

SHARE Integration Magazine

June 2018

Part of the European Resettlement Network (ERN), the SHARE Network promotes partnerships for refugee inclusion in local communities across Europe.

Established in March 2012 and led by ICMC Europe, the SHARE Network provides a platform for mutual exchange and learning amongst local and regional actors working on or considering resettlement, and advocates for more and better resettlement in Europe.

The 2018-19 SHARE Integration project, co-financed by the European Union under the AMIF, will respond to Europe's expanded role in receiving refugees via refugee resettlement and complementary pathways, particularly private sponsorship.

During 2018-19, European municipalities will welcome 50,000 resettled refugees from the Middle East and Africa, a tangible expression of solidarity and of offering welcome to those most in need.

To date, the SHARE Network has engaged 3,000 stakeholders in 27 EU countries in dialogue and advocacy. In the coming period, SHARE will expand its focus include smaller municipalities and local actors involved in community-based and private sponsorship.

SHARE Integration strengthens the capacity of these new actors by delivering tailored training, conducting research, developing and sharing innovative tools, and facilitating best practice exchange.

SHARE Integration will be implemented in parallel with the EU FRANK and Link-It projects, in which ICMC Europe is a partner.



Co-funded by the European Union

SHARE

Cities that Care, Cities that Share



Welcome back to the SHARE Network!

After having focused on strengthening the European Resettlement Network (ERN), the ICMC team and our partners across Europe will resume our SHARE Network activities. During the coming two years we are excited to implement **SHARE Integration**: an intense programme of activities at European, national and local level, engaging with a large variety of actors, both public and private, across Europe.

The photo below of a refugee's bike in Za'atari camp in Jordan, with its sign announcing 'I LOOK FOR RESETTLEMENT', reflects the ongoing need for resettlement and other protection solutions. It shows the importance of our work to increase and fill places in a manner that ensures success can breed success and lead to more places in the future. As is shown in the box on page 2, European resettlement has expanded substantially since we launched SHARE in 2012. A new European programme means that 50,000 refugees will be resettled to Europe by end October 2019. Many of these refugees have fled the war in Syria, but arrivals will also include many Africans, who have been subject to detention and horrendous treatment in Libya.

As you can read in this first magazine, we started our SHARE activities in April this year with a first partner meeting in Brussels. In May, we organised a stimulating [workshop on Cultural Orientation \(CO\)](#) at the ICMC Resettlement Support Center (RSC) in Istanbul. During the previous SHARE programme, ICMC in partnership with the UK city of Sheffield focused primarily on engaging larger cities such as Paris, Lisbon, Munich, Tampere, Turin, Vienna and others. However, the situation in Europe has changed considerably since the 2015 refugee crisis.



Photo credit: Mike Niconchuk

Governments increasingly place refugees more equally over national territories, and more and more refugees are now being settled in smaller cities and municipalities. Although affordable housing may be more readily available in these localities, small municipalities may not always have sufficient expertise or capacity to address refugees' specific needs. To address this, SHARE will engage around 300 smaller towns and municipalities in its training, capacity-building and peer-exchange activities. SHARE will also carry out specific research on smaller municipalities (less than 150,000 inhabitants), map partnerships for social innovation, and look at labour market inclusion, housing and social integration.

The SHARE Network will also support and actively contribute to the further development of complementary pathways, particularly by promoting private sponsorship programmes. In the framework of the ERN, ICMC published [research on private sponsorship in Europe and France](#). SHARE Integration continues this work by creating a [Private Sponsorship Working Group \(WG\)](#), that met for the first time at Caritas Salford in the UK in May 2018. WG members include organisations involved in the Humanitarian Corridors Programme in Belgium, France and Italy, and organisations engaged in the Community Sponsorship Programme in the UK.

