

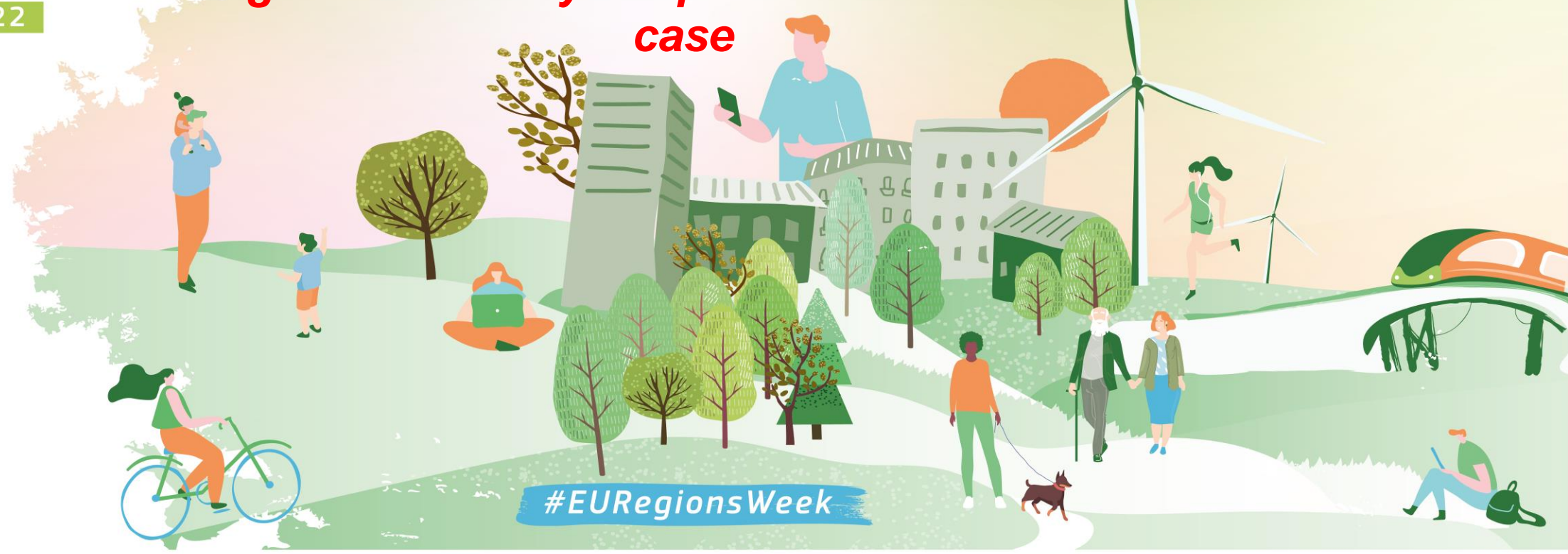


EUROPEAN WEEK OF
REGIONS & CITIES

2003 - 2022

New Challenges for
Europe's Cohesion

***Regional and local role in implementing the EU
migration and asylum policies – the Ukrainian
case***





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New Challenges for Europe's Cohesion

1. The principle of solidarity firmly set in the Treaties since 2009 is not yet adequately transposed in the EU legislation framing Human Mobility (freedom of movement, border protection, asylum and migration)

a. The Dublin “saga” and the lack of political will (outside security measures)

b. Building an EU Foress and outsourcing to Third Countries the EU asylum/migration policies

2. The “Black Swan” of the Ukranian Crisis





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**New Challenges for
Europe's Cohesion**

a Operational Solidarity at the core of the Temporary Protection Directive

b. Overcoming the Dublin logic and establishing an EU Solidarity Platform bringing together supranational and national actors

c. The Commission 10 Point Action Plan

d. A common registration Platform

e. Securing reception and inclusion in the local communities

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**New Challenges for
Europe's Cohesion**

3. Guaranteeing rights under the Temporary Protection Directive

- a. Right of movement**
- b. Right to education**
- c. Access to the labour market**
- d. Right to medical care**

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4. Addressing funding needs

- a. Flexibility introduced for the use of the **2014-2020 Home Affairs Funds** has also supported first-reception needs (emergency accommodation, food, healthcare etc.) and implementation of temporary protection (initial processing and registration activities, referral of persons to specialised support services etc.).
- b. **The Cohesion's Action for Refugees in Europe (CARE)** proposals made in the immediate aftermath of the invasion allowed Member States to flexibly use resources still available under the 2014-2020 Cohesion envelope, including **REACT-EU**, for measures supporting people fleeing from Ukraine. These were followed up by **FAST-CARE**, covering the 2021-2027 period. These both help Member States to rapidly access as much funding as possible through increased pre-financing, 100% EU co-financing and simplified procedures.

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c. Programmes adopted under the **European Social Fund (ESF)/ESF+** already concentrate significant efforts towards addressing the consequences of the war. The new flexibilities will be able to **support education, employment, and social inclusion**, as well as provide food and basic material assistance to those fleeing the invasion. The European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) programmes also make an important contribution

5. Empowering the Ukrainian and other future Migrants by developing informatic platforms which could make swift the interaction with the public authorities at local, regional, national and European level (see EasyRights Project)

6 Taking stock of the experience on the ground before adopting the new “major crisis” legislative proposal which should replace the temporary protection Directive .

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