C01: No of enterprises cooperating with research institutions (EU)	C01: Number	C01: 500	Monitoring system	yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support mutual learning and cooperation to increase skills of employees and employers to better adapt to technological change and market requirement (e.g. innovative work-based learning).• Develop and implement strategies in order to motivate youth to engage in science and innovation and promoting youth entrepreneurship ("innovative youth"; empowering young people).• Support the joint development of skills and knowledge for implementation of social innovation, innovative learning systems in the area of social services; dual professional education in social professions, e.g. for elderly care and people with special needs; skills development and innovative services in fields of general interest such as migration, health and ageing; business incubation, workplace innovation.• Build up cross-disciplinary networks and joint transnational information and training actions for enhancing future needed job qualifications and competences.• Develop joint tools and services to improve competences for innovative entrepreneurship, improving the innovation culture and innovation management skills, capacity building for start ups.• Raise awareness on learning systems for development of open innovation.• Support policy learning and practical innovative approaches for dual education to reform the educational systems.• Building capacities of public administration for innovative public procurement to help foster market uptake of innovative products and services.• Support strategic approaches of transnational educational and training networks in higher education to better linking academic and business qualifications.				
Danube	B	TO11	11ETC	PA4	Well governed Danube region	Improve institutional capacities to tackle major societal challenges (short title). Strengthen multilevel- and transnational governance and institutional capacities and provide viable institutional and legal frameworks for more effective, wider and deeper transnational cooperation across the Danube region in areas with major societal challenges.	Intensity of cooperation of institutional actors and other stakeholders in the programme area in order to tackle major societal challenges (survey based composite indicator)	Semi-quantitative scale	Established through survey among selected key actors	2014	Increasing intensity of cooperation (qualitative target)	Survey among selected governance key actors	2018, 2020, 2023	O1: No of jointly developed solutions related to SO 4.1 (P)	O1: Number	O1: 27	Monitoring system	yearly						<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support the exchange and transfer of know-how and best practices on labour market policies between labour market institutions and social partner organisations in the Danube Region incl. labour market law, social partnership/social dialogue, models of cooperation between public employment services & companies; youth unemployment in order to increase labour market participation and combating the labour market mismatches between skills and job opportunities (brain waste). Joint action to the re-integration of disadvantaged groups into labour market should also be supported.• Support institutional capacities and framework conditions for implementing education systems and policies (incl. active labour market policies) aimed at raising the level of education and qualification and thus increasing chances to find employment in the Danube region. Education and training provide a wide field for transnational cooperation with (potential) EU candidate and ENI countries. Improving knowledge, skills and competences of all (incl. youth, low-skilled adults, etc.) and at all levels of education and training to increase employability and adaptability (e.g. development of innovative learning environments and training schemes / curricula; improving the attractiveness and quality of vocational education and training (VET) and dual and other work-based learning systems, implementation of lifelong learning strategies, fostering entrepreneurial initiative, digital and language skills, second chance options for low-skilled adults etc.).• Support the joint development and improvement policies and innovative learning systems that address demographic change and migration challenges. Human capital needs to be enhanced, through education, in order to compensate for unavoidable demographic decline as forecasted by experts. This clearly needs a transnational approach due to intensifying migratory trends. A need for a gendered perspective became evident due to the fact that human capital development has gender specific elements and gender parity in educational attainment in the Danube region is well below the EU average.• Support the exchange and transfer of know-how and best practices on social inclusion policies between e.g. labour market institutions and social partner organisations in the Danube Region regarding the inclusion of marginalised and vulnerable groups such as Roma communities (example for a marginalised group). The Roma population finds itself in a similar situation across Danube region countries that bear a great potential in terms of transnational cooperation and development of specific tools, methodologies, policies and actions.• Improve joint policies and implemented tools to strengthen participatory planning process and involvement of civil society in the transition countries in order to contribute to civil society development.• Strengthen cooperation of networks among cities and of urban-rural partnerships. Improving the quality and effectiveness of strategic planning of functional areas of cross border relevance (e.g. more suitable composition of partnerships, better mobilization of financial resources, to improve participative processes, development of common planning tools and data bases, fostering evaluation of interventions).• Support the enhanced cooperation of public administration at national, regional and local level.• Support the creation of healthy local communities on the basis of healthy cities and healthy communities" concept. To develop modern social, health and educational services existing civil society networks could be used with long term relationships in the Danube Region in order to effectively root projects in local context.	26.272.402,65	85%	2.466.751,48	0,85
SK-HU	A	TO11	11ETC	PA4	ENHANCING CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AND PEOPLE LIVING IN THE BORDER AREA	Broadening cross border cooperation between citizens.	Number of people involved in cross-border long-term activities through small projects	persons	0	2015	20.000	Beneficiaries	In 2017 and in 2020	O1: Number of cross border products and services developed O2: Number of documents published or elaborated outside of the framework of SPF O3: Number of cross border events O4: Number of documents published or elaborated in the framework of SPF	O1: Number /year O2: Number /year O3: Number /year O4: Number	O1: 20 O2: 80 O3: 400 O4: 400	beneficiaries	yearly					<ul style="list-style-type: none">• organization of cultural events, performances, festivals;• launching of exchange programmes in the field of culture, education, professional life, research;• organization of trainings, summer schools, summer academies (not with an aim of labour migration);• creation of common artworks, movies, theatrical performances;• publishing brochures, books, booklets, DVDs;• launching of TV or radio programmes;• implementation of actions and initiatives strengthening bilingualism within the region, etc.					