Cities, towns, civil society actors, universities, local citizens and volunteers are the heart of resettlement and private sponsorship. By receiving and welcoming refugees, local communities make solidarity a living reality, at a time where politicians are increasingly calling for borders to be closed. In this context, we salute Spain and in particular Valencia's Mayor Joan Ribo for offering the refugees of the Aquarius a safe berth.

We look forward to working with you over the coming period.

The ICMC Europe Team
 Petra Hueck, Magdalena Boehm, Maya Perlmann and Eleonora Frasca

RESETTLEMENT IN EUROPE
European Developments

On 27 September 2017 the Commission launched a [Communication](#) on enhancing legal pathways for persons in need of international protection, introducing a new scheme that aims to resettle at least 50,000 persons by 31 October 2019.

*By 26 May 2018, 20 Member State had already pledged over **50,000 places**, for refugees from Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon, Niger and Chad, making it the largest EU collective engagement on resettlement to date.*

By June 2018, just over 4,200 persons had been resettled under this new scheme, to Belgium, Croatia, Finland, France, Italy, Lithuania, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Sweden.

Meanwhile, the resettlement scheme under the 1:1 mechanism of the [EU-Turkey Statement](#) continues to be implemented, with 13,313 persons resettled to 16 Member States since it came into force on 4 April 2016.

Currently, the European institutions are negotiating a [new framework for European resettlement](#), in which resettlement will become a more harmonised and permanent feature of the EU's migration response.



The SHARE Working Group on Private Sponsorship in Manchester, May 2018



The SHARE Seminar on Pre-departure Cultural Orientation in Istanbul, May 2018

SHARE Seminar on Pre-Departure Processing & Cultural Orientation

The effectiveness of refugee resettlement ultimately rests on how quickly refugees are able to settle and prosper in their new homes. Pre-departure Cultural Orientation (CO) can be a useful tool in facilitating early integration and promoting independence, and the periods during which refugees selected for resettlement wait for departure present a valuable opportunity to maximise its benefits.

SHARE Integration worked in partnership with the Centralised Agency for Reception (COA) in The Netherlands to bring together 30 stakeholders from 17 countries for the [SHARE Seminar 'Pre-Departure Processing and Cultural Orientation'](#). Held on May 3-4 2018 in Istanbul, the seminar programme introduced participants to the CO process via a tour of ICMC's Resettlement Support Centre, and a sample CO activity guided by an experienced ICMC CO trainer. The seminar also facilitated discussion and exchange through panels and break-out discussions on key CO issues.

The seminar brought together many [examples of interactive tools and approaches in pre-departure CO](#), such as videos, online language learning, online chat, and skype calls with cultural mediators. Of particular importance were measures tailored to the needs of children and young people, including youth mentorship, and facilitated family discussion on issues such as education.

Participants identified the importance of [linking pre-departure CO and post-arrival reception](#). Potential practices here include involving trainers from the receiving country at the pre-departure stage, and

ensuring actors at all stages of the process provide consistent information and messaging. Where decisions on the placement of refugees in receiving countries have already been made, [pre-departure CO should be tailored to the receiving location](#). In particular where refugees are due to be resettled to smaller municipalities, space should be created for discussion about the advantages and disadvantages of smaller towns relative to larger cities.

The seminar highlighted the [importance of preparing local communities to receive refugees](#). Providing accurate and honest information to receiving communities can support integration, and help to maintain local willingness to continue hosting refugees despite the challenges they may encounter. Finally, participants highlighted the importance of providing accurate information to refugees on the risks and legal realities of onward movement to another EU country post-arrival.

Click [here](#) to read the full report on seminar discussion, activities, key findings and recommendations.



