



“URGENT: Urban Regeneration European Network of Towns”

Report

International Activity

28-30 November 2016
Strasbourg, France

“URGENT: Urban Re-Generation: European Network of Towns”
International Event: 28-30 November 2016, Strasbourg, France.

LIST OF INTERNATIONAL PARTICIPANTS, ORGANIZATIONS AND MUNICIPALITIES:

- Ms Antonella Valmorbida, ALDA – European Association for Local Democracy
- Ms Lorna Muscat, LADDER – ALDA– European Association for Local Democracy
- Mr Aldo Xhani, ALDA – European Association for Local Democracy
- Mr Jean Conte, ALDA – European Association for Local Democracy
- Ms Nawel Rafik-Elmrini, City of Strasbourg, France
- Mr Clément Dolisi, City of Strasbourg, France
- Mr Laurent Py, City of Schiltigheim, France
- Ms Ana Tomas, Arrival Cities, France
- Mr Philippe Spitz, Association Alsace terre d’accueil, France
- Ms Michèle ABBAS, Association Alsace-Syrie, France
- Mr. Lanrey Radji, Association pour le Développement Africain, France
- Mr Michaël Moglia, Réseau LIKE, France
- Mr Marco Cremaschi, SciencesPo, France
- Mr Quentin MENIGOZ, University of Strasbourg, France
- Mr Qemal Çejku, Association of Albanian Municipalities, Albania
- Mr Agron Haxhimali, Association of Albanian Municipalities, Albania
- Mr Ardian Laçi, Association of Albanian Municipalities, Albania
- Mr Mitja Bukovec, Društvo za razvijanje prostovoljnega dela Novo mesto, Slovenia
- Mr Jure Gombac, Društvo za razvijanje prostovoljnega dela Novo mesto, Slovenia
- Ms Theodora Avgoulidou, European Grouping of Territorial Cooperation Amphictyony, Greece
- Mr Eduardo Feldman Sapir, Fundación Privada Indera, Spain
- Ms Sonnya Katherine Garnica Martin, Fundación Privada Indera, Spain
- Ms María Montesinos Sánchez-Elvira, Fundación Privada Indera, Spain
- Ms Rita Cararo, Kallipolis, Italy
- Ms Ileana Toscano, Kallipolis, Italy
- Ms Nadia Vedova, Kallipolis, Italy
- Mr Steven Axisa, Local Councils' Association, Malta
- Mr Anthony Dalli, Local Councils' Association, Malta
- Mr Raymond Tabone, Local Councils' Association, Malta

- Ms Dzenana Dedic, Local Democracy Agency Mostar, Bosnia & Herzegovina
- Ms Senada Demirovic Habibija, Local Democracy Agency Mostar, Bosnia & Herzegovina
- Ms Maja Vejzovic-Voloder, Local Democracy Agency Mostar, Bosnia & Herzegovina
- Ms Tanja Antikj, Municipality of Kumanovo, Macedonia
- Ms Mersiha Smailovic, Municipality of Kumanovo, Macedonia
- Mr Kristijan Stojanovic, Municipality of Kumanovo, Macedonia
- Mr José Luis Aguiar, Rede DLBC Lisboa, Portugal
- Ms Carla Gonçalves, Rede DLBC Lisboa, Portugal
- Mr Manuel Américo Gonçalves da Silva, Rede DLBC Lisboa, Portugal
- Ms Natalia Vetta, SPES-Associazione Promozione e Solidarieta, Italy
- Ms Giuliana Cresce, SPES-Associazione Promozione e Solidarieta, Italy
- Ms Francesca Valenza, SPES-Associazione Promozione e Solidarieta, Italy
- Ms Laura Fregolent, Universita IUAV di Venezia, Italy
- Ms Giovanna Marconi, Universita IUAV di Venezia, Italy
- Ms Elena Ostanel, Universita IUAV di Venezia, Italy

28th November 2016, Strasbourg City hall

International Seminar “Restarting (from) European Cities: immigration and intercultural dialogue, from the global to the local”

Welcome speech: Ms Nawel Rafik-Elmrini, City of Strasbourg, France

Ms. Rafik-Elmrini, Deputy Mayor of Strasbourg, in charge of European and international relations, welcomed the audience and pictured the current situation and the efforts the city has been doing on immigration and cultural dialogue, core issues of this seminar. Launched in October 2015 on the initiative of Strasbourg and other European cities, the European Network of Solidarity Cities, aims at intensifying direct contact between municipalities and regions of Europe in order to better coordinate their activities and initiatives in favour of the reception of refugees. Moreover, the objective is to share best practices among European networks that have long worked on these subjects, such as Intercultural Cities, and in particular to enable European cities to organize the reception and integration of refugees. As a first concrete measure in these areas, the City of Strasbourg, in close collaboration with numerous partner cities such as Catania, Dresden, Rovereto, Stuttgart and Trikala and with the support of other members of the Strasbourg European network, produced a vademecum (Welcoming refugees with dignity) on the practical issues that European cities face when hosting refugees. Ms. Rafik-Elmrini concluded by saying: “We are part of URGENT because we are convinced of the indispensable role of European cities in the development of

responsible public policies that respect human dignity. We all express our commitment to the principle of solidarity among European states, to social cohesion and to living together in multicultural societies and our categorical rejection of any instrumentalisation of the humanitarian crisis for political purposes”.

Welcome speech: Ms Antonella Valmorbida, Secretary General, ALDA

Ms Valmorbida welcomed the audience and thanked the City of Strasbourg for the cooperation in organising this activity, for their strong interest in launching the URGENT initiative and the several initiatives that both the City and the local actors (civil society associations and the university) have been putting into place in the recent years.

She then showcased the work of ALDA in reinforcing civic participation at the local level and promoting the cooperation of civil society with local authorities that is currently performing in Europe and the neighbourhood. She stated that local actors are called to face global issues and migration is one of them. In this context, ALDA addresses the issue of integration of migrants and minority groups with the approach of joint projects and common approach between local authorities and civil society. Local governments and citizens have the difficult task to address migration in their communities and sort our issues such as cultural diversities, emergencies, health, conditions of living, legal aspects, etc. Some of innovative solutions have been indeed offered by ALDA and its members in all the spectrum of the migration issues, at the local level.

Ms Valmorbida highlighted that URGENT falls into this overall framework. The initiative is co-funded by the Europe for Citizens programme. It is a challenging 2-year initiative in which ALDA leads a consortium of 13 partners from 10 different countries in wider Europe. Bringing together communities affected by the migration issue in order to exchange knowledge and good practices and equip local actors with new tools to promoting migrants' integration in their new communities. The transnational level is functional to promote the knowledge transfer to get back to the local level with new tools and practices. She outlines the key steps of the local process that will be developed in Strasbourg as well as in all other partners' countries: performing territorial analysis, design and implement pilot projects promoting intercultural dialogue within the community. All local actors are invited to contribute with their expertise and their actions.

She concluded by stating that from this perspective civil society actions - as for integration of migrants and cohesive communities - are more constructive when local governments are partner of the projects and processes. URGENT is a community approach and response engaging all the spectrum of the local stakeholders (local authorities, CSOs, education and private sector).

Panelist's speech: Ms Giovanna Marconi, Researcher from SSIIM UNESCO Chair, University of Venice.

Ms Marconi provided an exhaustive framework of the social and spatial inclusion of international migrants as a challenge for cities. She highlighted the differences between the two levels of migration policy and policy making: migration policies set at national level for the national interest, and policies aimed at the integration and cohesion of the local

community. She moved on by explaining the diversity in cities and urban population, the role of international migration to feed and amplify this complexity and plurality. She referred to the existing ways to fight with socio-spatial fragmentation through control, law and order, urban security and reconnections, encounter and dialogue. Finally, she concluded that the multiplicity of approaches to migration depends more on the local social, economic and political environment than the priorities established by central governments and that's why local level achievements are so important.

Panelist's speech: Ms Lorna Muscat, Head of the Migration Path LADDER – ALDA
– The European Association for Local Democracy.

Ms Muscat showcased the work of SOS Malta, a voluntary organization set up in 1991 that assists socially disadvantaged groups in improving their quality of life by providing support services and opportunities to implement development and change. SOS Malta works on four pillars: overseas development, social solidarity, volunteering and research & training. SOS Malta has been leading the migration path within the project LADDER, a 3 year initiative seeking to mobilise a greater support for actions against poverty and fairer relations between developing and developed countries, effective integration at the local level (practices, procedures and policies). LADDER promotes the enhancement of knowledge and practices to encourage migrants as drivers of development, raising awareness on migration in the framework of the SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) at national and local level and effective response to the crisis situation from national and local authorities. She concluded by sharing the action plan for 2017 by highlighting as a milestone the production of handbook content based on achieved work and dissemination of local initiatives and SDG information.

Panelist's speech: Mr Marco CREMASCHI, Cycle d'Urbanisme de Sciences Po Paris, Urban Planning and Design.

Mr. Cremaschi presented the “Learn from Lampedusa” project, a one week in field visit and workshop initiative teachers and students of Urban planning cycle in l'École urbaine de Sciences Po Paris developed in Lampedusa in 2015. He showcased the case of the little renowned island, a place that constitute the gate and the waiting area to Europe for thousands of migrants coming from Africa. He highlighted how the island passed from just a simple urban passage to an urbanism of impulse and concluded by saying that the geographical situation of the island, between Sicily and Tunisia, transformed it in a strategic territory in military and migratory terms, making Lampedusa a laboratory of new practices, where the governance of the crisis was built up during the emergency, crystallizing conceptions of migration policy that collide, becoming itself an urban regeneration example.

Panelist's speech: Ms Ana TOMAS, Arrival Cities, Project Coordinator.

Ms Tomas expressed her hopes that the results of urban regeneration can contribute to rethink diversity, intercultural dialogue and tackle stigmatization, prejudice and discrimination. She elaborated on functional interculturality and critical interculturality. Arrival cities is a two-year transnational project (2016-2018) of exchange of experience and

mutual learning between 10 cities, focused on the themes of migration and supported through the URBACT programme with funding from the European commission. Ms Tomas portrayed several case studies in how developing community cohesion through inter-cultural activities.

Panelist's speech: Mr Philippe SPITZ, Association Alsace terre d'accueil.

Mr Spitz presented Alsace Terre d'Accueil, an association created in September 2015 that intends to enable citizens to act for a warm welcome reserved for all people in precarious situations arriving at the Alsatian territory. More specifically, it aims at increasing tolerance and improving understanding in Alsace with respect to the current migratory crisis and its consequences. The association is made of citizens who are committed to mobilize, to offer hospitality and organize the reception of refugees in Alsace. The means of action go through petitions, various expressions, organization of aids and mobilization of citizens. He concluded by saying they want to be an interface between citizens and existing associations and structures, they are committed to helping the arrival of refugees in Alsace quickly.

Panelist's speech: Ms Michèle ABBAS, Association Alsace-Syrie.

The seminar came to an end with Ms Abbas presentation on the work of Association Alsace-Syrie, a non-profit association located in Southwest Strasbourg that has as purpose to support the Syrians in Syria and France and the Syrian refugees in the world, undertake actions of encounter, solidarity and mutual assistance for the Syrian community.

29th November 2016, – at the European Youth Centre

The seminar was followed by a training session on the 29th November at the European Youth Centre of the Council of Europe. Aldo Xhani, ALDA's coordinator, welcomed the participants and provided them with the framework of the session. He then gave the floor to Laura Fregolent, Giovanna Marconi and Elena Ostanel, researchers from the Università Iuav di Venezia, who promoted the exchange of experiences and brought in data and materials on the social and spatial inclusion of international migrants focusing on the challenges faced by European cities.

Morning session

Ms Giovanna Marconi distributed "expectation forms" that were filled in by participants so as to have a clear picture of their expectations on the project and the international activity in Strasbourg.

The researchers presented the 3 local paths of the URGENT project (urban analysis, local activation and pilot projects implementation) that are going to be alternated with international events (progresses monitoring + interchange + training) in Strasbourg, Venice, Mostar and Athens.

The first activity was a plenary participative session on terminology and concepts. Participants wrote down two key words related to the challenges and opportunities of migration. The inputs were collected and clustered in 3 blocks:

- 1) Citizenship/status
- 2) Space
- 3) Narratives/Counter-narratives on migration

Working groups made up of a representative of each delegation were composed in order to deepen the debate and the results were presented in plenary.

Narratives and counter-narratives, the first group focused on perceptions, narratives and counter-narratives.

Narratives are social constructed and have several elements: perceptions, beliefs and prejudices, Issues into the social construct, and images as inputs and outputs.

What are narratives all about? Creating alignment, creating our and their situation, this is what a narrative does.

The narrative fits a real situation, and a real situation fits narrative, and this is a tension all the time. Narrative can be a perfect way to possible describe a situation but it does not mean that the situation is what the narrative is picturing. Narratives drive action and actions drive narratives and that is their relationship. Narratives are very important to construct a new reality. How to change a narrative? It is through another narrative or through an action that leads to a narrative? One of the things that we have to be clear is that narratives are not necessary embodied for the people. Many narratives are something that people say but sometimes they are not really what they believe, therefore it is a narrative a real understanding of what's going on?

Citizenship/Status: The second group agreed that citizenship is a basic human right of every human being in this planet, a prerequisite for job, healthcare, transport, housing and active participation. Does holding the citizenship means to be part of a local community or not?

Citizenship is the capability of the individual to be part of the society, and means a better step for integration and dialogue, for citizens is easier to be part of the dialogue among themselves and society. As citizens, people are visible to society and have right to vote and access to policy making, to total integration. Once they will be totally accepted, there won't be more fear of being returned or deportation.

The group highlighted that citizenship means mutual understanding with all actors in the city, included the most important ones: local governments that give access to basic services like schools or hospitals. However, they recognized that a huge problem to work on is the rule of law and policies.

Finally, the group highlighted that NGOs play an important role. Several small projects implemented at the local level as volunteer associations, local residents, and associations of migrants have strong impact on migrants' life.

Space, the third group analysed the spatial concentration of migrants.

There are different needs, laws and regulations and several actors have key roles to play. Local authorities are in the front line, they have to develop strategies, action plans, effective policies and succeed in implementing them.

The group highlighted the need for local authorities to involve citizens in the creation and implementation of policies, citizens being a key partner and relevant stakeholder.

NGOs play a determinant role in engaging citizens and involving them in the process. They engage both citizens and local governments by creating the content of the space. The location and the content must be equally interesting and attracting for all.

Several concepts of space such as work, shelter, housing exist. The big challenge is how to integrate them together. In small countries with limited land like Malta this creates a problem and different views need to be taken.

Session – Mutual knowledge

Non formal education methodologies were adopted to promote the exchange of knowledge on delegations' local contexts in reference to the migration issue. Each delegation developed a presentation on four key points: Immigration in your country/city: facts and figures (who), Spatial concentration of immigrants in your city (where), Main urban narratives on the issue (perception), Your projects/expertise (action).

The delegation from Albania pointed out that they have around 12,000 people recently arrived as migrants, from which 23 Syrians, mainly located in Tirana and other key cities such as Durrës and Kavajë. Municipalities in Albania need an action plan to receive and protect refugees.

The delegation from Bosnia Herzegovina portrayed that the population in Mostar decreased from 126,600 in 1991 to 105,797 in 2013 mainly for the diaspora of the Balkans war, but still some of the population recovery are migrants in transit to central and Western Europe.

The host delegation in Strasbourg highlighted several initiatives mainly related to the work within the European Network of Solidarity Cities and the support to the several local associations particularly active in the community.

The Greece delegation highlighted the points of entry to Greece, and therefore to Europe. Greece has over 55 camps plus hospitality spaces spread in the entire country. As narratives, the participant highlighted that key words like fear, tolerance, care, extremism, acceptance, contribution and engagement are contradicting urban perceptions and attitudes.

Representatives from SPES informed the participants that there are 22,000 residents in Esquilino neighbourhood and that in Termini station they have thousands and thousands of transits per day, most of them are economic migrants from Asia and Africa. The areas they tend to populate are Termini station, parks, squares, markets, schools, illegally occupied houses.

The delegation from Trieste, Italy, stated that they have an important migrant community that represents now the 9% of the population, mainly consisting of young single men aged

between 18-35 years old, coming from Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Friuli-Venezia-Giulia region has widespread hospitality with the use of public buildings and local families (home sharing).

Malta's delegation showcased that despite being the smallest country in the EU, they have seen a vertiginous increase in migration from 16,000 immigrants in 2009 to 23,000 in 2013, mainly coming from Libya, sub-Saharan Africa and Syria. A survey conducted in Malta, reflected the current situation, where the 53% of the population is uncomfortable and they consider there is an increase in crime and there has been a cultural shock creating "Not to go zones". The interaction with them has been through sports, arts and education (focused mainly on the learning of the language).

Representatives from FYROM showcased the refugee camps in Gevgelija and Kumanovo, stating that although refugees in Macedonia are welcomed, they cannot afford to give appropriate accommodation. In addition, refugees do not have freedom and legal status, however they can find humanitarian aid, legal aid, health services and informal education.

The delegation from Lisbon mentioned that in Portugal they have 383,759 foreign residents, and 4,200 asylum requests. In Lisbon alone, there are 173,500 foreign residents, most of them undocumented, coming mainly from Brazil and Africa. They consider they have good practices on migrants' integration and good work in institutions but they still have to work on the difficult bureaucratic system and the tendency to form ghettos because of the difficult relation with locals. There are also centres and services as well as civil organisations to support migrants.

The delegation from Novo Mesto, Slovenia, stated that currently they have 17,000 labour migrants and 501 people with refugee status, 475 asylum seekers and an unknown number of undocumented migrants. They live in block apartments and they are scattered around the city and most of them have to deal with a lack of services. They added that education of teachers in the area of human rights, integration, hate speech, prejudices and volunteering is needed in order to change this in the future.

Fundacion Privada Indera from Spain, elaborated on the areas in Barcelona where the migrants are gathered, representing an important percentage of the population from 11 to 43% in some neighbourhoods. Their narratives are built on keywords such as fear apprehension, threat, danger and their counter-narratives on diversity, citizenship and neighbours. They focused the attention on two factors: awareness raising (global citizens, global rights, working with different collectives, making visible the invisible and agenda for the future) and Training/Education (mentoring newcomers, promotion of local social cohesion and creating spaces for connection and re-connection). They highlighted the importance of building bridges between cultural traditions: the past and the future.

Afternoon session

After lunch the IUAV facilitators Ms Fregolent and Ms Ostanel introduced the session “Territorial analysis for social and spatial inclusion of migrants”.

They highlighted that the population of European cities is getting more and more diverse leading to increasing segregation and socio-spatial inequality, polarisation of urban space and ethnic concentration in specific areas.

They showcased the case of Padua, the places the new arrivals to this city are concentrated and the reasons. Among the main points of their presentation they proposed the following tools for urban analysis:

The analysis should be focused on 6 key areas: population, spaces/services, Social relation, Conflicts/bridges, Representations, Policies/practices. Both a quantitative and qualitative analysis should be developed. Key areas of the quantitative analysis might be:

POPULATION DYNAMICS: Nationality, Gender, Age, Level of education, Language, Skills/jobs/occupational status, Legal status, Religion.

HOUSING: Typology (single-condominium, small-large), property (private-public), project/practices (social housing-reception centre), quality, vacancy, value

SERVICES: Social and health services, cultural, education and religious services, commercial services, mobility flows and transportation network.

The quantitative analysis defines the state of the art, allows us to know the target area and to understand dimensions of global phenomena at the local level.

The qualitative analysis should be focused on participant observation, mapping policy network and stakeholders, analysis of public discourse and mapping.

Qualitative analysis is key to deeply understand social processes and relation, local needs, conflicts/point of weaknesses and possible local resources to be mobilized. It allows us to understand some key issues such as desires/needs, accessibility, equity/rights, policies/practices and representations.

The participants had the unique opportunity to broaden their knowledge on territorial analysis and spatial inclusion of migrants, its relation with the project and to pose their queries at the question and answer session that followed.

After the IUAV presentation, the group performed the last activity of the day, towards the selection of target areas and with the objective to identify common challenges. The group was divided in three teams of discussion and each delegation had to present, discuss and identify a target area on which they plan to work in their local path.

Coordination Meeting, Strasbourg

Projects coordinators discussed and adopted the whole management package of the project: action plan, communication and dissemination plan, monitoring and evaluation plan as well as reporting templates and financial issues. The management package is also available on the facebook group, designed as internal communication channel to further enhance the performance of the group in communicating among its members.

The dates of the international event in Venice were also set and agreed on 6-8 June 2017. The tasks for the local process were further revised and roles have made clear.

30th November 2016, in-field visits

In the morning of November 30th, a set of in field-visits were organized in partnership with the municipality of Strasbourg, to provide participants with examples of good practices on the topic. At first, the participants had the opportunity to visit the Association Alsace-Syrie, located in the southwest part of the city, a non-profit association whose mission is to support the Syrians in both Syria and France as well as the Syrian refugees in the world, by undertaking actions of encounter, solidarity and mutual assistance for the Syrian community and all other members or sympathizers of the association, receiving donations and bequests to provide financial and material assistance to the victims of the Syrian Revolution.

The meeting was an occasion to meet some of the volunteers active in the field. They showcased their work with refugees arriving in the region. Besides saving lives, the association pursues educational, cultural, social, solidarity and humanitarian objectives.

Finally, they showcased that one of the most successful outcomes they had reached has been the 20 filled containers they have been able to send to the most affected areas, mainly Aleppo, in the last years after the beginning of the civil war in Syria in 2012, thanks to the generosity of the community and donors from Strasbourg and the Alsace region. Most of the material they sent are school supplies, non-perishable food and medical equipment, and they are about to send other two containers at the beginning of 2017.

The second in-field visit was to the Association CASAS-Collectif d'Accueil aux Solliciteurs d'Asile located in the centre of Strasbourg. CASAS has been acting for more than 30 years in defence of the right of asylum, created in 1983 by different associations like Amnesty International and helps refugees to draft their asylum application and present it to the French authorities.

Mr. Charles de Goys, an important and active volunteer in the association gave to the group an interesting presentation, explaining that the actions carried out by the association revolve around the following three axes:

- to welcome and guide asylum seekers in their various procedures and to accompany them in the constitution of their appeal to the National Court of Asylum Law or their reconsideration file and then throughout the procedure,
- to provide moments for discovering the host country and the French language
- to deliver information on asylum rights and make public opinion aware of specific problems met by asylum seekers.

The actions carried out during the reception centres respond to material emergencies, namely to follow people, to report them to any organization that can help them with food, medical, housing or financially and to help them write their recourse, their narrative, and for any other advice.

Mr. de Goys also highlighted the “Accompagnement de dossier” process (Accompaniment to files), that is carried out through a series of appointments (three in the majority of cases), in the presence of an interpreter if necessary, in order to help the beneficiary bring an action of appeal to the French authorities.

CASAS works with more than two hundred volunteers in the main areas of support for the use and reconsideration of files to the French authorities, interpreting and translation, permanent reception, emergency reception and reception of families on friendly Wednesday afternoons for refugees, French lessons and introduction to life in France (through visits or animations), and facilitating meetings to present the situation of asylum seekers.

Mr. de Goys concluded by saying that CASAS is also responsible for informing the general public about the reality and the difficulties of the right of asylum today. Awareness-raising campaigns are regularly organized with regard to associative and institutional partners to showcase the action of CASAS and keep the community informed about their work.

Annexes:

1. Ms Antonella Valmorbida – Welcome Speech
2. Ms Giovanna Marconi – Social and spatial inclusion of international migrants: a challenge for the cities
3. Ms Lorna Muscat – LADDER Migration Path - SOS Malta
4. Mr Marco Cremaschi – Learn from Lampedusa - Retour de Lampedusa
5. City of Strasbourg – Welcoming refugees with dignity
6. Ms Ana Tomas – Arrival cities network – Case study presentations

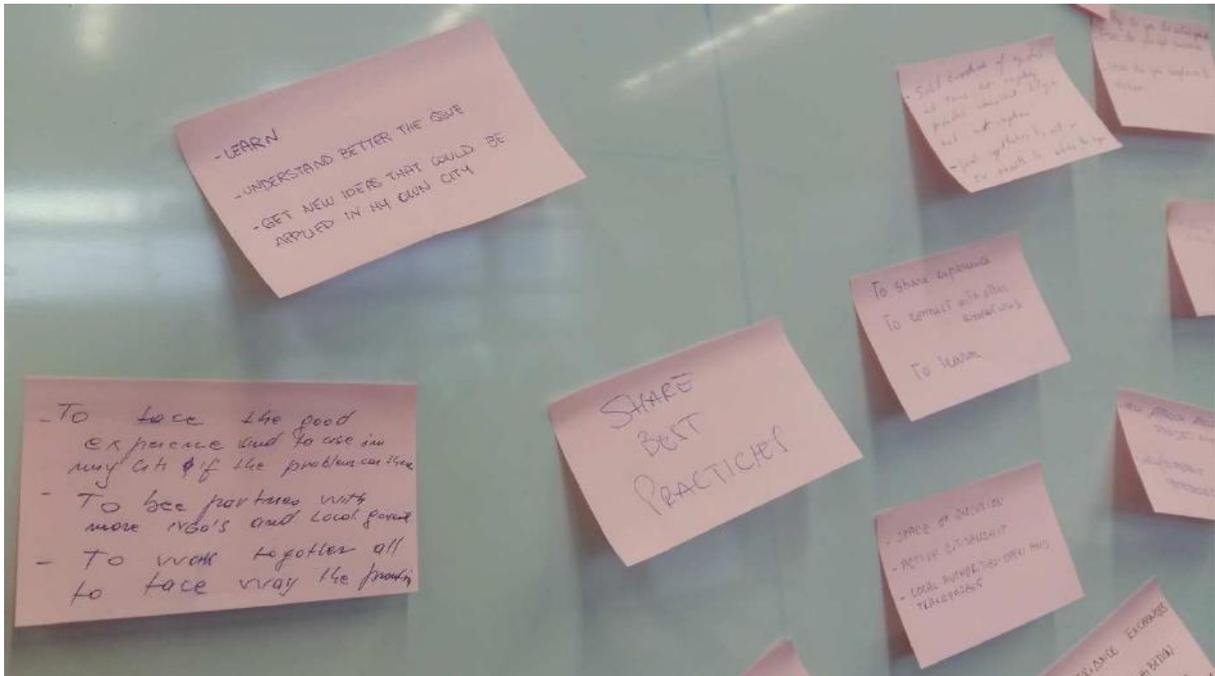
28th November 2016, Strasbourg City hall



International Seminar “Immigration and intercultural dialogue, from the global to the local”

29th November 2016, European Youth Centre

Morning session: Plenary participative activity



Participants exchanging expectations and key words



Plenary participative session on terminology and concepts



Working groups



**Participants showcasing their work on Citizenship/status,
Space and Narratives/Counter-narratives on migration**



Participants exchanging mutual knowledge

Afternoon session: Presentation of “Territorial analysis for social and spatial inclusion of migrants”





Final activity: Working groups for the selection of target areas and with the objective to identify common challenges

30th November 2016, City of Strasbourg in-field visits



In field visit to the Association Alsace-Syrie

Ms Antonella Valmorbida
Secretary General of ALDA – the European Association for Local Democracy

Strasbourg, 28 November

- I would like to thank the City of Strasbourg for the cooperation in organising this activity and for their strong interest in launching the URGENT initiative. ALDA has strongly pushed to organise the launching activity in Strasbourg. We do believe that the several initiatives that both the City and the local actors (civil society associations and the university) have been putting into place in the recent years are relevant practices to be further explored and promoted within the URGENT network.
- Despite our headquarters being here in Strasbourg, for all those who do not know ALDA, let me say a few words:
ALDA - the European Association for Local Democracy is a non-governmental organisation dedicated to the promotion of good governance and citizen participation at the local level. ALDA in particular focuses on activities that facilitate cooperation between local authorities and civil society.
ALDA was established in 1999 at the initiative of the Council of Europe's Congress of Local and Regional Authorities to coordinate and support a network of Local Democracy Agencies which was established in the early 1990s. It remains one of its supporting programmes. It is the umbrella organisation of the Local Democracy Agencies which are self-sustainable, locally registered NGOs that act as promoters of good governance and local self-government.
ALDA is a membership based organisation gathering more than 180 members (including Local Authorities, Associations of Local Authorities and non-governmental organisations) coming from more than 35 countries. ALDA is funded through membership fees and project funding from the European Commission, the Council of Europe and other public and private donors.
- ALDA – the European Association for Local Democracy is engaged with its members, in Europe and in the Neighbourhood East and South in supporting local governance and citizens' participation. Our focus is to work with strong and capable local government in dialogue with civil society and groups of citizens, constructively and in a participative way. ALDA represents more than 250 members (both local authorities and civil society groups) and it works with 11 Local Democracy Agencies (soon 14) in Western Balkans, Eastern Partnership countries and Mediterranean area.
- Local actors are called to face global issues and migration is one of them.
In this context, ALDA addresses the issue of integration of migrants and minority groups with the approach of joint projects and common approach between local authorities and civil society. Local governments – and in broad terms – the local governance has the difficult task to address migration in their communities and sort our

issues such as cultural diversities, emergencies, health, conditions of living, legal aspects, etc. Some of innovative solutions have been indeed offered in all the spectrum of the migration issues, at the local level

- Solution for accommodation and settlement – with agreements on the field among municipalities avoiding the less accurate and imposed solution of the Ministry of Interior – the convention of Mayors
- The health problems for arrivals of migrants on the Island of Chios, in Greece, member of ALDA and partner of our project – especially hit by the migration flow from Turkey, by sea
- Engagement of local government and civil Society groups of the city of Lampedusa in Italy, receiving an endless flow of migrants coming from the southern shores of the Mediterranean areas. Our friend Marco Cremaschi will tell us more about this very relevant initiative that ALDA has had the pleasure to support
- Bringing such initiatives into a network, support local actors to exchange and promote the knowledge transfer, promote decentralised cooperation as the one between Chios and Fons Menorqui is how ALDA is contributing to the migration issue.
- URGENT falls into this overall framework. The initiative is co-funded by the Europe for Citizens programme, a programme we are proud to represent as member of the civil dialogue. It is a challenging 2-year initiative in which ALDA leads a consortium of 13 partners from 10 different countries in wider Europe. We bring together communities affected by the migration issue in order to exchange knowledge and good practices and equip local actors with new tools to promoting migrants' integration in their new communities.
- We aim at building bridges in today's European urban environments, urban fragmentation is a key issue in our communities, lack of dialogue and internal walls have created stigmas and produced a vicious circle where social cohesion is at risk. We need to remove walls and build bridges of dialogue, reducing the gap between the neighbourhood and the centre, between "we" and "the others".
- URGENT is a 2-year project and, as in all our initiatives, we work both at the local and transnational level. The transnational level is functional to promote that knowledge transfer to get back to the local level with new tools and practices. I would like to stress the key steps of the local process that will be developed here in Strasbourg as well as in all the other partners' countries: we will be performing territorial analysis, and elaborate and implement pilot projects promoting intercultural dialogue within the community. All local actors are invited to contribute with their expertise and their actions.

- Let me also remind other key initiatives we have launched with regard to the migration issue:
- the LADDER consortium led by ALDA has been working from 2015 with 46 partners to promote education to global citizenship and I am happy that our friend Lorna is here with s to present the migration dimension of the consortium.
- the research initiative RE.CRI.RE, in the general framework of understanding how culture, intended as interpretative framework, effects the effectiveness of policies, team of psycho-sociologists led by ALDA is exploring how the representation of immigration has changed in the last decade.
- the project GOAL – Granting Opportunities for Active Learning – launched in 2012, well before the migration flow: ALDA and its partners have used the citizens panel methodology to bring to policy makers at local and European level recommendations produced by migrants and all actors working on the migration issue on how to promote migrants’ social and political participation in the new communities.
- Our message, from this perspective is that, civil society actions - as for integration of migrants and cohesive communities - are more constructive when local governments are partner of the projects and processes. It is a community approach and response engaging all the spectrum of the local stakeholders (local authorities, CSOs, education and private sector).

SOCIAL AND SPATIAL INCLUSION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS: A CHALLENGE FOR THE CITIES

Giovanna Marconi

SSIIM* Unesco Chair, University Iuav of Venice



28/11/16, RESTARTING (FROM) EUROPEAN CITIES

*on the "Social and Spatial Inclusion of International Migrants - Urban Policies and Practices"

TWO LEVELS OF MIGRATION POLICY AND POLICY-MAKING

URGENT



Strasbourg.eu



(IM)MIGRATION POLICIES



- Set at national level
- Border controls, conditions for legal admission and stay, regulation of flows



STAKE: the 'national interest'

(IM)MIGRANT POLICIES



- Urban level
- Policies for those who have entered (legally or illegally) the country and stay (= reside in a city) → access to services and rights



STAKE: integration and cohesion of the local community

IMMIGRANT POLICIES

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28/11/16, RESTARTING (FROM) EUROPEAN CITIES

Main challenges at the local level:

RIGHTS (to be part of the local society)
framing/categorization/perception

DIVERSITY
tolerance/conviviality/interaction

SOCIO-SPATIAL FRAGMENTATION
Sharing spaces/social cohesion/urbanity

INCLUSIVE CITY?



RIGHT?

TO BE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION WHEN FRAMING THE REALITY:

- **WHY?** → REASON FOR MOVING (economic vs forced migration)
- **HOW LONG?** → LENGTH OF STAY (permanent vs temporary)
- **HOW?** → LEGAL STATUS (regular vs irregular)

The use of the term 'migrant' in public debate is extremely loose and often conflates issues of immigration, race/ethnicity, and asylum.

IMPORTANCE TO UNDERSTAND WHO IS CONSIDERED (BY LAW), PERCEIVED (BY LOCAL POPULATION) AND HANDLED (BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES) AS A RESIDENT / (URBAN) CITIZEN = part of the urban society

↓
ENTITLED TO 'THE RIGHT TO THE CITY'

when you are 'INVISIBLE' it is difficult to have/claim 'rights'!



