

# Migration: a question of survival

An increasingly negative perception of migrants



Treat people as human beings, not commodities

Migration: National focus on UK, Malta, Spain, France and Sweden

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## The need for a new EU integrated migration policy ensuring access to social rights for all migrants

BY FINTAN FARRELL, DIRECTOR OF EAPN

In the context of globalization, the phenomenon of migration has been increasing over the last decades. Unfortunately, the common feature throughout the EU Member States has been to see migration through a utilitarian angle based on economic needs, without giving due consideration to the social and economic integration of migrants and ensuring their access to social rights. This situation has been worsening especially since the beginning of the economic crisis which has led national Governments to harden their migration policies. At EU level, the tendency is also a narrow security approach. However, the establishment of a new Commissioner for Human rights within the new Commission should be seen as a window of opportunity.

In the context of the European Year for combating Poverty and Social Exclusion and the current discussion on the EU2020 Strategy, EAPN would like to stress the need to rebalance the current negative perception of migration. EAPN argues for a new integrated migration policy consistent with the EU social model and the defense of fundamental rights. The EAPN Position Paper on Poverty and Migration adopted by the Executive Committee in 2008, extracts of which are included in this edition of the magazine, outlines EAPN's approach.

As a landmark for measuring the importance of this theme, EAPN will organize a Conference on Migration as part of its 2010 General Assembly on the 11<sup>th</sup> of June. It will be a great opportunity for EAPN Members to learn from the national and European realities to engage with this issue with the aim of better mainstreaming migration in their ongoing activities.

In that regard, we have built this issue of EAPN Mag in a way to serve a twofold objective:

- giving a picture of the current EU legal framework on migration and how to move forward to ensure social integration of migrants and their access to social rights,
- showing the work of EAPN members on migration and the different realities of migration in Europe.

I hope you will find in this issue and during our conference on migration, the tools that will allow you to keep fighting for an EU that respects its own principles, including the fundamental rights of every human being.

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# EAPN's Position on Poverty and Migration

BY VINCENT CARON, EAPN POLICY OFFICER

In June 2008, EAPN's Executive Committee adopted its Strategic Paper on Migration and Poverty<sup>1</sup>. This strategic paper presents EAPN's position on the links between poverty and migration and the challenges they raise and paves the way for strong alliances capable of building a social Europe that includes migrants as well. The following article takes up the key points of EAPN strategic paper, which will be formally adopted at EAPN's General Assembly in Cyprus in June 2010.

## The need to promote a Europe of solidarity for all

EAPN's mission is to fight poverty and social exclusion and to build a social Europe based on solidarity and equal opportunities for all. The link between migration, discrimination and poverty is one of EAPN's key issues and that is not likely to change, given the recent policy developments. Both at EU and national levels, policies have been undermining the most fundamental human rights while further increasing the number of migrants living in poverty.

For EAPN, migrant integration is a two-way process, underpinned by the respect for universal human rights.

## Links between migration and poverty

In addition to the difficulty of translating the term 'migrant' into different languages, migration and poverty embrace a diversity of concepts. EAPN uses the term 'migrant' in its broadest sense, as follows: "A migrant is a person who has left his or her country of origin or residence and moved to another country to take up temporary or permanent residence. The term migrant refers to immigrants, refugees, persons under subsidiary forms of protections, asylum seekers, person seeking other forms of protection, migrant in an irregular situation and repatriates".

Both social NGOs active in the field as well as academic research demonstrate that migration is rarely motivated by the mere desire for economic betterment. In most cases, migrat-

### Ways forward – the need for an integrated approach to migration

- Putting a spotlight on a win-win and comprehensive approach to migration embracing cooperation with the countries of origin
- Access to rights and resources
- Investment in an inclusive society
- Anti-discrimination policies and diversity education
- Migrants' empowerment and community development
- Granting political rights
- Addressing the root causes of migration



127bis Detention Centre in Belgium

ing is the only option left to escape poverty, armed conflicts and/or human rights abuses.

## Treat people as human beings, not commodities

EAPN calls for a broader, integrated policy approach that meets the requirements not only of the economic priorities of the Member States but even more importantly, those of the migrants themselves, regarding and treating them not as commodities but as individuals and as such have to be guaranteed access to essential social services and protection of their human rights.

**The need for an approach based on human dignity and fundamental rights** - EU Members States' policies are dominated by economic interests, which endangers respect for human dignity and fundamental rights and regard migrants as mere workforce.

## Participation, partnership and alliance building: future priorities for EAPN

The difficulties and challenges migrant communities, asylum seekers, undocumented migrants and refugees face must be treated within a wider agenda of addressing poverty, inequalities and social exclusion. Yet ensuring a holistic approach to migration challenges is not only a responsibility of public authorities, but also of civil society itself. In order to ensure a continued focus on the issue of migration and poverty, EAPN commits to integrate the following priorities into its own strategy:

- **Establish closer cooperation and alliances at all levels** with the organisations that represent and uphold the interests of migrants

- **Review and evaluate the levels of representation** and influence of migrants within our networks and member organisations with a view to strengthening the direct participation of migrants
- **Ensure that migration concerns are consistently highlighted** in EAPN's mission, work programme, position papers and reports
- **Monitor the effectiveness of EAPN's actions** in this sphere

## A social Europe - for migrants as well!

Poverty plays a major role in denying people the right to a dignified life. This right should underlie all of the European Union's decisions concerning the populations living on its territory, including documented and undocumented migrants, asylum seekers and refugees.

*"They are human beings and none of us wishes to face what they have faced and keep facing".*

### Access to rights, migration and poverty

Denied – or restricted – access to rights and resources due to direct and indirect discrimination and the failure of inclusion policies are the main cause of the impoverishment of migrants, through different mechanisms.

- Disadvantages in the labour market
- Lack of adequate housing
- Insufficient access to health care provisions
- Discrimination through (limited access to) education
- Lack of access to social services
- Trafficking and irregular migration
- Lack of consideration of migrants' future needs
- Lack of consideration within social inclusion strategies
- Divisions amongst people experiencing poverty

<sup>1</sup> EAPN's Position Paper on Poverty and Migration, June 2008. Although the specific challenges facing mobile EU citizens should also be acknowledged, EAPN's Strategic Paper focuses primarily on the situation of third-country nationals.

# EU migration policies: threats and opportunities

BY GEORGINA SIKLOSSY AND CELINA KIN-ARMBRUST, EUROPEAN NETWORK AGAINST RACISM (ENAR)



A Senegalese and Lithuanian boy play football together, Almería, Spain

## Migration has doubled in the last 50 years

Migration is a global phenomenon that has increased alongside globalisation.