Photo courtesy of Dutch Refugee Council

SHARE Integration programme overview and project partners presentation



Partnerships for refugee inclusion in local communities across Europe

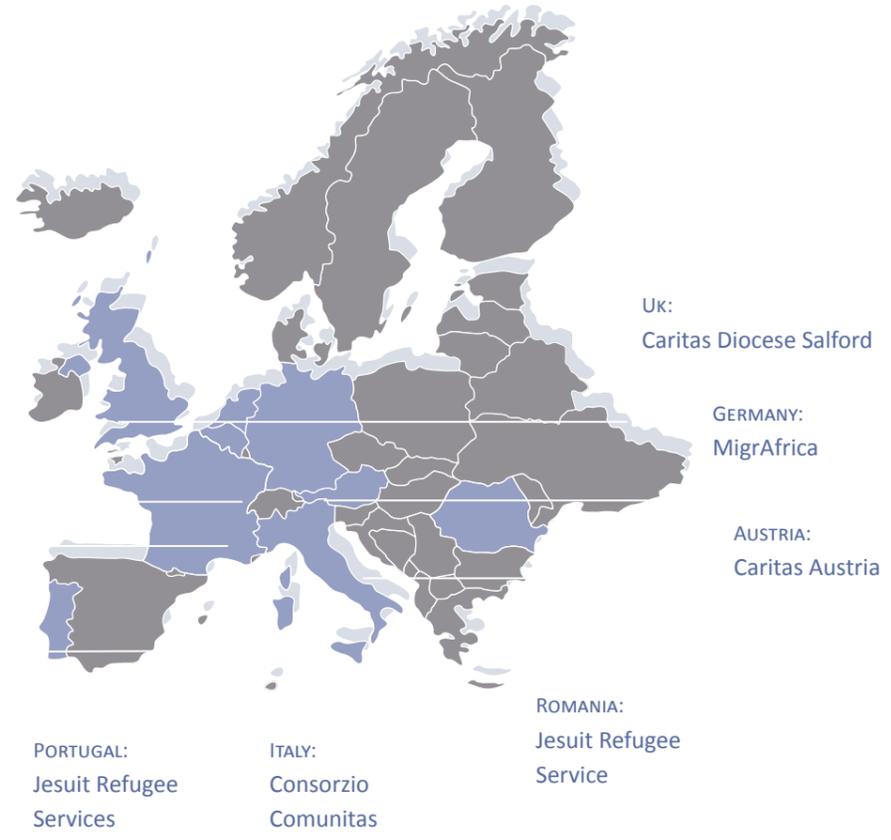
WHY?

More refugees will be arriving in Europe. The European Union asks European countries to resettle 50,000 refugees by 2019.

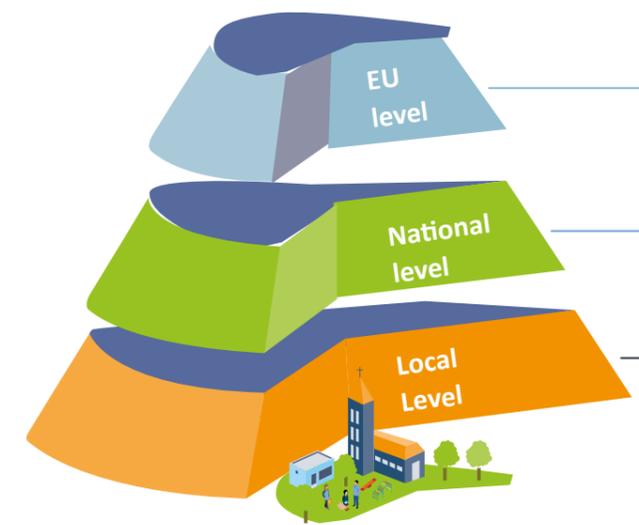
New programmes are created, existing programmes are expanded.

Many more local communities are engaged in welcoming refugees, including big and small municipalities, NGOs, Churches, universities, diaspora groups, the private sector and private citizens.

WHO?



- NETHERLANDS: Dutch Council for Refugees
- BELGIUM: ICMC Europe, Caritas International, Caritas Europa
- FRANCE: Institut Français des Relations Internationales (IFRI)



HOW?