DIVERSITY

CITY IS DIVERSITY

CITIES have always been point of contact and interface among different people and cultures

Any urban population is:

Etherogeneous → super-diversity

Complex → 'inhabitants' = residents + city users

Fast-changing → social, cultural, civic development



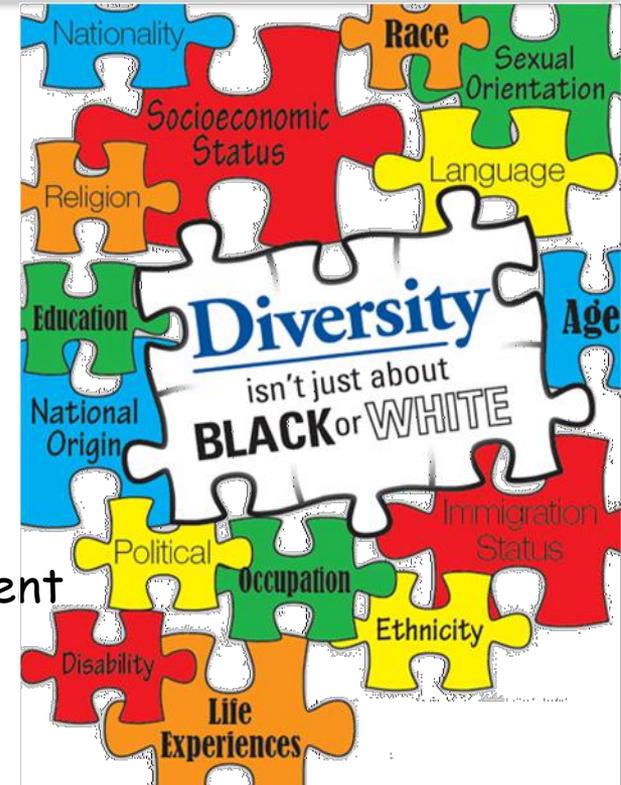
INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Feeds and amplifies this complexity/plurality



multiplication of ways to use 'the city' and 'its spaces'

growing diversification of the demends for the city



SOCIO-SPATIAL FRAGMENTATION

Space plays a major role in urban inclusion

main indicators of how diversity is handled and its level of acceptance or rejection:

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

- Ethnic clustering
- deprived neighborhoods
- lack of mixité

ACCESSIBILITY/USES OF PUBLIC SPACE

- Ethnic concentration
- unfamiliar practices
- invisible barriers

Perception: no go zones, threat to security, invasion

Effects: polarization, growing conflicts, (self)exclusion, extremisms

opposite approaches:

Control/Law and order/urban security

Reconnections/encounter/dialogue



URGENT



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Europe for Citizens

Back to...IMMIGRANT POLICIES (AND PRACTICES)

Whether foreseen or not (i.e. holding a permit to stay or not) migrants are heading to/living in cities.

Local governments have to cope with the presence of migrants in their cities, and respond to new 'demands for the city' > **great responsibility**

Ignoring their presence (= no policies) is to be considered a policy, and has effects

Governance → key role of Civil Society Organizations, CBOs, local initiatives



CONTEXT MATTERS

DIFFERENT CITIES → DIFFERENT POLICIES (and practices)



Multiplicity of approaches to migration that depend on the **local social, economic and political environment** more than the priorities established by central governments.



URGENT



10 target areas in 10 european cities.
working for urban inclusion

LADDER Migration Path

Lorna Muscat

SOS Malta

LADDER
LOCAL AUTHORITIES AS DRIVERS FOR DEVELOPMENT
EDUCATION AND RAISING AWARENESS



GENERAL INFORMATION



- **SOS Malta is a registered Voluntary Organisation, set up in 1991, which works with local and international partners.**
- **The organisation assists socially disadvantaged groups in improving their quality of life by providing support services and opportunities to implement development and change.**
- **SOS Malta also encourages advocacy on behalf of social causes and promotes models of good care and practice.**
- **SOS Malta works on four pillars that encompass the above objectives.**

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL SOLIDARITY

VOLUNTEERING

RESEARCH & TRAINING

- **SOS Malta is also the Fund Operator for EEA grants**

A roadmap for change...

LADDER

*«Development is a shared human responsibility,
and a shared human possibility»*

Ananta Kumar Giri



Co-funded by the EU

What is LADDER?



- **Local Authorities as Drivers for Development Education and Awareness Raising**
- 3 year project seeking to mobilise a greater support for actions against poverty and fairer relations between developing and developed countries
- Involving Local Authorities and Civil Society Organisations across Europe and its neighbouring countries
- 26 co-applicants and 20 associates coming from 18 EU Member States and 17 non-EU countries

LADDER
LOCAL AUTHORITIES AS DRIVERS FOR DEVELOPMENT
EDUCATION AND RAISING AWARENESS

Objectives

Strengthen the capacity of LA's and CSO's to act as drivers for development

Develop cooperation between LA's and CSO's

Inform & **engage** citizens in global issues

Improve DEAR methods in non-formal education

6 Thematic PATHS (WP4)

Transnational and national working groups, special initiatives, handbook...

Youth in
Development

EYD 2015

Migration

Environmental
and
Sustainable
Development

Citizen's
Participation



Public Private
Cooperation

LADDER

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AS DRIVERS FOR DEVELOPMENT
EDUCATION AND RAISING AWARENESS

SOS Malta



- Coordinates activities within the Migration Thematic Path
- Manages the Migration Transnational Working Group including members from partner organisations
- Set up national network of migration and development experts

SOS Malta in collaboration with ALDA (The European Association for Local Democracy) and with the support of EU Europeaid Funds and the EEA Grants invite you to attend the upcoming conference being organised in the framework of the LADDER project entitled:

Migration and Development
EYD 2015 - THE YEAR FOR LOCAL ACTION FOR GLOBAL SOLUTIONS

A LADDER CONSORTIUM SPECIAL INITIATIVE

DATE: 11 & 12 November 2015
VENUE: The Palace Hotel, Sliema

our world our dignity our future | 2015 European Year for Development | SOS MALTA

Why Migration and Development?



- Migration is not solely a European security issue
- It is a global and local development issue
- It is fundamentally about human development, human rights and social and economic inclusion
- It affects Europe, its neighbours and developing countries further afield.
- It affects individuals and whole communities



Why Migration and Development?



We need policies that:

- ✓ recognise the positive contribution of migrants within society in Europe
- ✓ protect their human rights
- ✓ Tackle exclusion and xenophobia against migrants within Europe
- ✓ Allow migrants to fulfil their potential as a source for development in their host and origin country (remittances)
- ✓ Tackle migration as a development issue



Raising citizens' and stakeholders' awareness about their role as leaders for change

Involving Local authorities in partnership with Civil Society in the implementation of policies and practice;



Disseminating knowledge and good practices about the implementation of policies

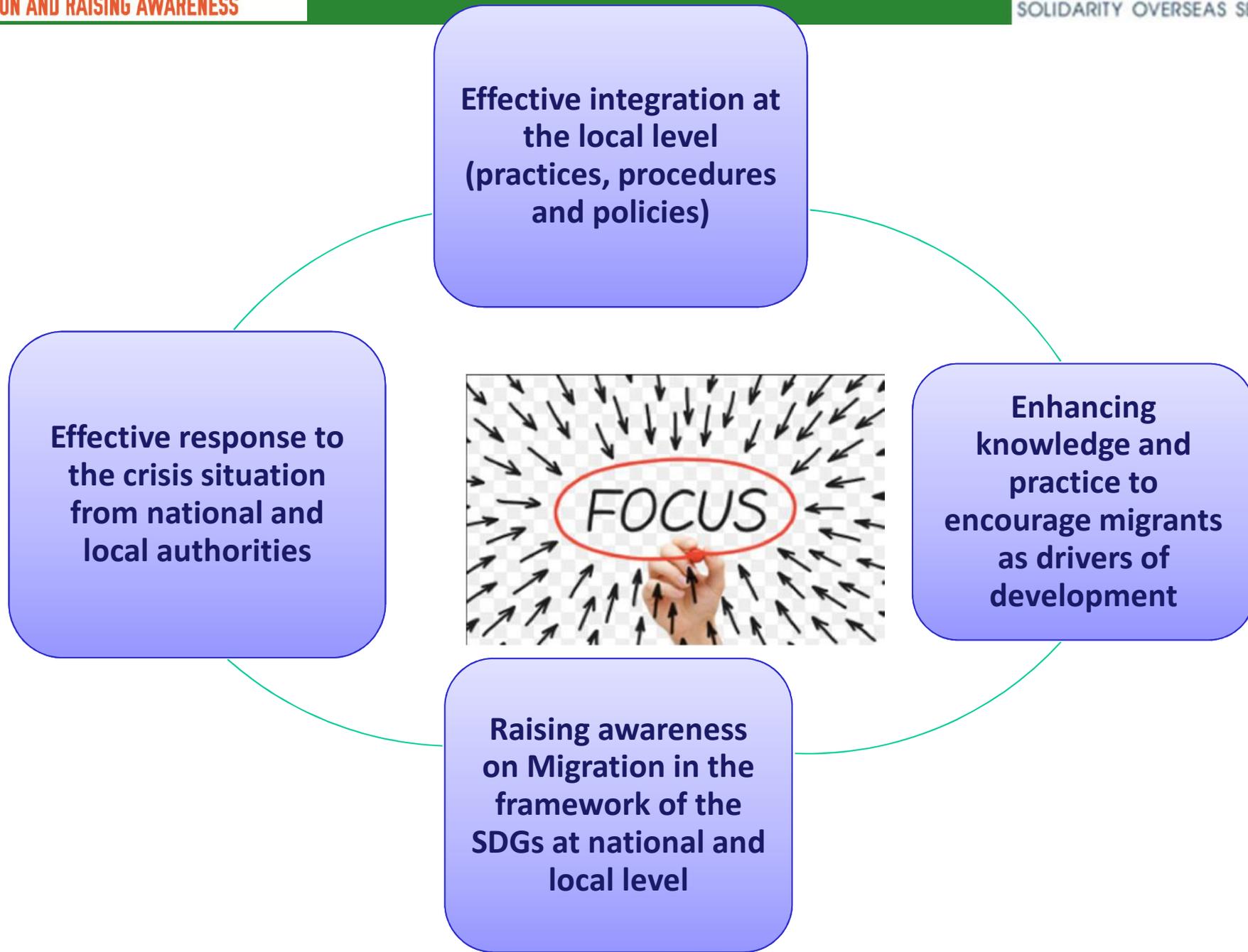
Increasing the involvement and action of the national governments and the European Union.

What are we asking for at policy level?

LADDER

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AS DRIVERS FOR DEVELOPMENT
EDUCATION AND RAISING AWARENESS





Principles



- A. Recognising Migration as a Humanitarian and Human Rights Issue
- B. Combat illegal migrant smuggling
- C. Civil society involvement and cross stakeholder partnerships**
- D. Effective diplomacy
- E. Effective Aid and Development
- F. Integration of migrants in local communities**
- G. Understanding migration as a resource for development**



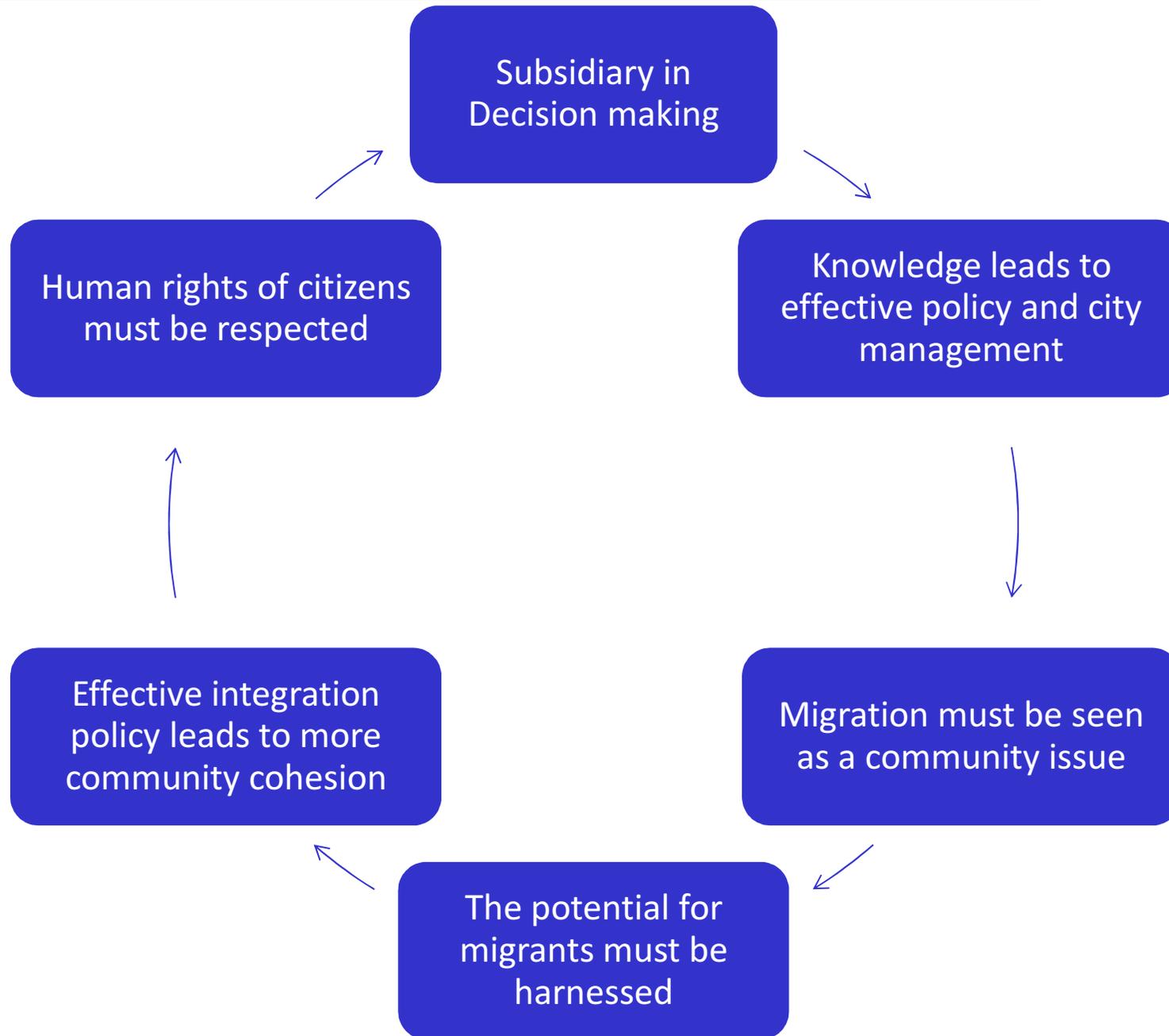
Intercultural Dialogue



How do we promote Intercultural Dialogue within LADDER?

- Empower Local Authorities through the sharing of knowledge and expertise
- Encourage action by LAs through the promotion of good practice and exchange of learning
- Encourage cross sector partnerships between CS, GVMT and LAs to tackle problems coherently
- Special initiative - specifically held sessions for Local authorities on how to tackle issues raised by migration at local level.
- Advocate for greater decision making power and budget powers for LAs to deal with migration and integration
- Handbook to be published in 2017

Why is this so Important for cities?



Action 2015- Statements



- **Join statement to Ministers in the event of the Extraordinary Meeting of the European Council**
- **Join statement to Ministers in event of Valletta summit**



LADDER Consortium joint statement in the event of the Valletta Summit¹

Launched at the Ladder Conference on Migration and Development- EYD2015: The year for local action for global solutions

11-12 November 2015

On the occasion of the Valletta Summit of 11 and 12 November 2015 of EU and African Leaders, we, the consortium of LADDER (composed of 45 Local Authorities, Civil Society organisations and networks, originating from 35 EU and non-EU countries), joining together at the concurrent conference "Migration and Development- EYD 2015, the year for local action for global solutions", wish to use this opportunity to underline points already highlighted to EU Ministers of Justice and of Home Affairs in the LADDER statement on the occasion of the meeting of the Interior and Justice Ministers in September 2015 entitled "Humane, comprehensive and immediate action for Migration" and on those statements released additionally by Civil Society on the occasion of this Valletta Summit.² These statements recognize and implore ministers and leaders to address the multifaceted challenges brought about by increased global migration. The LADDER consortium also calls on EU and Africa Leaders to take heed of the recently signed Sustainable Development Goals framework (including the SDG 10.7 on fair, safe and responsible migration) that EU Member States have unanimously committed to, and on the Treaty obligation for policy coherence for development (Article 208 TFEU).

The flow of people fleeing conflict zones and unstable countries, in particular most recently Syria, is constantly increasing and unless immediate action is taken at both European and international level, lives will continue to be lost. Hosting countries, transit countries and final destination countries of persons seeking international protection must all work together to find and agree upon common actions and plans. Together in the outcomes of their discussions, EU and African states must ensure the following:

1) Humane treatment of Asylum Seekers and Beneficiaries of Protection

Fundamentally, any agreements made must ensure that humane treatment and the unconditional respect of fundamental human rights, equality and basic life-conditions of migrants are paramount at all times, including:

- Elementary nutrition, healthcare, safety and hygiene standards, as well as information and legal assistance should be guaranteed in all locations where asylum seekers and beneficiaries of protection are, making the necessary funding available for this.

¹ "The content of this letter does not reflect the official opinion of the European Union. Responsibility for the information and views expressed in the letter lies entirely with the author"¹⁴

² Statements include from CONCORD, from Caritas Europa & Caritas Africa and from ICMC-NRC



Action 2015- Special Initiative



- 100 Participants
- Over 25 countries
- Coincided with Valletta Summit

Topics included:

- The link between Migration and Development
- EU policy and perspectives on migration and development
- The Role of Local Authorities in engaging on Migration and Development
- Migration and the SDGs
- Diaspora and their role in Development



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2015 European Year for Development



Action 2015- Migration Questionnaire



Migration

Root causes and Consequences at
local level
-Survey and recommendations-

<http://www.ladder-project.eu/?p=14838>

Knowledge dissemination

- ⑩ Dissemination of the results of the migration questionnaire
- ⑩ Mapping of good practice on migration, integration and DEAR by Local authorities and CSOs (eg ICC, network of cities) (ongoing)
- ⑩ Migration and the SDGs- disseminating knowledge of links and responsibilities regarding this (ongoing)

Advocacy Level

- ⑩ Contribution to the European Consensus on Development
- ⑩ Statement reaction to the EU Migration Partnership
- ⑩ Contribution to EU Social Rights Pillar consultation

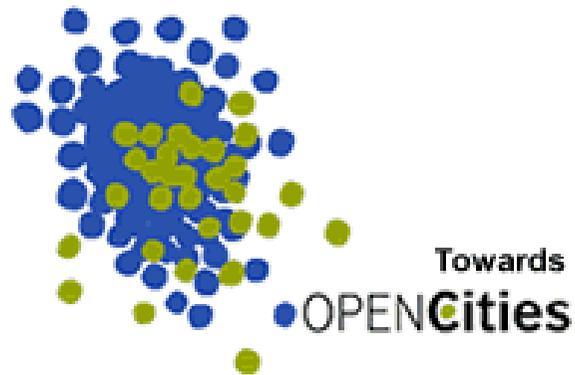
Knowledge Dissemination

- Production of handbook content based on our work
- Dissemination of Local initiatives and SDG information

Advocacy

- 2017- EU Presidency in Malta- Migration is high on the Agenda- Negotiation of Dublin III
- Statement/letter on the implementation of SDGs, in particular related to migration to national level

Good practice- Intercultural Dialogue



**INTERCULTURAL CITIES
CITÉS INTERCULTURELLES**

Retour de Lampedusa

Dans les pages suivantes, nous présentons un ensemble d'articles rédigés par des enseignants et étudiants du Cycle d'urbanisme de l'École urbaine de Sciences Po Paris. Le Cycle a organisé en mai 2016 un workshop¹ intitulé « Practical Plans: Global migrants and local development in Lampedusa », à la demande et avec le soutien de Giusi Nicolini, maire de la municipalité de Lampedusa et Linosa. Parallèlement, en coopération avec la municipalité de Lampedusa et de Sciences Po Paris, l'European Association for Local Democracy (ALDA) était à l'initiative, le 6 mai, d'une conférence, « Les Portes de l'Europe : migrants internationaux et développement local ». Celle-ci avait pour objet d'identifier les solutions appropriables par toutes les communautés locales touchées par des migrations. Elle s'est déroulée en présence de Giusi Nicolini, Cécile Kyenge, membre du Parlement

européen, auteur d'un rapport sur la Méditerranée adopté par le Parlement, Damien Carême, maire de Grand-Synthe, et Enrico Ioculano, maire de Vintimille. Des étudiants en rendent compte dans le dernier article. L'ensemble des analyses et des réflexions issues du workshop ont également nourri une exposition au Pavillon de l'Arsenal², alimentant ainsi le débat public sur le rapport entre local et global dans un territoire précis, symbole d'une situation qui interpelle tous les citoyens européens. / A. L.

¹ Ce workshop a été organisé par Marco Cremaschi et Irène Mboumoua, respectivement directeur et responsable pédagogique du Cycle, les enseignants Jérôme Baratier, Marie Bassi, Alessandro Formisano, les accompagnants Coralie Meyer, Jérôme Michel, avec l'aide des urbanistes italiens Marina Marino, Cesare Onorato, Davide Cornago.

² Exposition « Lampedusa 2016 », qui s'est tenue jusqu'au 2 octobre 2016.



/ Apprendre de Lampedusa

Lampedusa est une petite île de 20 km² et 6 500 habitants, perdue en bout de continent. Elle est devenue un seuil de l'Europe.

Par Marco Cremaschi, directeur du Cycle d'urbanisme, École urbaine Sciences Po Paris.



© Cosette Méric

Le port

↑ le à la fois « forte et fragile », Lampedusa a reçu à elle seule plus de 400 000 migrants depuis 1983. L'arrivée des réfugiés a affecté les activités économiques, a surchargé les services publics et provoqué des conflits locaux. Le métabolisme de l'île en a été transformé : l'espace et le paysage, les ressources naturelles et économiques sont surexploités. La présence des réfugiés change le rapport aux ressources, accroît le stress des employés des services publics souvent épuisés, introduit de nouvelles populations et manières de faire. La notion de frontière s'affirme alors comme interface entre un enjeu global et une réalité locale. En février 2016, Giusi Nicolini¹, la maire, présente son projet aux étudiants du Cycle d'urbanisme. Elle souhaite renverser la logique de la frontière et donner un nouveau souffle à l'île : « *Le drame du passage des réfugiés nous a appris notre statut unique en Méditerranée. L'île a su montrer qu'elle*

Un défi considérable de planification urbaine

est là où l'Europe commence. Le moment est venu de projeter Lampedusa comme la porte du continent ». La résilience de l'île ne lui suffit plus pour s'adapter à ces différents phénomènes. Bien que de petite taille, Lampedusa pose un défi considérable de planification urbaine, qui nécessite de nouvelles idées et propositions. L'époque des grands plans est révolue, les solutions radicales sont hors de question. L'aménagement de l'espace ne contribue que de manière limitée à répondre aux grands défis sociétaux, mais une réflexion sur les échelles et les limites des interventions urbaines aide à aborder l'avenir. Ce défi d'articuler des espaces délimités avec des problématiques globales était au cœur du workshop organisé par le Cycle d'urbanisme, qui visait à associer la problématique des flux migratoires à celle de l'économie et du paysage. Les limites de l'économie se combinent aux surcoûts impliqués par la marginalité géographique de l'île et à une exposition

pérenne au risque de corruption. Ces conditions extrêmes accroissent la faiblesse de la réponse de l'État et de la société. On se situe ainsi entre deux temps et deux mondes, un entre-deux où l'urbanisme aborde des problèmes « vicieux »².

LE RÔLE DE L'URBANISTE

L'urbaniste apporte alors sa méthodologie de projet. Tant qu'il n'a pas obtenu le consentement des acteurs locaux, il explore les conséquences pratiques des multiples configurations du possible. Il élabore des cartes et des schémas qui introduisent des scénarios spatiaux dans les jeux d'acteurs. Le catalogue qui en résulte n'est ni éphémère ni arbitraire, mais ancré dans des assemblages possibles.

Il s'agit de déchiffrer l'avenir à partir des pratiques spatiales. La présence cyclique des touristes a déjà enseigné comment gérer les pics estivaux en matière d'eau et de déchets ; mais elle a aussi soulevé les premiers conflits environnementaux. Le développement économique restant limité, la tradition de solidarité au sein d'une population de marins n'a pas disparu. L'émigration a par ailleurs laissé sa trace et un réseau sur le continent. Face à l'histoire humble mais longue de l'île, la crise des réfugiés amène de nouveaux acteurs, pour la plupart non locaux ou internationaux, qui dynamisent la scène locale. Les politiques publiques se remodelent également sur des réseaux longs, à l'instar des trajectoires des migrants. Pour gérer les problèmes, il faut en effet mettre en relation des acteurs qui opèrent à différentes échelles. Le champ d'action se situe alors à l'interface de quatre populations : les habitants, les touristes, les migrants et les professionnels induits par ces derniers. Sur ces traces s'inscrivent les crises de ressources, les mœurs et les réseaux nouveaux, qui ont permis la genèse d'un échange de connaissances et compétences avec les villes où les réfugiés s'installeront après les débarquements.

UN RÉSEAU EN DEVENIR

Des représentants de villes-refuges se sont réunis lors du workshop à Lampedusa, à l'invitation du Centre d'études européennes de Sciences Po³. La maire de Barcelone Ada Colau a alors déclaré que « *bien qu'il s'agisse d'une compétence des États et de l'Europe, nous ferons tout ce que nous pourrions pour participer à un réseau de villes-refuges* ». De plus en plus, les nouveaux arrivants dessinent des trajectoires à travers une géographie complexe et connectent des territoires parfois étroits et hétérogènes, qui vont fonctionner en tant que plates-formes de passage : des métropoles comme Amsterdam, Barcelone, Paris, à côté des villes et des villages tels que Calais, Idoménee, Lesbos, Pozzallo, Riace... Un archipel des lieux – hot spots, bidonvilles, villes-refuges – s'esquisse. Des lieux où la vie quotidienne des habitants est suspendue, où les droits ne sont pas encore établis, comme l'a expliqué dans son introduction Kashetu Kyenge, rapporteuse au Parlement européen. Mais des lieux qui se font seuils, ont ajouté Damien Carême, maire de Grande-Synthe, et Enrico Ioculano, maire de Vintimille, malgré parfois la résistance de l'État comme du système politique.

Hot spots et camps nous apprennent que ces lieux ne sont pas des isolats mais des étapes⁴ d'un réseau en voie de formation



La maire Giusi Nicolini parlant aux étudiants

qui a déjà changé la géographie de l'Europe. Des lieux, des maires, des agents publics, des bénévoles volontaires ont ainsi apporté en Europe une contribution décisive à la gestion de la crise. Un réseau lie les territoires de débarquement aux lieux d'accueil, puis d'intégration, dessiné certes par les trajectoires des immigrants, mais aussi et de plus en plus par l'organisation institutionnelle, par les politiques publiques locales et les rapports entre ONG. Une nouvelle « écologie politique » se dessine autour de liens inattendus qui vont peut-être nous apprendre à gérer le changement en cours de la géographie européenne.

Ce réseau à peine amorcé est déjà secoué par des phénomènes globaux qui lui échappent. On ne peut pas oublier que 2016 est l'année du Brexit, une fuite elle aussi justifiée par les courants migratoires. Quand la raison politique bafouille et hésite, l'espace est présenté à la fois comme problème et solution. Entre fuite et urgence, les problématiques sociales changent, les acteurs se repositionnent, leurs stratégies évoluent. Comme le dit la conclusion du rapport préparé par les étudiants : « *Loin d'être dépourvue de ressources, Lampedusa souffre d'un déficit de connexion et de mise en valeur de ses atouts potentiels* »⁵. C'est alors que l'exercice d'anticipation spatiale entre en jeu : on soigne les lieux pour réparer une communauté fragilisée et on recoud les réseaux pour nourrir ses liens. /

¹ Giusi Nicolini est l'actuelle maire de Lampedusa. En 2016, elle s'est vu décerner le Prix Simone de Beauvoir pour son engagement en faveur des femmes.

² L'Association européenne des écoles d'urbanisme AESOP a attribué le prix 2016 « Excellence in Teaching » à ce workshop.

³ En coopération avec la municipalité de Lampedusa et Sciences Po Paris, l'European Association for Local Democracy (ALDA) a lancé l'initiative « Les Portes de l'Europe : migrants internationaux et développement local ».

⁴ À la suite du workshop, une exposition a été organisée par des étudiants du Cycle au Pavillon de l'Arsenal.

⁵ Cycle d'urbanisme, « Fédérer l'espace, connecter les échelles, activer les ressources », Lampedusa 2016. Le rapport a été remis à la maire à la fin du workshop pour être ensuite traduit et diffusé aux citoyens.

/ De l'urbaniste de passage à l'urbanisme d'impulsion

Lampedusa vit sous le régime de l'urgence. Choc du réel, besoin d'un urbanisme autre. Par Camille Bourguignon, Yann-Kevin Greff, Florent Vidaling, Jérôme Baratier



Via Roma, l'artère principale de la ville

Aller à Lampedusa, c'est d'abord reconnaître ailleurs, apprendre à l'observer, à l'écouter, souhaiter en devenir le témoin. En raison du temps court du workshop, il fallait se défaire de l'idée de dresser un portrait exhaustif de l'île pour se concentrer sur les sens voire l'essence de l'urbanisme, fabriquer du commun ensemble. Avant de se rendre à Lampedusa et conscients des enjeux de ce type d'intervention, les étudiants ont constitué un socle de connaissances sur l'île et son histoire. En cela, la littérature scientifique, romanesque, la presse et le cinéma sont autant de supports précieux à consulter, avant de laisser place à l'étonnement et à la découverte *in situ*.

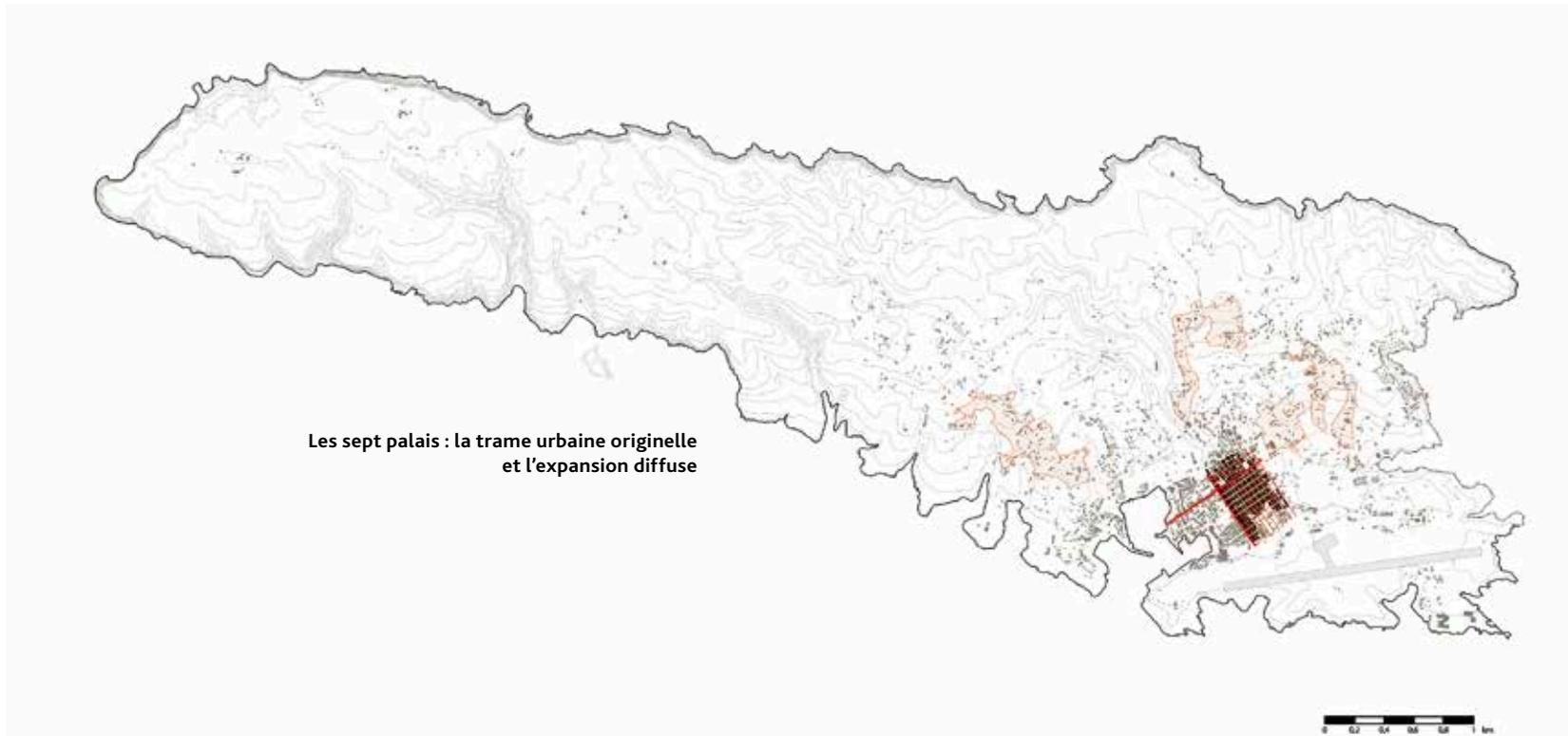
WORKSHOP : UN SPORT COLLECTIF

Il s'agissait d'organiser le travail d'une quarantaine d'étudiants dans un temps limité à trois jours, depuis l'immersion dans un territoire inédit jusqu'à la formulation de stratégies. Trois axes de travail identifiés en amont ont permis une première

répartition des recherches dans trois groupes thématiques distincts : un premier sur le développement économique et touristique ; un deuxième sur les migrants et les infrastructures de l'île ; un troisième sur l'aménagement du territoire insulaire. Sur place, une organisation du travail quotidien en trois temps va rythmer le déroulement du workshop : exploration et rencontres d'acteurs locaux ; ateliers par groupes thématiques ; échanges et débats avec l'ensemble des participants.

Le temps d'exploration et d'immersion consiste en visites et rencontres. D'abord organisés avec l'ensemble des étudiants lors de la première journée, les visites et les entretiens avec des acteurs locaux s'effectuent dès le second jour en plus petits comités, directement liés aux axes de travail, en fonction des opportunités. En parallèle, le temps consacré au travail par sous-groupes thématiques permet de définir des stratégies d'intervention en relation avec les données collectées sur le terrain.