Annex II - List of Projects available based on Interact's Desk research – www.keep.eu

Nr	Period	Instrument	Strand	Programme	Acronym	Project Name
1	2000 - 2006	Interreg	B	2000 - 2006 CadSES	ENI	Experiment in Newcomer Integration
2	2000 - 2006	Interreg	B	2000 - 2006 CadSES	IMMENSITY	Immigrant's Entrepreneurship for Socio-Economic Cohesion and Improvement of Living Standards
3	2000 - 2006	Interreg	B	2000 - 2006 CadSES	MIGRALINK	Integration of migrants in the enlarged Europe and policies for the return of productive intellect
4	2000 - 2006	Interreg	B	2000 - 2006 CadSES	MIGRAVALUE	Steering Economic and Social Cohesion in the CADSES Space: Valuing Migration as a Development Tool
5	2000 - 2006	Interreg	B	2000 - 2006 CadSES	WEST	Women East Smuggling Trafficking
6	2000 - 2006	Interreg	C	2000 - 2006 Interreg IIIC South	C2C	C2C - City to city – Identités pluriels et contextes urbains: nouvelles approches aux politiques de la migration
7	2000 - 2006	Interreg	B	2000 - 2006 North West Europe	EPOS	EPOS - Electronic Port Surveillance System
8	2000 - 2006	Interreg	B	2000 - 2006 Western Mediterranean	MAVITRA	MAVITRA : The virtual work market in the Mediterranean Basin
9	2000 - 2006	Interreg	B	2000 - 2006 Archimed	PEOPLES	News Peoples' Relations In Eastern Mediterranean
10	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 Italy - Austria (IT-AT)	MigrAlp	MigrAlp - Centro Servizi Migrazione, Integrazione e Informazione MigrAlp - Servicestelle für Migration, Integration, Information
11	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 Italy - Austria (IT-AT)	Schwabenkinder	Il viaggio dei “Schwabenkinder” – Lavoro infantile e migrazione nel passato e nel presente Schwabenkinder am Weg – Kinderarbeit und Migration einst und jetzt
12	2000 - 2006	ENPI	A	2000 - 2006 Lithuania - Poland - Russia (LT-PL-RU)	New approach to migration regulation in South-Eastern Baltic Sea area: European context	New approach to migration regulation in South-Eastern Baltic Sea area: European context
13	2000 - 2006	Interreg	A	2000 - 2006 Alpenrhein - Bodensee - Hochrhein (AT-DE-CH-LI)	Statistical database Bodensee	Statistical database Bodensee
14	2007 - 2013	Interreg	C	2007 - 2013 URBACT II	MILE	Managing Migration and Integration at Local Level
15	2000 - 2006	Interreg	C	2000 - 2006 URBACT I	MILE	MANAGING MIGRATION AND INTEGRATION AT LOCAL LEVEL/CITIES AND REGIONS

16	2000 - 2006	Interreg	A	2000 - 2006 Wallonia - Lorraine - Luxembourg (BE-FR-LU)	RIDI	Relations interculturelles et dynamiques identitaires
17	2000 - 2006	IPA	A	2000 - 2006 Italy - Adriatic (IT-AL-BA-HR-SCG)	SVILMA	Development of the Adriatic Labour Market
18	2000 - 2006	Interreg	A	2000 - 2006 Finland - Estonia (FI-EE)	ESTVA	Training project in the field of immigrant integration
19	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 EUREGIO Meuse-Rhine (NL-BE-DE)	INTERcCOM	INTERcCOM
20	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 EUREGIO Meuse-Rhine (NL-BE-DE)	SUN B	Quartier und Zukunft
21	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 Sweden - Norway (SE-NO)	Gränsvandring	Gränsvandring
22	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 Öresund - Kattegat - Skagerrak (SE-DK-NO)	Institutional collaboration between Malmo University and Roskilde University	Institutional collaboration between Malmo University and Roskilde University
23	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 Öresund - Kattegat - Skagerrak (SE-DK-NO)	EIM	Excellence in Diversity