SHARE INTEGRATION



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| <p>Caritas Austria Caritas Austria (AT) represents the national stakeholder cooperation, ARGE Resettlement, consisting of Caritas, Diakonie and Red Cross. Within the Austrian Humanitarian Admission Programme, ARGE is responsible for the initial reception of Syrian refugees, in addition to housing, counseling and skills and language assessment.</p> | <p>Caritas International Caritas International (BE) operates in Brussels and across Flanders. Activities within the asylum and migration department include reception and housing for refugees and asylum seekers, initial reception and tailor-made support for vulnerable refugees, and provides training on refugee issues to public entities.</p> | <p>IFRI Institut Français des Relations Internationales (FR) Centre for Migration and Citizenship aims to contribute to the study of migration as a structuring dimension of international relations and to analyse new forms of citizenship in an increasingly interdependent global society.</p> | <p>MigrAfrica MigrAfrica (DE) is a migrant-led organisation operating across Germany, which works on integration of refugees and migrants including counseling and language support, cultural mediation training for local volunteers working with new arrivals and capacity building for migrant organisations.</p> | <p>Consorzio Comunitas Consorzio Comunitas (IT) is a network of Italian-Diocesan-Caritas-like organisations which aims to create a flexible but permanent cooperation for the development, coordination and implementation of projects related to migrants' integration, in particular asylum seekers and refugees, and to the study of migration.</p> | <p>Dutch Council for Refugees The Dutch Council for Refugees (NL) works with over 14.000 volunteers and 600 paid employees across the country, providing the housing, reception and integration support to (resettled) refugees in The Netherlands.</p> | <p>JRS Portugal Jesuit Refugee Service (PT) provides integration support to refugees and others who are forcibly displaced, oversees the Secretariat of the Portuguese Refugee Support Platform, manages the Temporary Centre for Refugees from the Lisbon Municipality, as well as directly hosting a number of refugee families in independent houses.</p> | <p>JRS Romania Jesuit Refugee Service (RO) provides holistic support to refugees, including social and legal assistance, educational and cultural activities, financial support and accommodation, as well as engaging in advocacy and awareness raising, studies and surveys as well as training.</p> | <p>Caritas Diocese of Salford Caritas Diocese of Salford (UK) leads on community sponsorship promotion, training and delivery for the North West; provides English language training, emergency reception, accommodation, employment and integration support for refugees and asylum seekers.</p> | <p>Caritas Europa Caritas Europa is the network of 49 national Caritas organisations in 46 countries across Europe, striving to ensure that national governments and European institutions guarantee in their policies the human dignity and human rights of people who are migrating.</p> |
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Supporting new resettlement countries

In September 2017, the European Commission announced a new and increased target for the resettlement of 50,000 persons in need of international protection. This joint European resettlement effort will focus on resettlement from North Africa and the Horn of Africa - notably Libya, Egypt, Niger, Sudan, Chad and Ethiopia - whilst ensuring continued resettlement from Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon. To date, 20 European countries have pledged just over 50,000 places for 2018-19, including in both resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes. This includes several European countries with little or no former experience of receiving refugees, whilst countries with prior resettlement experience have significantly increased their commitments. Both experienced and emerging European resettlement countries lack experience of receiving resettled refugees from those new countries of focus. Additionally, many local communities across Europe who will receive refugees are not experienced in working with these specific groups, and know little about the conditions in these countries of first asylum.

The expansion of European resettlement has created a multiplicity of new actors working on reception and integration, including regional/local practitioners, refugee diasporas, and national actors designing reception and integration programmes and engaging regional/local stakeholders for the first time. This is particularly the case for smaller municipalities and communities in Central and Eastern Europe and the Baltics that are receiving refugees from these new priority regions. It is crucial that these actors are able to benefit from the wealth of resettlement experience and expertise present across Europe.

The SHARE Network has previously facilitated discussion, cooperation and mutual learning amongst resettlement and integration actors from Central and Eastern Europe. SHARE has also pioneered new approaches to involving previously resettled refugees and diaspora organisations in supporting new arrivals refugees, and advocating for more and better resettlement.