La cohérence d'ensemble du travail est assurée lors d'un



Les sept palais : la trame urbaine originelle et l'expansion diffuse

troisième temps quotidien, primordial, réservé aux échanges et débat entre les groupes. Un débriefing collectif, grande séance plénière, a lieu à la fin de chaque journée, chaque groupe synthétisant en quelques minutes l'avancée de ses réflexions. Des liens et des points de convergence entre idées de projet émergent de ces moments où chacun est invité à questionner, contredire ou commenter en fonction de sa propre expérience et son ressenti du territoire. Pour accélérer la mise en œuvre de synergies entre groupes thématiques, une sorte de *speed dating* est imaginé le deuxième jour, dès que les pistes de projets commencent à se concrétiser : chacun est invité à butiner dans les idées émergentes et à exposer ses propres pistes, donnant ainsi l'opportunité de décroquer, d'échanger et de conforter les projets. S'ouvre ici la voie d'un processus qui a plus à voir avec les méthodes collaboratives de l'économie numérique qu'avec les principes du tout et de la partie chers au cartésianisme. Cette articulation entre temps de travail et temps partagé est fondamentale et se traduit aussi spatialement dans le lieu mis à disposition par la mairie : la salle du centre de l'aire maritime protégée est ainsi transformée le temps du workshop en véritable ruche où vont et viennent idées, étudiants, curieux et acteurs locaux.

POUR UN URBANISME D'IMPULSION

Si un urbanisme de l'impulsion conduit à repenser posture et méthodologie, il bouleverse aussi la nature et la finalité des résultats produits. Les propositions issues du workshop interrogent ainsi quant à leur articulation et leur portée opérationnelle. Ces 21 « fiches-action » ont été synthétisées sur une carte permettant d'identifier les différents secteurs d'intervention : il s'agit d'identifier les ressources latentes pouvant susciter une dynamique de projet, et non de proposer un état souhaitable à atteindre. On se trouve donc en amont de la phase de planification, dans une tentative

d'épuisement des possibles du site plutôt que dans une définition d'objectifs ciblés.

De même, l'organisation des préconisations par thématiques permet d'échapper à tout lien de dépendance ou de priorité. La cohérence de l'ensemble se fonde sur la volonté commune de révéler les potentialités du site, et non sur la définition d'une forme totale et aboutie, impossible à atteindre. C'est d'ailleurs la création d'une forme « à compléter » qui peut permettre une appropriation ultérieure par les insulaires. Ainsi la dimension opérationnelle du workshop réside-t-elle moins dans l'aboutissement du projet urbain que dans son potentiel d'activation de relais locaux. Le rôle d'urbaniste planificateur s'efface devant celui de fournisseur de capacité à un système ou de coach : il faut redonner confiance dans

Un travail de co-construction différée

les capacités d'agir de l'île à travers des propositions issues d'un regard extérieur. Ce travail passe par la création de simulations – positives ou négatives – résultant de combinaisons originales d'espaces et de

ressources disponibles.

Le contenu de ces propositions n'est donc pas une fin en soi. Il vise au contraire à placer les acteurs locaux dans une position de *makers* (au sens pris par ce terme dans l'économie collaborative), chaque proposition méritant d'être enrichie, détournée ou contredite par leur connaissance et leur pratique du territoire.

Le workshop de Lampedusa s'apparente ainsi à un travail de co-construction différée, où les propositions initiales et les 1 600 heures de mobilisation ne sont que des outils d'accès à un espace de projet ouvert aux initiatives et ressources extérieures. Si cette modalité d'intervention implique une grande modestie de la part de l'urbaniste, elle lui fait porter la responsabilité de la transmission de son travail auprès des populations concernées, pour que sa présence soit le déclencheur d'un processus capacitant pour un système d'acteurs qui s'ignore encore. /



Des formes d'habitat éparses

/ Comprendre l'île dans sa complexité

Diversité menacée des paysages, urbanisation diffuse, polarité historique caractérisent une île à la configuration complexe.

Par Léa Assouline, Alessandro Formisano, Ludovic Lamaire Maringer, Cosette Meric, Mathilde Préault, Kieu Mai Truong

L'île de Lampedusa révèle une complexité d'analyse paradoxale au regard de sa superficie et de son emprise territoriale à l'échelle de la mer Méditerranée. Étudier l'histoire, la géographie ou encore les dynamiques économiques locales met en lumière toute sa richesse actuelle. Celle-ci est immédiatement perceptible, la diversité des paysages la reflétant : falaises abruptes au nord, plages et eau turquoise au sud ou encore vallons verts au cœur de plaines quasi désertiques où peinent à survivre des essences méditerranéennes.

Cette diversité donne à Lampedusa une image mouvante et imprécise aux observateurs extérieurs, notamment aux Européens pour qui l'île symbolise les vagues migratoires de ces dernières années. On l'habite, on y vit, on y travaille, on la visite, même si les conditions de vie des Lampedusains évoluent et tendent à être redéfinies au gré des différents

flux qui l'affectent. Les habitants de l'île approvoient et s'approprient un sol hostile entre l'Europe et l'Afrique.

LES SEPT PALAIS

L'île de Lampedusa voit sa physionomie changer à partir de sa colonisation par le roi de Naples en 1843. L'ambition d'y installer et d'y développer une colonie agricole amène sur place un équipage de 120 agriculteurs et artisans siciliens et impulse la construction des premiers édifices : les *sette palazzi*, construits face au port, forment un alignement bâti en contraste avec le paysage de l'île. Ces bâtiments à vocation administrative marquent le point de départ du développement urbain de l'île sur une trame viaire régulière en damier à partir de la voie des sept palais.

Parallèlement à cette urbanisation de la partie orientale, une campagne de déboisement est menée afin d'accroître les

surfaces cultivables. De plus, l'aménagement de terrasses au cœur des vallées a permis la retenue des eaux fluviales ainsi que la culture d'essences végétales nécessitant davantage d'eau, notamment des arbres fruitiers. Murs et terrasses sont les principaux témoignages du passé agricole de Lampedusa. Ces aménagements et des constructions vernaculaires – *damusi* – traduisent l'appropriation des terrains hostiles afin d'en faire des espaces de vie et d'accueil, deux valeurs revendiquées et portées par les habitants de l'île. Cependant, l'établissement de la colonie agricole est un échec et la pêche devient la principale ressource de Lampedusa. « *Rugueuse, difficile à apprivoiser, l'île est source de déconvenues – elle est parfois restée pour les colons un rêve inaccessible.* »

UN DÉVELOPPEMENT URBAIN SPONTANÉ

La situation géographique de l'île, entre la Sicile et la Tunisie, en fait un territoire stratégique en termes militaires et migratoires. Zone de convoitises militaires durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, Lampedusa a néanmoins souffert d'un abandon de la part des pouvoirs publics régionaux et nationaux dans les années d'après-guerre : elle peine à se développer, accumule les retards en matière d'infrastructures et d'équipements et pâtit d'autant plus de son isolement géographique et de son enclavement. Elle connaît alors une émigration massive. L'écart de niveau de vie avec la Sicile et le continent est saisissant ; ce n'est qu'en 1968 que l'aéroport civil est construit ; l'hôpital et des équipements scolaires le sont en 1975.

Mais, en revanche, les carences de l'île offrent une opportunité de développement inattendu. Dans les années 1980, Lampedusa, avec son charme brut et rudimentaire, attire peu à peu des touristes à la recherche de tranquillité et d'une vie simple, à l'écart du monde. Faute d'équipements hôteliers, les visiteurs sont accueillis dans des maisons privées. Le tourisme émerge ainsi comme une nouvelle filière économique et certains habitants abandonnent leurs activités de pêche pour s'improviser petits opérateurs.

C'est sous l'effet de la découverte de cette nouvelle opportunité que s'opère une phase d'expansion urbaine. L'île s'équipe de résidences privées, d'hôtels et de restaurants – la plupart construits de façon anarchique, sans autorisation et sans cohérence de forme, ni urbaine ni architecturale.

UN BÂTI À CODIFIER, DES HAMEAUX À RELIER

La croissance touristique attire les opérateurs privés à la fin des années 1980. Prenant conscience des risques de ce type de développement, la Ville de Lampedusa crée en 1996 la Riserva Naturale « Isola di Lampedusa » pour protéger et conserver le patrimoine naturel de l'île, notamment la façade sud et la célèbre plage des Lapins (Spiaggia dei Conigli). Cette période signe le retour en force de la municipalité et la volonté d'une maîtrise communale du développement urbain.

Quelles sont les perspectives actuelles ? Il s'agit de retisser une vision d'ensemble de l'île, dont le cœur urbain est certes la ville de Lampedusa mais ne s'y limite pas. Il faut également parvenir à valoriser les différents hameaux, en mettant notamment l'accent sur les espaces publics et les lieux de vie collective.

Dans l'âpreté du paysage se démarque le Vallone Imbriacola (vallée fertile ou vallon vert) encore marqué de parcelles cultivées. Depuis le nord venteux de l'île, ce vallon descend en plusieurs ramifications et longe le cœur urbain avant de



La vallée verte, un projet d'interface entre ville et nature

rejoindre la mer. C'est justement dans cette frange, entre fin de ville, plage urbaine et agriculture vivrière, que des enjeux de projet paysager surgissent. Ce vallon offre depuis la ville une ouverture visuelle bienvenue sur son abondante végétation. Au loin, en son cœur, se niche aussi le centre d'accueil des migrants, un hotspot clôturé.

Le manque actuel de lisibilité du territoire lampedusain et ce paysage remarquable invitent à réfléchir à des stratégies pour requalifier l'interface entre la ville et le reste de l'île. Il s'agit de créer des connexions fluides et identifiables entre la ville historique et son environnement, mais également entre les hommes : habitants, touristes et migrants. Dans un double mouvement : d'une part, rapprocher l'espace de nature de l'espace urbain sous la forme d'un parc public et d'un parc agricole et, d'autre part, proposer une ouverture visuelle repensée et requalifiée sur le grand paysage. /

/ Un laboratoire de nouvelles pratiques

La gouvernance de la crise s'est construite au fil de l'urgence, cristallisant des conceptions de la politique migratoire qui s'entrechoquent. Par Anne Bellée, Jérémy Gay, Irène Mboumoua

Ce territoire de moins de 7 000 âmes voit se superposer une multitude d'acteurs supranationaux, nationaux (étatiques), locaux et issus de la société civile, qui interviennent tout au long du parcours des migrants. Cette gouvernance multi-niveaux invite à une analyse plus poussée des pratiques des différents acteurs avec l'inédite montée en puissance du niveau local, incarnée par les maires de ces territoires-frontières.

UNE GESTION À BOUT DE SOUFFLE

Les migrants, de leur interception en mer à leur départ de l'île, sont pris en charge par une longue chaîne d'intervenants. L'État italien, responsable d'une zone maritime de secours, est le premier sur le front. S'il n'est pas l'unique acteur à venir en aide aux migrants, il est le seul à en porter la responsabilité au titre de la Convention de Hambourg de 1979, relative à la recherche et au sauvetage maritime. À l'arrivée des migrants sur l'île, les acteurs locaux prennent le relais. Sur le quai Molo Favarolo, le médecin du centre médical de Lampedusa opère

un premier tri entre les survivants. Ceux dont l'état de santé le permet sont transférés au sein du hotspot de l'île – en français, centre de rétention¹. La politique des hotspots est emblématique de l'action de l'Union européenne dans la gestion de la crise migratoire. Ils ont été mis en place pour apporter une assistance immédiate aux États membres et assurer l'identification, l'enregistrement et le relevé des empreintes digitales des migrants à leur arrivée. Si le système du hotspot privilégie l'« encampement » comme mode de gestion des migrants, ceux-ci sont tolérés dans la ville et entrent en contact avec les habitants, associations religieuses et autorités locales. L'espace public devient alors un lieu de revendication et d'expression qui symbolise avec gravité les incapacités et les tensions existantes au sein du modèle actuel de gestion des migrants – à l'image de la manifestation silencieuse de plusieurs jours sur le parvis de l'église à Lampedusa en mai 2016.

La visibilité des migrants au sein de l'espace public rappelle que leur lourde et décisive gestion sur une île-frontière comme

Lampedusa repose sur les communautés locales qui doivent au quotidien faire face à l'urgence. Les actions endossées par les organisations non gouvernementales et les associations religieuses sont souvent directement dictées par les autorités étatiques, trop faiblement outillées et organisées pour agir localement, avait confié un prêtre de Lampedusa. La conférence « The Gates of Europe: Global migrants and local development », qui s'est tenue à Lampedusa à la fin du workshop, fait état de la nécessité de réviser les instruments d'action publique obsolètes.

INVENTER DE NOUVEAUX INSTRUMENTS

À Lampedusa, l'impuissance de l'État italien couplée aux insuffisances des réponses de l'Union européenne se heurte au dynamisme des institutions locales et de la société civile sur place, qui semblent avoir pris le relais. Face à l'urgence, les acteurs locaux inventent un nouveau répertoire d'action publique pour s'intégrer dans un jeu international de lutte contre la crise migratoire qui s'étale bien au-delà du territoire administratif et institutionnel de la

Workshop intensif dans les locaux de la réserve marine



© Jérôme Barattier



Intervention d'Enrico Loculano, maire de Vintimille (au centre) lors de la conférence « Les portes de l'Europe » du 6 mai 2016

petite île. Il faut regarder Lampedusa comme un laboratoire de renouvellement des modes de faire locaux face au global. **Interpeller.** C'est la première action que peut mener une collectivité pour mettre à l'agenda politique une préoccupation locale, comme l'a fait la maire de Lampedusa, Giusi Nicolini, à la suite des incessants naufrages sur les côtes de l'île. C'était en 2013, et la couverture médiatique lui a servi de médium et de porte-voix pour interpeller l'État italien et surtout l'opinion publique. Depuis cette date, chaque passage en radio ou à la télévision est une occasion pour la maire de clamer son désarroi face à son incapacité à gérer les flux de réfugiés. L'opération Mare Nostrum ne sera cependant que la réponse partielle à cette interpellation locale. Car si elle évite des naufrages à répétition, Lampedusa reste très loin de « l'île d'accueil » que cherche à matérialiser son maire.

Peser. Mais les coups de projecteurs médiatiques sont bien éphémères. En parallèle, Giusi Nicolini s'est donc engagée dans des actions de lobbying auprès des acteurs institutionnels. Lampedusa s'est ainsi intégrée dans tout un réseau d'associations pour peser sur les décisions à différentes échelles. Des organisations non gouvernementales comme l'European Association for Local Democracy (ALDA), sont en effet des caisses de résonance, à l'échelon européen, des demandes politiques de Lampedusa, à travers le partage d'expériences et l'organisation de conférences sur les thématiques migratoires. La maire de l'île dispose de plus de relais dans les parlements nationaux et européen. Proche d'elle, Cécile Kyenge² défend les mêmes attentes devant le Parlement européen, comme la création de corridors humanitaires. Si ces méthodes n'ont pas d'effets aussi directs que l'interpellation médiatique, elles influencent néanmoins, sur la durée, les représentations de la politique de l'urgence.

S'émanciper. Troisième acte du renouvellement du répertoire d'action local, la maire de Lampedusa est à l'origine d'une construction transnationale avec les territoires confrontés aux mêmes difficultés. Elle cherche ainsi à fédérer un réseau de villes-frontières, c'est-à-dire concernées par le parcours du migrant en Europe. Cette coopération échappe totalement

aux logiques étatiques et vient redéfinir plus profondément les périmètres des collectivités locales. À l'image de micro-États, ces territoires construisent des liens quasi diplomatiques et se frottent aux relations internationales sans passer par les administrations centrales. Ce phénomène, qui n'en est encore qu'à ses balbutiements, rebat les cartes des modes d'actions locaux.

Ces trois actions initiées par Lampedusa montrent la capacité des collectivités à s'emparer d'une problématique initialement considérée comme hors de portée du local. Confrontée à l'inadéquation des outils et instruments mobilisés dans la gestion quotidienne de l'île,

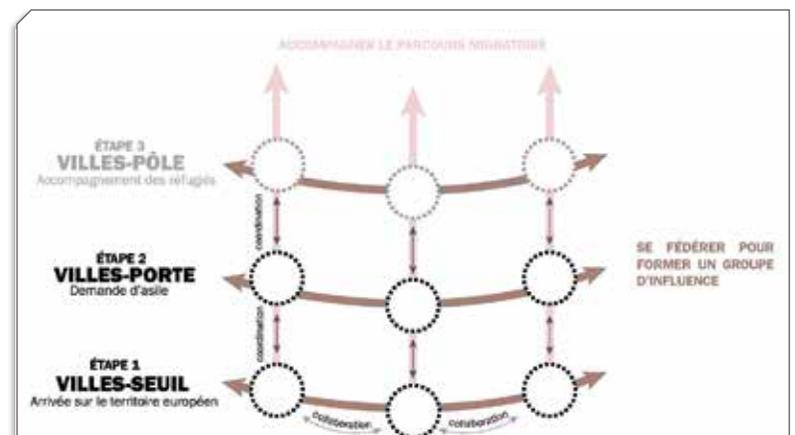
Lampedusa a su se jeter dans le grand bain global. /

À l'origine d'une construction transnationale

① Pour plus de précisions, cf. l'article du blog de Médiapart « Le passage par Lampedusa : photographie d'un long chemin de croix » de Marie Bassi et Paola Proietti (18 juin 2016) rédigé dans le cadre du workshop organisé par le Cycle d'urbanisme de Sciences Po Paris.

② Cécile Kyenge, eurodéputée italienne et ancienne ministre pour l'Intégration, est co-auteur du rapport d'initiative « Situation en Méditerranée et nécessité d'une approche globale de l'Union européenne sur la question des migrations ».

Structurer des réseaux de villes pour permettre une meilleure compréhension mutuelle des structures d'accueil



/ L'exil suspendu

Étape des parcours migratoires, Lampedusa est un entre-deux : entre deux continents, entre terre et mer, vie et mort, entre l'angoisse, le soulagement et l'espoir.

Par Marie Bassi, Helena Hiriart, Béatrice Lacombe, Faustine Masson

A Lampedusa, le temps est suspendu ; on attend de partir, de continuer le voyage, on s'y ennuie. Des milliers de personnes y transitent depuis des années pour tenter de gagner l'Europe. Faut-il parler de « sas » pour ce lieu de passage ? Pour l'anthropologue Michel Agier, les « sas »* sont des centres qui ont pour objectif de canaliser, arrêter ou réorienter les circulations des migrants. S'écartant de cette définition, l'image du sas permet ici de penser les étapes du parcours migratoire. Le sas n'est alors plus un centre administrativement défini mais un espace incontournable entre deux points d'étape. Une multitude d'acteurs permettent d'ouvrir et de fermer les portes qui l'encadrent et fluidifient ou ralentissent ainsi les trajectoires des migrants. Souvent qualifiée de porte de l'Europe, Lampedusa est en réalité un espace de transit composé de trois de ces sas : la Méditerranée, le hotspot (centre d'accueil des migrants) et enfin l'île elle-même.

LA MÉDITERRANÉE, SAS DE L'INCERTITUDE

Environ 22 000 personnes seraient mortes en Méditerranée entre 2000 et 2015. Malgré cela, du printemps à l'automne, des bateaux débarquent quasi quotidiennement au port de Lampedusa. Ils proviennent en grande majorité des côtes tunisiennes et libyennes, situées respectivement à 160 et 350 km de l'île.

Cette traversée peut durer plusieurs jours du fait de la précarité des embarcations qui sont pilotées soit par un « passeur » qui souhaite rejoindre l'Europe, soit par un migrant choisi au hasard. Sans moyens de navigation adaptés,

il est toutefois presque impossible d'atteindre Lampedusa. À chaque bateau est attribué un téléphone satellite qui servira à appeler les secours et à signaler sa position. Les sauvetages sont réalisés par les garde-côtes italiens, les agents de Frontex, la marine italienne ou encore les bateaux affrétés par des ONG. Une fois sur l'embarcadère du port, il faut attendre, souvent pendant des heures, un premier tri effectué à même le quai. Les blessés sont pris en charge, les vivants

séparés des morts. Ces derniers sont acheminés en Sicile par bateau : il n'y a plus de place dans le cimetière de l'île. Suivant leur état de santé, certains malades sont également transférés en Sicile pour recevoir des soins adaptés. Les autres sont acheminés jusqu'au hotspot en bus.

La Méditerranée, sas meurtrier, est franchie ; s'ensuit un autre sas qu'il faudra traverser pour, enfin, véritablement arriver en Europe.

LE HOTSPOT, SAS DE L'IMPATIENCE

Créés en mai 2015 au terme d'un sommet européen visant à améliorer la gestion des flux migratoires des pays aux portes de l'Europe, les hotspots sont présentés comme un dispositif innovant permettant une identification et un tri rapide des migrants. Dans ces centres d'accueil, les autorités nationales établissent une distinction entre les migrants éligibles à la demande d'asile et ceux qui ne le sont pas. Ils sont présentés comme des lieux de transition et constituent des sas dans lesquels les migrants ne sont pas supposés attendre plus de 72 heures.

Excentré, le hotspot de Lampedusa est situé au milieu de l'île. Avec ses hautes clôtures surmontées de fils barbelés, il revêt des allures de prison. L'accès est surveillé par un grand nombre d'hommes armés. Les différences entre leurs uniformes traduisent la présence de plusieurs corps d'État.

À leur arrivée, les migrants sont soumis à des tests médicaux. Commence ensuite le dispositif d'identification. En vertu du règlement Dublin III, les primo-arrivants en

Europe doivent se soumettre à un relevé d'empreintes. Si le statut administratif des migrants se décide à Lampedusa, ni renvoi vers le pays d'origine, ni demande d'asile ne se fait depuis l'île : tous sans exception seront acheminés en Sicile. Le hotspot constitue donc un lieu d'attente, le statut des migrants y est suspendu. Ces derniers devront attendre la Sicile pour connaître leur sort.

Le relevé d'empreintes constitue un blocage dans le processus d'identification, un certain nombre de migrants refusant de s'y soumettre. Dès lors, leur trajet est interrompu et le hotspot devient centre de rétention. Cette ambiguïté de statut est renforcée par le fait que le centre est dirigé, non pas par des acteurs institutionnels européens mais par une association catholique (La Misericordia).

**Tous sans exception
seront acheminés
en Sicile**

(*) Enceinte ou passage clos, un sas est muni de deux portes ou systèmes de fermeture dont on ne peut ouvrir l'un que si l'autre est fermé et qui permet de passer ou de faire passer d'un milieu à un autre en maintenant ceux-ci isolés l'un de l'autre.
(Définition du *Larousse*).



Protestation de demandeurs d'asile (érythréens, soudanais, somaliens et yéménites) en mai 2016 : ils refusent de donner leurs empreintes dans le hotspot

Un autre fait étonnant est, enfin, la présence de migrants en ville. Celle-ci témoigne d'une indéniable perméabilité entre le hotspot et l'île.

LAMPEDUSA, SAS DE L'ENNUI

Les frontières du hotspot évoluent au gré des saisons. En période estivale, propice au tourisme, le dispositif est complètement clos. Durant les autres saisons, à l'image d'un panier percé, il s'entrouvre. Les migrants peuvent alors effectuer des allers et retours entre le hotspot et l'île, son vase communiquant. Celle-ci se transforme ainsi, tout entière, en « sas de rétention ». Le nombre important de débarquements, la capacité limitée du centre et les blocages administratifs récurrents sont autant de facteurs expliquant la nécessité d'une ouverture partielle du hotspot. La perméabilité de ce dernier n'est ni dissimulée ni revendiquée. Les migrants obtiennent implicitement la permission de se mouvoir dans l'île. Sans pour autant se fondre parmi les Lampedusains, ils arpentent l'île, souvent en petit groupe, rarement seuls. Certains lieux sont vecteurs d'occupation partagée : le terrain de football où les adolescents de l'île cohabitent avec une équipe changeante de jeunes migrants (sans pour autant jouer ensemble), les terrasses des cafés, la rue centrale mais aussi les plages (ici encore, la cohabitation est soumise à des règles implicites : les migrants occupent les rochers tandis que les autochtones et touristes préfèrent le sable). La mise en retrait quasi naturelle des migrants n'est pourtant

pas le fruit d'un rejet ou d'une méfiance ressentie. La grande majorité des Lampedusains semble avoir accepté l'inéluctabilité de cette cohabitation. Certains lieux activent de plus amples rapprochements : la librairie Ibby dédiée aux enfants de locaux ou de migrants, l'association Ascavuzza qui expose les objets-témoins du passage des exilés, puis l'église et son parvis. Des revendications émergent parfois des migrants et, si elles ne modifient pas le cours des choses, elles témoignent néanmoins d'une frustration liée à l'attente et l'ennui.

LAMPEDUSA, SALLE D'ATTENTE DE L'EUROPE

Cet enchaînement d'étapes caractérise le début d'un nouveau parcours pour les migrants, régi par l'administration européenne. Une fois à l'intérieur, il n'y a pas de place pour le libre arbitre. D'ailleurs, les trois lieux évoqués ne prennent aucunement en compte le choix de leurs occupants. Le relevé d'empreintes est la seule et unique occasion qu'ont les migrants pour influencer sur leur trajectoire. Si certains s'y refusent, c'est parce qu'ils ne veulent pas que leur première identification se fasse en Italie. La réglementation européenne prévoit en effet que le pays dans lequel un migrant est « enregistré » pour la première fois sera celui où il devra effectuer sa demande d'asile. Ce refus apparaît donc pour certains comme la revendication d'un droit à choisir leur destin. Cependant, en se lançant en mer, peu de migrants semblent réaliser que Lampedusa n'est que le sas d'une porte de l'Europe encore lointaine. /

/ Grande-Synthe, Vintimille, Lampedusa, villes-frontières

Les défis posés par l'intensification spectaculaire des flux migratoires en Europe amènent certaines villes-frontières à prendre des initiatives inédites.

Par Laëtizia Pieri, Mathilde Préault

Confrontés aux réalités générées par l'urgence, les maires de Lampedusa, Vintimille et Grande-Synthe doivent faire face aux paradoxes imposés par la position stratégique de leurs territoires, à la fois symboles de nouveaux possibles et limites infranchissables. Plus qu'une simple frontière d'État, Lampedusa est la limite la plus au sud de l'Union européenne. Pour Vintimille, dernière ville italienne avant la France, c'est la question de la frontière entre deux États européens qui se pose. L'enjeu « est de maintenir l'équilibre entre le flux qui arrive en France et le flux qui en repart », explique son maire, Enrico Ioculano. Depuis la fermeture de la frontière française en juin 2015, les migrants passés en France de manière irrégulière sont reconduits à la frontière italienne par les forces de police françaises, ajoutant aux flux de départs et d'arrivées un nouveau flux de reconduits. En effet, la France et l'Italie ont

des visions opposées de la solidarité européenne – la ville de Vintimille est prise en étau entre des politiques nationales divergentes sur la question de la gestion de la zone frontalière alors que l'Union européenne, effacée, ne se montre pas à la hauteur de l'enjeu humain et sanitaire auquel les villes sont confrontées.

Ces villes doivent se mettre en réseau

Quant à la ville de Grande-Synthe, elle doit composer avec la politique de rétention des personnes sur le territoire de l'Espace Schengen. La frontière anglaise ayant été déplacée

à Calais depuis juillet 2015, les personnes en transit sont maintenues de fait sur le territoire français. À cette période, près de 3 000 personnes étaient bloquées à Calais dans des conditions sanitaires déplorables. Damien Carême, maire (EELV) de Grande-Synthe, propose alors à l'État de construire un nouveau camp sur le territoire de sa commune. Après un « accord à demi-mot de l'État », les travaux sont entamés à l'hiver 2015 avec l'aide de Médecins sans frontières (MSF). « C'est pour prendre les devants que j'ai voulu construire ce camp, raconte Damien Carême. Si j'avais écouté mes collègues, maires et collaborateurs, je ne l'aurais jamais fait ».

GÉRER L'URGENCE, ET APRÈS ?

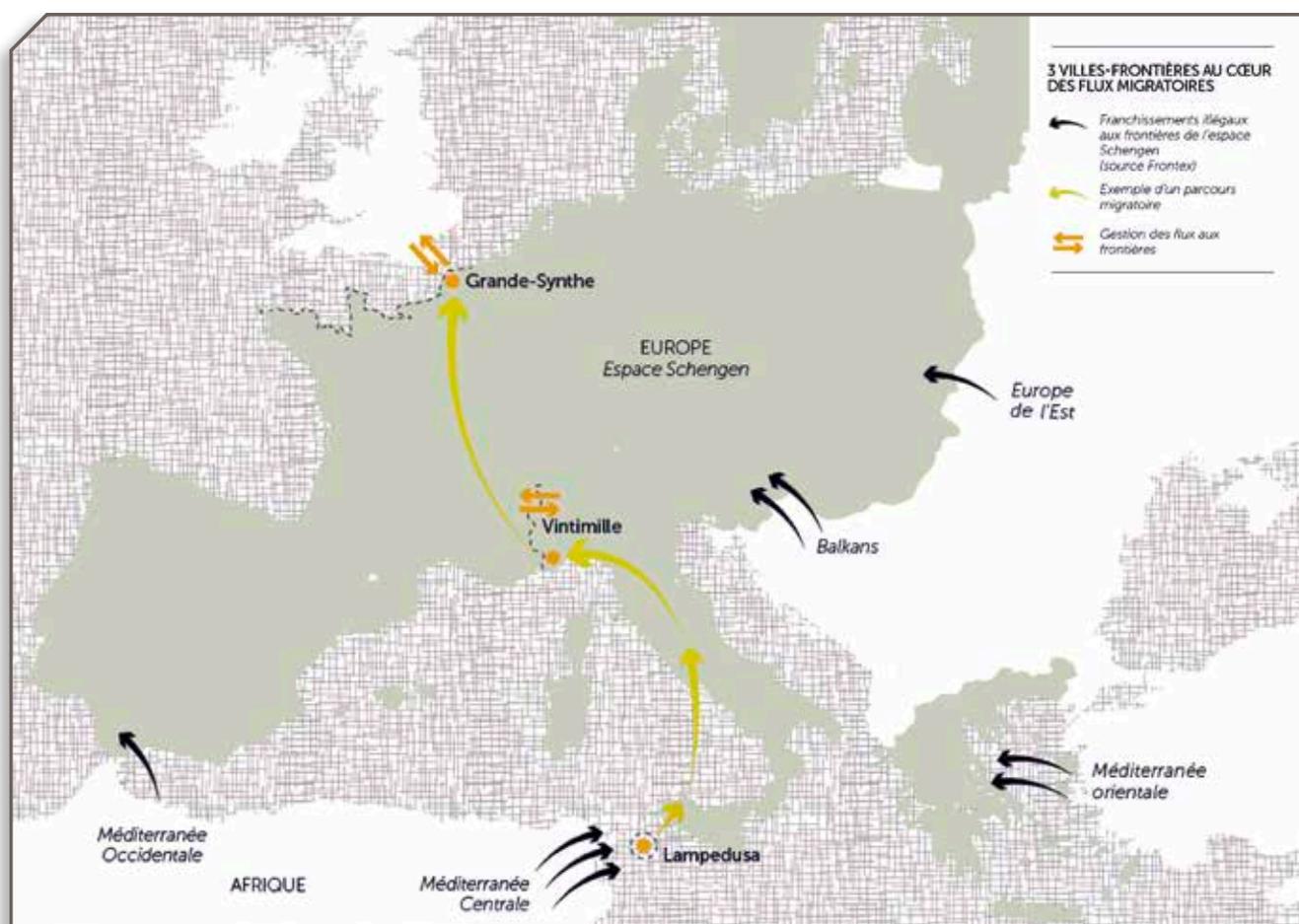
Trois villes, trois contextes différents, et trois maires qui doivent articuler les échelles locale, nationale et européenne pour répondre à un même problème : la gestion des populations en transit. « Comme trois étapes différentes d'un même parcours migratoire, ces trois expériences nous montrent chacune à leur manière que les politiques globales ont des conséquences locales », met en perspective Giusi Nicolini, la maire de Lampedusa.

La mairie est la première autorité à devoir mettre en place et gérer concrètement l'accueil, l'hébergement, les soins des nouveaux arrivants dans sa localité. En juin 2015, Vintimille est brutalement passée d'une vingtaine de personnes en transit à 350 personnes bloquées en centre-ville. Face à l'inaction de l'État italien, Enrico Ioculano témoigne : « On a subi la carence des institutions. Mon administration était en premier rang. On a dû tout prendre en charge. Quitte à dépasser les compétences strictes de son mandat. « La commune a la

Le cimetière des bateaux des migrants



Marco Cremaschi



responsabilité de porter assistance sanitaire à ces familles. » Pour les maires, la difficulté est de ménager un équilibre entre la gestion de la situation d'urgence dans laquelle se trouvent les migrants et les affaires régulières de la commune. « Il peut exister un paradoxe entre le fait de maintenir les droits de la population locale et garantir de bonnes conditions aux populations en transit », regrette Enrico Ioculano. Pour éviter cela, les trois maires expliquent unanimement que la construction de liens entre migrants et habitants, entre les camps et la ville constituée est fondamentale. Damien Carême insiste : « Je ne veux pas faire un ghetto avec ce camp. On travaille à établir des passerelles entre le camp et la ville, [...] pour faire se rencontrer les gens ». La maire de Lampedusa abonde dans ce sens : « Il s'agit désormais de faire travailler migrants et habitants ensemble ».

DE LA RÉPONSE LOCALE AUX PROBLÉMATIQUES GLOBALES

C'est un appel à la confiance en l'échelle communale que formule Damien Carême : « Je pense que les réponses viendront des collectivités, des gouvernements locaux. [...] C'est à nous de montrer qu'il y a des dispositifs qui marchent. C'est pourquoi je suis inquiet au sujet des dispositions législatives nationales ou européennes. Le cas de Lampedusa n'est pas celui de Grande-Synthe. [...] Les règles doivent être suffisamment souples pour s'adapter à toutes les situations sur le terrain ».