The number of people living outside their country of birth is estimated to have almost doubled during the last 50 years. While the EU member States face a variety of different situations with regard to third-country nationals and mobile European-Union nationals, a common theme is that, across Europe, migrants are treated as second-class persons, socially excluded and subject to various forms of discrimination with regard to access to rights, employment, education and social services.

## An increasingly negative perception of migrants translates into EU legislation

While some European developments have had positive implications for the protection of third country nationals, many more have sought to restrict rights, and serve to undermine the integration of all migrants, in particular the most vulnerable groups which include asylum seekers and undocumented workers. They have also had a negative impact on the lives of all those who are externally perceived as migrants due to their supposed ethnic or religious background, though they might have been European citizens for generations. In addition, the awareness of Europe as a continent of migration has been accompanied by an increasingly visible negative public perception of migration and migrants, which has led to a worrying increase in racism and xenophobia towards third country nationals.

## Migration if economically useful and short-term solution to demographic change

The EU does recognise the important role of economic immigration for the social and economic prosperity of the EU, in particular due to the phenomenon of demographic ageing,

and has made legislative proposals to that effect, including the so-called 'Blue Card' Directive (enabling entry and residence of highly skilled workers into the EU) and the Directive establishing certain basic social and economic rights for third-country national workers. However, there is a strong concern that the focus on the economic role of third-country nationals has obscured the goal of equal rights. Migration is seen as a utilitarian and

short-term solution to demographic change whereby migrants will come to Europe for a few years, contribute to the economy, and leave before they become a 'burden'. This approach treats migrants as economic units rather than human beings and undermines the social and cultural contribution that can, and is made, by migrants to Europe's economy, society and culture.

## Human rights and social inclusion of undocumented migrants rank low in EU policy

The coexistence of the European Commission's proposals aiming to facilitate 'legal migration' with a number of initiatives relating to the control of so-called 'illegal immigration' presents several concerns. Emphasis is put on measures to combat irregular migration through border control and return policies, and there is little in these proposals that guarantee the human rights and social protection of irregular and undocumented migrants. This approach adversely risks affecting the success of integration and social inclusion policies aimed at migrants, including 'legally-resident' third-country nationals and ethnic and religious minorities who are EU citizens. For instance, the EU directive providing for sanctions for employers of irregular third-country nationals, although it in theory aims to protect third-country nationals from exploitation, focuses on the status of the migrant, rather than the exploitation by the employer. ENAR is concerned that this directive does not recognise that undocumented workers have labour rights and that the priority must be ensuring such rights are enforced. The European Pact on immigration and asylum, adopted in October 2008, also focuses primarily on control of illegal immigration through a security and penal approach. In addition, integration is not seen as a two-way process, but focuses only on the obligations of migrants.

## A bleak background, but hope and opportunities ahead...

Despite this bleak picture, there is some hope ahead, notably with the new EU Commissioner in charge of justice, fundamental rights and citizenship, Ms Reding. This presents an unprecedented opportunity to put fundamental rights at the heart of all EU policies, including migration policies. In particular in the field of migration, special care will have to be taken by Commissioner Reding and the EU Commissioner for Home Affairs, Ms Malmström, to work closely together in order to uphold the protection of fundamental rights in this area as well. In addition, with the recent entry into force of the Lisbon Treaty, making the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights legally binding, fundamental rights will acquire a new significance in EU policies. So far, Commissioner Reding has stated that "she will make a priority of being the guardian of the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights and ensuring it is respected by member states whenever they implement EU law". Furthermore, the European Commission recently proposed negotiation directives for the Union's accession to the European Convention on Human Rights. This should enable the EU to strengthen fundamental rights protection across Europe.

## ...if migration is not just seen as a threat or as an economic solution

Another development could present some opportunities for a more progressive EU migration policy. The new 'Stockholm Programme' for Justice and Home Affairs and the ensuing Action Plan will frame the European approach to migration and asylum policies in the coming five years. Unfortunately, most of the programme's priorities seem to restrict the enjoyment of fundamental rights to citizens only, leaving many of Europe's migrants unprotected. In addition, it puts a strong emphasis on security measures rather than on the protection of human rights, and migration is seen as a threat, or at best, as a purely economic solution.

Despite these flaws, fundamental rights are mentioned in the political priorities and the programme provides for legally-resident third-country nationals to have rights comparable to those of EU citizens. It is now to be hoped that the Action Plan will follow an approach that allows for mutual benefits of migrant and host communities and views migrants as individuals with rights that are to be valued and protected.

# Sweden: Structures that marginalize immigrant organizations

BY JOHANNES JÖRGENSEN, EAPN SWEDEN

Civil society organizations in Sweden have contributed strongly to the development and the vision of democracy in Sweden. After World War II, Sweden received a lot of immigrants and refugees. Until the 70s, they were mostly immigrants looking for work. Thereafter until today, mostly refugees.

Immigrants and refugees also started to organize and build up their own organizations. To be part of the community of Swedish popular organizations, they adapted to the latter's "democratic structures". This was also the condition to receive public economic support.

At the same time, they also organised in religious communities. Churches, as the Orthodox and Catholic Churches, grew rapidly. Since the arrival of many refugees from the Middle East, where most refugees come from today, the Muslim community has grown likewise. However, their religious organizations, mono or multiethnic communities, have not followed the structure of Swedish popular organizations, but kept their own structures according to their different religious traditions.

Many of these organizations have also organized at national level, which enabled immigrants and refugees to gain certain power and influence in Swedish society. In 1975, the Swedish government defined how to give financial support to cultural and religious organizations. Instead of focusing on 'assimilation', the goal was to encourage pluralism.

As the official policy in 1998 changed from 'immigration policy' to 'integration policy', the role of immigrant organizations changed. In order to get financial support<sup>1</sup>, Immigrant organizations were expected to take active part in the integration process and in different integration projects.

## Adapting to Swedish organization standards sometimes creates conflicts within the group

By adapting to Swedish organization standards, for which the expression 'democratic organization' is often used, groups can gain a certain level of power and economic resources in Swedish society.

However, many social structures have different ways to organize, e.g. the hierarchical structure of the Orthodox and Catholic Churches or the traditional structures of the Roma population. Some cultures are based on extended family structures. What happens within these groups when some of their members start to organize "the Swedish way"? What happens within the

group and their traditional structures when some of their members gain influence or economic power in Swedish society? This often leads to internal conflicts within the group and to a weakening of the traditional social structures. This is part of the 'assimilation' process. It does not aim at a development 'from within', i.e. respecting one's one way of living. Instead, it creates a parallel structure within the group that weakens the traditional cultural features.