A notable partnership is that with Burma Centre Prague, a Czech-based NGO that has developed tools and materials for pre-departure orientation for refugees due to be resettled to the Czech Republic, and worked to support their socioeconomic and cultural integration post-arrival.



Cultural event in Tallin at the Johannes Mihkelson Centre. Photo courtesy of JMC.

SHARE also provides a platform for reception and integration in the wider global resettlement process, linking pre-departure and post-arrival measures and ensuring actors involved in this work are engaged as full partners in the process. ICMC Europe is a partner in the 2016-20 EU FRANK project, an initiative led by the Swedish Migration Agency that aims to increase the capacity of EU Member States by producing research and joint tools, and facilitating training and study visits for practitioners within governmental institutions or organisations.

The 2018-19 SHARE Integration programme will continue to build the expertise and capacity of local actors working on the reception and integration of resettled refugees. We are therefore delighted to announce the launch of the new **SHARE Settlement & Integration Roster**, an innovative and needs-based framework via which experienced actors will transmit their skills and experience to practitioners in emerging resettlement countries.



Food event in Tallin. Photo courtesy of Annela Samuel Estonian Refugee Council

Building communities to support future resettlement - Spotlight on Estonia

Estonia, together with the other Baltic states Latvia and Lithuania, is a new participant in resettlement. A small country with a population of just over 1.3 million, Estonia had little previous experience of receiving refugees from regions outside Europe, with an average of just 80-100 asylum applications received in the country every year.

To date, Estonia has received 30 resettled refugees, 10 of whom arrived from Turkey, and 147 relocations (141 from Greece and 6 from Italy). Following the European Commission's announcement of the 2018-19 50,000 programme, the Estonian government has further pledged to receive 80 resettled refugees by October 2019. Eight of 15 Estonian counties received refugees in the municipalities of Tallinn, Tartu, Põlva, Haapsalu, Rakvere, Kunda, Pärnu, Viljandi and Türi. In December 2017, the ERN+ project facilitated a [stakeholder meeting in Tallin](#).

To receive an update on the Estonian resettlement programme, we spoke with representatives of two civil society organisations who have been closely involved in supporting those arriving into Estonia.

Eero Jansen is Director of the Estonian Refugee Council, which has advocated for Estonia to engage in resettlement for many years, and engages Estonian volunteers to provide social and language learning support for asylum seekers and refugees, including resettled refugees. Juhan Saharov is Service Manager at the Johannes Mihkelson Centre, a national NGO providing reception and support services for the resettled and relocated refugees who have arrived in Estonia to date, and working with receiving communities to build their capacity to welcome and engage with new arrivals.

During 2018-19, the resettlement reception role will be carried out by the Estonian Refugee Council, while the Johannes Mihkelson Centre will concentrate on labour market integration and inclusion through cultural and sports activities.

Both pointed to housing as a key challenge for reception and integration in Estonia. Families were placed where housing was available, in both bigger cities and smaller municipalities and often without other refugees nearby.



| Baltic State | Pledged under the July 2015 Conclusions | Pledged under the "50,000" new call | Total resettled to date | Total relocated to date |
|--------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Estonia | 20 | 80 | 41 | 147 |
| Latvia | 50 | 0 | 46 | 328 |
| Lithuania | 70 | 74 | 84 | 384 |

This created some challenges for initial integration: as Juhan points out, *'in many cases, families had no integration examples to follow. They were the first to arrive here under this type of programme, and they didn't have a community speaking the same language to show them how integration might be successful. Support from civil society was therefore absolutely essential'*.

For 2018-19, resettled refugees will instead be accommodated in centralised reception facilities after arrival, and then supported to find accommodation in Estonia. For Eero this system *'will introduce an element of choice and autonomy for refugees in decisions about where they live in Estonia'*, although the challenges of finding housing - in particular for larger families - will continue.