Enrico Ioculano se rallie à cette analyse. « Il est indispensable que les communes limitrophes discutent ensemble des solutions envisageables, mettant en place une réelle coordination des

autorités locales. Il est important de concevoir des centres d'accueil de toute petite taille pour une réponse de proximité. L'important est de proposer des solutions viables et de permettre la répartition des réfugiés à une juste échelle. Si l'on accueille un petit nombre de personnes, cela permet une meilleure intégration, par exemple en lançant des programmes de formation professionnelle. »

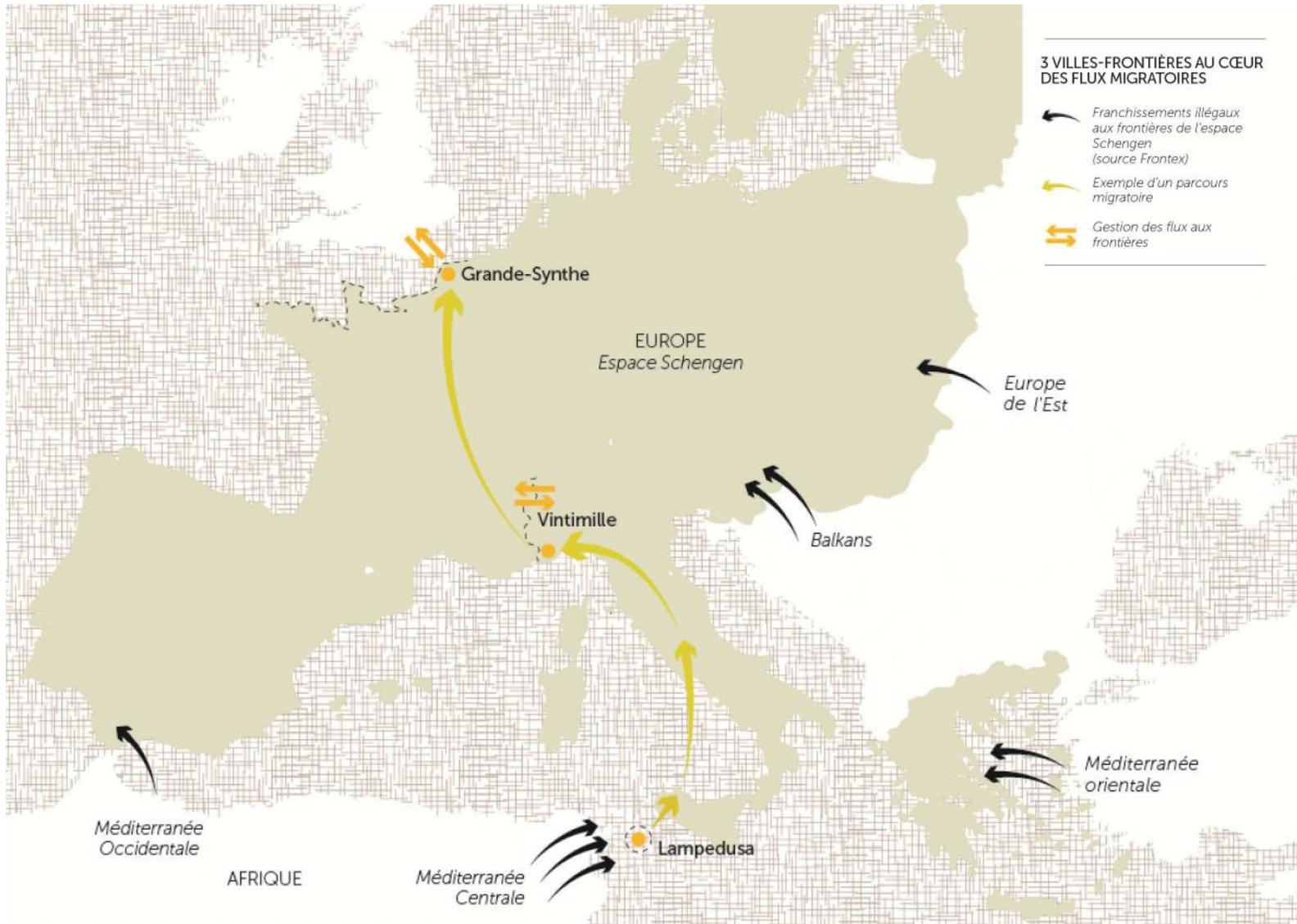
La pertinence de la réponse locale est soutenue d'autant plus vigoureusement que les trois villes ont été confrontées à un désengagement des États nationaux et à l'absence de l'Union européenne. « Ce que nous montrent ces exemples, c'est que les maires se trouvent dans une même situation de solitude, d'abandon de la part de l'État », rappelle Giusi Nicolini. « Toutes ces villes doivent se mettre en réseau pour montrer la force des territoires, leur efficacité dans l'accueil, dans la lutte contre la pauvreté, pour donner une impulsion concrète aux politiques européennes. [...] Il faut fonctionner en réseau. Les exemples de Lampedusa, Grande-Synthe, Vintimille sont localisés mais ils ont une très forte capacité démonstrative. Il faut maintenant travailler ensemble pour activer ce réseau de lieux frontaliers. »

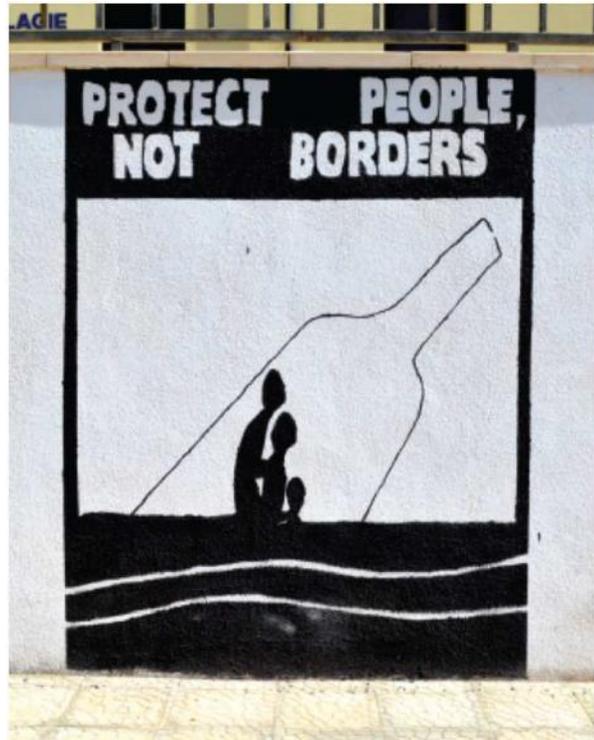
Le phénomène migratoire apparaît tellement complexe et structurant qu'il est impossible de penser le gérer avec les politiques et les outils habituels des gouvernements nationaux ou supranationaux. Les seules solutions viables semblent devoir être conçues sur mesure et éprouvées par l'action à la plus petite échelle de gouvernement. Un réseau des maires confrontés au phénomène migratoire permettrait peut-être de penser la frontière non plus comme une contrainte mais comme un déclencheur de potentialités. /

















- La terre, la mer



- L'habitat illégal, le risque sismique



- La Maire



La Possibilité d'une île

Deux grands thèmes:

- **l'insularité comme condition**: l'autonomie, et la résilience mais également la marginalité d'une petite île; le projet du développement social et économique
- **La limite, les frontières d'une île** à (au delà de) la limite de l'Europe: une frontière de mer, la (non) politique de l'accueil; des limites sur la terre, les (non) règles de l'urbanisme

Plan de travail

Réhabiliter le logement

1. la définition des marges de la tache urbaine ;
2. la réorganisation des centres urbains ;
3. l'analyse de la demande d'habitation;
4. périmètre et caractères de l'habitat illégal;

Développement et tourisme

1. la sauvegarde du paysage naturel terrestre et marin;
2. l'analyse de l'économie du tourisme;

Espaces publics et accueil

1. usage et réhabilitation des bâtiments publiques.
2. l'organisation des équipements pour le soutien de la qualité du vivre ensemble;
3. la gestion d'un système de services pour l'accueil;

Scenario

1. éléments de scenario



Des axes stratégiques

Développement économique local



Île et migrants



Aménager l'île



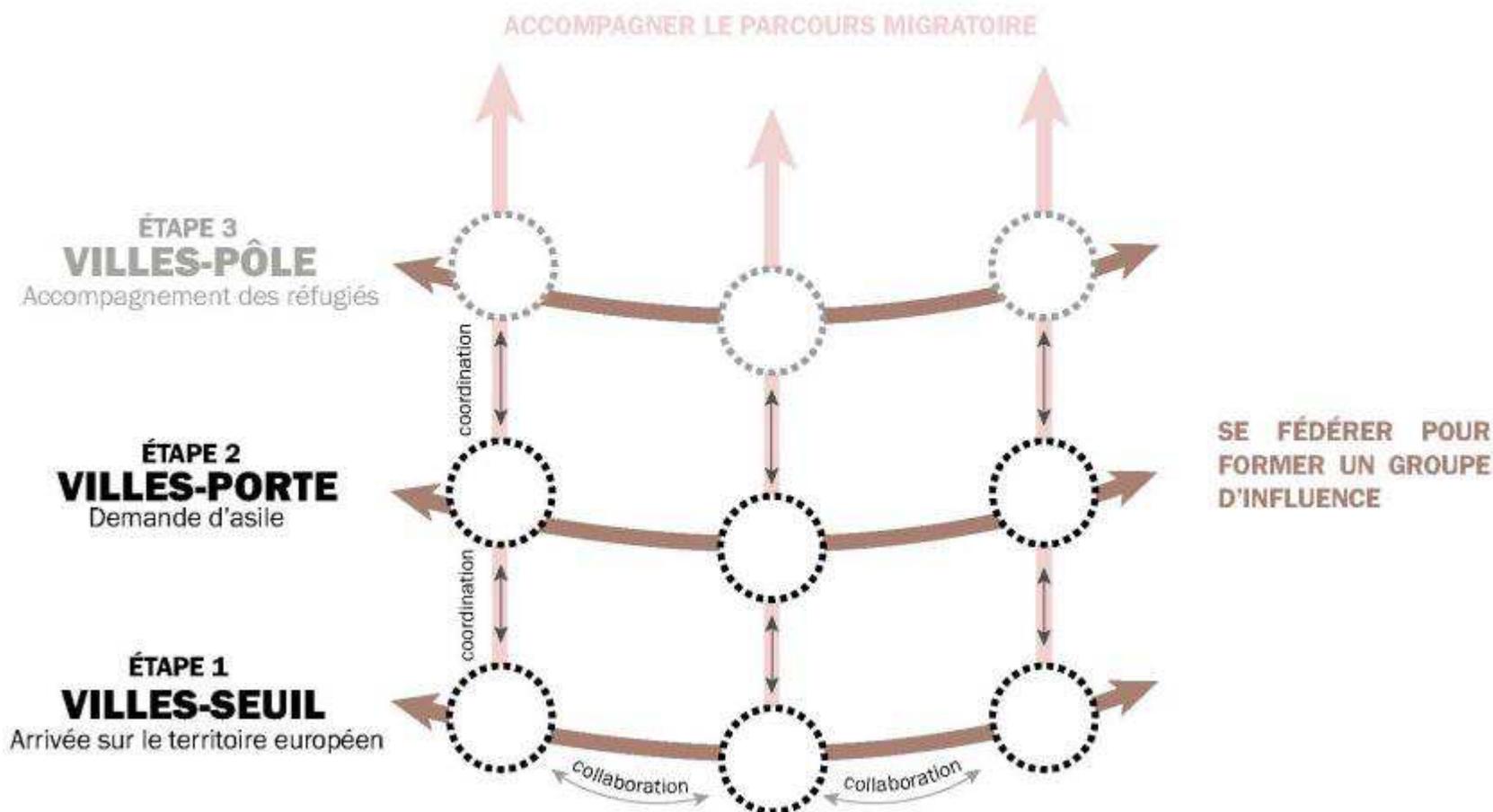
LAMPEDUSA : PREMIER SEUIL DE L'EUROPE

« Naître à l'Europe »

MIG_

En outre, la coordination des structures et villes constitutives de points d'étapes différents sera facilitée. Elle permettra d'assurer un meilleur accompagnement des migrants, rendus acteurs, au fil des étapes de leurs migrations et déplacements, à l'échelle nationale ou européenne. Cette mise en cohérence génèrera une meilleure efficacité des actions migratoires entre les acteurs multiples de l'accueil des migrants.

Définir un réseau de villes hiérarchisé peut permettre une meilleure compréhension mutuelle des structures d'accueil mais aussi de rendre plus efficace l'action européenne sur les enjeux migratoires. Ainsi, la création de groupes d'influence localisés peut impulser des directions au niveau politique européenne et lui permettre de se réinventer « par le bas ».

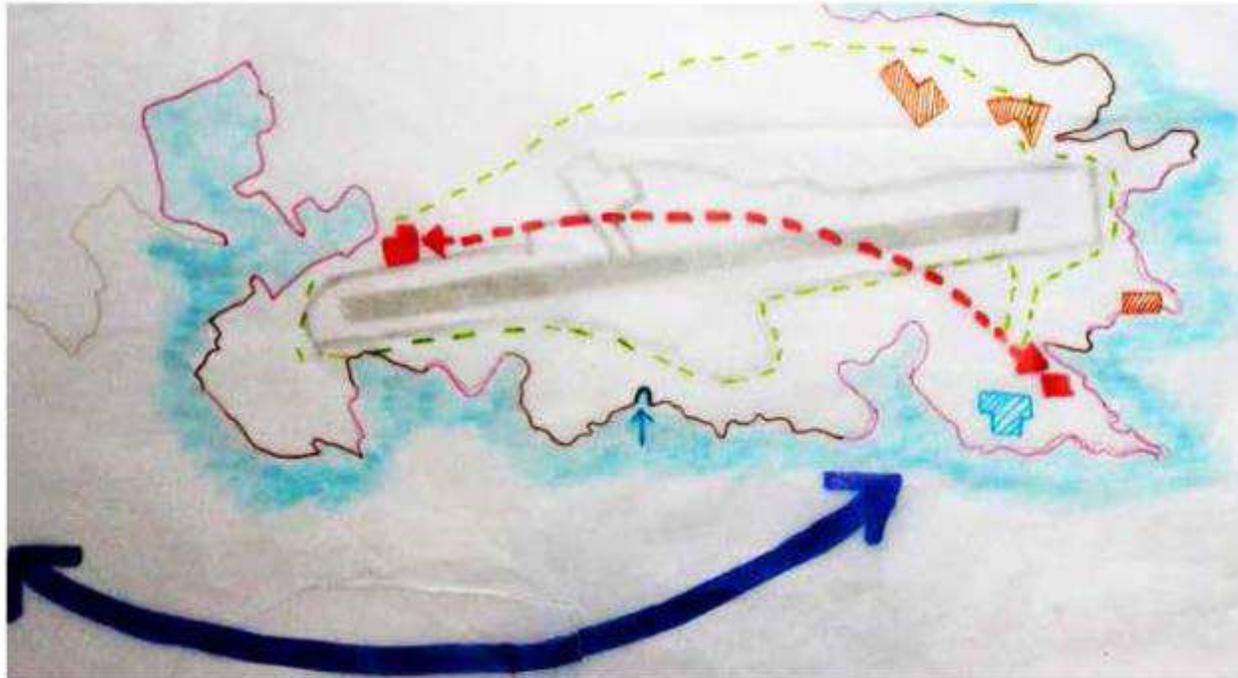


Un réseau de villes orienté autour des parcours migratoires

IMPLANTER UN PÔLE DE RECHERCHE TERRESTRE ET MARITIME

Spécialiser les usages de la pointe sud / Cibler une nouvelle population touristique

AME_III_b



SCÉNARIO 2. IMPLANTER UN PÔLE DE RECHERCHE TERRESTRE ET MARITIME

-  PROFITER DU NOUVEAU CYCLE DE PRODUCTION LOCAL
-  SE LIER AUX AMBITIONS DE FIÈRE BLEUE DU GRAND OUEST
-  UTILISER LES ADUS PAYSAGES COMME LIEUX DE RECHERCHE, D'EXPERIMENTATIONS ET D'OBSERVATION POUR ATTIRER UN PUBLIC PROFESSIONNEL ET UNIVERSITAIRE.

SE FORMER À L'ACCUEIL

Ajuster l'offre de formation aux besoins locaux

MIG_I_c

Spatialité : mise en réseau

Temporalité : long terme

Impulsion : locale

Ressources :	local	global
humaines	■	■
cognitives	□	■
financières	■	■

Interactions possibles : Développer la filière bleue de Lampedusa

DEV.ECO_III

Proposer une formation répondant aux besoins du territoire

Situation actuelle :

Au moment de la fin de la scolarité obligatoire des jeunes, il n'existe pas d'offre de formation supérieure, en-dehors d'une formation d'hôtellerie et d'un lycée. En effet, les jeunes de l'île doivent rejoindre la Sicile ou l'Italie continentale s'ils souhaitent réaliser des études supérieures. Ce manque de formation entraîne une désertification de l'île par les jeunes (18-25 ans). De plus, les formations suivies par ces derniers en-dehors de l'île ne leur permettent pas forcément de trouver un emploi à Lampedusa, alors que des besoins liés aux migrations existent. Les métiers de l'accueil sont aujourd'hui occupés par des professionnels extérieurs à l'île. Ainsi, nous constatons un paradoxe entre le grand nombre de travailleurs extérieurs et le faible taux d'emploi des habitants de Lampedusa dans ces domaines

Proposition :

Nous proposons la création d'une offre de formation intégrée liée aux métiers de l'accueil, permettant à la fois de pallier l'absence d'offre de formation supérieure sur l'île et de maintenir les jeunes sur place, mais aussi de répondre aux besoins en professionnels de l'accueil, au regard des enjeux migratoire et touristique. Cette offre se structure en trois temps :

- L'accueil des migrants : formations aux métiers du social (assistance sociale, médiation socio-culturelle, éducateurs, psychologues, gestion logistique des arrivées...).
- L'accueil touristique : formations en lien avec l'hôtellerie et la gastronomie, dans le but de valoriser les ressources locales.
- Contribution à la mise en place d'un véritable réseau de professionnels de

Lampedusa, autour des spécificités de l'île (migrations, tourisme, pêche...) en impulsant une dynamique d'échanges d'expériences entre professionnels des différents secteurs.

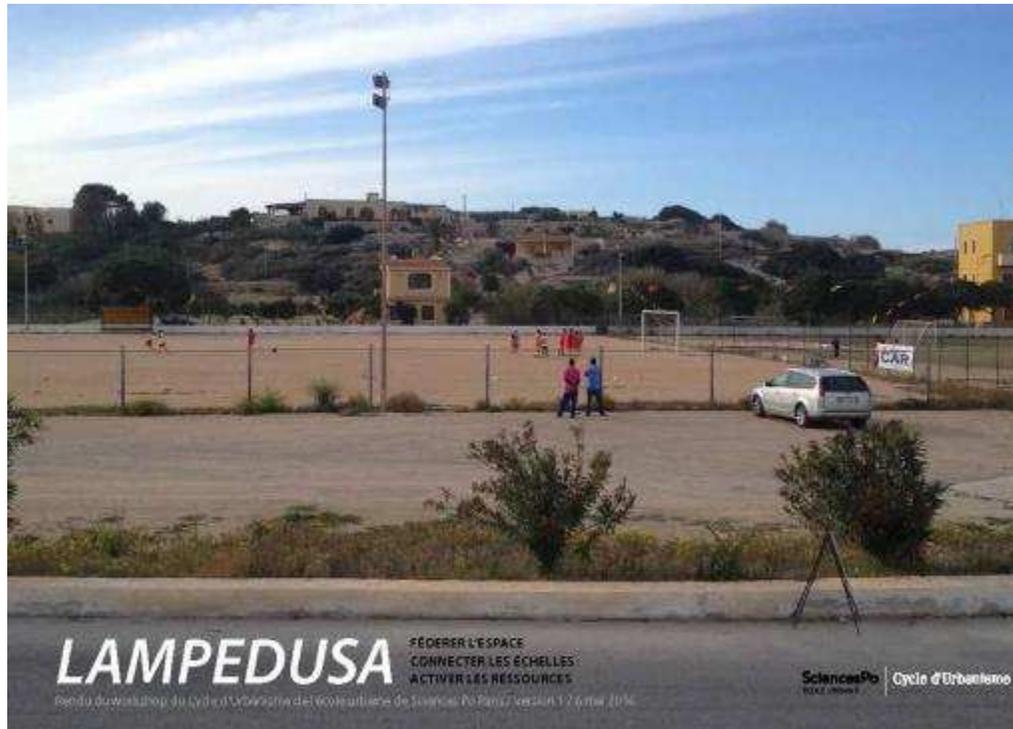
Faire de Lampedusa un foyer d'expertise au sein d'un réseau de connaissance européen

Situation actuelle :

Lampedusa attire de nombreux acteurs extérieurs qui viennent fournir divers types d'assistance. Ces acteurs, aux objectifs et missions différents, ne travaillent pas toujours en synergie et effectuent des interventions ponctuelles et non coordonnées. Le partage d'informations peut également faire défaut.

Proposition :

Profiter de la situation d'exception de l'île pour en faire un lieu d'interaction (physique et numérique) entre différents acteurs (chercheurs, journalistes, associations locales, militants...) ayant vocation à s'intégrer dans un réseau européen de partage de connaissances. Dans cette optique, Lampedusa pourrait ainsi devenir un laboratoire d'idées d'envergure européenne sur les thématiques migratoires.



THE GATES OF EUROPE
GLOBAL MIGRANTS AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT
Friday, 8 May 2016
Lampedusa

Organized by: Centre d'Urbanisme, SciencesPo, Université de Sardaigne, Cycle d'Urbanisme
Centre d'Urbanisme, Institut 300, Project "Urban" AGU, European Association for Local Governance

PROGRAM

9:30 Welcome and introductions
Host: Nicolas, Mayor of Lampedusa

10:00 - 11:15 First Panel: The EU and local policies for refugees: Setting priorities
Moderator: Marco Cristofari, Cycle d'Urbanisme, SciencesPo
Speakers:
Cécile K. Rahgoi, European Parliament, Programme Manager of Sustainable and Economic
Alessandro Panari, Vice-President AGU, Regione d'Alghero
Sara Fazio, European Parliament, Director European Free Alliance, Vice-Chair

11:15 - 11:30 Coffee break

11:30 - 12:45 Second Panel: Mayors and local emergencies - implementing daily actions
Moderator: Maria Elena, SciencesPo
Speakers:
Samantha Carbone, Mayor of Oristano (Sardinia)
Enrica Scudato, Mayor of Terranova
Sara Nicolini, Mayor of Lampedusa
Alex Colles, Mayor of Bastarosa and Lambeca Oristano, Mayor of Palermo, video message

12:45 - 13:30 Discussion
Synthesis of the debate and SciencesPo's contribution to future programs

13:30 - 14:30 Lunch

14:30 - 16:30 Afternoon session: Activities and development program
Moderator: Maria Elena, SciencesPo
Speakers:
Irene Moutonou, Urban regeneration
Juliana Barakat, Landscape and tourism
Marie Bacci, Refugee and public space
Students from the Cycle d'Urbanisme, SciencesPo

Contributors: Cesare Corvati, Social Compact, Alessandro Palmisani, Mayor and secretary
Contributors: Francesco La Ferla, Association of the European Schools of Planning, president,
University Palermo

Event's organization: Maria Cristofari, CUE, SciencesPo, Maria Elena, Centre d'Urbanisme

Logos: SciencesPo, ALBA, SciencesPo



Retour de Lampedusa

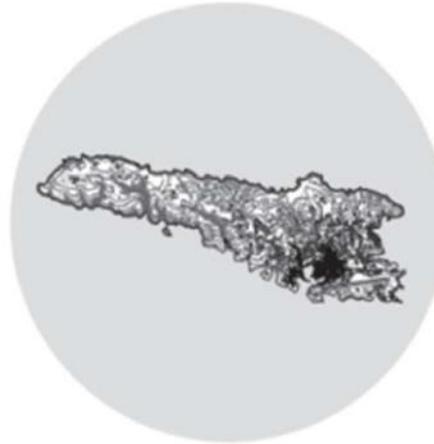
Dans les pages suivantes, nous présentons un ensemble d'articles rédigés par des enseignants et étudiants du Cycle d'Université de Civitas Urbana de Salsomaggiore (Pa) et du Cycle de Magister en mai 2016 en collaboration avec l'Institut Pirella Göttsche pour le développement de Lampedusa. À la demande et avec le soutien de Gianni Nicolini, maire de la municipalité de Lampedusa et Linnea Pizzarello, ex-coopératrice avec le Bureau public de Lampedusa et du Scienze Po Nord, l'European Association for Social Democracy (EASD) était à l'initiative de l'initiative «Les Poches de l'Europe» (regional international et développement local). Cette-ci avait pour objectif d'identifier les solutions innovatrices pour limiter les conséquences de la crise. Mais pas des négatives. Elles ont été présentées au président de Giulio Nicolini, Carlo Frangia, Ministre du Patrimoine,

écopologie, auteur d'un rapport sur le «Problematique» rédigé par le Parlement, Gianni Carlini, maire de Casale-Orsino, et Dario Luciani, maire de Salsomaggiore. Des étudiants ont travaillé énergiquement dans le dernier article. L'ensemble des articles et des réflexions, issues du workshop, sont également regroupés dans une exposition au Palazzo di Civitas, présentée avec le Bâtiment public, symbole d'une situation qui implique tous les citoyens et citoyens. P. 10.



57
L'Espresso 14/15

LAMPEDUSA 2016



EXPOSITION
présentée au Palazzo di Civitas
juillet - septembre 2016

Livret de l'exposition

AESOP Excellence in Teaching Award 2016



WELCO-
MING
REFUGEES
WITH
DIGNITY

VADEMECUM
ON THE RECEPTION
AND INTEGRATION
OF REFUGEES
IN EUROPEAN CITIES

INTRO- DUCTION

Today Europe is faced with an unprecedented human challenge, no doubt the largest in its history since the end of the Second World War. A challenge that if is to be dealt with effectively, implies the mobilisation of society as a whole: politicians at local, national and European level, but also the members of civil society. The future of millions of men, women and children depends on providing concrete, effective solutions.

While it takes many years to implement an international agreement at intergovernmental level, territorial authorities have the advantage of being able to adapt very quickly to the new challenges confronting them.

In Strasbourg, European capital of Democracy and of Human Rights, particular attention has always been paid to receiving and integrating newcomers to its territory. It was entirely natural in September 2015 for Roland RIES, Mayor of Strasbourg, to answer the French authorities' call to create a national Solidarity City Network.

Led by Nawel RAFIK-ELMRINI, Deputy to the Mayor of Strasbourg in charge of European and International Relations, and at the initiative of the City of Strasbourg and the Italian cities of Catania and Rovereto, this network was extended to European level a month later with the launch of the «European Solidarity City Network». Soon afterwards, the Club de Strasbourg, whose members include over 60 European cities, then the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, made up of 648 elected officials

representing over 200,000 local authorities in 47 Member States, but also the National Association of Italian Communes (ANCI), which is made up of some 8,000 Italian communes, also committed to developing this Network.

The fruit of a year's painstaking work, the «Vademecum» is the first concrete outcome of the «European Solidarity City Network» initiative. Its purpose is to list the good practices relating to public policies on the reception and integration of refugees that are being implemented at local level. The «Vademecum» aims to be an account of the involvement and diversity of action of European cities at a time when many of them are faced with the opposition of their own governments. This is why this guide is designed as a practical tool, a decision support instrument and a veritable source of inspiration for cities that may feel helpless or isolated faced with the arrival of large numbers of refugees on their territory. Through this guide, the only one of its kind, European cities will be able learn from each other and strengthen their cooperation in a domain where improvisation is unfortunately often the modus operandi.

I- INTRODUCTION

II- COMPENDIUM OF GOOD PRACTICES

1. "WELCOME TO REFUGEES!" THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FIRST CONTACT AND THE INITIAL RECEPTION

- In Trikala, a letter of welcome to accompany refugees in their first formalities
- In Utrecht, an ambitious programme from day one

2. FACILITATING ACCESS TO DECENT HOUSING

- In Dresden, accommodation possibilities spread across the entire city
- In Trieste, the mobilisation of a network of voluntary organisations to provide a suitable response to the housing needs of asylum seekers
- The « Gdansk Model », a pioneer experience in the North of Poland

3. FACILITATING ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

- German villages come to the aid of traumatised refugees
- The Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau supports and accompanies local voluntary associations helping traumatised young refugees.

4. FACILITATING ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PUBLIC SERVICES

- In Geneva, a unit in charge of coordinating refugee reception and integration activities to capitalise on all the initiatives being taken at local level
- In Vienna, an app enabling refugees to find their way around their new environment more easily

5. ENABLING RAPID INTEGRATION INTO THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

- In Athens, the development of «Open Schools» is facilitating young refugees' access to schooling
- In Germany, learning the language in "Willkommensklassen"

6. PROTECTING

- Leicester is committed to offering unaccompanied minors a smooth transition to adulthood.
- In Italy, the reception of unaccompanied minors is mobilising the State, European cities and civil society.

7. COOPERATING WITH CIVIL SOCIETY AND OTHER PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

- In Strasbourg, a process of cooperation between institutions, citizens and local associations is providing concrete solutions to deal with the real situations experienced
- Stuttgart is encouraging interactions between refugees and the local population at neighbourhood level
- In Tallinn, an settlement support plan for a balanced spread of refugees across the country
- In the Rhône, young people are getting working with associations to provide meals to refugees

8. FACILITATING ACCESS TO THE JOB MARKET

- In Rome, an ambitious programme to enable refugees to make the most of their entrepreneurial skills
- In Stuttgart, job market integration services grouped together in a «Welcome Center»

9. ENCOURAGING PARTICIPATION IN THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE OF THE HOST SOCIETY

- In Martina Franca, young refugees are enhancing the cultural heritage of their new region.
- In Berlin, refugees recruited as guides in the city's main museums offer a new perspective of the history of their host society.

10. COMMUNICATING INTELLIGENTLY TO COMBAT PREJUDICE

- Erlangen is combating stereotypes and prejudice against refugees by taking part in the Council of Europe's «C41» campaign (Communication for Integration)
- In Béziers and on social media, faced with the communication developed by the extreme right, a counter-campaign is being organised

11. VALUING REFUGEES' CONTRIBUTION TO THE HOST SOCIETY

- In Caltanissetta, young refugees are giving English lessons to policemen.
- In Bologna, a communication campaign to raise awareness among the city's inhabitants of the contribution that illustrious refugees have made to their host society.

12. DO NOT FORGET

- Catania and Rovereto pay a fitting tribute to those who have lost their lives

III- DOCUMENTS ANNEXES

- Founding declaration of the European Network of Cities of Solidarity, October 2015
- Declaration of the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, October 2015
- Annual declaration of the Club de Strasbourg, November 2015

01

“WELCOME TO REFUGEES” : THE IMPORTANCE OF THE FIRST CONTACT AND THE INITIAL RECEPTION

When fleeing from their home country, most refugees have a destination in mind, a specific country or a specific city where they have relatives or friends. The journey that brings them to Europe is extremely risky. They have to continuously change their itinerary to avoid danger and are sometimes forced to stay in places for a long time before they can eventually continue on their way. This occurs in particular when countries shut down their borders in an attempt to deflect migration routes. Cities then find themselves confronted with new situations that they must respond to as a matter of urgency.

→ IN TRIKALA, A LETTER OF WELCOME TO ACCOMPANY REFUGEES IN THEIR FIRST FORMALITIES

CONTEXT

The sudden closing of the border in Northern Greece led to the unexpected arrival of 201 refugees in Trikala.

PROCESS

On arrival, refugees were hosted in a reception centre set up in a gymnasium and in the fortress of Trikala¹.

Very quickly, the municipal authorities sought to involve numerous parties. Finally, it was possible to welcome the refugees thanks to the work of 185 volunteers and other local players. Local people and businesses provided basic goods; the local hospital gave first aid treatment and other medical assistance; the Greek army distributed food and the local scouts organised games for the children.

The Mayor of Trikala then sent out a welcome letter with simple information to facilitate the reception of the refugees.

RESULTS

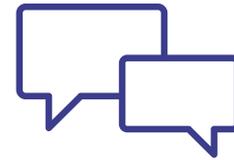
This mobilisation meant that two large groups of refugees were cared for successfully and 201 refugees were sheltered and catered for in the fortress of Trikala. Close cooperation between the local authorities, volunteers and other local stakeholders has made it possible to provide an appropriate solution to the situation despite the lack of immediately available public resources.

RESOURCES

The participation of volunteers has been found to be indispensable in welcome activities, medical care, provision of food, creative activities for children, etc. Municipal employees have overseen the proper distribution of food and other necessary products. The refugees themselves have been keen to help, particularly as interpreters and translators.

CONTACT

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1- http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/photo/2016-03/15/c_135189014_2.htm

→ IN UTRECHT, AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME FROM DAY ONE

CONTEXT

The city of Utrecht is very active in defending and promoting Human Rights. It is a member of the Shelter City network which hosts human rights defenders who are being threatened because of their work, and supports activities and exchanges that help foster respect for human dignity.

In September 2015, Utrecht was called upon to accommodate 500 asylum seekers within one day.

PROCESS

The city of Utrecht's work receiving and integrating refugees is based on a policy of no compromise on Human Rights and of integration starting from day one of the refugees' arrival.

A key marker of the City's commitment is the emergency reception centre set up in the concert hall next to the new City Hall. The refugees were later accommodated in an empty school building. The aid provided in the shelters is coordinated through a private website, **Welcome to Utrecht (www.welkominutrecht.nu)** and the Facebook page www.facebook.com/welkominutrecht.

The different actions are coordinated by a special team of refugees, in close collaboration with the staff of different departments (safety and public order, social housing, communication, youth, etc.) In order to pre-empt and reduce the fears expressed by local people, a team in charge of the city's communication answers questions on social media (helpdesk, frequently asked questions regularly updated).

Also, neighbourhood information evenings are held with the presence of the local authorities, and security and medical staff, with the aim of gaining the local population's support for the initiative.

RESULTS

The City of Utrecht's policy can count on the active participation of local NGOs, who have launched many local initiatives. Communication via social media like Facebook and WhatsApp is widely used to make emergency decisions.

RESOURCES

To implement its refugee reception and integration policy, the City of Utrecht can count on a team of ten civil servants within the municipality and around fifty paid workers and 200 volunteers, as well as Utrecht's NGOs.

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02

FACILITATING ACCESS TO DECENT HOUSING

With the recent arrival of large numbers of refugees, the provision of adequate accommodation at very short notice has proved to be the key challenge for European cities. These cities have, however, been very inventive. Emergency shelters have been set up in concert halls², empty schools³, former hospitals, unoccupied business centres and sometimes in tents or container camps. These can only be temporary solutions. Living in conditions of extreme promiscuity is conducive to conflict and can cause health and safety concerns. People living there tend to be more disheartened, to remain contained in self-enclosed social circles and to operate with very little direct contact with the local population.

Experience has shown that decentralised housing is essential to facilitate the integration of refugees in the city. It enables them to start living a normal life and go to places where they will meet and interact with the local population. Because the availability of social housing and low-cost rented accommodation is declining in European countries, this issue is a real challenge for municipalities.

→ IN DRESDEN, ACCOMMODATION POSSIBILITIES SPREAD ACROSS THE ENTIRE CITY

CONTEXT

In 2015-2016, under the motto "Dresden acts", the city of Dresden has been providing accommodation for 6000 refugees. In Germany, it is the Länder (regional level) and local authorities who are in charge of asylum seeker reception, accommodation, health and refugee social inclusion.⁴

PROCESS

Dresden City council voted for an ambitious decentralised accommodation scheme, which organises fair distribution throughout the city, to help avoid social conflicts and spatial segregation.

