Foreword

When it comes to migrant integration, the local level matters. Where migrants go and how they integrate into their new communities depends on the specific characteristics of cities and regions. Local authorities play a vital role in this integration. Cities can learn from each other and the data and practices collected in this report help to provide local, regional, national and international policy makers and practitioners with better evidence for integration policy design.

This report describes why and how countries, regions and cities can adopt a territorial approach to migrant integration. It brings together lessons around 12 points for consideration in the development and implementation of migrant integration programmes at the local level. This report draws on both a statistical database on migrant integration outcomes at subnational level and a survey of 72 cities. Among those surveyed are nine large European cities (Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Berlin, Glasgow, Gothenburg, Paris, Rome, Vienna) and one small city in Germany (Altena). Part I provides an overview of what we know about migrant integration at the local level. Part II focuses on the objectives for effectively integrating migrants at the local level. It provides a "Checklist for public action to migrant integration at the local level" along with concrete examples of actions that could be implemented. This checklist can be used as a self-assessment tool.

The report is an output of an OECD-European Union initiative contributing to the programme of work of the OECD Regional Development Policy Committee (RDPC) in the Centre for Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Regions and Cities. This work also contributes to the OECD Horizontal Project on ensuring better integration of vulnerable migrants by focusing on improving the integration capacities of the local governments. The final report was approved by written procedure on 8 December 2018 [CFE/RDPC(2017)11].

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The two-year project was co-ordinated by Claire Charbit, Head of the Territorial Dialogue and Migration Unit in the Regional Development and Tourism Division, with the support of Anna Piccinni, Policy Analyst, (initially Gaëtan Muller and Maria Trullen-Malaret) and in collaboration with Paolo Veneri, Head of the Territorial Analysis and Statistics Unit for the statistical pillar of the project (initiated with Monica Brezzi). The resulting report is composed of three chapters. Chapters 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 have been drafted by Anna Piccinni and Claire Charbit, with the contribution of Lisanne Raderschall, OECD Secretariat. The authors would like to thank Eddy Adams (URBACT expert in Social Innovation and Human Capital) for his advice throughout the preparation of this work. Chapter 2 was drafted by Lukas Kleine-Rueschkamp and builds on the forthcoming joint working paper by Paolo Veneri, Marcos Diaz Ramirez (CFE), and by Thomas Liebig and Cécile Thoreau in the International Migration Division of the Directorate for Employment, Labour and Social Affairs.

The findings of Part I, Chapter 1, as well as Part II of the report draw on nine in-depth case studies of large cities within the European Union (Amsterdam, Athens, Barcelona, Berlin, Glasgow, Gothenburg, Rome, Paris, and Vienna) and one smaller municipality in Germany (Altena). An OECD survey was also carried out across 58 cities and associations of cities in the European Union and 4 in Turkey (see Annex B for a list of respondents). The OECD Secretariat would like to thank Carlos Mascarell Vilar from the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR) and Thomas Jézéquel from EUROCITIES for their collaboration and the circulation of the survey among their members.

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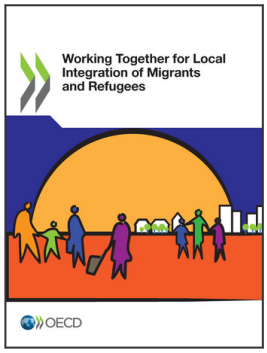

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