Secondary migration has been a feature of Estonian resettlement, with several families leaving Estonia after arrival. For Eero, *'more should be done to provide information about Estonia and manage expectations at the pre-departure stage. We need a programme like that used by the Dutch government, where information about the country and secondary migration can be communicated and discussed over several days'*.



Job readiness training. Photo courtesy of Johannes Mihkelson Centre.

For those families remaining in Estonia, integration is working well. *'They are participating in language training and in community events and activities'*, says Juhan, *'and local communities have started to adjust to their presence'*. Eero too has seen a shift in public discourse around resettlement, which has become *'much more normalised'* as a national activity.

So what lessons can be drawn from the Estonian experience for new and emerging resettlement countries? For Eero *'it's important to design the system beforehand, even if numbers are small. Take it seriously and be systemic: identify all actors and their roles, and decide how and when you will share the information that you need'*. Juhan advises linking language training to labour market integration, and both note the importance of ensuring the availability of psychological support throughout the settlement process.

Both Juhan and Eero are optimistic about the future of resettlement in Estonia. For Juhan, successful integration and community-building *'shows what's possible, most importantly to the refugees who are due to arrive next, and so provides a platform for the future'*. For Eero *'we are more ready now: we learned a lot from these first programmes and we understand better what needs to happen. I'm optimistic'*.

SHARE INTEGRATION ROSTER

The SHARE Settlement & Integration Roster brings together resettlement experts, community stakeholders and public officials, to act as **SHARE Settlement & Integration Trainers**. They will be available to support you in your work during 2018-19, by developing and delivering training tailor-made to your specific needs.

CALL FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST: Support from the SHARE Settlement & Integration Roster

Is your country / city receiving resettled refugees in for the first time? Are you working on reception and integration in a recently established programme? Do you want to improve specific aspects of your new resettlement programme?

The **SHARE Settlement & Integration Roster** is here to help!

ICMC Europe seeks expressions of interest from practitioners in new and emerging resettlement countries to receive targeted, expert support from the SHARE Settlement & Integration Roster. The Roster supports the latter stages of the resettlement process: preparing for arrivals, supporting refugees during the first weeks of arrivals, and planning for their longer-term integration.

For an initial discussion on how the SHARE Settlement & Integration Roster can support your learning needs, please contact Magdalena Boehm (boehm@icmc.net) at ICMC Europe by 15 July 2018.

Smaller communities building big success - The positive experience of new actors receiving refugees in Portugal

Prior to 2015, Portugal had built a national climate of solidarity and cooperation in relation to refugee protection and support. National authorities and actors were therefore well-placed to respond when, during 2015, unprecedented numbers of those seeking protection began to arrive into states at Europe's borders.

An incredible mobilisation of civil society took place, in which more than **300 civil society organisations came together and created the Portuguese Refugee Support Platform** (*Plataforma de Apoio aos Refugiados* or PAR). The Portuguese government substantially increased its efforts toward European solidarity by committing to receiving around 4000 refugees under the European relocation scheme, when until then Portugal was only receiving around 40 resettled or relocated refugees per year. The first relocated refugees started arriving from Greece and Italy in December 2015, and to date Portugal has received 1543 persons via this programme. In December 2017, the Portuguese government committed to receiving 1010 refugees under the new European resettlement programme during 2018-19.

Civil society played and is expected to continue to play a key role in reception and integration of refugees in Portugal, mainly through the PAR cooperation platform. JRS Portugal is one of PAR's founding members, and is responsible for **preparing local organisations for the hosting and integration process of refugees, both pre and post-arrival**, including by mediating between refugees and public services when there is a need.

PAR has to date received approximately 40% of all relocated refugees, enabling 90 local institutions across the country - NGOs, social centres, local parishes and schools - to participate in this work. PAR has received and is supporting 143 relocated families, totalling 670 people. 356 of this number are children, including 18 already born in Portugal!