To achieve this, six decentralised coordination offices spread evenly in different parts of the city have been created⁵. There has also been intense communication to broadcast this plan through official websites, NGOs, smartphone apps, etc.

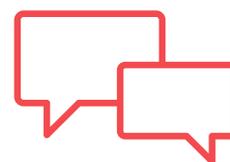
RESULTS

70% of the 6000 refugees who arrived in Dresden in 2015-2016 currently live in individual apartments⁷.

Instead of large accommodation schemes like those planned by the German government, the city has proposed setting up multiple small reception centres for a maximum of sixty refugees.

CONTACT

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2- Voir chapitre sur Utrecht

3- Comme à Bergen, Norvège

4- <http://www.dresden.de/de/leben/gesellschaft/migration/asyl/unterbringung.php>

5- <http://www.dresden.de/de/leben/gesellschaft/migration/asyl/hilfe/regionalverantwortliche.php>

→ IN TRIESTE, THE MOBILISATION OF A NETWORK OF VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS TO PROVIDE A SUITABLE RESPONSE TO THE HOUSING NEEDS OF ASYLUM SEEKERS

CONTEXT

Always at the forefront regarding refugee reception in Italy, Trieste was historically one of the first Italian towns to launch a non-governmental network of reception structures for refugees coming from Bosnia Herzegovina and neighbouring areas involved in the Balkan conflict. When refugees from Kosovo arrived in Trieste in 1998, the city introduced, for the first time in Italy, a decentralised accommodation scheme whereby refugees were not housed in big camps but with hosts in towns and villages. National policy-makers capitalised on the Trieste experience to introduce this possibility in the 2002 law of the National System for the Protection of Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR). However, the SPRAR system has not managed to keep up with the exponential increase in international protection requests. The consequences are recourse to informal settlements and social marginalisation for some of these individuals. Although there was no real programme for refugee integration at national level, an agreement was made in 2011 between the Trieste Prefecture and the Refugee Office of the Italian Consortium of Solidarity (ICS) to allow some asylum seekers to be housed in apartments while those who were accommodated in hotels were guaranteed support in terms of local services and legal protection.

PROCESS

In 2013, because of the growing flow of migrants to Trieste, large numbers of "homeless" asylum seekers were recorded. In 2014, the Prefecture of Trieste, together with the Municipality of Trieste, decided to sign a new agreement with two non-profit civil society organisations (the ICS Refugee Office and the Trieste Caritas Foundation), entrusting them with the task of finding and managing accommodation for refugees in private facilities, under their own responsibility. This initiative had a strategic aim: to avoid setting up a "parallel" reception system, preferring to strengthen the SPRAR system and offer asylum seekers the same level of response.

RESULTS

The system has shown itself to be highly flexible: the ICS Refugee Office and the Trieste Caritas Foundation have used local networks and available resources: public authorities, private social sector bodies, training centres, legal experts and consultants, schools providing Italian lessons, etc. Asylum seekers are initially accommodated in hotels, then progressively transferred into small or medium-sized apartments across the urban area in order to allow interaction with local communities.

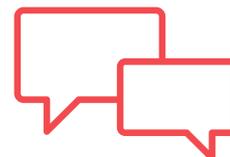
The number of asylum seekers that Trieste can fully manage has increased substantially since 2013. There is no minimum or maximum number for applicants, as the system adapts to actual needs. At the beginning of 2013, the system included 35 refugees. As a result of proper implementation and review, the city of Trieste alone can receive 560 asylum seekers and 119 applicants under SPRAR (or 0.34% of local residents). The new system has therefore allowed a response to the reception needs of asylum seekers who have not yet been included in the SPRAR. Ultimately, no asylum seeker is excluded from the reception system. The administration has found this action model as beneficial, effective and applicable at national level, or at least in middle-sized urban areas. The Trieste model thus shows that the streamlined use of resources may result in a smooth mechanism, leading to increasingly comprehensive work and to an approach ensuring that each invested cent is immediately spent to ensure a fair, decent and future-oriented reception, which is not only beneficial to applicants, but to the reception system as a whole.

RESOURCES

Service providers in reception centres receive € 35 per head per day, to cover the costs of accommodation, meals, administrative services, cleaning, the provision of basic items and support for integration.

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Hypertext link: Agreement between the Prefecture of Trieste and the Municipality of Trieste concerning the reception of asylum seekers temporarily present on the provincial territory and not included in the SPRAR system

<https://refugeelocalwelcome.wordpress.com/2015/12/14/municipality-of-trieste-agreement-between-the-prefecture-of-trieste-and-the-municipality-of-trieste-concerning-the-reception-of-asylum-seekers-temporarily-present-on-the-provincial-territory/>

→ THE “GDANSK MODEL”, A PIONEER EXPERIENCE IN THE NORTH OF POLAND

CONTEXT

In Poland, many major cities are fully engaged in favour of the reception and integration of refugees, despite the national context. Gdansk has historically been an inclusive and diverse city. By staying open now to receive and integrate refugees and to proactively integrate immigrants, the City intends to give credibility to the ethos of Solidarity. By having an Immigrants Integration Model voted by the City Council (June 2016), the municipality took leadership in this area in Poland. “You cannot help refugees without acceptance and empathy from residents and without building a spirit of openness to people who are often persecuted in their own countries”, Mayor of Gdansk Pawel Adamowicz declared.

PROCESS

On 7 September 2015, Gdansk city council voted unanimously to welcome refugees and make city buildings available to them, becoming the first Polish city to do so. Gdansk is reluctant to see refugee reception centres opened in the city, and instead believes in better integration within the host community. For example, vacant public housing could be renovated to host refugees, using funding from the EU’s asylum, migration and integration fund (AMIF).

The municipality has moved into an implementation phase of its Model. It has various new services established for immigrants, an NGO devoted to supporting immigrants, it has also organized conferences and seminars on migration. More than 150 people from 70 different public institutions, businesses, NGOs, immigrant groups, faith groups, community groups and journalists are now involved with the municipality’s works.

An Immigrants Council of Gdansk (formed of 13 immigrant councillors) was also set up to give Mayor its feedback and guidance.

On top of things, the municipality is also an active Eurocities member, especially within the Migration and Integration Working Group.

RESULTS

Quite recently, in June 2016, 5 migrant families, a total of 15 people, came to live in Gdansk. As a result of the policies implemented by the municipality, eight of them have already obtained the Polish Charter, and seven received asylum in the country. They got not only flats but also opportunities to complete vocational and adoptive courses and offers for jobs and schools for children.

Websites :

<http://www.gdansk.pl/migracje/Model-Integracji-Imigrantow,a,61064>

<http://www.gdansk.pl/migracje/12-imigrantow-bedzie-doradzac-prezydentowi-Gdanska-Kimsa,a,61460>



03

FACILITATING ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

Traumatised by the physical and psychological violence that they have endured in Syria or Iraq, but also as they made their way across Europe, many refugees are in need of medical care and support when they arrive on our continent. Some are suffering from severe post-traumatic stress requiring the indispensable intervention of qualified medical personnel.

In Germany, several towns and villages in the Land of Baden-Württemberg have committed to a scheme to enable traumatised refugees to stabilise and gradually return to a normal life.

→ GERMAN VILLAGES COME TO THE AID OF TRAUMATISED REFUGEES

CONTEXT

In October 2014, two months after the invasion of the Sinjar district of Iraq by the Islamic State and the massacre of thousands of Yazidi men and the capture of 7,000 women and girls, the German Land of Baden-Württemberg took the decision to take 1,000 Yazidi women and children who had managed to escape captivity. The beneficiaries of this programme include young women who have been raped and tortured.

For the manager in charge of the project, the programme's main aim is to «offer women and children who have suffered so much the chance to build a new future. « Some experts believe that some of the people who have endured such trauma could not have survived without medical care.

PROCESS

22 towns and villages decided to set up a programme offering medical treatment and humanitarian visas to the women and children concerned. The doctors working on the scheme chose the people who would benefit based on two criteria: the severity of the physical and psychological trauma they have endured and the way the programme could benefit them.

As well as receiving therapy, the programme's beneficiaries attend German language classes every day and take part in simple activities such as shopping and cycling. The children attend school.

RESULTS

Initially, the programme helps to stabilise the people on it, enabling them to overcome their fear of going out or meeting other people.

The aim is to enable these people to live independently after two years of treatment, even though experts acknowledge that for some of them the process will take longer. Although the Mayor admits that he faced some resistance when he announced the arrival of the beneficiaries of the programme in his village, relations are now very good with all the local people and some shopkeepers have already given some refugees the chance to gain some first work experience.

RESOURCES

The funding made available for this programme by the Land of Baden-Württemberg amounts to 95 million Euros.

Hypertext link:

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/mar/02/germany-opens-doors-yazidi-women-children-northern-iraq-enslaved-isis>



→ THE EURODISTRICT STRASBOURG-ORTENAU SUPPORTS AND ACCOMPANIES LOCAL VOLUNTARY ASSOCIATIONS HELPING TRAUMATISED YOUNG REFUGEES.

CONTEXT

The Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau, a Franco-German structure encompassing a number of municipalities situated on either side of the Rhine, wanted to fully play its role in supporting refugees in its area and has set up a fund specifically intended to help refugee children and teenagers. Benefiting from a total of € 30,000 for 2016, the fund's aim is to subsidise projects and/or actions facilitating the integration of refugee children and teenagers aged 0 to 18 years in the Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau area, enabling them to take part in new and positive experiences after a long and often traumatic period.

PROCESS:

The actions supported by the fund include the setting up of art therapy groups in a refugee reception centre. But also:

- the organisation of outings to get to know the city and familiarise themselves with the culture of the host country, with the refugee children being accompanied by French and German elementary schoolchildren;
- a contemporary dance/choreography project involving refugee and French and German children, to address concepts such as "belonging", "identity" and "personal story";
- art workshops led by artists and a clinical psychologist for refugee children and schoolchildren from Strasbourg;
- scientific activities;
- a shared activity pressing apples for juice, which is then distributed to refugee accommodation centres;
- photography workshops, where refugees are invited to show photographs taken during their migratory journey as well as photos taken in their new environment.

RESULTS

17 projects run by voluntary associations have been supported by the Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau under this scheme.



CONTACT

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Hypertext link:
<http://www.eurodistrict.eu/fr/actualites/les-projets-s%C3%A9lectionn%C3%A9s-par-le-fonds-de-soutien-aux-enfants-r%C3%A9fugi%C3%A9s-2016>



04

FACILITATING ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PUBLIC SERVICES

Throughout Europe citizens of all origins, social backgrounds and generations have voiced their solidarity with refugees. The responsiveness of civil society in the face of humanitarian disaster contrasts sharply with the institutional paralysis that has characterised European States and institutions. Associations, private companies and many citizens have spontaneously launched a considerable number of local initiatives to help refugees feel welcome and become acquainted with their new environment.

In this context, many European cities have undertaken actions designed to facilitate access to information on all these initiatives as well as to the different public services.



→ IN GENEVA, A UNIT IN CHARGE OF COORDINATING REFUGEE RECEPTION AND INTEGRATION ACTIVITIES TO CAPITALISE ON ALL THE INITIATIVES BEING TAKEN AT LOCAL LEVEL

CONTEXT

Geneva has a vibrant and culturally diverse civil society, which generates many local refugee reception initiatives. Geneva is often perceived as a city of Peace because of its status as depository of the 1949 Conventions on the Rules of War and the 1951 Geneva Conventions relating to the Status of Refugees¹⁰.

However, the resources usually provided by central government are insufficient and are allocated as a priority to satisfy vital needs (accommodation, food, health, safety).

PROCESS

In October 2015, a unit was created within the cantonal administration specifically in charge of coordinating refugee reception and integration activities. It is funded by the municipalities with no refugee centres on their territory. It is under the authority of this unit that the information on refugee reception and integration initiatives is collected and that institutional cooperation with other public actors at cantonal level (coordination) and municipal level (advice, information) is organised.

Volunteers are therefore brought in to make the first human contact with newly arrived refugees and trained to stimulate activities in municipalities and neighbourhoods.

RESULTS

Thanks to the voluntary contributions of eight municipalities, teams of four workers were set up, entirely funded by these contributions.

150 out of the 200 proposals made by voluntary organisations have been implemented, concerning in particular support for parents living in refugee centres, the organisation of sports activities, city visits, homework support for refugee children, language lessons, etc.

In addition, measures have been taken to facilitate links between students from the University of Geneva

and newly arrived refugees. Finally, official contracts have been signed with voluntary organisations to lay down the ethical rules and standards involved. An initial evaluation of this approach is expected before the end of 2016.

MAIN CHALLENGES

The main challenge of this initiative is to inform and keep track of all the local refugee reception and social integration initiatives, providing information and communicating about the purpose of the coordinating unit. But also to be careful to coordinate without dominating.

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Hypertext link:
<https://www.facebook.com/hospicegeneral>



8 - <http://www.internationalcitiesofpeace.org/what/what.html>

9 - <https://ihl-databases.icrc.org/applic/ihl/ihl.nsf/vwTreaties1949.xsp>

10 - <http://www.unhcr.org/protection/basic/3b66c2aa10/convention-protocol-relating-status-refugees.html>

DID YOU KNOW?

→ **The municipality of Daugavpils (Latvia)** has set up an information office to facilitate access to information for all citizens. It is in response to this same challenge concerning access to information that the municipality of Leicester (United Kingdom) has produced a booklet informing asylum seekers about the support they can receive and the procedures to follow. This booklet is accessible via this link: <http://www.leicester.gov.uk/your-council/how-we-work/equality-and-diversity/support-for-asylum-seekers/>

Contacts : Daugavpils: Jolanta Uzulina: jolanta.uzulina@daugavpils.lv
Leicester: Irene Kszik: Irene.kszik@leicester.gov.uk

→ **The municipality of Brno (Czech Republic)** has begun a cooperation initiative with the Social Inclusion Agency, aiming to develop a specific approach focusing on deprived neighbourhoods over the next three years. These policies, undertaken with the support of the European Union, in particular concern the integration of newcomers, and include the following actions: the completion of studies to provide the best possible information about issues in the territory. But also: the creation of a municipal team of employees with intercultural skills, equipped to work with newcomers and support their colleagues in various areas of public action. When recruiting, the municipality will of course pay particular attention to the intercultural skills of the new agents.

Contact : Lenka Šafránková Pavlířková, safrankova.lenka@brno.cz

Hypertext link: <http://www.brnoexpatcentre.eu>

→ **The municipality of Vara (Sweden)** has made a web page for newcomers to the city, to give them access to different types of practical information, with the aim of assisting their rapid integration into life in the city: accommodation, languages spoken in Vara, chances to get involved in associations, education, health, transport and leisure activities.

Contact : camilla.mahlberg@vara.se

Hypertext link:
<https://www.informationsverige.se/Engelska/Leva-och-bo/lan-och-kommuner/Pages/Vara.aspx>

→ **The municipality of Vienna** has decided to capitalise on a highly mobilised society, by launching a mobile phone app. It offers a map showing information and assistance points for refugees in the city. This action allows refugees to go to places where they can obtain various services and meet volunteers. However, it also allows citizens who want to support collectives committed to helping refugees to participate, by joining the organisations on site.

Hypertext link: <http://www.welcomeoida.at/>

05

ENABLING RAPID INTEGRATION INTO THE EDUCATION SYSTEM

Integration through education is one of the main priorities of the European cities that are seeking to put in place solutions to involve the entire population in shared projects accessible to all.



→ IN ATHENS, THE DEVELOPMENT OF “OPEN SCHOOLS” IS FACILITATING YOUNG REFUGEES’ ACCESS TO SCHOOLING

CONTEXT

850,000 arrived in Greece in 2015 with 80% of them passing through the City of Athens. Today, in 2016, Greece has 60,000 refugees housed in 40 camps (36,000 people in mainland Greece, 15,000 on the islands and 9,000 in UNHCR structures). There are currently 10 camps in the city of Athens and about 4,000 people are living in squats.

PROCESS

In 2015, the city of Athens launched the “Open Schools” initiative. This scheme aims to turn public schools belonging to the municipality into educational, recreational, cultural and sports centres for all Athenians (adults and children, refugees included). The programme was launched in 2015 and expanded considerably in the space of a few months so that it now includes 25 municipal public schools in Athens.

Under the scheme, school buildings and playgrounds remain open after school hours until 9.30 in the evening and from 10 am to 8 pm at the weekend. The buildings are used to house creative workshops for all ages, thereby revitalising the premises and bringing communities together, in order to respond to real needs, to increase involvement and interaction between schools and local neighbourhoods.

This project is run by the Athens municipal authority. The Stavros Niarchos foundation is the sole donor, providing a grant to Athens city authority.

RESULTS

During the summer of 2016, 10 different sessions of activities for children were offered in 9 “Open Schools”. Out of 1,250 participants, 450 were refugees. In some workshops, the cooperation between refugee children and local children on a project to build a small robot was a genuine success. Other workshops aimed at refugees enabled them to leave their camps for a few hours each day and to spend some time in a classroom, a safe, familiar environment, where they can play, learn Greek and English, sing or follow other educational programmes designed by the Greek museums.

For the winter, 130 activity sessions and activities for all ages are planned in the 25 Open Schools for some

6,500 participants. The list of activities will be added to every month taking account of local needs and people’s wishes. The organisers of some workshops are in contact with the bodies helping refugees, in order to enable them to participate and to put together new activities to meet their needs.



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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Athens “Open Schools” website
<http://athensopenschools.weebly.com/>
E-mail: info@athensopenschools.gr

Social media
Facebook: [@athensopenschools](#)
Twitter: [@ath_openschools](#)
Instagram: [@athensopenschools](#)
Athens City Council:
<https://www.cityofathens.gr/en/>

→ IN GERMANY, LEARNING THE LANGUAGE IN “WILLKOMMENSKLASSEN”

CONTEXT

Germany took in approximately 325,000 new schoolchildren from foreign countries in 2015, according to provisional estimates.

PROCESS

Local authorities are working to set up new «welcome classes» based on the “Willkommensklassen” model. These transitional classes, which focus on learning the German language, are intended to enable children to join mainstream education after one year. The teachers involved are specialised in teaching German as foreign language.

RESULTS

These classes give refugee children a pattern of life similar to that of other children, whilst also enabling them to meet other youngsters of their own age. They bring together children of different levels, ages and countries of origin. The lessons are given in primary and secondary school buildings in Berlin, which facilitates contacts with young Germans. The Länder of Saarland and Berlin have made school attendance by refugee children compulsory.

Hypertext link

<https://www.berlin.de/sen/bjw/fluechtlinge/>

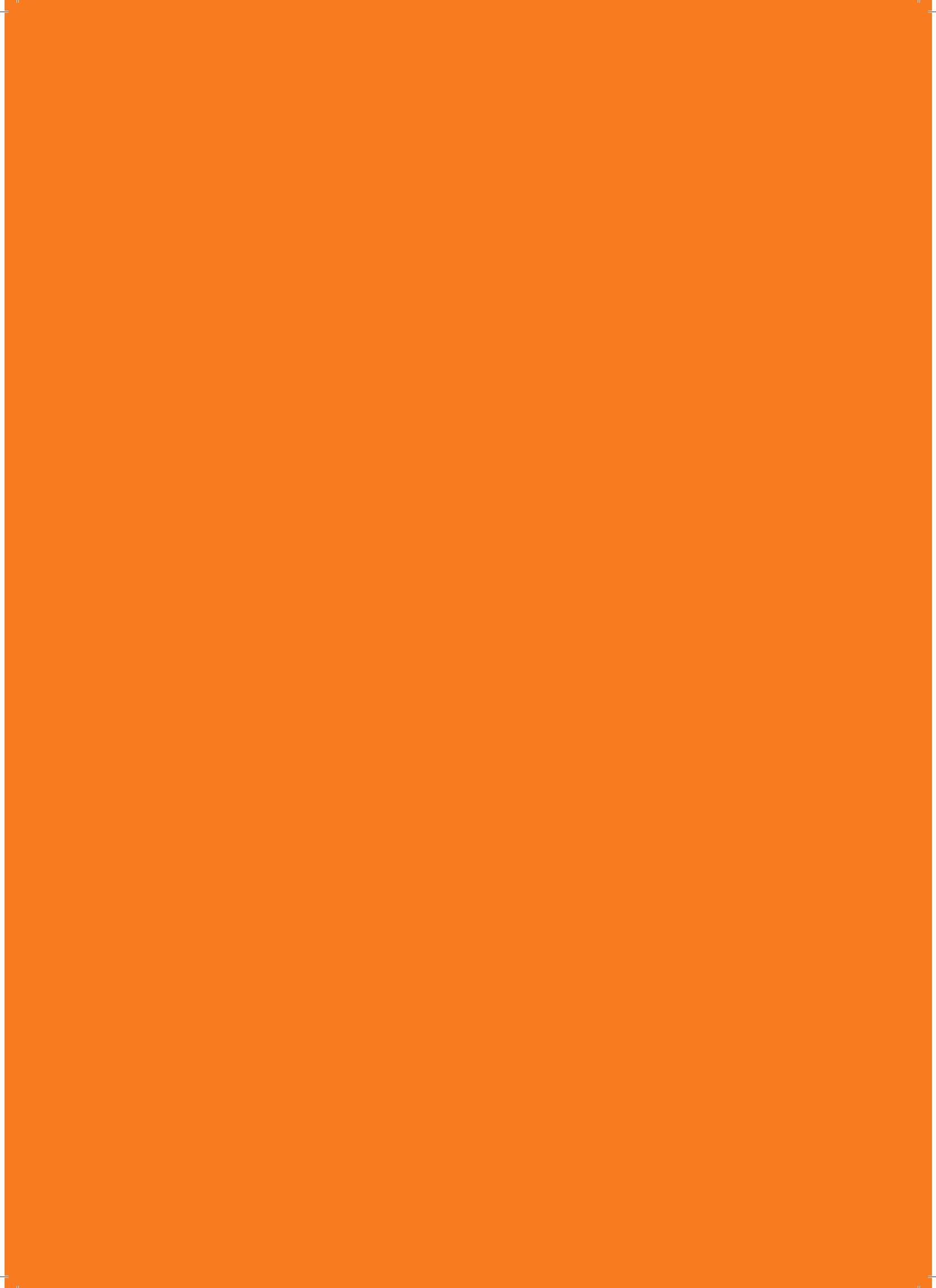


06

PROTECTING

There are an increasing number of unaccompanied minors seeking sanctuary in Europe. Many have been exposed to the same experiences as their adult counterparts. They may have lost parents or siblings through death or separation. They form a particularly vulnerable group and require special protection. Identity reconstruction is particularly complex for unaccompanied minors affected simultaneously by the refugee experience, cultural adjustment and without parents or family members they can refer to or confide in. Unaccompanied minor asylum seekers are protected by international law on the rights of children, just like any other children. They are entitled to social services (housing, healthcare, etc.), to schooling services, to a children's allowance, to a personal custodian and to legal residence.

However, a drastic change occurs overnight when they turn 18. As adults they are no longer eligible for the same protections and rights that they enjoyed as children and they are treated overnight entirely as adults. This brutal change jeopardises their successful transition from childhood to adulthood.



→ LEICESTER IS COMMITTED TO OFFERING UNACCOMPANIED MINORS A SMOOTH TRANSITION TO ADULthood

CONTEXT

The action of the municipality of Leicester was marked in 2007 by the opening of the "Leicester City of Sanctuary", part of a movement committed to building a culture of hospitality and a network of places throughout the country which work to include asylum seekers and refugees in the lives of their communities. Following the restrictions on the asylum seeking process and the limitations to available assistance in the UK, in 2014 the municipal council adopted a motion which aimed to raise awareness of the plight of asylum seekers and the level of destitution many of them face in this country. Between 2015 and 2016, 88,300 unaccompanied minors requested asylum in the European Union¹¹ and more than 9 out of 10 refugee and migrant children arriving in Europe through Italy were unaccompanied¹².

Moreover, it has been shown that expenditure on unaccompanied minors is three to five times higher than for adult asylum seekers, particularly in the period prior to settlement¹³.

PROCESS

In 2013, the After18 foundation was founded in response to the sudden reduction of statutory support for young adult asylum seekers once they turn 18. Since then, it has been providing support to young adults in the asylum system, to help deal with the situation they find themselves in, consider their options and plan for their future. After18 builds a network of assistance through a helpline offering information, signposting to other useful organisations and arranging activities for young people to socialise, have fun and learn new skills.

RESULTS

As a result of this commitment, in 2015, the city of Leicester provided services to 150 young people from 14 different countries.

Young adults are given specific information face to face, over the phone or via social media on the services available, the management of personal/emotional problems, access to employment, etc. Recorded English lessons are available outside the conventional education system, as well as help with homework, advice on their studies and how to access higher education. Vulnerable young women benefit

from particular attention thanks to the setting up of support groups.

In addition, cooperation initiatives have been developed with local refugee and faith bodies, for greater sustainability in partnership working, as well as in work with national networks of charities and universities.

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Hypertext link:
<http://www.after18.org.uk>



11- http://ec.europa.eu/justice/fundamental-rights/files/rights_child/data_children_in_migration.pdf

12- http://www2.unicef.org:60090/media/media_91552.html

13- http://www.keepeek.com/Digital-Asset-Management/oecd/social-issues-migration-health/making-integration-work-humanitarian-migrants_9789264251236-en#page47 : 45

→ IN ITALY, THE RECEPTION OF UNACCOMPANIED MINORS IS MOBILISING THE STATE, EUROPEAN CITIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY

CONTEXT

On 31 August 2016, there were 13,862 unaccompanied minors in Italy, a figure 55% higher than the previous year. Among the Italian regions, Sicily has taken by far the largest number (41.5%), far ahead of Calabria (7.6%), Lombardy (7.2%), Lazio (6.3%), Emilia Romagna (6.2%) and Apulia (5.3%).

On 26 October 2016, the Italian Parliament recognised the rights of the most vulnerable people, in particular children arriving in the country alone, and launched the new national protection system. The law regulates in particular the procedures for assessing the age of refugees, in order to avoid abusive medical tests, and offers more guarantees such as the presence of «cultural mediators». It provides greater protection in terms of the right to education and healthcare as well as greater attention to children's rights during administrative and judicial proceedings.

PROCESS

Alongside these measures decided at national level, Italian municipal authorities have undertaken numerous actions over the last two years to help unaccompanied minors to develop their basic knowledge and facilitate their relations with the host society.

These activities most often include the organisation of Italian lessons. But also the making available of a linguistic and cultural mediator and help with the registration of children for compulsory education. Other activities are organised in the field of child health, for example learning daily hygiene. But also: provision of clothing, meals and psychological support.

The third area where cities are active relates to the social inclusion of refugees, which is encouraged by sports and recreational activities, but also training and initiation into the world of work

Hypertext link: <http://viedifuga.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/2016-MSNA-Rapporto.pdf>

The actions undertaken by cities go hand in hand with many initiatives undertaken by different bodies in civil society in their areas.

In Rome, the NGO «Save The Children Italia» is providing support for unaccompanied minors. It coordinates all the associations of experts in the

Tiburtina station sector, where there is a migrant camp, and makes sure that there are paediatricians present at all times. To enable new arrivals to adapt to their new environment, the voluntary body organises recreational activities and informal educational projects. In addition, it informs minors on the risks of illegal immigration, but also of their rights and the possibilities of protection available to them. Finally, the organisation assesses the needs in terms of healthcare and psychological assistance.

Hypertext link: <https://www.savethechildren.it/blog-notizie/bambini-fuga-il-nostro-intervento>

The NGO «Amici dei Bambini» promotes the hosting of foreign unaccompanied minors in families. In Messina, 17 families have taken in young migrants who have arrived in Sicily. These families receive €400 of public money a month for each migrant hosted. This initiative is also operating in Palermo, where about ten families take care of newly arrived migrants at the weekend or during their free time.

Hypertext link: <http://www.aibi.it/ita/>

INITIATIVE COMPARABLE

In the United Kingdom, to reduce the risk of isolation and loneliness among young refugees, the «Revive» association, supported by Salford City Council, organises different types of activities: football matches, gymnastics classes, cookery lessons, bike outings.

Hypertext link: <http://www.revive-uk.org/a-place-of-welcome-activities-for-young-adult-refugees/>

07

COOPERATING WITH CIVIL SOCIETY AND OTHER PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

The reception and social inclusion of refugees concerns public institutions at the different levels of state administration (local, regional, national, international). Certain municipal authorities tend to focus on their own spheres of competence, use their own administrative criteria to address issues and overlook the impact their policies have on other levels of government. The efficiency of reception activities requires pragmatic collaboration between all stake-holders. Some cities have acted proactively and established inter-institutional frameworks before having to host a large number of refugees.



→ IN STRASBOURG, A PROCESS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN INSTITUTIONS, CITIZENS AND LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS IS PROVIDING CONCRETE SOLUTIONS TO DEAL WITH THE REAL SITUATIONS EXPERIENCED

CONTEXT

The City of Strasbourg, faithful to its humanist tradition, has for many years been welcoming people escaping war and persecution, whether they come from sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, or Eastern European countries.

PROCESS

In this context, faced with the scale of the challenge, the actions implemented by the municipality have been strengthened on all levels: the provision and adaptation of numerous homes, support for citizen mobilisation to help refugees and finally by putting citizens in contact with local associations working in this domain.

At cross-border level, the City of Strasbourg has launched a coordinated initiative between French and German players, within the Eurodistrict Strasbourg-Ortenau: a special fund of € 30,000 has been created to assist with the integration of refugee children. The Fund will benefit charitable associations and organisations which help refugee children and young refugees on both sides of the Rhine.

Finally, at European and international level, the City of Strasbourg is behind the launch of the European Solidarity City Network, of which this vade-mecum is one of the first concrete products.

RESULTS

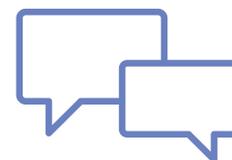
Over 2000 contacts have been made with citizens of Strasbourg and the surrounding areas who wish to become involved and help receive refugees. Almost 1100 proposals have been formulated by callers and internet users, concerning equipment donations, accommodation proposals, or participation in volunteer activities such as interpreting and translation, French lessons and administrative assistance.

Information meetings have been held in the Administrative Centre of the City of Strasbourg, with the participation of elected officials and associations who can assist and support volunteers in their work. Thanks to their help, it has been possible to provide

some general context, but also precisions regarding the concrete modes of volunteer involvement.

Within the Eurodistrict, many activities putting young refugees in contact with young French and German people have taken place, on the themes of discovering nature and contemporary dance. Artistic mediation workshops led by artists have been encouraged, as have multilingualism meetings, the creation of art therapy groups in a reception centre for refugees, scientific activities, and photography workshops.

As part of the annual programme for the Festival of Europe (May 2016) and World Refugee Day (20 June 2016), many events for the general public (conferences, exhibitions, citizen debates) helped to provide accurate information on the situation of refugees, their journey, and the difficulties they encounter.



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Hypertext link:
<http://www.strasbourg.eu/fr/actualites/accueil-de-refugies-strasbourg-se-mobilise>

→ STUTTGART IS ENCOURAGING INTERACTIONS BETWEEN REFUGEES AND THE LOCAL POPULATION AT NEIGHBOURHOOD LEVEL

CONTEXT

Since 2009, the city of Stuttgart has coordinated a national quality committee to develop effective integration policies at local level. In 2015, the "Stuttgart model" was defined, based on four principles: housing for refugees in shared accommodation and apartments spread over all city districts; the number of refugees per building (limited to 250); support provided by volunteers and supervised by city staff members; and local support provided by local friendship circles.

PROCESS

The city of Stuttgart actively takes inspiration from these four principles.

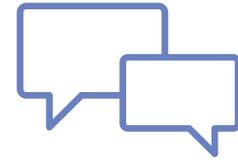
It uses social media, in particular to inform volunteers about the support required, but also 40 friendship circles spread around the city and involving 3500 volunteers.

RESULTS

More than 8000 refugees live in 123 centres located in 20 out of the 23 boroughs of the city¹⁵.

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15 - <http://www.stuttgart.de/item/show/385012#headline57b8c6925c2df>

→ IN TALLINN, AN SETTLEMENT SUPPORT PLAN FOR A BALANCED SPREAD OF REFUGEES ACROSS THE COUNTRY

CONTEXT

Tallinn's Development Strategy "Tallinn 2030", adopted by Tallinn City Council in 2010, states that the city's network of social and education institutions must be specifically prepared for the reception and integration of immigrants. In line with the European Agenda on Migration, Estonia received around 550 resettled refugees over a period of 2 years. The admission and settlement of refugees constituted a relatively new challenge for this State.

PROCESS

In autumn 2015, by organising the annual Domestic Peace Forum, the Estonian Ministry of Social Affairs mobilised all Estonian territorial authorities to evaluate their readiness for the admission of refugees and the possibility of providing them with accommodation. The Forum also addressed the protection, security and integration of refugees in contemporary Europe, Estonia's readiness to handle the refugee crisis and the expectations of the local residents.

In spring 2016, the Ministry of Social Affairs informed the city about the impending arrival of refugees and the provision of essential services (housing, support person, translation). It gave information about the profile of the future refugees: their age, family status, number of children, their language skills and work experience. The City can offer accommodation suited to the profile of the resettled refugee (size, location within the city, access to schools, etc.)

In order to avoid the formation of refugee ghettos and to spread the administrative load equally between the different districts, Tallin City Council decided to work closely with eight district administrations (territorial authorities).

Tallinn has therefore designated a contact person for inter-institutional cooperation and assembled a city government committee to handle issues related to refugee reception. This committee is guided in its work by the specific needs of the refugees as well as the city's general policy aims in the field of intercultural relations and integration, specifically with a view to facilitating trust relationships between different cultural groups, and guaranteeing the safety of the city's residents and the effective inclusion of minority groups in different fields of civic life.

RESULTS

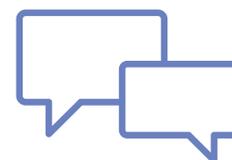
In July 2016, 27 refugees had been relocated from Greece to Estonia¹⁶. 10 refugees have been successfully resettled in Tallin with access to services comparable to that of other residents, and specific support for integration.

Tallinn now has an effective framework for the reception and integration of refugees in the city, allowing it to look to the future with confidence. The city is prepared if the number of refugees to be resettled in the city increases¹⁷.

RESOURCES

Like all other citizens, refugees have access to the normal services provided by the city and covered by the municipal budget.

The City of Tallinn receives 3000 Euros per resettled refugee to cover specific integration needs.