24	2007 - 2013	IPA	A	2007 - 2013 Adriatic IPA CBC (IT-SI-EL-HR-BA-ME-AL-RS)	DELMVET	Developing an Efficient Locally Managed Model of Vocational Education and Training
25	2007 - 2013	IPA	A	2007 - 2013 Adriatic IPA CBC (IT-SI-EL-HR-BA-ME-AL-RS)	S.I.M.P.L.E	Strengthening the Identity of Minority People Leads to Equality
26	2007 - 2013	Interreg	C	2007 - 2013 Interreg IVC	LABOUR PLUS	INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES FOR EQUAL EMPLOYMENT
27	2007 - 2013	Interreg	B	2007 - 2013 Central Europe	Re-Turn	Regions benefitting from returning migrants
28	2007 - 2013	Interreg	B	2007 - 2013 South East Europe	SEEMIG	Managing Migration and its Effects in SEE - Transnational Actions Towards
29	2007 - 2013	Interreg	B	2007 - 2013 South	MMWD	Making Migration Work for Development - Policy tools for

				East Europe		strategic planning in SEE regions and cities
30	2007 - 2013	ENPI	A	2007 - 2013 Latvia-Lithuania-Belarus ENPI CBC	LT-BY entry/exit improvement	Strengthening security and facilitating cross-border cohesion through improvement of entry/exit infrastructure at Lithuanian-Belarusian border crossing points
31	2000 - 2006	Interreg	C	2000 - 2006 ESPON I	Demography	Spatial effects of demographic trends and migration
32	2000 - 2006	Interreg	C	2000 - 2006 ESPON I	Flows	Study on Feasibility on Flows Analysis
33	2000 - 2006	Interreg	A	2000 - 2006 Austria - Slovakia (AT-SK)	LAMO	Labourmarket Monitoring – Arbeitsmarktmonitoring
34	2000 - 2006	Interreg	A	2000 - 2006 Austria - Slovakia (AT-SK)	Über die Grenzen	Ausstellung und Film über Geschichte und Zukunft der Arbeitsmigration nach Österreich
35	2000 - 2006	IPA	A	2000 - 2006 Greece - Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (EL/FYROM)	Equipment of Departments of the Border Guards and Border Police Services for the Improvement of the Safety of the Country's Borders	Equipment of Departments of the Border Guards and Border Police Services for the Improvement of the Safety of the Country's Borders
36	2000 - 2006	IPA	A	2000 - 2006 Greece - Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (EL/FYROM)	Equipping of the Greek Police Services for the Confrontation of Illegal Immigration and Illegal Trade in the Border Areas of the Country	Equipping of the Greek Police Services for the Confrontation of Illegal Immigration and Illegal Trade in the Border Areas of the Country
37	2000 - 2006	IPA	A	2000 - 2006 Greece - Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (EL/FYROM)	Equipment for Customs Posts in the Region of Western Macedonia	Equipment for Customs Posts in the Region of Western Macedonia
38	2007 - 2013	Interreg	B	2007 - 2013 Alpine Space	DEMOCHANGE	Demographic change in the Alps: adaptation strategies to spatial planning and regional development
39	2000 - 2006	Interreg	A	2000 - 2006 EUREGIO - Euregio Rhein-Waal and Euregio Rhein-Mass-Nord (NL-DE)	Integrating immigrants 2006	Zuwanderer integrieren 2006
40	2000 - 2006	ENPI	A	2000 - 2006 Euregio - Karelia (FI-RU)	Developing the Capacities for Immigration	Developing the Capacities for Immigration Customised for Labour Needs

					Customised for Labour Needs	
41	2000 - 2006	Interreg	A	2000 - 2006 Austria - Hungary (AT-HU)	LAMO	Labourmarket Monitoring (LAMO) - Arbeitsmarktmonitoring
42	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 Alpenrhein-Bodensee- Hochrhein (DE-AT-CH- LI)	Städte gestalten Zukunft	Städte gestalten Zukunft