During these past two and a half years, we at JRS Portugal have been witness to the **outstanding efforts of Portuguese civil society in responding to the needs of refugees who have come to Portugal**. The PAR model of civil society cooperation of course has its challenges, the most important of which is the lack of experience of many local organisations in hosting refugees. These new partners **need training and information**, and must in many cases adjust their sometimes unrealistic expectations about what it means and what it implies to host refugees.

One of the main difficulties of relocation in Portugal is **secondary movements of refugees to other European countries**. Indeed, approximately 45% of those who arrived into Portugal through relocation left for other European countries very soon after arriving. Secondary movement is very common within the EU, and there are many good reasons for refugees to go to another European country, not least joining their families and communities resident in other places. Nonetheless, it was very hard for institutions and communities to understand why people were leaving when they were given so much support here. Given JRS Portugal's role in preparing hosting organisations and communities to welcome and host refugees, we also had to include in our planning and information the possibility that refugees might not stay here for the duration of the project.





Volunteers from João XXIII Foundation and a refugee family.
Photo courtesy of JRS Portugal

The Portuguese model of distributing refugees across the national territory means that **many new arrivals have been hosted in smaller towns and cities**, an approach that has had both advantages and disadvantages. The main challenges of hosting refugees in smaller cities have been isolation from other refugees from the same communities of origin, which can create stress and, in some smaller communities, a lack of good public transport links.

However, the positive aspects have far outweighed the negative, with **smaller local communities able to offer a level and type of community support far greater than that found in bigger cities**. Neighbours, volunteers and other community members have come together to support refugees, for example by using their networks to help them find employment opportunities. Housing in smaller cities is also more affordable, and finding appropriate housing is a central aspect for refugees to live independently by the time support from the integration programme ends.

Overall, increased involvement in receiving refugees has been a very positive experience for communities across Portugal. This experience is exemplified by the community of **Caldas da Rainha**, a small city of 30,000 inhabitants in the central West part of Portugal. A group of local volunteers there came together to form the João XXIII Foundation, to coordinate reception and support for a refugee family of a couple and their child, who arrived in Portugal in September 2016 - see opposite for their testimony on this new experience.

“The community was very receptive to the arrival of this family and mobilised rapidly to help them integrate here. It has been a very positive and collaborative hosting experience. All volunteers want the best for this family, and while we work for them to be as independent as possible, we never forget the emotional support and friendship that are so important.

Communication has definitely been a challenge for us. There are few interpreters available here, and the bureaucracy of the local public services involved in the integration process has at times been quite frustrating, both for us and especially for the family. It is very important that local organisations in small cities continue to be trained in receiving and integrating refugees. Refugee families across Portugal must also have opportunities to communicate with each other, to reduce isolation’.

Despite the challenges, it has been a very calm and positive integration process, in which the entire community has been involved in supporting the family in all the necessary aspects. We are delighted that both adults are now working and the child is in school”.

“For my family and I, the story in Belgium and in Antwerp has continued with our becoming Belgian citizens. My two children are now in fourth grade at school: my son is a footballer with a local team, and my daughter is a ballet dancer. Both are also members of the scouts, so they - and we! - are very busy, and doing well’.

For us, by us: Refugee self-representation in resettlement and integration.

Reflections from Filmon, SHARE Resettlement Ambassador

“I am originally from Eritrea, and my wife and I spent time in Ethiopia, Sudan and Libya, before being resettled to Antwerp in Belgium, from Shousha camp in Tunisia in 2011. We were **part of the first group of refugees to be resettled to Belgium**, and for the past 7 years we have lived in Antwerp with our children. In early 2015, I became a SHARE Resettlement Ambassador - click [here](#) to read more about the activities I was involved in and the short film we made together.