An alternative approach would be to respect the traditional social structures and not to exclude them from economic support, respect the traditional leaders and start an intercultural dialogue.

## Unequal distribution of resources

Immigrants' organizations and 'Swedish' organizations are not allocated the same



"Svenska för invandrare - Swedish for immigrants"

amount of resources. In 1994/95, 16% of the population was made of immigrants and refugees whereas only 0.45% of the money went to immigrant organizations.

Access to the European Social Fund is hardly possible for poor organizations like most immigrants' organizations, so that well-established organizations take most of the share.

This is particularly obvious when looking at the conditions of the different religious communities. Immigrants' religious communities have scarce resources and structures whereas they usually face enormous needs among their members. On the contrary, some of the traditional Swedish organizations have high levels of infrastructure and economical resources, but much less active members compared with immigrant organizations. And, recently, these Swedish organizations have started "to work with immigrants and refugees", reinforcing both phenomena of assimilation and marginalisation.

From an intercultural dialogue perspective, collaboration would be expected between Swedish and immigrants' organizations, sharing power and resources. But reality as always is different: strong organisations have the means to make the rules and do so.

## Social work is increasingly outsourced to private companies and NGOs

Despite the Swedish tradition of social work falling under the responsibility of public services, services of the public sector are increasingly outsourced to private companies or NGOs. An agreement has been made between the Government and NGOs at national level on that respect. At regional level, this has also been applied in the Southern region, but agreements took place without the participation of any immigrant person or organization.

Although the public sector recognised NGOs as key actors in social work, the role of NGOs as policy makers and critical partners on social issues is not so clear. That is the reason why some NGOs did not sign the agreement. If the NGOs are the main executors of social services and mainly financed for these activities, their role as free partners in the social dialogue is in danger. This position would be easier to maintain if NGOs had larger economic support.

On the one hand, the agreement paves the way for a greater pluralism of actors in the social sector. On the other hand, the same problem arises as the above mentioned dilemma of immigrant organizations receiving less general financial support and more specific support to carry out governmental integration policy. This greater control of how public funding is spent by NGOs does not contribute to sharing the power and to developing a pluralistic society.

A multicultural society based on intercultural dialogue with strong civil-society organizations needs pluralistic structures based on shared values. These values need to be expressed in a process to which everyone can take part. If the conditions for dialogue are designed mainly by the dominating culture, the consequence will be an assimilation policy where only 'well adapted foreigners' will be accepted. For many Swedes, these foreigners are seen as representatives of their people. For many foreigners they are seen as individuals who abandoned their own.

<sup>1</sup> Religious organizations have their own legal status and umbrella organizations, which distribute State money between the different religious communities.

# EAPN Spain facilitates integration of migrants

BY ROSALÍA GUNTIN AND GRACIELA MALGESINI, EAPN SPAIN

EAPN Spain does not work directly with migrants on the field but facilitates dialogue and debate and pressures public authorities responsible for migration policies.

EAPN Spain's strategy on the issue is two fold. Its internal strategy started with the "National seminar on the relation between civil-society organisations and immigration", which took place in Toledo at the end of 2006, attended by most members of the EAPN Spain who work directly with migrants. This seminar drew the following conclusions, which set the basis for the network's internal strategy and commitments:

- Reinforce the network by its members working closely together
- Settle a common position for the network on migration, focusing on an intercultural approach
- Consider integration as a process, bidirectional, if not multidirectional

On the principles of normalization, citizenship, equal rights, diversity of identities, participation and empowerment, adopt a multicultural - i.e. opposed to assimilation - and governance approach.

From that Seminar on, several organisations, especially the national ones who are member of the "Forum for the social integration of migrants"<sup>1</sup>, the Advisory Body<sup>2</sup> attached to the Ministry of Labour and Immigration, have been meeting all together or in smaller groups, formally and informally, in order to set up a common position responding to the draft bill on a new immigration law.

At external level, EAPN Spain has disseminated several specific documents aiming to **clarify the inter-relation between migration and poverty, casting light on personal experiences of migrants.**<sup>3</sup>

## Immigration figures over the last few years

The Permanent Observatory for Immigration of the Ministry of Labour and Immigration<sup>4</sup> reckons for 2009 a total of 3.375.445 non-EU citizens with a residence permit in Spain. This figures rises to 4.339.000 when adding the Rumanian and Bulgarian immigrants.

The most active NGOs are the Red Cross, with a database of approximately half a million people, followed by Caritas. CEPAIM<sup>5</sup>, CEAR<sup>6</sup>, la Red Acoge<sup>7</sup>, ACCEM<sup>8</sup>, Rescate<sup>9</sup>, España con ACNUR<sup>10</sup>, also have a great impact in some autonomous communities. Almost all of them are part of EAPN Spain.

## Ensuring integration and access to social rights: needs and obstacles

A key factor to consider is that there has been no major social or racist conflict between natives and foreigners, although millions of people have settled in Spain in a very short period of time.

Whatever may be their administrative situation, migrants in Spain have the right to access health and education services, also for their children, until completing secondary school.

In Spain, the 'intercultural model' predominantly applies to the integration of migrants. Civil-society organisations collaborated with the Secretary of State for Migration in the drafting of the Strategic Plan of Citizenship and Integration<sup>11</sup> 2007-2010, although this Plan has not been sufficiently developed.

Civil society organisations have been carrying out programmes, sometimes very innovative, in order to facilitate migrants' daily life. A great number of them offer a great range of services helping new immigrants to get to know their rights and obligations and also help them start a new life in the best conditions possible.

## The immigration law reform and the (negative) influence from EU policies

The immigration law reform<sup>12</sup> implies some positive aspects (recognition of the right to gathering and demonstrating; residence permit for women who have been the victim of domestic violence) but also some very negative aspects affecting rights and freedoms (retention up to 60 days, considering undocumented people as criminals and limits to family reunification). From EAPN Spain's viewpoint, **the Pact on immigration 2009-2011** the Pact has had repercussions in Spain on border controls. EU policy on migration is generally more restrictive than the Spanish policy.

## Working with National Ministries

At national level, immigration falls under the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour and Immigration. All members of EAPN and other civil-society actors have been addressing proposals to that Ministry, so that the Regulation following the December-2009 Bill shall take into account what they disagree most with. They have also been informing the Secretary



Arrival of a cayuco with 229 African migrants on board in the harbor of Los Christianos on Tenerife, Spain

of State about the very difficult situation of a large number of undocumented migrants and maintaining relationships with other Ministries (health, living, education) that also relate to immigration issues. However, some competencies on immigration have been passed on to autonomous Governments and local administrations, which entails not only a weakening of the National Government's power but also that regional Governments can implement policies in opposition to national policies.