43	2000 - 2006	Interreg	A	2000 - 2006 Greece - Bulgaria (EL-BG)	Equipment of Departments of the Border Guards and Border Police Services for the Improvement of the Safety of the Country's Borders	Equipment of Departments of the Border Guards and Border Police Services for the Improvement of the Safety of the Country's Borders
44	2000 - 2006	Interreg	A	2000 - 2006 Greece - Bulgaria (EL-BG)	Equipping of the Greek Police Services for the Confrontation of Illegal Immigration and Illegal Trade in the Border Areas of the Country	Equipping of the Greek Police Services for the Confrontation of Illegal Immigration and Illegal Trade in the Border Areas of the Country
45	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 Lithuania - Poland (LT-PL)	Customs Services cooperation	Safe European Union –strengthening of cross-border cooperation of Polish and Lithuanian Customs
46	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 Netherlands - Germany (NL-DE)	Migrationsleitbild	Entwicklung eines Migrationsleitbildes und umfassende konsequente Umsetzung in den Gemeinden Almelo und Münster
47	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 Netherlands - Germany (NL-DE)	EUREGIO bewe(e)gt	Wanderungsbewegungen in der EUREGIO
48	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 Netherlands - Germany (NL-DE)	INTLOG	Integration Logistik - Eingliederung von Jugendlichen mit Migrationshintergrund in den Arbeitsprozess, Integration als Wirtschaftsfaktor am Beispiel der euregionalen Logistikwirtschaft
49	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 Netherlands - Germany (NL-DE)	JUMP	Junge Migranten in der Pflege / Ausbildung und Rekrutierung von Pflegekräften mit Migrationshintergrund

50	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 2 SEAS (FR-UK-BE-NL)	AIMER	Achieving the Integration of Migrant communities and Ethnic Residents
51	2007 - 2013	ENPI	A	2007 - 2013 Poland-Belarus-Ukraine ENPI CBC	Together for safety of Lubelskie voivodship and Volyn district IPBU.02.02.00-06-618/11	Together for safety of lubelskie voivodship and volyn district
52	2007 - 2013	Interreg	C	2007 - 2013 ESPON	DEMIFER	Demographic and Migratory Flows Affecting European Regions and Cities
53	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 Italy - Austria (IT-AT)	Diversity4Kids	Imparare a scuola il dialogo interculturale e la diversità attraverso metodi ludici, interattivi e narrativi Interkulturellen Dialog und Vielfalt mit spielerischen, interaktiven und narrativen Methoden in der Schule lernen
54	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 Central Baltic	CADDIES	Creating Attractive, Developed and Dynamic Societies together with Inhabitants
55	2007 - 2013	Interreg	C	2007 - 2013 URBACT II	OPEN Cities	Openness and Competitive advantage of diversity
56	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 2 SEAS (FR-UK-BE-NL)	SucceS	Sustainable Uplifting Client Centred Employment Support
57	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 2 SEAS (FR-UK-BE-NL)	iLAEBOR	investing in Labor and Education in BOrder Regions
58	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 EUREGIO Meuse-Rhine (NL-BE-DE)	EMROD	Euregio Meuse-Rhin Observatoire Délinquance
59	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 EUREGIO Meuse-Rhine (NL-BE-DE)	EMRIC+	EMRIC+
60	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 Spain - External Borders (ES)	ANDALUCÍA INTEGRA	Integración Socio-laboral de Inmigrantes Procedentes de Marruecos
61	2007 - 2013	Interreg	A	2007 - 2013 Madeira - Açores - Canarias	SECOCAN	SECOCAN