The situation in Antwerp and across Belgium has changed a lot since we arrived. Belgium has become more and more involved in receiving refugees via both resettlement and, more recently, through relocation from Italy. I am happy to live in a country that participates in these programmes, having seen first-hand how many people have had the chance to join their families, find protection and improve their lives and situations. **Cities such as Antwerp play a really important role in welcoming and supporting newcomers**, and those of us who were once newcomers are a crucial part of that. For example I now work for ATLAS, the central integration agency in Antwerp, where I teach the mandatory 2-month integration course that is provided for all refugees and migrants who are new to the city.

Whilst I can of course use my knowledge and experience to shape the course and its content, I believe my most valuable contribution is being present and visible as **an example of successful integration!** The first several months in a new country is full of challenges and it’s easy to give up: but if you have a tangible, real person in front of you saying ‘it’s possible, if I can do it then so can you’, this gives you confidence and courage to move forward. I can tell people that my family and I are now Belgian citizens, and that my son and daughter are now in fourth grade at school and doing well. Newcomers also trust me, because I am one of them and I’m speaking from experience.



Filmon with the Belgian Secretary of State for Asylum and Migration, 2015

I can therefore help to quickly dispel myths about - for example - jobs being provided immediately, free accommodation being available, or whatever they’ve heard through the grapevine. If I say it they believe me: I help them understand that they themselves are the biggest resource they have, and that **they must work hard to make a success of integration in their new society**.

At the same time, I can help my Belgian colleagues to manage their expectations about their clients’ integration progress. Integration isn’t quick or smooth: there are lots of challenges along the way, but in my experience these can be overcome with **empathy and the right support**. And just because someone continues to wear their national dress or to speak their own language at home, this doesn’t mean they’re not integrating! I’m really happy that I’m there in the organisation, able to have these discussions with my colleagues and improve the programme the city offers.

More widely in Antwerp and Belgium, it’s crucial that refugees can make their voices heard in city and national politics. Earlier this year, we at ATLAS decided to bring together the city’s mayor Bart De Wever with refugees using and working in our services, to present our experiences and ideas and make clear the contribution we are making to city life. We also highlighted how **Antwerp can continue to contribute to providing safety for the many more refugees in need of protection around the world**. We are here, we make a contribution and we can vote, and so we hope to continue this political engagement in the run-up to the city elections in October 2018.

Upcoming SHARE Integration events:

Portugal

September 13, 2018: Pilot training curriculum in Castelo Branco

September 20, 2018: Pilot training curriculum in Leiria

September 27, 2018: Roundtable in Braga

October 18, 2018: Roundtable in Lisbon

Italy

June 21, 2018: *“Corinaldo: Growing while accepting. Integration in smaller towns”*, roundtable in Senigallia

June 29, 2018: *“Integration’s drivers. Best practice exchange in integration”*, roundtable in Biella

September 2018: *“Preparing hosting communities”*, with the participation of Eastern European countries in Gorizia

The Netherlands

August 2018: Pilot training curriculum in Zaanstad

September 18, 2018: Pilot training curriculum in Fryske Marren

September 2018: Roundtable in Utrecht

Germany

September 11, 2018: Roundtable in Cologne



SHARE Working Group on Mainstreaming, April 2018

For more information or enquiries about SHARE Integration, please visit www.resettlement.eu/page/welcome-SHARE-network or contact the Programme Manager Magdalena Boehm at ICMC Europe: boehm@icmc.net.

CALENDAR

From April to October 2018

Get involved - upcoming SHARE events!

- **Mainstreaming Working Group** meeting, held in Brussels on 24 April 2018;

- **Seminar on Pre-Departure Processing and Cultural Orientation**, held in Istanbul on 3 and 4 May 2018;

- **First Private Sponsorship Working Group** meeting, held in Manchester on 16 and 17 May 2018;

- **Roundtable meetings** in 8 partners countries (AT, BE, DE, FR, IT, NL, PT, RO), between June and September 2018;

- **Workshop on Placement and Matching in Resettlement Planning**, Netherlands, October 2018;

- **16 Pilot Trainings** in 2 municipalities in 8 partner countries (AT, BE, DE, IT, NL, PT, RO, UK) between August and September 2018