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Hypertext link:
Les premiers réfugiés accueillis arrivent à Tallin
<https://valitsus.ee/en/refugees>

15 - <http://www.stuttgart.de/img/mdb/item/524536/105896.pdf>

16 - http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-migration/background-information/docs/20160713/factsheet_relocation_and_resettlement_-_state_of_play_en.pdf

17 - <http://www.baltic-course.com/eng/legislation/?doc=115808>

→ IN THE RHÔNE, YOUNG PEOPLE ARE GETTING WORKING WITH ASSOCIATIONS TO PROVIDE MEALS TO REFUGEES

CONTEXT

On 23 October 2016 about forty young people from neighbourhoods of the cities of Vaulx-en-Velin (Rhône, France), Lyon, Rillieux, Villeurbanne and Saint-Priest took part in an event entitled "Vaulx relève le défi- Réfugiés" (Vaulx rises to the refugee challenge), in answer to a call put out on Facebook.

PROCESS

Two local associations, Collectif Jeunes Solidaires and Sadaqa Humanity organised this event in response to a challenge issued by young people in a town in Ile-de-France who were determined to do something to help migrants, by taking it in turn to hand out meals in Paris.

Three groups were formed among the participants. One group to prepare the meals (pasta or sandwiches), one group to pack them in bags and one group to hand them out. After spending hours in the kitchen preparing and packing up the meals, the participants criss-crossed the city handing out meals to refugees in reception centres and on the streets.

RESULTS

Donations included: packets of pasta, baguettes, mandarins, small bottles of water and bottles of olive oil, etc. The project was a chance for several dozen young people to get involved and help out the associations. An article on the project published in a national media outlet helped to provide a different view of the youngsters who took part in this operation, who are often stigmatised because they come from a so-called «disadvantaged» neighbourhood.

Several of the young people who took part in this action explain that it enabled them, through their exchanges with the people in charge of the associations but also with the migrants they met, to get a better understanding of the migrants' situation and the reasons that caused them to flee their country. «These refugees fled from the bombs, a serious situation. Today they need us to reach to them, that's important,» says one of the participants, for example.

RESOURCES

The resources mobilised for this initiative consisted of donations from leaders of associations and the young people who joined in.

OTHER INITIATIVES FROM CIVIL SOCIETY

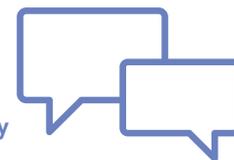
In Poland, there are more and more appeals on Facebook to collect food and clothing and for accommodation - outside the conventional NGO framework. A petition circulated in August 2016, reminding the government of the values of solidarity so dear to Poland. «We call upon the government of the Polish Republic to show more openness on the issue of receiving refugees in Poland as well as in the setting up of integration programmes,» say the signatories. In Poznań, in the west of the country, one parish has launched an appeal on Facebook to pay a year's rent for a Syrian family. The diocese of Wrocław has said that it is willing to receive 15 families. In Budapest, on Blaha Lujza Square, the association «Food not Bombs» provides food for a few Afghan families who are resting a few metres away from the homeless that hang out there.

In Szeged, volunteers from the Migszol (Migrants Solidarité) group sort out provisions donated by the local population: bottles of water, food, clothing and shoes. The NGO the Helsinki Committee provides migrants with city plans to help them find their way around. Croatian citizens have set up a Facebook page to inform migrants of where there are mines. It contains information such a phone number to call, advice on routes to take, but also a map of the north-east of the country showing the areas where there are potentially mines left over from the war of the 1990s.

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Page Facebook de l'événement :
https://www.facebook.com/events/1684095911919638/?active_tab=discussion



08

FACILITATING ACCESS TO THE JOB MARKET

Refugees arriving in Europe are often traumatised by what happened to them in their home country or during the perilous journey to safety. They do however have two extraordinary assets, a great capacity to build resilience in the face of adversity and a formidable drive to start a new life. The challenge, however, is to make the most of these energies and enable refugees to take charge of their own lives. Upon arrival and despite the difficulties they encounter in settling in, refugees are generally optimistic and positive about their new surroundings, new country and new opportunities. However, the initial enthusiasm can be dampened by uncertainty regarding their legal status and the negative consequences this has on their daily life. Moreover, because asylum applications can be kept in limbo for long periods, sometimes even years, some suffer feelings of inactivity, mistrust and resignation. Integration into the host society becomes much more difficult as it requires the refugees to be “re-integrated” into normal life. Identifying the skills of refugees at an early stage and taking concrete steps so that they can be active and connect with other people therefore takes on particular importance.

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→ IN ROME, AN AMBITIOUS PROGRAMME TO ENABLE REFUGEES TO MAKE THE MOST OF THEIR ENTREPRENEURIAL SKILLS

CONTEXT

Of the 220,000 refugees who arrived in¹⁸ in 2015, 10,000 (including 3,159 unaccompanied minors) are living in Rome¹⁹.

The national reception system for asylum seekers (SPRAR) and State assistance (2,50 euros pocket money per day) have not allowed the country to keep up with the increase in international protection requests. This results in a phenomenon of social marginalisation and recourse to informal settlements.

Taking into account the official unemployment rate in Italy (11.6 % in July 2016), the social integration of migrants is a priority. The social cooperative "Programma Integra", deals with innovative projects to help migrants access housing and work.

PROCESS

The work of the social cooperative "Programma Integra" is based on listening to and recognition of the other, allowing for a new culture of positive welcome, integration and social inclusion. The action mainly consists of a wider range of services targeting asylum seekers and refugees: social and legal counselling, job orientation, counselling services, vocational training courses, Italian language courses, intercultural mediation initiatives, social mediation services in the field of housing, support for entrepreneurship.

The provision of training courses for social professionals working in reception centres should give them a better mastery of the tools for finding housing and work.

RESULTS

Since 2015, 1067 asylum seekers and refugees have benefited from the social inclusion services provided by the Integra Programme (29% increase compared to 2014) and 141 professionals have received training in intercultural skills (intercultural mediators, social workers, psychologists, language teachers).

Training courses have been organised on how to access employment opportunities in tourism related activities (main profiles: waiters, maids and assistant chefs) in collaboration with the Tourism Institute of Lazio Region, as well as professional internships in

local businesses: hotels, franchised restaurants and large retail companies. Training and support courses have also been organised. Finally, training courses and support have been set up for start-up businesses managed by refugees.

Aware of the importance of a good reception for refugees, the "Integra" programme has run an awareness campaign targeting Italian families. In collaboration with similar organisations in Turkey, Austria, Spain and Malta, the "Integra" programme has taken part in a project funded by the European Union entitled "Learning of Local Bodies to Integrate Immigrants".

RESOURCES

The budget of the "Integra" programme (around €458 877 in 2014) has benefited from contributions from the City of Rome, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Labour and private companies.

The company is staffed by 10 people: 4 social workers, 1 coordinator, 1 project manager, 1 project officer, 1 communication officer and 2 administrative officers.

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18 - www.istat.it/it/files/2016/06/conti.pptx

19 - <https://refugeelocalwelcome.wordpress.com/2015/12/14/programma-integra/#more-85>

20 - http://www.sprar.it/images/Inglese/SPRAR_Description_-_Italy.pdf

21 - <http://www.programmaintegra.it/wp/2016/06/i-risultati-di-1-anno-di-attivita-online-il-3-bilancio-sociale-di-programma-integra/>

22 - <http://www.programmaintegra.it/wp/2016/08/programma-integra-e-refugees-welcome-italia-promuovere-laccoglienza-in-famiglia-di-rifugiati-per-facilitare-lintegrazione/>

23 - <http://www.ll2ii.eu/>

→ IN STUTTGART, JOB MARKET INTEGRATION SERVICES GROUPED TOGETHER IN A “WELCOME CENTER”

CONTEXT

The “Stuttgart Model” is an ambitious plan designed to facilitate migrants’ integration into the job market. Refugees are one of the four target groups of the scheme, which is also aimed at migrants from other European countries, third countries and international students. The legal conditions of access to the job market are different for each of these groups. On the one hand, asylum seekers are only allowed to work after they have been in the country for three months and subject to certain conditions. On the other, people who have been granted refugee status are authorised to work without any particular limitations. They can look for work with the help of a local job centre, but they must have a basic knowledge of German, which is often not the case.

PROCESS

To facilitate migrants’ integration into the job market, Stuttgart city authority launched two years ago the «Stuttgart Welcome Center» as the main service and point of contact for new arrivals working and living in Stuttgart.

The Stuttgart Welcome Center works closely with the main players in the local job market. It gives precise information on jobs available locally, training opportunities and the steps to be taken to have qualifications recognised.

Apprenticeship and employment advisors from civil society assist refugees and new arrivals, providing information and advice so that they can identify the main players and accelerate their integration. The municipality also organises German lessons for refugees combined with other activities provided by volunteers or a part of training courses.

The City of Stuttgart has embarked on an ambitious plan to develop the «Welcome Center”. Projects currently underway include: improvement of the advice services provided to refugees in the first twelve months after they arrive, training refugees to mentor new arrivals themselves, organisation from the outset and at the same time of German language lessons and work experience in companies (placements, first jobs), reinforcement of the centre’s interpreting service.

Lien hypertexte :

<http://www.welcome.stuttgart.de>

<http://www.buergerstiftung-stuttgart.de/neuigkeiten/ausbildungscampus-in-den-startloechern>

<http://www.stuttgart.de/fluechtlinge/>

DID YOU KNOW?

In Germany many companies, small, medium and large, have set up schemes to facilitate refugees’ access to the job market.

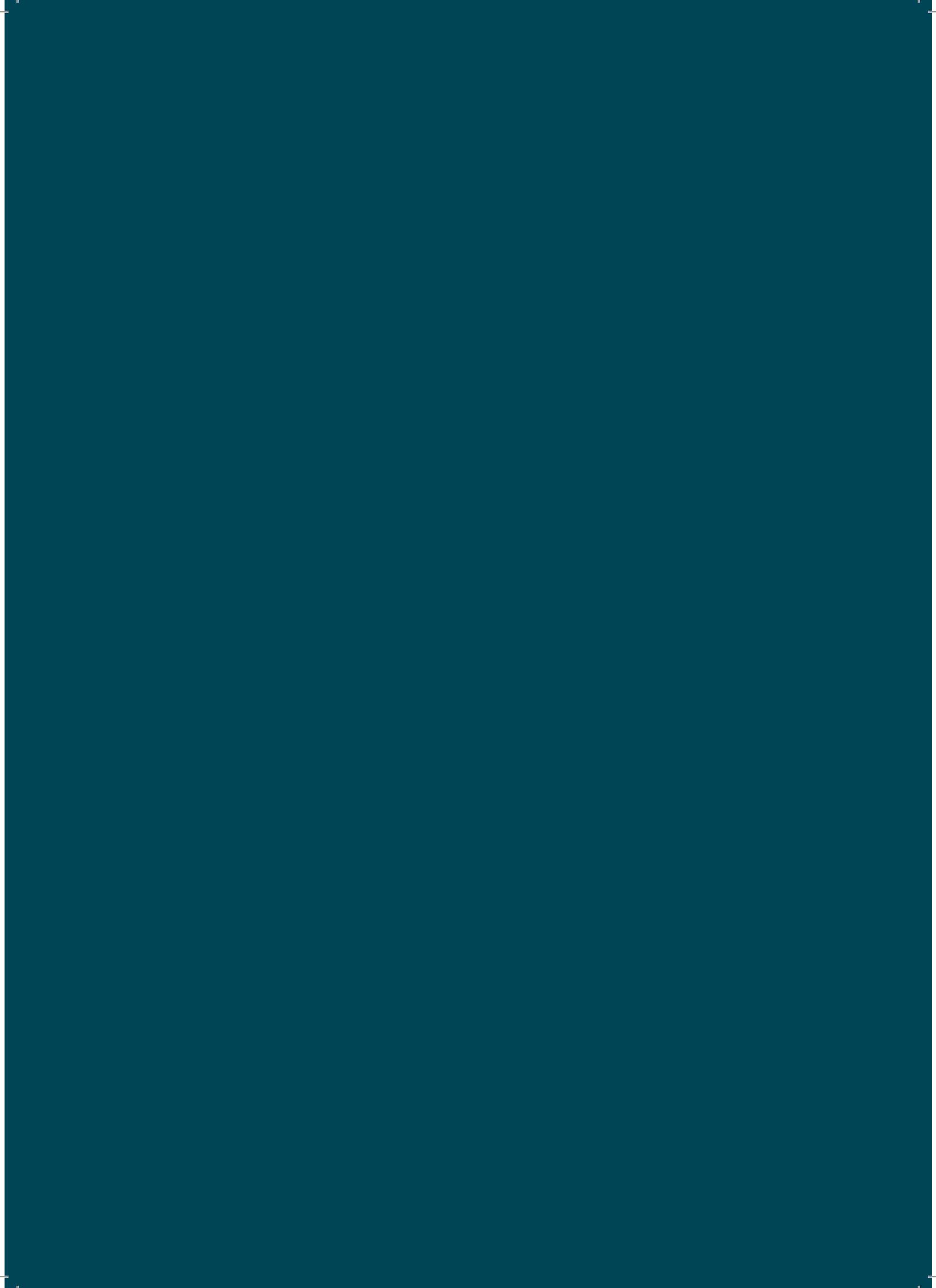
For example, in March, Porsche launched a programme to «demonstrate the German culture of welcoming people and enabling them to settle as quickly and as well as possible». Aged between 16 and 38, the 13 participants benefiting from this programme in Stuttgart come from Eritrea, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Syria. Selected from about a hundred candidates, they were given German lessons for five months, lessons in the culture of the country - history, bureaucratic formalities, how companies work - and a variety of technical lessons. The great majority of the 13 participants will remain at Porsche in the medium or long term, undergoing multi-disciplinary training, an apprenticeship or going directly into production on a permanent contract.

This commitment on the part of the private sector goes hand in hand with the support granted by local authorities (Länder and municipal authorities) for the training and schooling of new arrivals. The Land of Baden-Württemberg, for example, has launched an ambitious programme of study bursaries intended to facilitate the education of Syrian students and their future integration into the job market by learning the language, attending academic conferences and participating in field visits.



09

ENCOURAGING PARTICIPATION
IN THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL
LIFE OF THE HOST SOCIETY



→ **IN MARTINA FRANCA, YOUNG REFUGEES ARE ENHANCING THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THEIR NEW REGION**

CONTEXT

As part of the “Veins of Apulia” project, the municipality of Martina Franca is promoting local treasures and in particular the Apulian Aqueduct, considered to be the most important work of hydraulic engineering in Europe.

The city wished to offer a concrete opportunity for inclusion and access to employment to refugees and beneficiaries of the SPRAR service by means of an integration training pathway, which began in 2015 and was renewed in 2016.

The SPRAR (Italian national system for protecting asylum seekers and refugees) is a network of around 700 local authorities that have set up and implemented projects for people forced to migrate. At local level, the territorial authorities, with support from the tertiary sector, guarantee a full reception going far beyond just providing accommodation. It includes guidance, legal assistance and social measures, as well as the development of personalised programs for socio-economic integration.

PROCESS

Refugees and asylum seekers have made multilingual audio and multimedia guides, which follow a cycle route, describing the cultural heritage and environment of the Itria Valley. The audio guide is available online and as an app, with photos and videos showing the history of the region.

This initiative aims to promote the local rural area and improve knowledge and appreciation, on the national and international tourist market, of the Apulian Aqueduct, the largest hydraulic engineering work in Europe, on the occasion of its centenary.

RESULTS

The spectacle offered by the Itria Valley landscape and the charm of the industrial archaeology offered by the century-old aqueduct installation has been the subject of 15 audio accounts (covering the history of hydraulic engineering, dry stone architecture, the olive tree, the vine and local produce, educational workshops, the spiritual centre inspired by syncretism, among other subjects) translated and recorded by the beneficiaries of the work grants into their respective languages (English, French,

Arabic, Russian, Chinese) and embellished by video material and photographs taken during excursions.



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→ IN BERLIN, REFUGEES RECRUITED AS GUIDES IN THE CITY'S MAIN MUSEUMS OFFER A NEW PERSPECTIVE OF THE HISTORY OF THEIR HOST SOCIETY

CONTEXT

The "Multaka" project has enabled 25 Syrian and Iraqi refugees to train to be Arab-speaking guides at the German Historical Museum in Berlin.

PROCESS

The Museum of Islamic Art in Berlin has been recruiting refugees with various backgrounds since 2015: musicians, architects, archaeologists, lawyers. Each of the people selected can then choose to work in one of these four Berlin museums: the Museum of Islamic Art, the Museum of the Ancient Near East, the Bode Museum or the German Historical Museum. They undergo rigorous training, not only acquiring knowledge relating to the works, but learning how to transmit that knowledge to the public.

RESULTS

Since the project began, 4,500 visitors have enjoyed these guided tours. The diversity of the profiles of the refugees selected is a real asset for the museum. For they each put across a particular message on the works in the museum, making it more fun and easier to understand for visitors. One of the guides, Waeel organises visits of vestiges of conflict and draws parallels in his presentations with the war in Syria. His visit, entitled «Why we are here» gives the people attending an understanding of the reasons that the refugees were driven to flee their country.

This initiative enables the refugees who benefit from it to see, in the light of 20th century German history, how it is possible for a country to rebuild, in spite of the ravages of war. Gaining a knowledge of German history reinforces their sense of belonging to their host society, with which they can identify more easily. Today, representatives of the German authorities and international museum community go to Berlin to see how the Multaka example can be reproduced beyond Germany's borders.

Hypertext link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EtCfPblOxIA&app=desktop>

DID YOU KNOW?

In Strasbourg, a collective of associations (encompassing in particular Alsace-Syrie and the ATMF (Association of North African Workers in France), was formed to organise, on 5 March 2016, a day dedicated to refugees entitled «A day to understand, understanding to act.» With the support of Strasbourg City council and a socio-cultural centre, this event was an opportunity to encourage the people of Strasbourg to meet and exchange with refugees, thanks to the organisation of a «friendship and solidarity» meal and a musical evening.

But it was also an opportunity to get a better a better understanding of the dramatic situation experienced by refugees in the host country, with an exhibition, a talk followed by a debate and a series of readings. The participation of legal experts, voluntary sector volunteers and journalists helped to deconstruct the discourse of hatred and rejection sometimes put out in the public sphere, to reinforce the links between the different initiatives undertaken in the area and to invite the participants to reflect on future actions

Hypertext link:
<http://www.atmf.org/?p=4833>

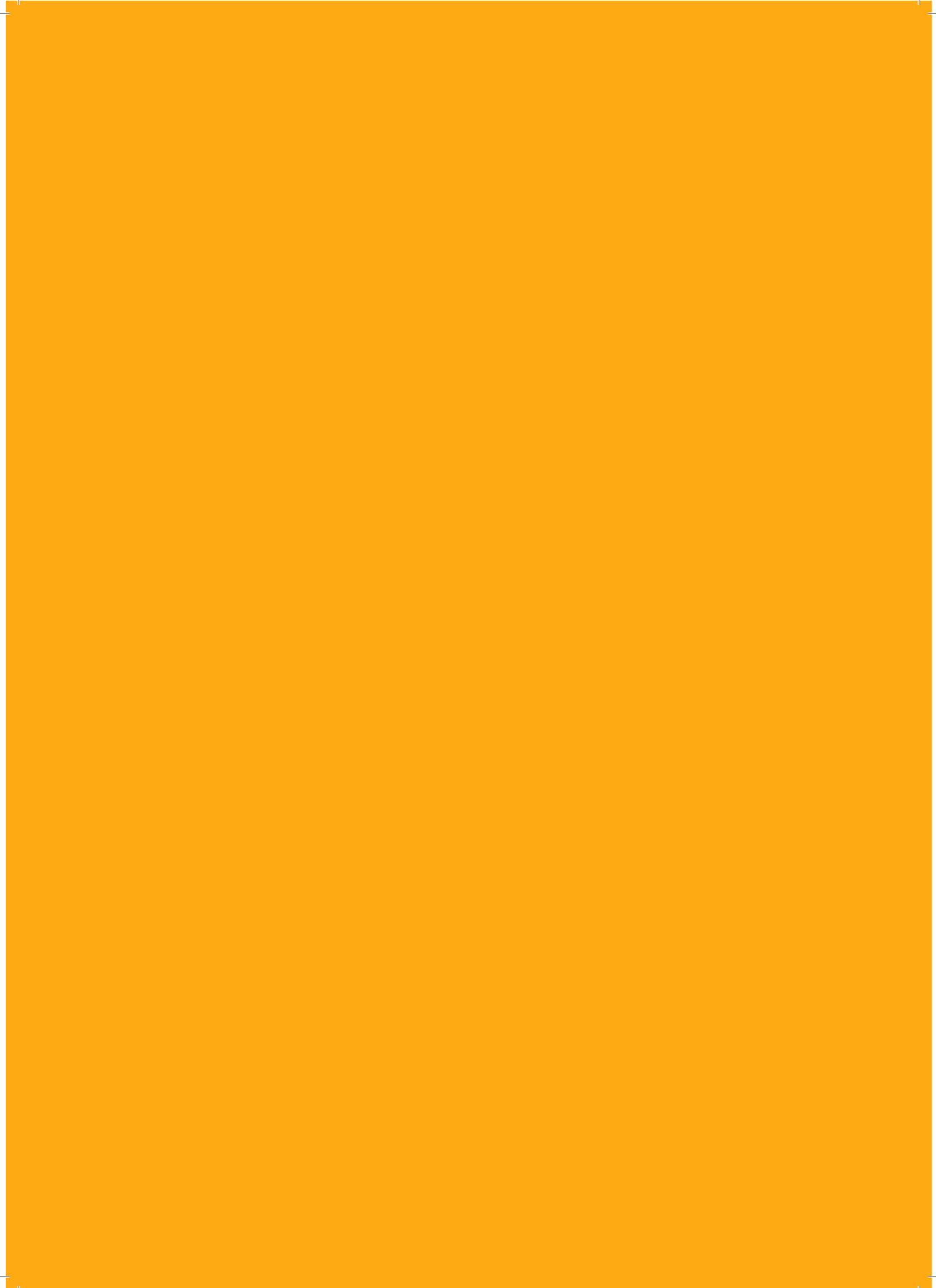


10

COMMUNICATING INTELLIGENTLY TO COMBAT PREJUDICE

In Europe, discussions, whether in private circles, in the workplace or in the media, focus much more on the reason why so many refugees are coming to our continent than on the reasons refugees are leaving their families and their homes. The result is that public perceptions are dominated by negative prejudices, for example regarding the number of refugees welcomed, or the idea that refugees «steal» jobs from the locals, or that they come to Europe to abuse the welfare system²⁴. Certain politicians build their careers on fostering anti-refugee prejudice and stereotypes.

The positive contribution of refugees to the host society goes largely unnoticed. For example, only a few internet or smartphone users know that the companies that invented the world's most used smartphone and web browser were both founded by sons of refugees. Combating negative stereotypes about refugees is no easy matter. They flourish despite hard evidence proving their inaccuracy. Albert Einstein, a refugee himself, said that "It is harder to crack prejudice than an atom." Prejudice-free perceptions are a crucial element to facilitate harmonious relations and social cohesion in intercultural societies.



→ ERLANGEN IS COMBATING STEREOTYPES AND PREJUDICE AGAINST REFUGEES BY TAKING PART IN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE'S «C41» CAMPAIGN (COMMUNICATION FOR INTEGRATION)

CONTEXT

In Erlangen, Siemens AG, which dominates the local work market, has shown strong commitment to diversity management. In 2008 the Coordination Centre for Integration was set up to implement the city's integration strategy and initiate cooperation with internal and external entities. The 2012 adoption of a master plan for the integration of migrants showed Erlangen's commitment to migrant integration. This commitment gives the city its slogan: "Open by tradition"

Thus, in 2014 and 2015, Erlangen participated in the C41 (Communication for integration) project of the Council of Europe in partnership with 10 other European cities. The project aims to use social networks and viral information channels to provide correct information and explanations on migration and diversity and combat unfounded (but widespread) prejudices and misconceptions.

PROCESS

Following Erlangen's obligation to welcome 300 new migrants, in February 2014, the municipality decided to officially launch the "Don't parrot, enquire!" campaign".

Two groups were targeted: «influential» elderly inhabitants who play a strong role in Erlangen public discourse. And employees of Siemens AG, as they represent a large part of the population and impact strongly on Erlangen city life.

At a banquet for over 1000 people held in the city's main street, Erlangen's citizens and asylum seekers discussed the issue of rumour-spreading and how to fight it. The communication campaign targeting the elderly took place in various locations (club meetings, city park, public spaces) and via the local newspaper. The campaign targeting university students used university facilities like canteens, libraries, lecture halls, student housing, bars, clubs, parks and social networks.

Siemens AG contributed to this campaign by proposing an internship programme for highly skilled asylum seekers.

RESULTS

Open-air anti-rumour events in university gardens were broadcast by social networks (over 17,000 likes and 3000 shares in three days on Germany's largest newspaper's page).



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Hypertext link:
<http://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/c4i>



→ IN BÉZIERS AND ON SOCIAL MEDIA, FACED WITH THE COMMUNICATION DEVELOPED BY THE EXTREME RIGHT, A COUNTER-CAMPAIGN IS BEING ORGANISED

Opposed to the “anti-migrant” advertising campaign being deployed by the extreme right-wing Mayor of Béziers, different actors from civil society have mobilised to mount a counter-campaign. Thanks to a crowdfunding initiative launched on the internet, a young entrepreneur, with the help of a non-profit organisation, has already collected 2,604 Euros to buy advertising space in the city and disseminate humanist messages in support of welcoming refugees. Within just a few days of the initiative being launched, 151 citizens of all political and professional backgrounds spontaneously indicated their willingness to take part in the campaign. This mobilisation on the ground has been accompanied by support on social media from a certain number of organisations, youth organisations in particular, calling upon municipalities to develop communications using the «Refugees Welcome» slogan.

Several initiatives undertaken by European cities over last few months or years have clearly taken this direction. In most cases, they too rely on the dynamism of civil society. The City of Lublin (Poland), for example, ran a social awareness-raising campaign entitled “Lublin 4 all” whose aim was to highlight the diversity of its citizens by means of portraits and interviews with inhabitants of the city. To produce this campaign, the municipality supported the project of a young artist and photographer who launched the “Faces of Lublin” project on Facebook. Each of the portraits of inhabitants of the city is accompanied by discussion that addresses the city’s multicultural heritage as well as the vision the citizens have of its future. All these interviews can be found on the website: <http://dlawszystkich.lublin.eu>

Strasbourg City Council has embarked on a project to develop the Council of Europe’s No Hate Speech Movement at local level. This is project to combat all types of hate speech, whether racist, islamophobic, anti-Semitic, based on gender identity or inciting radicalisation, a project against discrimination and harassment, in particular on the internet. The project gives young people and youth organisations the skills they need to recognise human rights violations and act against them. The methodology developed by this campaign has proved itself to be particularly appropriate to fight the hate speech of which refugees are victims. On the occasion of World Refugee Day, the City of Strasbourg organised an event, in which

numerous voluntary and citizens’ organisations took part to say “No to Hatred”. The photos taken by citizens delivering messages of openness and tolerance can be found online on the official Campaign site and have already been shared by numerous web users. Alongside these communication actions, the City of Strasbourg and the Council of Europe have organised trainings in the use of the tools of this campaign.

In the same spirit, the “Connect from the heart” campaign launched in Malta by local voluntary organisations with the support of the Council of Europe, encourages the population to fight hate speech against asylum seekers, refugees and migrants online. A march was organised on 8 July 2016 in the streets of La Valette

Hypertext links: <https://www.leetchi.com/c/contre-affichage-a-beziers>
<https://www.mouvementnonalahaine.org>



11



VALUING REFUGEES'
CONTRIBUTION TO
THE HOST SOCIETY

→ IN CALTANISSETTA, YOUNG REFUGEES ARE GIVING ENGLISH LESSONS TO POLICEMEN

The City of Caltanissetta (Sicily) has organised English lessons for members of the municipal police force. The lessons take place on police premises, twice a week. Currently, a class of around 20 policemen and women taught by Rahaman, a young Pakistani refugee.

The policemen are fast learners and very enthusiastic. «Now, we can't get by without speaking English,» they say. The lessons have also improved understanding

between police and refugees and raised awareness of what refugees can bring to their host society.

Hypertext link: http://video.repubblica.it/edizione/palermo/caltanissetta-i-vigili-urbani-a-lezione-di-inglese-dagli-immigrati/239998/239936?refresh_ce

→ IN BOLOGNA, A COMMUNICATION CAMPAIGN TO RAISE AWARENESS AMONG THE CITY'S INHABITANTS OF THE CONTRIBUTION THAT ILLUSTRIOUS REFUGEES HAVE MADE TO THEIR HOST SOCIETY.

"Bologna Cares" is a communication campaign used by the City of Bologna (Italy) to closely involve citizens, in particular during World Refugee Day on 20 June. "Refugees of yesterday and today" is the theme of the 2015 campaign. Its aim is to get people to think about what the people now arriving in Italy can contribute, beyond the logics of the emergency situations. The refugees are the actors in a commercial made in a video laboratory and feature on posters that were displayed in buses throughout the month of June.

"What do Dante, Chopin, Einstein and the asylum seekers arriving in our country have in common?" say

some of these posters, "They all fled from situations that were putting their lives and fundamental freedoms in danger. They were all forced to leave their country to try and rebuild a new life".

Hypertext link: <http://www.bolognacares.it/>
Contact: antonio.maura@aspbologna.it
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12

DO NOT FORGET

Whilst all European cities must meet the challenge of integrating refugees, the cities situated along the Mediterranean have to fight even harder against the traffic consequences of forced migration. The migrants who arrive on their shores are battered, thirsty, hungry, injured, ill and traumatised. It is estimated that some 10,108 migrants died or went missing between January 2014 and August 2016 while trying to cross the Mediterranean. Most drowned at sea. Many bodies have been washed ashore, bringing tragedy to the beaches of Greece, Italy and Turkey. Images of Alan Kurdi, a 3-year old Syrian boy whose body was washed up in September 2015 on a beach near the resort of Bodrum (Turkey), suddenly raised public awareness of the plight of refugees. Public opinion in Europe was shocked and began to pressure national governments to do something.

Most refugees whose bodies are retrieved cannot be identified. The municipalities in the countries concerned face the issue of burials. In most cases the deceased are buried in unmarked graves with a brief physical description and a number. They are dehumanised and become totally anonymous, without the honours traditionally bestowed on the "unknown soldier". Confronted with such human tragedy, some cities wanted to show their respect and draw attention to the fact that the deceased are people, not ghosts, and are entitled to a personal identity after death.

→ CATANIA AND ROVERETO PAY A FITTING TRIBUTE TO THOSE WHO HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES

CONTEXT

An estimated 3,151 migrants died or went missing between January and August 2016 while attempting to cross the Mediterranean. Over 1,250 anonymous men, women and children have been buried in unmarked graves at 70 sites in Turkey, Greece and Italy since 2014. Most of them died trying to cross the Mediterranean to attempt to build a new life in Europe²⁷. In 2014, 100,000 people - two-thirds of the migrants rescued by Italy - were brought to Catania.

CATANIA

The Mayor of Catania has proposed to give honour to seventeen graves of unknown persons who died in a shipwreck off the coast of Lampedusa in 2014, immediately involving the vicar of the Archbishop of Catania and the president of the Islamic Community of Sicily. The decision has been made to inscribe on each one of the seventeen tombstones one of the seventeen verses of «Migrant», a poem by the Nigerian Wole Soyinka, winner of a Nobel Literature Prize in 1986.

In 2015, there were several study days on reception policies, with participants from the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), European institutions, national government, as well as the mayor of Lampedusa, civil servants, practitioners, researchers, teachers and NGOs. Their aim was to strengthen the symbolic message supporting shared reflections on concrete policy issues²⁸.

RESULTS

Reserving space for deceased migrants in the municipal cemetery has great symbolic importance. It shows the will of the City of Catania to demonstrate openness, inclusivity, understanding and respect for Human rights.

The various events organised in the aftermath of the commemoration ceremony also enabled the local population to overcome the feeling that Catania had been abandoned to its fate by the European Union and other municipalities in Sicily. In 2015, the municipal authorities cancelled a firework show in respect for the 49 migrants whose bodies had been retrieved from an overfull fishing boat. A white balloon for each of the victims was released instead²⁹.

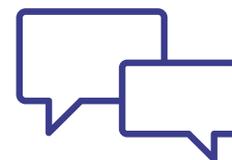
ROVERETO

Rovereto is a small city in Northern Italy, considered to be the city of peace. It is home to the second-largest swinging bell in the world after St. Peter's Bell in Cologne Cathedral. «Maria Dolens» was built under the inspiration of a local priest, between 1918 and 1925, to commemorate the fallen in all wars. The bell still rings every day in their memory.

The «Opera Campana dei Caduti» foundation has opened a webpage to which the citizens of the entire world can add their forename and a number to symbolise the dignity to which the refugees buried in unmarked graves are entitled:

<http://www.attodinominazione.eu/>

So far, 2,715 people from all over the world have taken part in the initiative (August 2016).



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25 - <https://missingmigrants.iom.int/mediterranean>

26 - <https://missingmigrants.iom.int/mediterranean>

27 - <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/resources/idt-91f3683c-5e3c-4a2e-92eb-7d7f6a024c02>

ANNEXES

DECLARATION IN FAVOUR OF ESTABLISHING A EUROPEAN NETWORK OF CITIES OF SOLIDARITY

We, the representatives of the cities of Catane, Rovereto and Strasbourg, hereby

Reiterate:

- The responsibility and role of municipal authorities in the face of the unprecedented challenge represented by the reception of refugees in Europe. Municipal authorities must be able to count on the States and the European Union to support their actions to reinforce and improve facilities for accommodating refugees by means of concrete initiatives, in particular in conjunction with local voluntary organisations.
- That the only lasting response to this challenge is based on solidarity with the refugees and their durable integration.

We hereby reassert

- That the right to asylum is a fundamental right that must be able to be claimed by anyone fleeing war and persecution.
- Our commitment to the principle of solidarity, which forms the foundation of any policy intended to reinforce social cohesion at local, national and European level, without competition or ranking of situations of distress.
- That municipal authorities are major and essential players in the defining of reception, integration and cohesion policies.

Faithful to our shared European values

- we confirm our commitment to pursue policies in favour of refugees in our territories;
- we hereby launch an appeal for the mobilisation of all our partners and our respective networks such as the Strasbourg Club, the National Association of Italian Communes (ANCI), the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe (CLRAE), the Committee of the Regions of the European Union,...