## The impact of the economic crisis is particularly strong amongst immigrants

The rise in unemployment has affected foreign workers, especially the lower-skilled workers, and geared the political debate towards blaming the 'excessive' number of foreign low-skilled workers who have been made redundant.<sup>13</sup> Not only has the crisis affected more the already vulnerable population, but the immigrant population also works largely in sectors hard hit by the crisis, such as construction and services.

1) Foro para la integración social de los inmigrantes.

2) Órgano Consultivo.

3) See: [http://eapn.es/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=39&Itemid=67](http://eapn.es/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=39&Itemid=67)

4) Observatorio permanente para la Inmigración del Ministerio de Trabajo e Inmigración (OPI).

5) <http://cepaim.org/programa/>

6) Comisión Española de Ayuda al Refugiado.

Spanish Commission for Helping Refugees. [www.cear.es](http://www.cear.es)

7) Network promoting immigrants' rights in Spain.

[www.redacoge.org](http://www.redacoge.org)

8) NGO receiving refugees and immigrants, promoting their inclusion and equality of rights and obligations.

[www.accem.es](http://www.accem.es)

9) NGO defending the Rights of and improving the living conditions of refugees and other victims of oppression, armed conflicts and serious political and social crises.

10) Spanish UNHCR.

11) Plan estratégico de Ciudadanía e Integración (PECI).

12) Ley Orgánica 2/2009, 11 December 2009.

13) July 2009 national statistics reckon a total of 482108 foreigners without a job, with a 68% from non-EU countries.

# Combating poverty also demands better initial and ongoing support for migrants

INTERVIEW WITH BRUNO RENÉ-BAZIN, PRESIDENT OF CLARA, MEMBER OF EAPN FRANCE

As part of the 2010 European Year to Combat Poverty, EAPN France member CLARA (National Liaison Committee of Migrant Support Network Associations) has coordinated a study on *Improving initial and ongoing support for migrants in France*<sup>1</sup> showing a direct link between reception difficulties and access to social rights and social exclusion.

## What general findings did the study come up with?

B R-B: Migrants struggle with insecurity, including poverty, exclusion, and discrimination all rolled into one because they may have no rights. Social exclusion of migrants looks to be the result of difficulties encountered in the reception phase, accessing social protection and health care, accessing jobs (a 17% unemployment rate, but 30% among young migrants, compared to 9% among locals), access to housing (substandard, overcrowded - 28% against 5%), citizenship and access to rights. The poverty of migrant households is double that of French families.

## Do reception policies bear some responsibility for the higher social exclusion rates among migrants?

Social exclusion of migrants is a fact, and what this study shows is that the existing provision for initial and ongoing support is not working properly. But for around 6% of the population, a proactive strategy is needed to get them into mainstream society. Specifically, that means getting the balance of reception policy right and removing the obstacles that foreigners face.

## Does the study distinguish between different types of migration?

Absolutely. Asylum seekers, internationally protected persons and irregular (undocumented) migrants were studied separately.

## What proposals does the study have for the reception of migrants?

Learning French in the reception stage is essential. Language teaching has to be tailored to the individual's knowledge of the language, but also their level of education in their native language. Learning the host country's language needs to be part of continuing vocational training in all EU countries.

Also, a skills assessment needs to be done as soon as possible after arrival, ensuring that the outcome is reflected in the inclusion process.

A charter for initial contact with migrants in government services could be useful for front-counter staff.

## What does the study recommend moving on from the reception phase?

The first thing is to incorporate ways for migrants to access rights into the ordinary system.

Where access to employment is concerned, the procedures for recognition of qualifications need to be simplified, and the list of

## Any more specific proposals for asylum seekers and "undocumented" migrants?

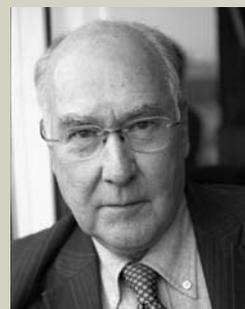
More places are needed in CADAs (asylum seeker reception centres) to cut the number of asylum seekers in inappropriate temporary placements such as B&B hotels or run-down private sector accommodation. "Undocumented" workers should have rights in health, working conditions, pay and dismissal, even if working off-the-books.

Plus, there are the people or organizations that show solidarity with migrants who have their leave to remain taken away – they should not be criminalised under the "délit de solidarité" law as "actively facilitating illegal immigration".

## And what about EU migration policies?

The EU seems to want to protect and close itself off or actively oppose immigration, even though the expert consensus is that it has remained stable

for years; it is time to recognize that all human beings have the fundamental right to move. Free movement across the European Union and granting multiple-entry visas to nationals from third countries, starting with the Schengen area, would make it easier for migrants to move around. We also need to do something about simplifying the many complicated administrative channels created by a quick succession of laws that have virtually turned off the tap of immigration but failed to reduce discrimination. Under the current rules, it is hard to see immigration in a positive light, although it is an overlooked asset for national development. In a multicultural (and multi-faith) society, integration is a two-way street for migrants and nationals of the host country alike.



Bruno René-Bazin



Portrait of an "illegal" hawker, Paris

both public and private sector restricted jobs needs revising. So tackling legal discrimination is a prerequisite to effectively tackling all forms of discrimination.

Where access to housing is concerned, overcrowding and shortages in the public housing stock, together with the conditions imposed by the private rental market, add to migrants' woes in getting somewhere to live. Thought and action are needed in both these areas of housing.

## Any proposals about citizenship?

Residence-based citizenship and the right to vote and stand in local elections should be granted to migrants who have been lawfully resident in the country for several years (five years, for example). Migrants should be encouraged to take part in consultative and representative bodies. Not doing so is to ignore the political force represented by this group whose inclusion we are after.

1) Carried out by representatives of seven organizations: Cimade Clara, FNARS, France terre d'asile, Ism (Inter Service Migrants), Rci (Réseau Chrétien immigrés) and Secours catholique.

# Malta: alone with a massive immigration issue, dealt with by detention centres and denial of human rights

BY EDGAR BUSUTILL, EAPN MALTA

In recent years, Malta has witnessed a sharp increase in the arrival of irregular immigrants mainly from Sub-Saharan Africa leaving the North-African coast in overcrowded boats to try and start a new life in Europe. In 2008 alone, a total of 2,775 reached Malta. In 2009 (until November) the numbers were lower with 1,475 migrants who were intercepted at sea and brought ashore. Malta, as an EU member State, must abide by the Dublin 2 Convention. According to this convention, the country which first receives an asylum seeker is obliged to handle his case and to deal with the outcome whatever that may entail. Irrespectively of the high ratio of immigrants to Malta's population (around 400,000 inhabitants), the already high population density and the strain on resources, Malta is not allowed to let any of these immigrants go to mainland Europe. The Maltese authorities feel abandoned by the other EU countries in their attempt to cope with such a large number of immigrants and continue to maintain a detention policy that has been often criticized for not respecting human rights<sup>1</sup>.

## All newcomers are detained and have little access to justice

This policy, largely agreed to by the opposition party, is that all arrivals, including women and children, are detained. Asylum seekers are released from detention if they are granted protection. If their application is still pending after twelve months, they are also released. This means that they would have either not received a decision on their application or else they would have appealed a negative decision and such appeal is still pending. Those whose original application and the appeal have both been rejected are detained for 18 months. The only exception made is for vulnerable people, who are released once screening is carried out and accommodation found - which may take months. It is worth noting that, in 2008, over half of asylum applicants were granted some form of protection. Although the basic structures necessary to provide accommodation and other essential services in detention have been set up, asylum seekers remain isolated and still face huge difficulties to obtain information and access social work and legal assistance. It is also very difficult for asylum seekers to challenge their detention and to seek redress for

| Year         | Boats arriving | People on board | Applications for refugee status | No. of persons granted refugee status or some other kind of protection | No. of persons denied refugee status or other kind of protection |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| 2002         | 21             | 1686            | 350                             | 133  | 286  |
| 2003         | 12             | 502             | 455                             | 381  | 187  |
| 2004         | 52             | 1388            | 995                             | 609  | 259  |
| 2005         | 48             | 1822            | 1165                            | 546  | 556  |
| 2006         | 57             | 1780            | 1261                            | 503  | 542  |
| 2007         | 68             | 1702            | 1386                            | 630  | 329  |
| 2008         | 84             | 2775            | 2608                            | 1416   | 1281   |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>342</b>     | <b>11655</b>    | <b>8220</b>                     | <b>4218</b>  | <b>3440</b>  |

Source: NSO News release 109/2009 19.06.2009, World Refugee Day pp. 2, 4.

any abuses suffered, as the Courts are often legally and practically inaccessible to them.

## Absolute poverty does not exist in Malta... according to the National Parliament

When the immigrants are granted freedom from detention centres most of them live in very poor conditions. In July 2009 SKOP, the National Platform of Maltese Non-governmental Development Organisations, issued a statement<sup>2</sup> in reaction to a report published by the Permanent Committee for Social Affairs of the House of Representatives in March 2009, which categorically denied the existence of absolute poverty in Malta.<sup>3</sup> SKOP stated that, "At the same time that the parliamentary debate rejected the existence of absolute poverty in Malta, a number of social activists were holding meetings with a group of African women residing in the north of Malta and currently benefiting from humanitarian protection. This group of around 30 women, all with children, lack basic needs including food and nappies for their children. This amounts to absolute poverty by any definition."<sup>4</sup>

## Xenophobia rising with ghettoisation of immigrants

The ghettoisation of immigrants in large open centres which are mostly substandard does not help their relationship with the Maltese. The impact on such towns as Birżebbuġa and Marsa, even on the visual landscape, has been strong. In Marsa, the roundabout that marks the boundary between the open centre and the town is filled with people waiting for a truck to pick them up for a day's work. While the residents of Marsa and Birżebbuġa expressed concern at the fact that many foreigners have come to live on the outskirts and also in the centre of their towns within a very short time, other places of the island are virtually free of immigrants. This concentration of immigrants in a very small number of places is

leading to hostility towards immigrants in the villages around the open centres and utter indifference in the rest of the island towards the problems of both the immigrants and the Maltese people who feel that social life in their town has been unjustly disrupted.

In these circumstances, it is not surprising to find that the level of xenophobia is on the increase. A mainstream discourse has been developed, picturing sub-Saharan Africans as the epitome of all our ills and problems, a discourse that is gradually spreading in the public sphere, from political parties to newspapers and blogs. Malta is therefore today at a crucial crossroads. Rather than being taken up by paralyzing and destructive fears, we must look at this challenging situation as a new opportunity to open up; to try and understand the world around us in order to discover our new role as a people living on the crossroads of different civilizations.

1) Amnesty International, *Amnesty International Report 2008 - State of the World's Human Rights*, pp. 201-202.

2) Kumitat Permanenti Dwar I-Affarijiet Soċjali (2009) *Il-hidma lejn I-inklużjoni soċjali tfisser hidma kontra I-faqar: It-tfal I-aktar li jbatu*. Malta: Kamra tad-Deputati. p.1.

3) Kumitat Permanenti Dwar I-Affarijiet Soċjali. (2009) *Il-hidma lejn I-inklużjoni soċjali tfisser hidma kontra I-faqar: It-tfal I-aktar li jbatu*. Malta: Kamra tad-Deputati. p.1.

4) *The Times of Malta*, 14 July 2009.



Detention (Island of Malta, HAL FAR migrants' detention centre)

## England: Giving the voice to migrants

BY NAZEK RAMADAN, MIGRANT VOICE DIRECTOR

**Migrants have to cope with negative media reporting across Europe, even more so at times of economic and social crisis when they are seen as the easiest prey to blame. 'Migrant Voice', a member organisation of EAPN UK, has launched a pre – election national newspaper, aiming to raise awareness and to dispel some of the myth surrounding migration and its impact on the UK society and economy.**

### Media nurture negative perception and hostility towards migrants

Migrant organisations are working in a very challenging environment, from the global financial crisis to the ongoing efforts of governments all over Europe to strengthen their borders and tighten their immigration policies and procedures. Media play a key role in public opinion and, unfortunately, nurture negative perception and hostility towards migrants and refugees, picturing them as the "scroungers that are prepared to cross every border in Europe to reach the UK's generous benefit system (...) the benefit cheats, (...) the beggars".

As Oxfam points out as well, the difficulties faced by asylum seekers and refugees are worsened by the severe prejudice they face caused by mainstream media which maintain poor public perceptions. This results in discrimination of people and an unwillingness to provide suitable state support to some of the most disadvantaged and poorest people in the UK.

### Migrants are spoken about, not heard

Migrants are visible as groups, numbers and statistics, but only occasionally seen in other

forms as the parent, the worker, the teacher, the doctor, the student, etc. They are often spoken about but not heard.

News on asylum relies heavily on politicians, official figures and the police as sources of information and explanation. As a study by Cardiff School of Journalism highlighted, individual asylum seekers and refugees are rarely quoted themselves, particularly on discussion of policy.