Finally, at the proposal of the City of Strasbourg, the City of Rovereto and the City of Catane acknowledge the value of the French network of cities of solidarity and undertake to develop it at European level.

DECLARATION ADOPTÉE A ROVERETO (ITALIE), 3 OCTOBRE 2015

Mme. Nawel RAFIK-ELMRINI,

Adjointe au Maire de Strasbourg en charge des affaires européennes et internationales,
représentante du Congrès des Pouvoirs locaux et régionaux du Conseil de l'Europe.

M. Enzo BIANCO, Maire de Catane, Président du Conseil national de l'Association Nationale des
Communes Italiennes (ANCI) et représentant du Comité des régions de l'Union européenne.

M. Francesco VALDUGA, Maire de Rovereto, Membre du Club de Strasbourg

29TH SESSION

Strasbourg, 20-22 October 2015

The reception of refugees in Europe

Declaration 4 (2015)

The Congress:

1. notes with concern:

a. that the Declaration of the Bureau of the Congress on the tragic drowning of refugees in the Mediterranean adopted on 31 October 2013 remains distressingly topical and that human dramas are constantly recurring and have spread to all the external borders of the European Union;

b. that, in the absence of a common migration and asylum policy, the large-scale influx of refugees is testing to the limit the solidarity between European States in terms of the fair distribution of migration flows and the resources deployed to accommodate these refugees in conditions worthy of the values promoted by the Council of Europe and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities;

c. that alongside a tremendous upsurge of citizen solidarity, this humanitarian emergency also prompts inward-looking attitudes, violent acts of xenophobia and racist remarks, all of which are phenomena against which the Congress has campaigned for many years through its reports, its appeals to the member States of the Council of Europe and its practical action on the ground,

2. resolutely observes:

a. that the States of Europe must assume shared responsibility for accommodating the refugees on their territory in total respect for the right to asylum in force and to human dignity;

b. that Europe must play a full part in taking in the Syrian refugees, only 6% of whom are on European territory (excluding Turkey), while Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan are accommodating more than 4 million;

c. that faced with this humanitarian emergency, local and regional authorities, regardless of their geographical position in Europe, must play a key role in the arrangements for accommodating the refugees, in order to ease the pressure on the border towns and cities and those closest to the Mediterranean and Syria;

d. that this role is reflected in practical terms on the ground by the provision of public buildings converted to accommodate refugees, political and material support to associations specialising in migrant reception, facilities to help ensure access to administrative formalities, health care and education, etc.

3. expresses:

a. its deep commitment to the principle of solidarity between European states, social cohesion and harmonious co-existence in a pluricultural society;

b. its unshakable conviction that the right to asylum is a fundamental universal right which must be granted to anyone fleeing war or the threat of death;

c. its categorical rejection of any manipulation of the humanitarian crisis for political ends;

d. its strong determination to tirelessly pursue its active efforts to highlight the rich contribution made by migrants to European societies,

4. asks the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe:

- a. to work together with the European Union to ensure that the question of immigration and the right to asylum are the subject of comprehensive European policies based on dignity and solidarity, designed to promote the reception and integration of migrants;
- b. to ensure that local and regional authorities, working with civil society to accommodate refugees, are able to gain better access to national and European funding,

5. appeals to governments of the Council of Europe's member States to take urgent measures with a view to contributing to the political resolution of the conflicts in the Middle-East, to collectively combat international terrorism and help the people suffering there,

6. calls on all the local and regional authorities of the member States of the Council of Europe:

- a. to establish a "European network of cities of solidarity" thereby responding to the European appeal launched on 3 October 2015 by the municipalities of Strasbourg, Catania and Rovereto, in order to co-ordinate more effectively their refugee reception activities and initiatives;
- b. to intensify direct contacts between municipalities and regions, including from a cross-border and transnational perspective, in order to provide opportunities for the reception and integration of migrant populations and refugees;
- c. to share their best practices within European networks, such as the Intercultural Cities, which have long been working on these issues, and more particularly to enable the authorities that have made the most progress in terms of reception to organise peer training sessions in accordance with an arrangement supported by the Congress.

DECLARATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE STRASBOURG CLUB ON THE RECEPTION OF REFUGEES IN EUROPEAN CITIES

Strasbourg, 17 November 2015

On the occasion of the 13th annual meeting of the Strasbourg Club, **we the representatives of the network's member cities, resolutely and firmly condemn the terrorist attacks perpetrated in Paris on Friday, November 13th. After this tragedy, we are calling for unity and solidarity between European citizens, and we reject all attempts to create confusion between these events and the issue of the reception of refugees.**

For this reason, after having discussed the unprecedented humanitarian challenge that the reception of refugees today represents in Europe's cities, we now declare what follows:

1. We take note of the urgent humanitarian situation facing many European municipalities. Profoundly committed to respect for the right to asylum, a fundamental and universal right which must be granted to all those fleeing war or persecution, we wish to underscore the scale of the difficulties encountered by cities close to the Mediterranean.

2. We would like to express our commitment to the principles of solidarity between European States, social cohesion and living together harmoniously within multicultural societies and our categorical rejection of any instrumentalisation of the humanitarian crisis for political purposes. We note with grave concern that alongside a tremendous upsurge of solidarity among ordinary citizens, the current situation is also prompting inward-looking attitudes, as well as violent acts of xenophobia and racist remarks.

3. It being understood that immigrants are among the first to suffer from hate speech, we wish to jointly develop, as of now, in our territories, actions to raise awareness of the Council of Europe's No Hate Speech Movement: training of local actors in the approach, organisation of and participation in awareness-raising events, active participation in the campaign's national committees, etc.

4. We wish to reiterate the need for a common European policy on asylum. In this respect, we welcome the Declaration adopted by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe on 21 October last.

5. We are in fact convinced of the indispensable role that European cities can play in drawing up public policies based on a spirit of solidarity and responsibility and that are respectful of human dignity. Based on cooperation between the different levels of competences, these actions have to be realised in close coordination with the national and European levels. The actions taken by the Strasbourg Club members are a good illustration of this spirit: making available of suitable public buildings; political and material support for voluntary bodies specialised in receiving migrants; provision of resources to facilitate administrative formalities, access to healthcare, education, etc. In this regard, we all share a determination to tirelessly maintain our mobilisation, and we undertake to highlight the rich contribution migrants can bring to our societies.

6. Drawing on our experience of cooperation over a number of years in areas as varied as the integration of the Roma population, culture, sustainable development, European citizenship education, and soon through the development of the International Voluntary Service, we hereby state that it is our belief that only the strengthening of ties and cooperation between countries and cities, as well as the exchanging of good practices, will allow the development of innovative initiatives involving ordinary citizens. This type of cooperation constitutes a real added value as regards both the quality and coordination of the policies implemented by our cities and the reinforcement of our feeling of belonging to a European community of values.

7. This is why we have decided to include the issue of the reception of refugees in Europe on the list of cooperation priorities for the debates of the Strasbourg Club. Against this background and following the declarations adopted by Rovereto and by the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities of the Council of Europe, we undertake to develop the European Network of Cities of Solidarity launched following an initiative by the cities of Rovereto, Catane and Strasbourg last October.

Arrival Cities Network

1 First I would like, on behalf of the Arrival Cities Network and the city of Amadora to express my gratitude to the European Association for Local Democracy and the Local Authorities involved in the project URGENT for the invitation and the opportunity to learn with you and share our Arrival Cities Project.

2 I also would like to congratulate for the organization of the Seminar and for the theme of the Seminar. The issues of interculturality and intercultural dialogue are not new in our **diverse world** but the recent dramatic migration situation has shown the urgent need for new solutions new perspectives for the old, the present and the coming challenges.

In fact, I would say that today as back in the Seventies the Dag Foundation¹ said in a report on development and international cooperation ²and in 2015 OECD report repeated a "shift is urgently needed". I would say "A Restart is urgently needed".

So I hope that the results of the Urban regeneration Project can contribute to rethink diversity, intercultural dialogue and tackle stigmatization, prejudice and discrimination.

Considering the thematic³ of the Conference and because it is about to a new beginning a new look on immigration and intercultural dialogue, before presenting the headlines of the Arrival Cities project, I would like to briefly share with you a critical perspective about the concept and practice of the interculturality.

3 As the term has been increasingly used in speeches and also in practices, in different contexts and with diverse socio-political interests, there are some authors⁴ that have been pointed out two main perspectives about interculturality: The functional perspective and the critical one.

The functional perspective, is based on the "(...) recognition of cultural diversity and difference, aiming to include the diversity within the established social structure.

From this perspective - which seeks to promote dialogue, coexistence and tolerance - interculturality is "functional" to the existing system, does not touch the causes of social and cultural asymmetry and inequality, nor does it "question the rules of the game" (...)"

According to these authors "In this sense, recognition and respect for cultural diversity become a new strategy of domination, which aims not to create more equitable and egalitarian societies, but to control ethnic conflict and the maintenance of established social model (...)"⁵

The Critical perspective Which Tubino proposes as "... an ethical-political project ... it is still to be built, it is a strategy that implies both changes in social relations and at the level of Structures and institutions of power. In this sense, "(...) interculturality is understood as a tool, as a process and project that is built from the people, "from bellow"- It requires the transformation of structures, institutions and social relations, and the construction of conditions of being, thinking,

knowing, learning, feeling and living different. (...) It is not simply to recognize, tolerate or incorporate the different within the established structures. On the contrary, (...); Is to re-conceptualize and re-found social, epistemic and existential structures (...). "

4 The "functional interculturality" "(...) can be understood as part of an institutional strategy that seeks to promote dialogue, tolerance, coexistence, and inclusion without necessarily addressing the causes of inequality; it makes diversity 'functional' to the system (Tubino 2005).

5 On the contrary the 'critical interculturality', entail a profound questioning of the established system and seeks major transformation in social, political, epistemic, and existential terms. That is, a new ordering of structures, institutions, and relations (Walsh, 2002, 2009)

6 - ABOUT THE ARRIVAL CITIES PROJECT

7 - WHAT IS ARRIVAL CITIES PROJECT?

Is a two year transnational project (2016 –2018) of exchange of experience and mutual learning between 10 cities focused on the themes of migration and integration and supported through the URBACT programme with funding from the European Commission.

8 - URBACT

Is an instrument of the Cohesion Policy, co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

URBACT's mission is to enable cities to work together and develop integrated solutions to common urban challenges, by networking, learning from one another's experiences, drawing lessons and identifying good practices to improve urban policies.

9 - WHY THE ARRIVAL CITIES? TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES CITIES ARE FACING

The last decade has seen a significant change in the nature and pattern of migration flows within the EU. As a result one can observe a rapid change in the population structure and interactions between individuals and social groups. Local authorities need to deal with how to manage this diversity and find the intersection between various areas in relation to the growing migrant population.

In particular, the partners of the project have identified the main concerns they are facing, such as:

- Strong concentration of migrants in certain communities/areas.
- Capacity of local reception and integration infrastructure.
- Increased pressure on local markets (housing, labour) and services (education, health, security).
- Co-ordination both within and across different levels of government.
- Taking public opinion on board.
- Building community cohesion and fighting xenophobia.
- Large numbers of unaccompanied minors.
- Large differences in the skills and qualifications of migrants.
- Ongoing issue of discrimination against settled and new migrants.
- Radicalization

10 - WHAT WILL ARRIVAL CITIES DO?

The aim will be to support the partner cities in reviewing their current practice and developing local action plans that take on board the lessons emerging from the transnational exchange programme.

11/12 - WHO ARE THE PARTNERS?

- Amadora (PT) • Dresden (DE) • Messina (IT) • Oldenburg (DE) • Patras (GR) • Riga (LV)
- Thessaloniki (GR) • Val-de-Marne (FR) • Vantaa (FI) • Roquetas de Mar (ES)

13 - HOW? At the local level each city has set up an URBACT Local Group, that integrates local, regional and national organizations (public and private) and local people, Working Together to prepare or revise the respective Local Action Plan.

14 - HOW? At transnational level⁶ the European partners and their URBACT Local Groups have the opportunity to learn and share experiences and knowledge through thematic transnational workshops and **(15) online conferences** that will bring together local actors from different sectors aiming to share good practice that address one or more of the several challenges that cities face.

The partners have agreed about the **major themes they want to address in the transnational programme:**

1. Improving co-ordination of migrant support services⁷
2. Economic integration for new and settled migrants⁸
3. Developing community cohesion⁹

During our first workshop, focused on this last theme, “**Developing community cohesion**” the partners shared what they have been done in their cities. Some examples from three partner cities **Oldenburg, Dresden, Riga** and also from **Amadora**.

16/17 - The city of Oldenburg, has about 35,500 inhabitants with migration background (21,5 %) and approx. 2700 asylum seekers.

⁷ · Influencing the inclusion of migrant needs in all areas of city council policy and service delivery
· Empowering migrant communities to have a stronger voice/play a more active role in developing policy and delivering services.

⁸ · Preparing new arrivals through education and training.
· Engaging employers in design and delivery of employment support programmes.

⁹ · Challenging negative perceptions of new arrivals.
· Developing community cohesion through intercultural activities (including sports and cultural activities).
· Promoting rights and responsibilities.

Oldenburg presented an example of how developing community cohesion through theater. The city has developed an action called „**My story, your story, our story, exodus, exclusion, Shoah**“. The project goes on the assumption that some arabic youths due to a variety of influences such as school, parental home and because of the Middle East Conflict come into contact with anti-Semitic ideas and which they assume frequently.

During the work the participants could improve their power of judgement, the ability to reveal and reflect their own prejudices.

To summarize, **the target people are the young and the aim of the project** is to contribute to intercultural dialogue and to the promotion of diversity as tool for social cohesion, cooperation and inclusion, supporting artistic exchanges and cultural creativity, also through community mobilization and participation, to strengthen citizenship and rights. It aims also to fight stereotypes on migrants in public opinion; to promote dissemination of theatre culture and art as working tools to foster intercultural dialogue.

18 -The City of Dresden is a medium sized city in the East of Germany in the region of Saxony with a population of 549 487 inhabitants. As of the 31st of December 2015, there were 53 999 people with a migration background living in Dresden, corresponding to approximately 9, 83 % of the city's population¹⁰.

Since January 2015, the federal government allocated around 6500 people from Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq and Kosovo. Not surprisingly, the refugee crisis revealed tensions within the local population. The refugee crisis has divided Dresden's society into those that were willing to help and those that were not willing to accept what was happening. So, when tensions between anti-refugee groups and refugee supports became very high in autumn 2015, a general citizens' dialogue has been set up. The initiative "**citizens'dialogue**" was already part of Dresden's general democratic system but since 2015 include the refugees and immigrant issues.

The project Target group is the Local citizens of the City of Dresden and the initiative aims to:

Provide a platform for exchange and getting to know each other

Anticipate and de-escalate the tensions between local society and refugee community

Increase the level of information about actual numbers and circumstances of refugees

19 - The project is implemented by Two Formats

Holy Cross Church Dialogues

Central large - scale events with about two hours long and involving up to 700 participants. These events include Impulse speeches, on-stage discussions, Q&A sessions

¹⁰ 6.16 % of all Dresden citizens are foreigners; some just stay for a limited period of time while others choose to make the Saxon capital their new home. Most of these migrants originate from the Russian Federation, China, Poland, Vietnam and Ukraine and to a lesser extent from Czech Republic, Italy, Turkey, and India.

City Ward Dialogues – decentral city ward activities with about 3 hours long involving small focused groups about 30...40 people.

20 – Riga Promoting anti discrimination and equality principles According to the most recent official data available there were about 88 500 foreigners living in Latvia at the beginning of 2016. Statistical information also shows that the number of immigrants in Latvia is growing each year. The results of the opinion polls conducted during the last years show that the number of the inhabitants with the negative attitude towards existing and potential immigrants is growing. In order to inform the inhabitants of Latvia about the benefits of diversity and tackle the issue of non-discrimination, two projects were implemented within the years 2013-2015: **“Different people. Different experience. One Latvia” I and II**. The aim of both projects was identification of innovative approaches and dissemination of good practice to promote anti-discrimination and equality principles in Latvia.

Campaign I

The campaign activities included: outdoor advertisement campaign; publications on national, regional and internet media; TV broadcasts; thematic days; creative and interactive events in schools; Ambassadors of Good Will and Diversity award.

Campaign II

The campaign activities included the production of 7 video stories on 6 grounds of discrimination by giving a voice to the representatives of discriminated groups. Video stories were broadcasted in social media, internet media, televisions, cinemas and had initiated intensive public discussions.

21/22/23/24/25 – Amadora “Do not feed the rumor! campaign

The city of has one of the largest migrant populations in Portugal. Around 31,000 people born outside Portugal live in Amadora, making up 18% of the population. About 10% of the population has a different nationality and 14.4% of children in Amadora schools also have a different nationality (of which 72% are African). The main migrant populations are from: African countries and Brazil.

The perception about the existing rumors upon immigrants and the City of Amadora was confirmed by a survey conducted in the municipality. The survey allowed the identification of the main spread rumors and we came to realize that they are not different from the rumors upon immigrants across the other partner cities: Immigrants do not want or like to work; Immigrants live off of grants and other support from the state; Immigrants are linked to crime; The foreign children only bring problems to the schools; Immigrants steal the work of the Portuguese people

Drawing on the mapping of the “rumours” (i.e. stereotypes, social representations) the Municipality, within the C4I (Communication for Integration – Networks for diversity, lead by the Council of Europe and 11 European cities) developed a communication strategy, aiming to **fight against misconceptions, prejudices, rumors and stereotypes about immigrants and the city of Amadora**. The campaign It was built upon two pillars: measures directed to the population living and/or working in the City (local mapping, training anti-rumours agents and performing workshops with the Social Network of Amadora); measures of broader scope, so intended for residents in the city and outside population (creation of an image campaign, graphic materials, website, facebook, videos, contests, such as “Give wings to the Interculturality” and “Cultural Diversity” within the Comics International Festival of Amadora, exhibitions, theatre, workshops, two “Solidarity Walks” and a run called “Aqueduct Run - for Diversity”).

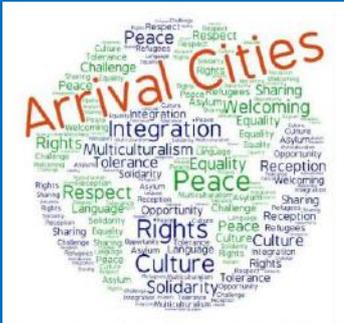
26 - HOW GET INVOLVED?

Webpage <http://urbact.eu/arrival-cities>

27 - HOW GET INVOLVED?

Blog: <https://arrivalcities.wordpress.com> / Twitter: @arrivalcities /
Facebook: @arrivalcities / Newsletters: ARRIVAL CITIES will also produce regular newsletters that can be subscribed at the project webpage and be updated about the online events.

28 – THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Managing global flows at local level

Case Studies to be presented at first transnational workshop: Dresden 21-23 September 2016

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Case Study From Oldenburg: “Living Democracy” an intercultural theater project to develop community cohesion and promote rights and responsibilities

Some basic facts regarding Migration in Oldenburg

- 35,500 inhabitants with migration background (21,5 %).
- approx. 2700 asylum seekers in Oldenburg
- Kreyenbrück ist the district with the highest concentration of migrants in relation to its population density (14.760 inhabitants, 5.217 inhabitants with migration background. Much of the population is of immigrant origin. Through affordable housing and access to migrant communities Kreyenbrück is the "Arrival City" of Oldenburg. However, this leads to a perception of the neighborhood in the public as a social hotspot: "Kreyenbronx", as people say. Kreyenbrück is part of the promotion program "Soziale Stadt".

General description

Focusing on the main topic „Developing community cohesion”, the City of Oldenburg will to share one theater project as a best-practice example of how developing community cohesion through inter-cultural activities.

In Oldenburg there are several organizations and NGOs working on the interface of migration and culture. The most important ones, among others, are Global Music Player, an inter-cultural music group, The Oldenburger Kulturetage, a socio-cultural centre for culture and communication which offers cultural events to people from all walks of life, and Youth Culture Work, an organization which supports socially disadvantaged young people in the field of political education, for example through the "International Youth Projects House". Last but not least, the NGO IBIS carries also out different inter-cultural and political projects. After giving a brief overview of the central work of these organizations, we will focus on one current intercultural theater project called “Living democracy”.

Description of the action „My story, your story, our story – exodus, exclusion, Shoah“

In January 2015 the refugee organization and training provider IBIS e.V. in Oldenburg launched the theatre project „My story, your story, our story – exodus, exclusion, Shoah.“ It is part of the federal program „Demokratie leben“ (living democracy) of the Federal Ministry for Families, Senior Citizens, Women and Youths. The project goes on the assumption that some arabic youths due to a variety of influences such as school, parental home and because of the Middle East Conflict come into contact with antisemitic ideas and which they assume frequently.

From 2015 to 2016 a group of young people at the age of 16-26 years developed a theater play at IBIS. The drama combines the story of Anne Frank with the personal fates of the participants. Because of many different reasons these young people with arabic backgrounds left their home countries and live today in Oldenburg. Besides the autobiographical elements the play deals with the loss of security, identity and sense of belonging. The group of young people were accompanied and guided by a drama teacher with psychological training. During the work the participants could improve their power of judgement, the ability to reveal and reflect their own prejudices. Furthermore they could deal with their painful experiences of exodus and discrimination.

The main focus at the beginning of the project was to know each other and building up a team. The drama teacher provided a secure framework for talking about personal experiences of displacement and difficult stages of the own life. At this point a social scientist interviewed the participants about political and historical previous knowledge and possible prejudices towards religions. After an introduction into acting basics the young people studied various biographies of jewish people who lived during the Third Reich and went through exodus. In the foreground was the biography of Anne Frank. She was a German-born diarist and writer. One of the most discussed Jewish victims of the Holocaust, she gained fame posthumously following the publication of her diary. Her story takes a very important role. The finished theater play

contains some scenes that shows the escape of Anne Frank at various points. Workshops taught the history of the Holocaust and the group visited the memorial site Bergen Belsen. This place was a concentration camp of the Nazis. The premiere of the theater play was in August 2016.

To summarize, the aim of the project is to contribute to intercultural dialogue and to the promotion of diversity as tool for social cohesion, cooperation and inclusion, supporting artistic exchanges and cultural creativity, also through community mobilization and participation, to strengthen citizenship and rights. It aims also to fight stereotypes on migrants in public opinion; to promote dissemination of theatre culture and art as working tools to foster intercultural dialogue.

With this action we want to show that theater projects can be an important cultural, educational and social tool, apt to foster intercultural dialogue and the active promotion of diversity, towards the development of a more cohesive, democratic and inclusive society.



Case Study city of Dresden:

Let's talk: Building community cohesion through participation, trust and dialogue

I. General description of the city of Dresden and the situation in respect of numbers of migrants and the challenges that the city is facing:

The City of Dresden is a medium sized city in the East of Germany in the region of Saxony with a population of 549 487 inhabitants and an area of 328, 31 square kilometres. As of the 31st of December 2015, there were 53 999 people with a migration background living in Dresden.¹ This corresponds to approximately 9, 83 % of the city's population. 6.16 % of all Dresden citizens are foreigners; some just stay for a limited period of time while others choose to make the Saxon capital their new home. Most of these migrants originate from the Russian Federation, China, Poland, Vietnam and Ukraine and to a lesser extent from Czech Republic, Italy, Turkey, and India. The average age of the migrant population is 35 years old.

Since the beginning of 2015 Dresden's integration policy has been challenged by the influx of a large group of refugees. Since January 2015, the federal government allocated around 6500 people to the city of Dresden. Countries of origin are Syria, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Irak and Kosovo. Dresden cannot choose whom to take and how many.

¹ The expression "people with a migration background" applies to first generation immigrants, second and third generation foreigners born in Germany, ethnic German resettlers, late German repatriates, naturalised citizens as well as citizens with a least one non-German or immigrant parent.

As in many other cities the sudden arrival of this high number of refugees in Dresden has brought its own set of challenges be it the provision of basic, decent housing, basic social and health care services and language courses. Setting up relevant governance structures and steering committees to deal with the situation, have been other concerns for the city. Not surprisingly, the refugee crisis revealed tensions within the local population of the City of Dresden. Concerns about cultural identity, social cohesion and security, as well as concerns about the economy, access to public services, crime and employment are key issues for many citizens of Dresden.

The refugee crisis, therefore, divided soon Dresden's society into those that were willing to help and those that were not willing to accept what was happening. Anti-migration movements and attacks against refugees made the headlines about Dresden. Yet, this does not do justice to the high number of grassroots efforts showing the strong commitment of locals to assist refugees in their arrival process.

II. Description of the action

Citizens' dialogues are already part of Dresden's general democratic system. The citizen dialogue is increasingly becoming part of the local governance process and used for the development of local public services and/or urban development aspects. Examples for such stakeholder and citizens' dialogues are the upcoming local government budget 2017/18 or the questions of the future development of the city – Dresden Zukunftsstadt.

With regard to the asylum question, several citizens' dialogues were organised. They took place in various formats, geographic locations, participants and with various themes linked to the arrival of this vast amount of refugees. When tensions between anti-refugee groups and refugee supports became very high in autumn 2015, a general citizens' dialogue has been set up by various actors of the community.

Aims and objectives:

A series of city dialogues has been set up and implemented in order to:

- provide a platform for exchange and getting to know each other
- anticipate and de-escalate the tensions between local society and refugee community
- increase the level of information about actual numbers and circumstances of refugees

Target group:

- Local citizens of the City of Dresden

How is it delivered (Governance arrangements, who is involved)

Key actors of this general citizens' dialogue have been the Kreuzkirche Dresden (church), the City of Dresden and the service for political education as well as representatives of various networks. The dialogue was moderate by the head of the service for political education and took place in the Kreuzkirche providing space for several hundreds participants. Politicians from local and regional level have been invited to provide input and key note speeches, but also experts in media or religion. Afterwards citizens could express in 3-4 minutes their concerns and/or ask a question. Several Q/A sessions took place.

How long has it been in implementation?

Between the end of December and the second half of 2016 6 dialogues took place.

What impact has there been?

It is difficult to assess the impact of the dialogues. Conflicting parties were in the same room, yet it is difficult to assess how much understanding and dialogue could actually be created.

How much does it cost in financial and non-financial resources

The dialogues did not take up too many costs.

3. Challenges /difficulties you have faced in development and implementation. (Was it possible to use an integrated approach? How did you involve all stakeholders? How have you measured impact? Etc.)

- Creating a real dialogue has been difficult as many times the dialogue was used as a platform for people's own fears and projections and used as a space to express their issues, problems and partly racist attitudes.
- The size of the event (over 100 participants) made it difficult to create a real dialogue, thus provide a space where everyone feels comfortable to share experiences and fears and opinions.

4. What three questions /issues would you like the peer reviewers to focus on?

- What are the experiences of other cities with citizen's dialogues on the refugee issue?
- How to organise and create a platform where *everyone* is feeling accepted and integrated and ready to express his or her opinion and how to promote less vocal voices of the city?
- How to avoid that those citizen's platforms become spaces of hate speech and racism?

Case Study city of Patras

Park of Educational Activities (PEA) "*Synergy for Diversity benefiting Democratic values*" initiative

Park of Educational Activities (PEA) of the Municipality of Patras has been operating as a hub of co-creation among educational community, local authorities and civil society of the area. It has an exceptional location close to the seaside within a pleasant green environment with indoor and outdoor premises. It hosts summer camp activities for children belonging to vulnerable groups of Patras population (the actions include swimming, sports, games and awareness on matters such as protection of environment, human rights, anti-discrimination and stereotypes, etc.).

Within this framework, various initiatives are launched. Emphasis must be put to the initiative entitled "*Synergy for Diversity benefiting Democratic values*" that was implemented with regard to the "European Week Against Racism 2016". It gave the opportunity to local stakeholders of the city of Patras to join forces for a common goal!

The "Park of Educational Activities (PEA) of the Municipality of Patras" coordinated a series of events entitled "*Synergy for Diversity benefiting Democratic values*" that took place at its premises from 16th to 21st March 2016. The whole initiative was supported by the Municipal Enterprise for Planning & Development (ADEP SA) and linked to the activation of the city in the "Intercultural Cities-ICC" network.

"*Synergy for Diversity benefiting Democratic values*" initiative is an outcome of a participatory design among various stakeholders, namely: PEA, ADEP SA, Municipal & Regional Theatre (DYPETHE) of Patras, Municipal Conservatory of Patras,

Creative Centre of Disabled People (KOMEATHO), Directorate of Primary Education of Achaia, Directorate of Secondary Education of Achaia area (Dpt. of “Cultural Projects” and Dpt. of “Health”), Associations of Migrants (Albania, Romania, Russia), civil organisations such as: Institute of Intercultural Relations, IDIFOS photography club, Youngsters in Action, POLYMORFO club of employees of OTE-Telecommunications Organization, MAHYTES: Club of parents for education-activation of children with mental retardation, Sailing clubs of Patras and the region.

Within this process several musical events and concerts took place implemented both by organisations and by youngsters, pupils of the schools (youngsters with disabilities included). There were various theatrical performances of pupils revealing messages about equality, uprooting, solidarity.

Sailing clubs were activated, through symbolic sea contest that took place at the coastal line in Patras golf.

Migrant associations presented dances, information about the culture and heritage of their origins, tasteful food and spirits! Photo exhibitions were organised in parallel and posters created by kindergartens.

Taking into account 21st March being the International Day of Poetry, a combination was achieved i.e. a workshop was dedicated to creative writing (poems) by pupils, emphasizing on refugees and migrants as well as a workshop of poetry reading (in Albanian and Greek language) of relative content.



Case Study city of Riga

Background note

According to the most recent official data available there were about 88 500 foreigners living in Latvia² at the beginning of 2016. Statistical information also shows that the number of immigrants in Latvia is gradually increasing (for example, there were about 16 000 temporary resident permits issued in 2012³, and this number is growing each year, comprising about 36 500 permits issued by the end of 2015⁴). Most of the new inhabitants of Latvia choose Riga (56%) and Riga region (18.7%) as the place of living. Main reasons for immigration are employment opportunities, family reunion and studies. The geographical scope of immigrants is also growing. For example, resident permits for foreign investors ranges from Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan till China⁵.

The results of the opinion polls conducted during the last years show that the number of the inhabitants with the negative attitude towards existing and potential immigrants is growing. One of the recent researches showed that 78% of the inhabitants of Latvia consider immigrants as a very big threat as they are coming in search of a better living conditions, 65% consider immigrants as the bearers of non-traditional religions, 60% consider that immigrants bring alien culture and traditions and 53% think that immigrants foster mixed marriages with the representatives of new ethnic groups and visual minorities⁶.

In order to inform the inhabitants of Latvia about the benefits of diversity and tackle the issue of non-discrimination Society Integration Foundation has implemented **two projects “Different people. Different experience. One Latvia” I and II** within the years 2013-2015 financed by the EC programme PROGRESS and Latvian state budget with the overall budget of 500 000 EUR. The aim of both projects was identification of innovative approaches and dissemination of good practice to promote anti-discrimination and equality principles in Latvia.

The core activities of both projects were the following:

- ✓ Capacity strengthening of core actors on non-discrimination, equality issues and diversity management. Trainings were organised for more than 300 specialists from different sectors (journalists, PR and communication specialists, high level officials, judges, lawyers, NGO and public sector representatives etc.)
- ✓ Awareness raising campaigns
- ✓ Surveys on diversity management in companies, Roma situation in Latvia
- ✓ Supporting activities to raise awareness of Roma and support their integration

Target groups of the activities conducted were the following: public institutions; civil society organizations (NGOs), high level public officials, journalists, PR and communication specialists, producers of mass media companies, judges, lawyers, prosecutors and advocates, schoolchildren and young people, school teachers, people experiencing discrimination, society in general.

Campaign I

The activity “Awareness raising of general public I” was foreseen with an objective to increase public awareness of discrimination issues and to promote equality.

The following activities were organised in order to address society to explain equality issues and disseminate knowledge on non-discriminative attitude: outdoor advertisement campaign; publications on national, regional and internet media; TV broadcasts; thematic days; creative and interactive events in schools; Ambassadors of Good Will and Diversity award.

The following results of the campaign were achieved:

² <http://www.pmlp.gov.lv/lv/sakums/statistika/uzturesanas-atlaujas.html>

³ http://www.pmlp.gov.lv/lv/assets/documents/Uztur%C4%93%C5%A1an%C4%81s/TUA_izversts_uz_01_01_2012.pdf

⁴ <http://www.pmlp.gov.lv/lv/assets/documents/statistika/TUA/TUA%20der%C4%ABgas%20uz%2001.01.16%20.pdf>

⁵ <http://www.ir.lv/2013/10/11/infografika-uzturesanas-atlaujas-vs-investicijas>

⁶ http://www.skds.lv/doc/Nacionalo_ideju_popularitate_sabiedriba_072012_LV.pdf

- ✓ outdoor advertisements (posters) campaign on 6 grounds of discrimination (6 different posters; 1000 copies; in 7 cities conducted, 87 100 persons reached);
- ✓ regular thematic articles for national, regional newspapers, as well as for internet media on discrimination and equality issues (157 publication initiated);
- ✓ competition of publication and TV broadcasts “Diversity equalise” (11 competitors – journalists and publishers for 3 different categories);
- ✓ TV broadcast about discrimination and equality issues in national television (48 000 persons reached);
- ✓ 4 thematic days: 8 April - International Roma day and Roma holocaust memory day; 10 May - World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development (the organisation of the event included flash mob); 1 June - International Day for Protection of Children; 1 July - Equality and diversity movie night (all together 1140 people attended the thematic days, 80 publications initiated);
- ✓ 5 interactive and creative activities for children and young people on tolerance and non-discrimination (150 children involved);
- ✓ competition of children creative works on tolerance and non-discrimination (135 competitors in 3 different categories)

Campaign II

During the campaign 7 video stories were produced on 6 grounds of discrimination by giving a voice to the representatives of discriminated groups. Video stories were broadcasted in social media, internet media, televisions, cinemas and had initiated intensive public discussions.

The following results of the campaign were achieved:

- ✓ Video stories broadcasting in social media has attracted more than 350 000 viewers in Latvia and abroad and in several TV channels (4 TV channels were used) has ensured audience 20 000 – 30 000 in each.
- ✓ The promotional video (trailer) has been created in order to raise the interest to watch all the video stories. It was shown in 3 cinemas reaching the audience of more than 6000 people (parents with pre-school and younger school-age children (age of 12-34), as well as in different social media.
- ✓ The social media network focusing on young people has been used, for example, www.draugiem.lv (similar to Facebook, only Latvian version) reaching 224 viewers and 55 followers.
- ✓ Within the project the video stories were recorded on DVD in order to approach the young people in more tangible way, for example ensuring the video watching with open discussions during social sciences lessons in schools.