### How can they hate us so much when they don't even know us?

However, migrant and refugee communities have become more organised and active in recent years, with many producing their own communication tools and strategies. Although many of them cannot understand the hostility expressed towards them in the media, migrants are well aware of the role of the media in shaping public attitude, and recognise that they have a role in influencing the media and whenever possible, in taking control over their own messages. *Migrant Voice* is just one example.

### Giving the voice to migrants in the run-up of elections

*Migrant Voice*, named after its founding organisation, is a series of voices from and about migrants, to give them a chance to address the British public and correct the imbalance in the way migrants are represented across large parts of the media. Referring to the media, a migrant asked 'Migrant Voice': "How can they hate us so much when they don't even know us?"

If *Migrant Voice* aims primarily at raising awareness on migration, offering a platform for members of migrant communities, especially

whose voices are not usually heard, it also provides an alternative position on the issue and advocates for more progressive policies.

This issue 'Migrant Voice 2010 – Election Special' is especially important at the time of an election when many views on migration are expressed and used to advance various agendas without being challenged and without consultation from those most affected: the migrants themselves.

Through a series of interviews, articles and features, the paper celebrates the contribution of migration to the UK and captures migrants' ambitions with regard to their role in the economy, their integration and citizenship, and their aspirations for the future.

It tells the stories of some of the most vulnerable amongst migrants and shares with the reader the pain and struggle that could have been avoided if some of the immigration policies were different. It also highlights the experiences of families and children in detention centres, the plight and exploitation of undocumented migrants, the effect of the 'New Point Based System' on students and workers, the impact of raids on businesses on the migrant communities, and many others.

The paper attempts to answer as many questions as possible about the realities of migrants, their contribution, their entitlement, their treatment, and their dreams. Thousands of copies were distributed to politicians, public institutions, civil society organisations and migrant and other organisations across the UK.

'Migrant Voice' aims to transform how migrants are seen and heard in the media: from passive, disempowered and marginalised victims largely without a voice in the popular discourse, to makers of their own media content and messages.

**Migrant Voice** is a migrant-led organisation that brings migrants together to develop their own strategies to strengthen their voice, participation and representation in the media and at a policy making level in order for them to meet their needs and participate more fully in society. For more information, please contact: [info@migrantvoice.org](mailto:info@migrantvoice.org) or visit: [www.migrantvoice.org](http://www.migrantvoice.org)

# BARKA UK, a way of helping people out

## Intra-European migration

BY EWA SADOWSKA, BARKA UK CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

**BARKA Foundation was created in Poland in 1989 after the end of communism. It is a network of organizations which primarily helps homeless people, unemployed and migrants to socially integrate. It gives support to nearly 100 legal entities (social enterprises...) and 650.000 people have benefited from BARKA's services over the last 10 years.**

In 2006, BARKA Poland was contacted by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham in association with Housing Justice UNLEASH and The Simon Community. They were concerned about homelessness among Eastern European migrants. This is how, from 2006 to the end of 2007, BARKA Foundation started to work in London. These activities were transferred to BARKA UK, set up in 2008.

The people helped are worker migrants who came from very disadvantaged areas, without financial resources and education. They look for a better future in the UK for themselves and their family. 50% are single men over 40 years old. They face mental and health problems and are submitted to illegal work, in very bad conditions and have ended up homeless.

BARKA UK has supported the setting up of social cooperatives run by former homeless people and helped by BARKA network organisations.

### Intra-EU migration: state of play

Since 2004 and the joining of the 10 new Member States in the EU, large numbers of Polish people have migrated to the older EU 15 Member States. Some estimates suggest that up to 10% ended up in extreme poverty without flats, jobs and resources. Many of them came without skills and financial resources to the UK and Ireland from the new EU Member States.

After 2004, there was a rapid increase in the use of homeless services by Eastern European migrants. The current economic recession has worsened their situation. The change may come together with the EU transition period ending in 2011<sup>1</sup> when the national Governments will have to consider migrants from accession States with equal status to their own citizens.

### Lack of support for migrants in the UK

There are homeless shelters which try to help migrants but:

- They lack resources: they are mostly day centres where people can come and stay 3 hours per day maximum to use toilets, take a shower, have a meal and get new clothes.

- They lack specialized services to support migrants. The support is very limited. There is neither temporary or humanitarian support, nor rehabilitation, nor therapy, nor health services, nor accommodation provisions.

### Ensuring the reconnection and social integration of Eastern European migrants

The *reconnection programme* is the first to be set up by BARKA UK in the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham, in close partnership with local authorities and homeless centres. During the last two and a half years, this programme has been successfully tested and developed towards over 1000 new accession migrants with a view to returning to rehabilitation programs and families in their countries of origin.



Where a group of homeless Polish immigrants sleep rough, UK

This project is being extended outside London to Birmingham and Southampton. These migrants should be prepared to return to and rebuild the trust they lost in society. They are given administrative support for 2 to 4 weeks (e.g., getting passports), and health treatments (e.g. short drug detox). The difficulty is that, during this preparatory phase, they cannot benefit from hostel accommodation.

50% of BARKA UK staff is made up of former homeless people so they are really aware of the realities and the needs of the homeless.

40% of the Eastern European Migrants assisted through this project took up use of the rehabilitation programmes of BARKA Network and BARKA partners (social integration centres and enterprises in Poland). The rest went back to their families. Some came back to London after a full rehabilitation programme to work with BARKA UK. 2% came back to London to the same situation as before.

### Social economy centres

Social economy centres are employment and integration centres to help Eastern European

migrants with low skills and lower levels of employability to gain and maintain employment. These centres are being developed with social enterprises and community-interest companies. It is a 3-year pilot project tested in 2 London districts (City of London and Tower Hamlet) funded at 50% by a private foundation (OAK) and 50% by public resources (local authorities). It is planned to replicate this project in other districts of London by creating 6 other centres. These centres will employ experts (lawyers, psychologists, coordinators...) so as to provide an integrated number of services including legal advice, counseling, training, retraining, etc. and will have close contacts with employers and job placement centres. People will be prepared to start a job up to 6 months and there will be monitoring with ambitious targets<sup>2</sup>.

These social economy centres keep the same features as the ones originally set up in Poland. They also prepare local council staff in a 6-week training programme to learn how to work with Eastern European migrants (3 weeks in Poland and 3 weeks in London).

### The perspective

In 2011, based on these 2 programmes and their outcomes, BARKA will shape recommendations for the European Commission and European Parliament in the area of integration of Eastern European Migrants to draw up a new approach both in terms of multicultural integration and inclusion in the European Market. BARKA UK: [www.BARKAuk.org](http://www.BARKAuk.org)

*"There is nothing worse than to be lonely in a crowd when thousands of smiling happy people pass by you as if you were invisible."*

*Jurek testimonial, 20 October 2009,*  
[www.barkauk.org/news/stories](http://www.barkauk.org/news/stories)

- 1) Five years after the EU accession, workers from the EU-8 Member States (except Malta and Cyprus) should fully benefit from the right to free movement of workers in all the 15-EU Member States unless a current Member State experiences serious disturbances in its labour market. The United Kingdom has notified the Commission that it will continue to apply national measures on labour market access. As a consequence, workers from the EU-8 Member States will continue to register with the Workers Registration Scheme within 30 days of starting their employment. The national measures will irrevocably end in April 2011 at the latest.
- 2) For the 1<sup>st</sup> year, 75% of beneficiaries gaining or maintaining employment for at least a year, for the 2<sup>nd</sup> year, 100% of beneficiaries gaining or maintaining employment for 2 years; for the 3<sup>rd</sup> year, 100% of beneficiaries gaining or maintaining employment for 3 years.

# Social inclusion or strategic exclusion? The use of poverty as a tool in the fight against irregular migration

BY EVE GEDDIE, PICUM - PLATFORM FOR INTERNATIONAL  
COOPERATION ON UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS

The European Union undertakes numerous measures to fight irregular migration, including newly adopted instruments such as the directive on the return of undocumented migrants to their countries of origin<sup>1</sup> and the directive on sanctions on employers who hire undocumented workers.<sup>2</sup> The EU has confirmed that the “combating of illegal immigration” will be a central element of its common immigration policy and part of the package of its new 5-year plan on Justice, Freedom and Security in the Stockholm Program.<sup>3</sup> Despite efforts to control irregular migration, recent figures estimate that up to 3.8 million undocumented migrants reside in the European Union<sup>4</sup> and such numbers are not likely to substantially diminish in the coming years.

Undocumented migrants in Europe suffer disproportionate levels of poverty, exploitation, poor health and gender-related violence. Nonetheless, policy responses to their situation focus overwhelmingly on preventing their entry and facilitating their return. The exclusion they face is not only tolerated, but

is actively orchestrated by the policies of member States, and the EU has done little to address it.

To ‘tackle’ irregular migration, many member States have resorted to limiting the main elements of social inclusion, namely health, housing and a fair income, for its most vulnerable group of

migrants. The legislative and practical barriers facing undocumented migrants in accessing these rights have the clear intent of driving them into a situation of destitution so intolerable, that it should compel their departure from Europe. Not only are these policies grossly ineffective in their aim to curb



Woman about to be expelled, detention centre 127bis, Belgium.

irregular migration, but they pose a significant threat to social cohesion and public health strategies, and risk downgrading Europe’s labour conditions. Furthermore, they disproportionately impact upon particularly vulnerable groups of undocumented migrants including women, children and those with urgent health needs.

Instead of supporting civil society in their very fight against this most extreme form of poverty in Europe, some member States are going so far as to criminalise organisations and individuals who aid undocumented migrants’ lives, alleviate their suffering or seek to guarantee them a

basic level of human dignity. In France, at least 30 people have been prosecuted for providing assistance to undocumented migrants since 1986. The majority of these cases involved people who had provided housing.<sup>4</sup> In 2007, the Greek-Cypriot organisation KISA was taken to court for fundraising the cost of life-saving surgery for a migrant domestic worker.<sup>5</sup>

The EU’s Social Protection and Social Inclusion Process has the potential for challenging the notion that certain segments of the population due to their irregular status are undeserving of basic social protections. From the outset however, Europe’s most vulnerable population have been segregated on the basis of their administrative status. Consequently, not only will the Social Inclusion and Social Protection Process fail, but it risks creating a more divisive, marginalized and exploitable ‘underclass’ within European society.



Lampedusa (Italy), a monument by Mimmo Paladino to all migrants who died while trying to reach the coasts of Europe

1) See Directive 2008/115/EC of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals, OJ L 348/98, 24.12.2008.

2) See Directive 2009/52/EC of 18 June 2009 providing for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals, OJ L 168/24, 30.6.2009.

3) See Council of the European Union, Presidency Conclusions of the General Affairs Council/European Council, 30 November and 1 December 2009, 16484/1/09 REV 1 JAI 866+ADD 1, 2 December 2009, “The Stockholm Programme – An open and secure Europe serving and protecting the citizens,” point 6.1.6. Available at: [http://www.se2009.eu/polopoly\\_fs/1.26419/menu/standard/file/Klar\\_Stockholmsprogram.pdf](http://www.se2009.eu/polopoly_fs/1.26419/menu/standard/file/Klar_Stockholmsprogram.pdf).

4) Findings of the research project “CLANDESTINO: Undocumented Migration: Counting the Uncountable. Data and Trends Across Europe” (2009), final report accessible at: <http://clandestino.eliamep.gr/category/front-page-news/>

5) GISTI, ‘Délit de solidarité: Besson ment!’, available online at: [www.gisti.org/spip.php?article1399](http://www.gisti.org/spip.php?article1399)

ET OK! AND HOT STARS FOR

# IMMIGRANTS RUINING BRITISH WAY OF LIFE

**Berliner Zeitung**

WIRTSCHAFT VERMISCHTES KULTUR



Kimerült menekült a Kanári-szigetek partján

## Az illegális migráció

EMIGRÁCIÓ: MINDIG IS VOLT É MEGSZÜNTETNI NEM. A MIGRÁCIÓ A TÁRS- ÉS A DEMOGRÁFIAI EGYENLŐTLENSÉ- ÉS A FENNTARTÁSI FELJÁRÁS FŐTÉNYE HOROGZ MALLÉBAN.

**N**apjainkban számos olyan tényező világtrendünk fejlődését, amely közeli közösség egészét érinti, a reteteket ütötenek. Az emberiség problémáival kell szembenéznie, amelyekkel együttműködést és összefogást kell keresni.

A nemzetközi migráció alatt emberek országot, nemzetközi vándorlását értjük, amely foglalkozik a személyes szabad akarattal megvalósuló bevándorlással, illetve a meneküléssel és az illegális migrációval.

### Positiv integráció

Sírievet af Jeppe Fogtmann og Th...

### Hvor mange indvandrere har de næste 4 år?

Dato: d. 03.04.10, 20:12  
Af: Jeppe Fogtmann og Th...  
Emner: CePI, Flygtninge, Integration

146 kommentarer

Så er vi tilbage og denne gang lægger vi fokus på Center for Positiv Integrations udelukkende på frivillig arbejdskraft. Bemærk udelukkende af frivillige bruger deres fritid på det - uden som en kvik researcher har observeret. Lokaludvalg har doneret penge til plakater og visitkort. Så husk at selv på, vi kan i øvrigt berolige "gødheds"industri", som flere måde medfører nogen form af os, og det har vist ikke kun skulle vi en dag blive statsførste, som får det at vide.

Baer mowit o ty konfession "Integracja w Europiejskiej Baer. Jego zmienniki edukacji. Baer mowit o ty konfession "Integracja w Europiejskiej Baer. Jego zmienniki edukacji."

Archiv » 2010 » 17. Februar » Politik

## Mehr jüdische Identität für Zuwanderer

**Rabbiner fordert Anstöße vom Zentralrat der Juden**

BERLIN. Der angekündigte Rückzug von Charlotte Knobloch aus dem Zentralrat der Juden ist keine entscheidende Zäsur, meint Rabbiner

## 80 mln Europejczykóv žyje w skraj



17 proc. mln osób, dzieci - żyubóstwa - dyrektor g.nawrocjach Europejskiej Baer. Jego zmienniki edukacji.

## Utan invandrare stannar Sverige

Jag är invandrare. Just nu när jag sitter och skriver den här texten, så är jag per definition både invandrare och utvånning. Utanför mitt kontorsfönster är himlen knallblå. På terrassen steker solen, det är minst 20 grader varmt därute. Medelhavets försvinner i i horisonten, det är lite disigt så Alfasbergen i Afrika syns inte i dag. På underbygningen går Irina omkring och stödar. Jag hör henne sjunga bakom dammsugarijudet. Hon är också invandrare, från Ukraina. Både befinner vi oss i sydligaste Andalusien helt lagligt. Jag, för att Sverige är med i EU, och Irina...

## Los olvidados de la crisis

ROMÁN OROZCO

Reynaldo y Marina viven en Granada. Llegaron de Mendoza, Argentina, hace cuarenta años. Tienen dos hijos menores, uno tío años. Tienen dos cientos de euros al dejaron de pagar unos cientos de euros al Estado. Marina, de 28 años, se ocupa de la frutería. Reynaldo, de 36 años, es pintor. La crisis se ha extendido por todo el mundo. Pero no castiga a todos por igual.

ÚVOD SPRÁVY SOMREPORTER.sk SHOWBIZ PRE ŽENY PRE MUŽOV ŠPORT EXTRA

Domáce Zahraničné Krimi Ekonomika Radíme Vám Regióny Zaujímavosti Technológia

## Začalo sa rokovanie o prijatí 10 nelegálnych imigrantov z Malty

24.02.2010, 08:35 | TASR

Slovensko počas roku 2010 prijme 10 osôb, ktoré na Malte požiadali o azyl.



(Foto: Intern)

## Fattige arbeidere i Norge

Oslo (ANB): Til tross for økte bevilgninger og tiltak har andelen fattige arbeidere...

Publisert 21.04.2010 kl 10:01 Oppdatert 21.04.2010 kl 10:01

LES OGSÅ: Innvandrere får jobb 19.02.10 - 10:45

## Økt ledighet

Sammensetningen av gruppen har likevel forandret seg, og problemet kan i stor grad sees på som et hovedstadsproblem. Statens arbeidsmijoinstutt (Stam) forklarer dette med den store andelen innvandrere som er bosatt i dette området.

## Hvad er hvad? Nu til temaet i dette blog-indlæg, hvilket...

Vi er virkelig glade for info prøve at få svaret på så men da spørgsmålene prøve at tage hånd om længere og mere konk...

Lietuvių imigrantų Airijoje šiek tiek padauga

2010-05-02 11:40 BNS

Per pirmus trejių metų mėnesius padaugejo imigrantų iš Lietuvos. Šauksio-kovo mėnesiais PPS nu socialinio draudimo pažymėjim Lietuvos piliečiai. Per tą patį la buvo 998, pirmadienį skelbia la Times.

Tuo metu lenkų imigrantų Airijoje numerius gavo 1815 Lenkijos pilim pirmąjį ketvirtį dabui būtinas num lenkai.

Darbo tyrimų centro direktorius Trejtybos koledže Dubline Jamesas Vicks... pabrėžė, kad tokia statistika atspindi ekonominę situaciją... didėnis neu...

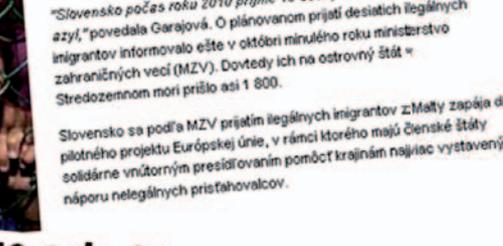
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Estudo analisou taxas demográficas em mais

tem pela Comissão Europeia, que abrangem nove ci- te". Em Aveiro (0,53), Faro (0,70), Setúbal (1,33) e Braga (1,38), houve crescimento

chal (4,53), Coimbra (4,41) e Ponta Delgada (4,03) viram a sua população diminuir nos dois países ibéricos é ainda "muito elevada" a percentagem de habi- canes com 250, própria.

estatísticas centradas nos desafios mais importantes da actualidade, tais como o envelhecimento da popula-

quarta-feira, 24 de Setembro de 2008

nacional03

## Portugal com altos níveis de imigração

Quatro cidades nacionais contrariam tendência de redução de crescimento demográfico

ETUSVU UUTUET SÄÄ URHELU YMPÄRI

MIELIPITEET | PÄÄKIRJOITUS | KOLUMNIT

## Maahanmuutosta vaaliteema

PÄÄKIRJOITUS | 27.04.2010 klo 05:17

Penusvomaalaisten puheenohta ja eurokansat äänköitä lausuntoja maahanmuuttopolitiikasta lausumilla on ollut vähän ymmärtäjä muissa pu...

Nyt Soinin kanssa samoilla apajilla kalasteli viik eduskuntajärhmän puheenohtaja Eero Heinälä...

Heinäluoma moitti hallitusta ja pelkäsi sen toiv helposti pääsevä maahanmuuttajat vievät suo...

Suomi ikäänhy vauhdilla, huolotusheemme tavailla. Entistä hanempi joutuu huolehtimaan jolla työperäistä maahanmuuttoa on perustel...

Heinäluoman peiko suomalaisien menettämi on ainakin tällä hetkellä aite iton. Suomeen maahanmuuttajia, että he eivät työmarkkinoi...

Nykyisen taloustilanteeseen sopivasti ajote ymmärtäjä, mutta vastaavasti yhtä moia va puheenohtajan Jutta Uusila sen kommentti näyttäisi maahanmuutosta tulevan sosiaalid eduskuntavaaleissa.

Kun Tarja Filatov toimi sosialidemokraati...