The videos in Latvian with English and Russian subtitles are available here: <http://ej.uz/8ac9>

The following challenges were identified while elaboration and implementation of the campaign:

- ✓ Elaboration of the script
- ✓ Consultations with target group
- ✓ New regulations/Political discussions («correct» norms of virtues of society)
- ✓ Attraction of the attention of the society

Three questions for the discussion:

- ✓ Have you ever had a negative experience in implementing public campaign (for example, message was not properly formulated, resistance from grass roots or state/NGOs)? What was your reaction (Has the campaign been stopped? What was the crisis communication?)?
- ✓ Have you taken into account negative opinion makers while creating the campaign or other activities by confronting their opinions by the messages of the campaign?
- ✓ What kind of methods and information channels do you use while working with grassroots in order to promote tolerance in the society?

Case Study city of Vantaa

GOOD PRACTICE IN DEVELOPING COMMUNITY COHESION

- Challenging negative perceptions of new arrivals.
- Developing community cohesion through intercultural activities (including sports and cultural activities).
- Promoting rights and responsibilities.

The R3 Immigrant Youth Support Association was founded in 2003 with the aim of aiding and improving the status and life situations of immigrant youth between the ages of 14–29 in the Finnish society. The association has dedicated itself to preventing the marginalization and social exclusion of young immigrants with the help of social workers, public officers, education practitioners and other actors in the third sector, especially people from the multicultural communities. The association is politically and religiously independent. The three R's stand for the association's values: rights, respect and responsibility.

The good practice to present, and the factor that has in a way always set R3 apart from other 'immigrant organisations', is R3's strong partnerships with the Finnish public sector actors. It has also paid special attention to keeping all its activities open to young people and families from all ethnic backgrounds, although the founding members are from a Somali background. In fact, the multicultural youth work that the organisation carries out nowadays includes youth with an immigrant, Romani and Finnish backgrounds. Although immigrant and Romani youth found the centre's activities well, R3 was faced with the dilemma of opening up better to the local Finnish community - the word immigrant youth in the organisation's name ended up excluding some people from identifying with their activities.

Since autumn 2014 R3 has taken part in a City of Vantaa and Vantaa parishes' project 'Shared Table', which aims at helping communal life issues such as community cohesion and loneliness by creating more opportunities for shared free meals and simultaneously managing the food waste cycle daily with the help of community's own volunteers. This shared table, where leftover food from a school is served, gathers everyday a very heterogeneous group together: centre's youth, their parents, local pensioners, clients of the nearby substance misuse clinic, etc. People from three generations often sit together. The food is served by Somali women and a Romani young man greets the people at the door. These kind of encounters would not otherwise naturally occur. Nevertheless, these cultural encounters have made visible many prejudices and questions that people have, sometimes even racism, and the association has put in more resources than expected in facilitating the conversation and situations that arise from the mealtimes.

Case Study Val De Marne

« Vocabulons » project in order to encourage language learning for adults.

Goals: using new technologies and culture to break language barriers.

Education Solidarity Insertion

A mix of new technologies and culture to encourage language learning that is the purpose of "Vocabulons" project that was initiated by Val-de-Marne's Department.

At first, "Vocabulons" was an experimental project lead in collaboration with local associations and multimedia libraries. It was launched December the 3rd of the year 2015 during a period of 6 months. The main tool used is a specific cultural Internet portal <http://eureka.valdemarne.fr/>. "The idea is to join digital and cultural tools with French language learning", explained Nathalie Caclard, digital cultural counsellor at Val-de-Marne's Department. This website presents many useful resources: web documentary, interactive games, free learning on line, quiz, etc.

The associations and multimedia libraries partners of this project have free access and can use this tool as much as they want and the way they want. The learners also have a privilege access to <http://eureka.valdemarne.fr/> in order to follow

on line training courses and exercise from home. *“All courses are adapted to a particular public according to the needs and level of everyone”*.

“Vocabulons” also aims at organising cultural workshops in order to favour oral expression. These cultural workshops are led by authors who use different technics, like the projection of videos, graphic arts... The workshops take place in local multimedia libraries of Val-de-Marne and also in local associations working with migrant populations.



TODAY, 120 STRUCTURES ORGANIZE SOCIO-LINGUISTIC WORKSHOPS IN VAL-DE-MARNE

Vocabulons project was partly funded through a national call of proposal launched called “cultural actions to foster French language learning” on the 2nd of June 2015 by the French Cultural.

In Val-de-Marne, already 120 associations, socials centres and municipalities dispend socials-languages workshops. *“For many of them, it is practical workshops that help learners to deal with daily situations.*

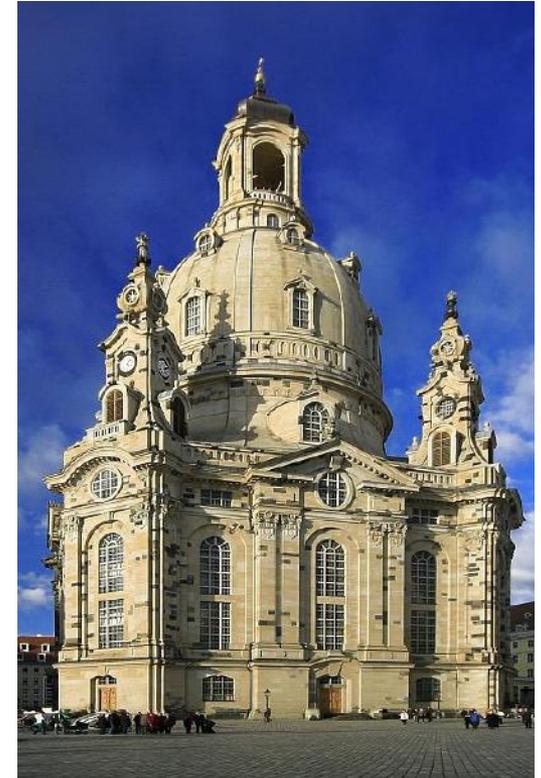
Once language is acquired the second challenge will be professional insertion of learners. That ‘is why the Department created along with “Vocabulons” project the dispositive “LOLA” which aims at overcoming Language barriers for autonomy – It also implies training courses for migrants who want to, on the one hand, improve their French and at the same time build a professional project in Social work areas (Infant/child care; Elderly care....)



Dresden Society



Managing global flows at local level



Dresden Conference Sept.21-23, 2016

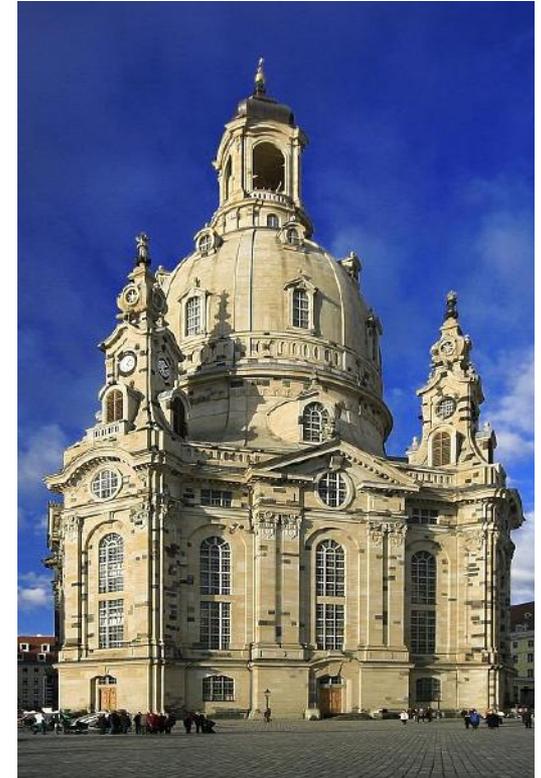


Dresden Society



Managing global flows at local level

- **Population:** 550.000, state capital, science & technology center
- **Migrants:** ~10% (54.000) with migration background (12/2015)



Dresden Conference Sept.21-23, 2016

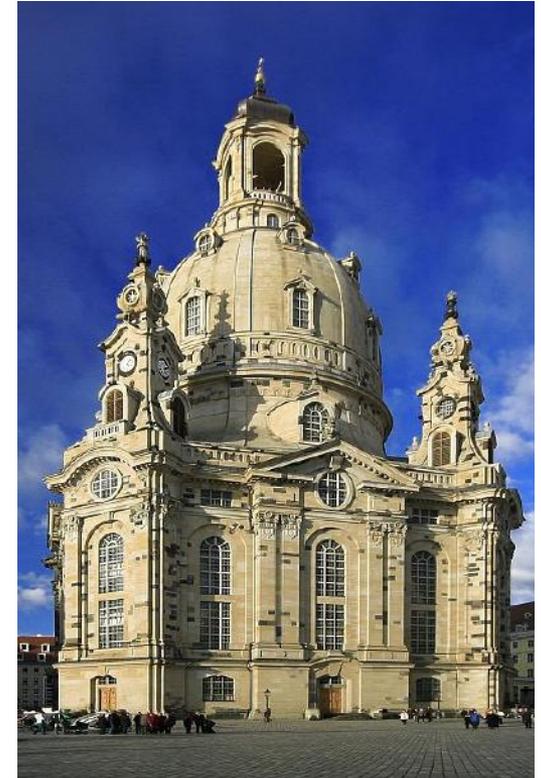


Dresden Society



Managing global flows at local level

- **Population:** 550.000, state capital, science & technology center
- **Migrants:** ~10% (54.000) with migration background (12/2015)
- **Foreigners:** ~6% mostly from Russian Federation, China, Poland, Vietnam, Ukraine, Czech, Italy
- **Average age** of migrants: 35



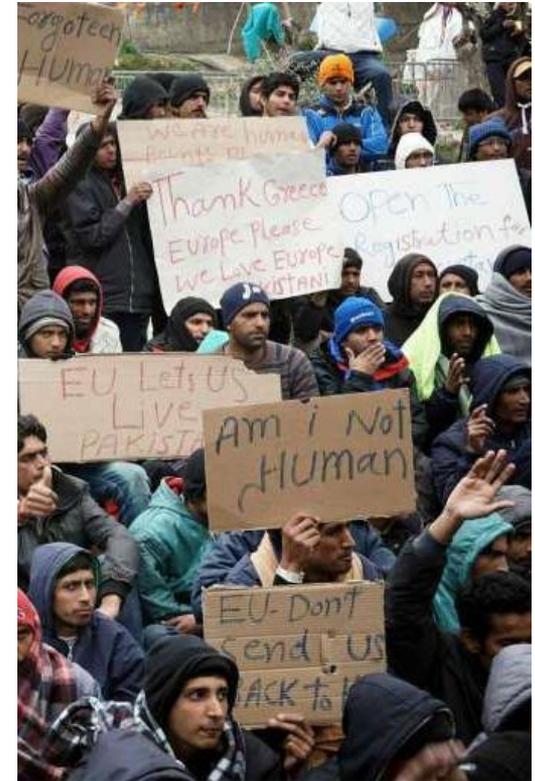
Dresden Conference Sept.21-23, 2016



Dresden & Refugees



Managing global flows at local level



Dresden Conference Sept.21-23, 2016



Dresden & Refugees

Managing global flows at local level



- **Migrants 2015:** 6.500 new arrivals allocated by Central Government
- **Headlines:** Hostile protests / attacks against refugee homes in Saxony
- **Countermovement:** citizens' help asylum seekers to settle in Saxony



Dresden Conference Sept.21-23, 2016



What is: Citizen Dialogue?



Managing global flows at local level

Public debates on hot topics of city development and politics, e.g. refugees and asylum politics



Dresden Conference Sept.21-23, 2016



Dresden Citizen Dialogue

Managing global flows at local level



- **Citizen Dialogue:** Long-established element of social debate in Dresden
- **Original Focus:** Challenges of in-cohesive citizenry, society split
- **Refugees / immigrants:** Originally no key topic – but central since 2015



Dresden Conference Sept.21-23, 2016



Implementation: Two Formats



Managing global flows at local level

- **Holy Cross Church Dialogues**
(„Kreuzkirchengespräche“)
central large-scale events
- **City Ward Dialogues**
(„Stadtteilgespräche“) –
decentral city ward activities



Dresden Conference Sept.21-23, 2016



Aims & Objectives



Managing global flows at local level

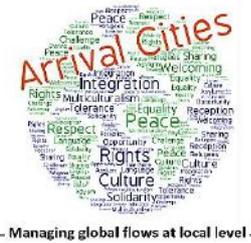
- **Information & public debate** on urgent issues of local politics, esp. asylum & refugee politics



Dresden Conference Sept.21-23, 2016



Aims & Objectives



Managing global flows at local level

- **Information & public debate** on urgent issues of local politics, esp. asylum & refugee politics
- **Social cohesion & integrity** of citizenship and local communities



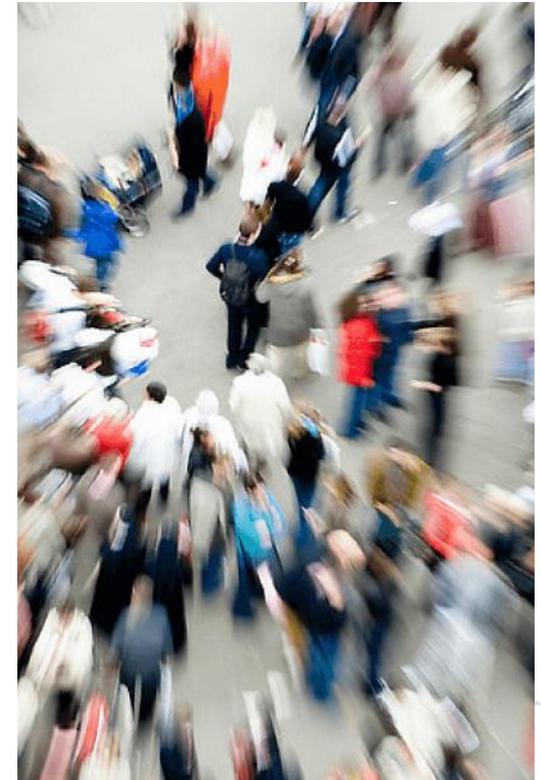
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Target Group



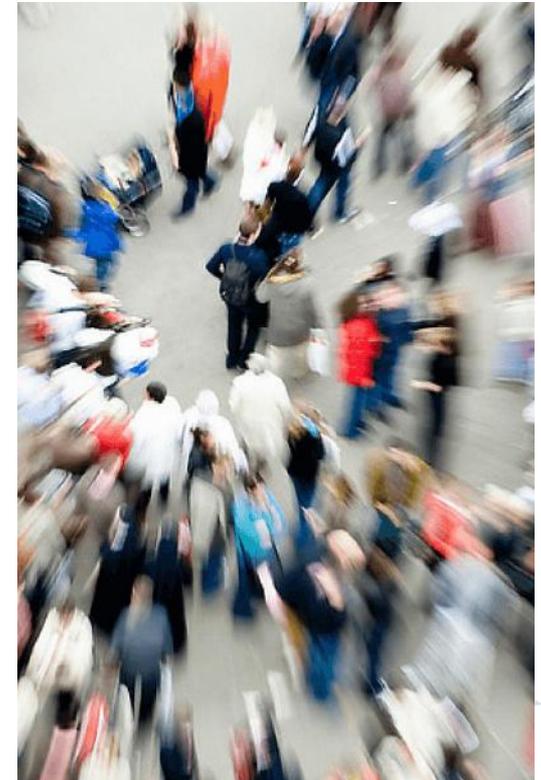
- **General citizenry** of Dresden in need of information and exchange on key issues e.g. asylum politics
- **Dissidents and opponents** to political decision making



Target Group



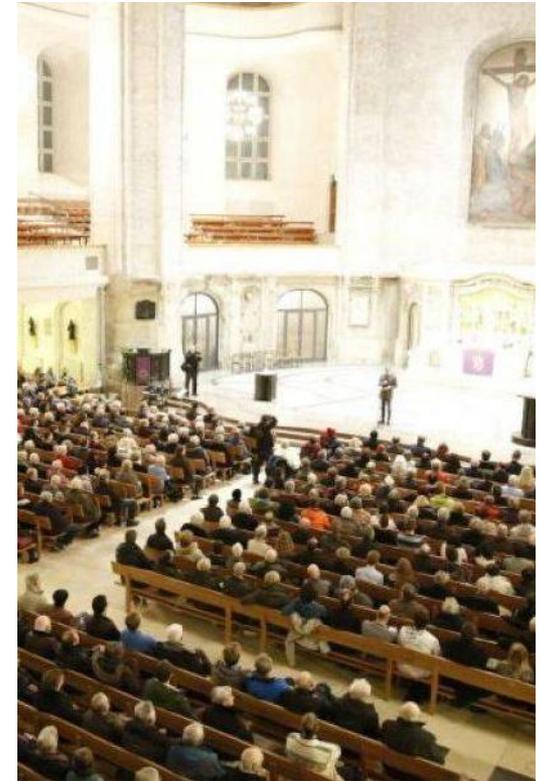
- **General citizenry** of Dresden in need of information and exchange on key issues e.g. asylum politics
- **Dissidents and opponents** to political decision making
- **Local communities** in local neighbourhoods of Dresden city



Holy Cross Church Dialogues



Managing global flows at local level



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City Ward Dialogues



Managing global flows at local level



Dresden Conference Sept.21-23, 2016



Impact / Lessons learned



Managing global flows at local level

(+) Holy Cross Church Dialogues

- **Communication readiness** signalled by municipality & mayor
- **Murmelrunden** (“Whispering Sessions”) work as ice-breaker



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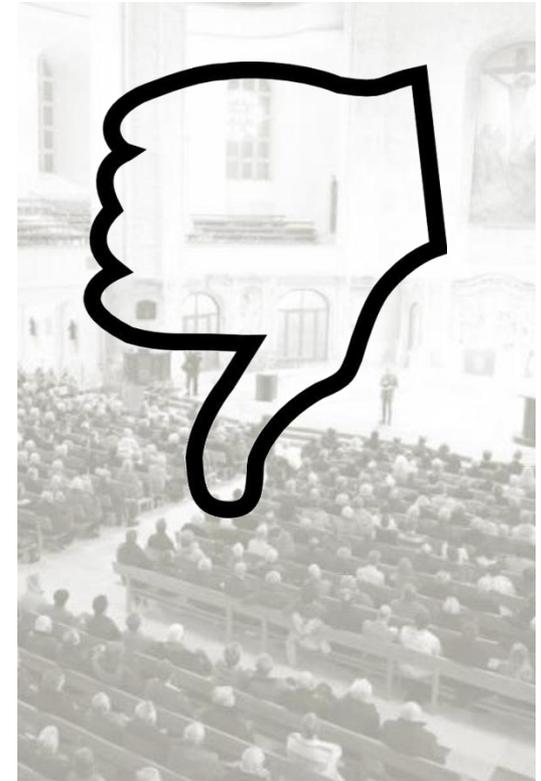
Impact / Lessons learned



Managing global flows at local level

(-) Holy Cross Church Dialogues

- **Limited success:** few results



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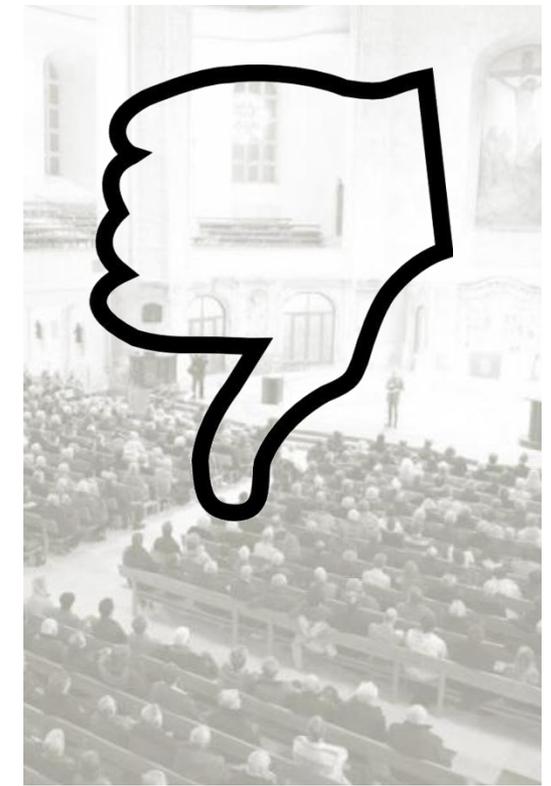
Impact / Lessons learned



Managing global flows at local level

(-) Holy Cross Church Dialogues

- **Limited success:** few results
- **Scale:** too big & uncontrollable



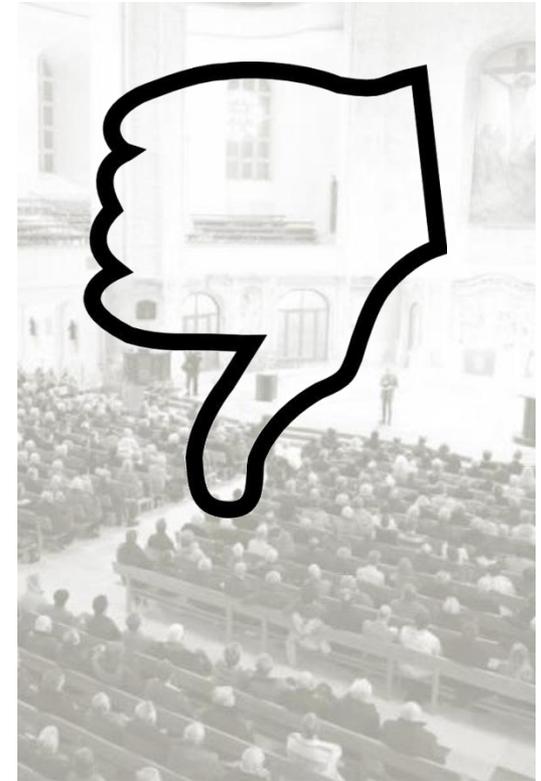
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(-) Holy Cross Church Dialogues

- **Limited success:** few results
- **Scale:** too big & uncontrollable
- **No dialogue** but front-stage stats
- **Division:** Emergence of fractions



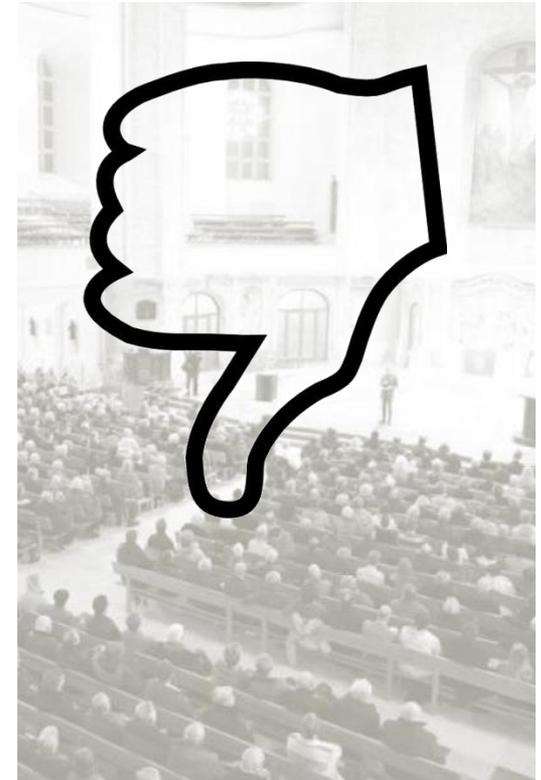
Impact / Lessons learned



Managing global flows at local level

(-) Holy Cross Church Dialogues

- **Lightning rod** for frustration, insults and radical expressions
- **Missing:** Solution-oriented follow-up format



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Impact / Lessons learned



Managing global flows at local level

(+) City Ward Dialogues

- **Scale:** intimate interaction & long-term process



Dresden Conference Sept.21-23, 2016

References



Managing global flows at local level

- **Inter-Religious Concerts** in Church of Holy Cross (Dresden)



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References



Managing global flows at local level

- **Inter-Religious Concerts** in Church of Holy Cross (Dresden)
- **Finding Places:** participation project for refugee accommodation-seeking (Hamburg)



Dresden Conference Sept.21-23, 2016



References



- **Inter-Religious Concerts** in Church of Holy Cross (Dresden)
- **Finding Places:** participation project for seeking refugee accommodation (Hamburg)
- **Debate tournaments** for skilful controveerse and discussion (Japan)



3 Questions to AC Community



Managing global flows at local level



Dresden Conference Sept.21-23, 2016



3 Questions to AC Community



Managing global flows at local level

1. Can institutionalised dialogue **soften confrontations / conflicts** on asylum politics?



Dresden Conference Sept.21-23, 2016



3 Questions to AC Community



Managing global flows at local level

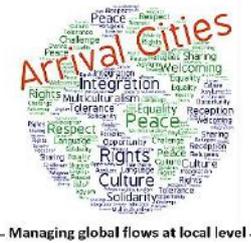
1. Can institutionalised dialogue **soften confrontations / conflicts** on asylum politics?
2. How to **reach the unreachable** (those you dont want to talk?)



Dresden Conference Sept.21-23, 2016



3 Questions to AC Community



Managing global flows at local level

1. Can institutionalised dialogue **soften confrontations / conflicts** on asylum politics?
2. How to **reach the unreachable** (those you dont want to talk?)
3. How to **measure value & usefulness** of citizen dialogues / participation formats?

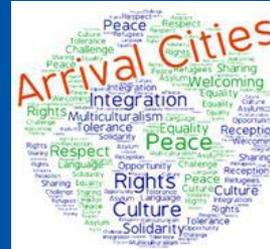




Managing Global Flows at Local Level



1st transnational workshop / 21 – 23.9.2016, Dresden
Patras case-study



Main topics

- **General description of the city**
- **Description of the action**
- **Challenges /difficulties faced**
- **Issues for the peer reviewers to focus on**

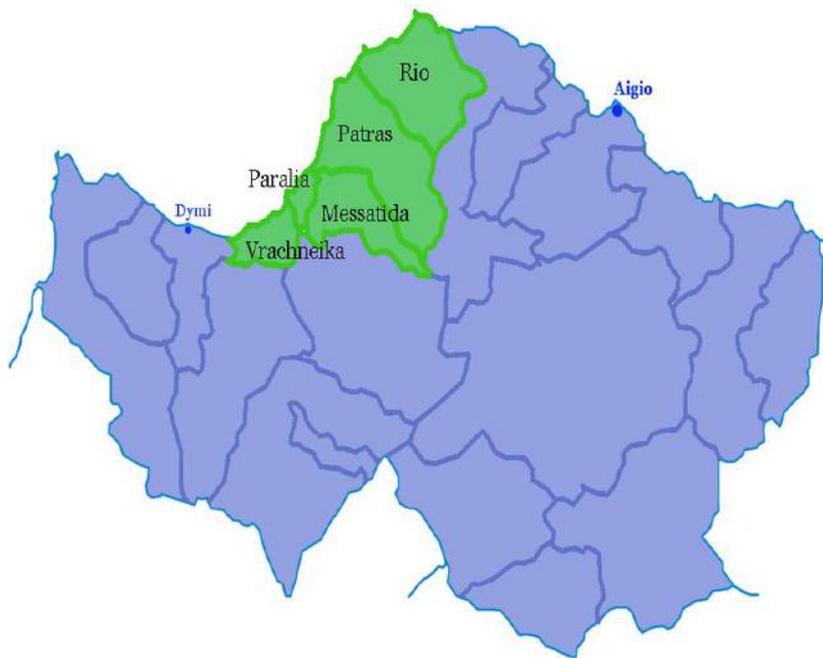


European Union
European Regional Development Fund





The city of Patras



**Capital of Achaia area and
Regional Unit of
Western Greece**

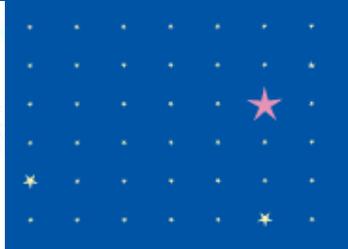
The 3rd biggest city in Greece

200.000 inhabitants

**5 Municipal Units
(Rio, Patras, Paralia, Messatida,
Vrachneika)**



1st transnational workshop / 21 – 23.9.2016, Dresden
Patras case-study



Local Economy

Administration Center (Capital of West Greece region, and Achaia Regional unit)

Tertiary Education Center (University of Patras, Hellenic Open University, Technological Institute). The Computer Technology Institute, the Science Park and other important research centers are placed in Patras.

Banking (Most Greek Banks have their regional headquarters for Western Greece located in Patras).

Tourism (Combination of mountainous and coastal areas / religion, sports, conference, culture, environment)

Retailing (It is a dynamic Metropolitan center)

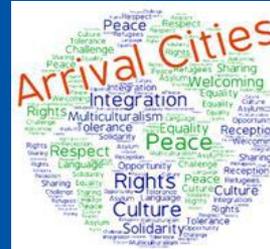
Transportation and Commerce (Due to the existence of Port it is an important commercial hub between Greece and Western Europe)

Manufacturing (cement, food-drinks-sweet, energy – one of the largests wind park in Greece, on the Mt. Panachaikon)





1st transnational workshop / 21 – 23.9.2016, Dresden
Patras case-study



Networking of the city of Patras

➤ Forum of Adriatic & Ionian Cities
<http://www.faic1999.net/>

➤ **Intercultural Cities network**

<http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/culture/Cities/>

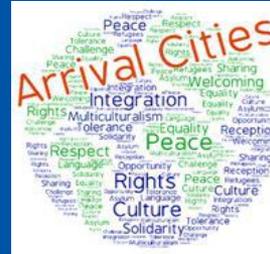
➤ ALDA: European Association of Local Democracy

<http://alda-europe.eu/>





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Patras case-study



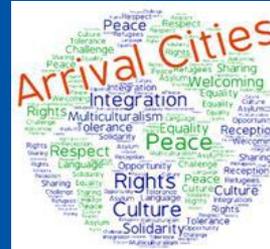
Intercultural character of Patras

- Various types of population with different origins, languages, religions and cultures.
- It is of vital importance to organize a friendly living environment for all
- Refugees from Minor Asia (1922)
- Italians after the 2nd world war
- Port of Patras (“gate” to the West)



European Union
European Regional Development Fund





Intercultural character of Patras



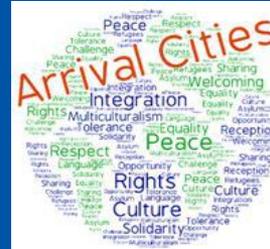
Various communities from:

- Albania
- Romania
- China
- Nigeria
- Pakistan
- Ukraine, Georgia, Belarus
- Bulgaria
- India
- Afghanistan
- Russia

(around 10.000 people i.e. 5-7% of population)



1st transnational workshop / 21 – 23.9.2016, Dresden
Patras case-study



Exceptional location:
close to the seaside
within a lovely green environment



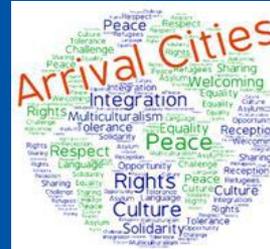
European Union
European Regional Development Fund



URBACT
Driving change for
better cities

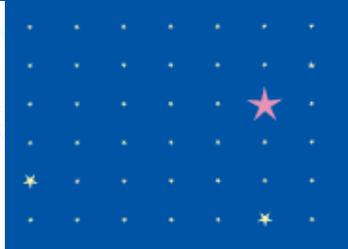
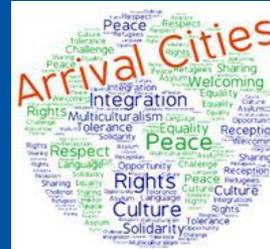


1st transnational workshop / 21 – 23.9.2016, Dresden *Patras case-study*





1st transnational workshop / 21 – 23.9.2016, Dresden
Patras case-study



Example of action: Anti-Racism Week 2016



The “European Week Against Racism 2016” (16.-21.3.2016) gave another opportunity to local stakeholders of Patras to join forces for a common goal





1st transnational workshop / 21 – 23.9.2016, Dresden
Patras case-study

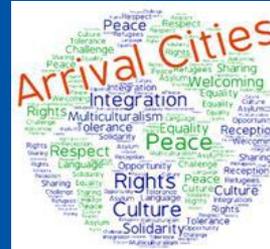


“Synergy for Diversity benefiting Democratic values”

Topics addressed:

- migration
- uprooting
- equality
- solidarity
- human rights
- democracy
- diversity



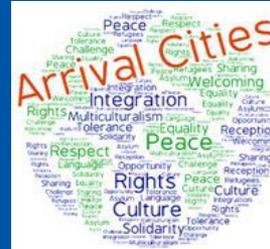


“Synergy for Diversity benefiting Democratic values”





1st transnational workshop / 21 – 23.9.2016, Dresden
Patras case-study



“Synergy for Diversity benefiting Democratic values”



Katerina Kouravelou



briasoulis A



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Target group

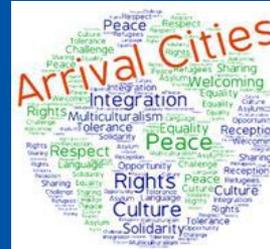
- Youth
- Representatives of education, culture, civil society
- Migrant Associations



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Patras case-study



How is it delivered?

- Participatory design during preparation (through meetings and email exchange) / Distribution of tasks – timetable / Definition of agenda of events
- Implementation by all stakeholders involved (according to tasks)
- Coordination by PEA (support by ADEP SA)

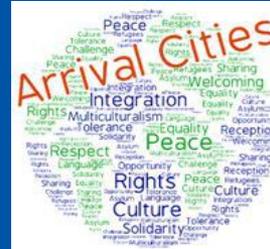


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Patras case-study



What impact has there been?

- PEA revealed its potential as a platform for working together
- Relations among local stakeholders (migrants associations included) have been strengthened
- Mixing of children and youth operating for a common goal has been enriched
- Wider public was informed
- Patras image at transnational level has been supported





Steering Committee meeting / 17 & 18.2.16, Riga *Patras intercultural character*



Questions – issues to focus on

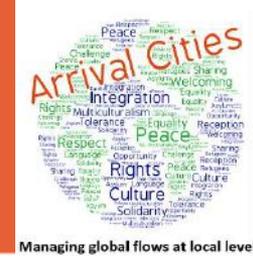
- Thinking of similar initiatives (to be organized in the future) what other types of actions could be added so that to benefit co-creation?
- How can the impact be measured (taking into account financial constraints)?
- How can PEA further enrich its role and outstand as a “hub” (not only at local level)? Which would be the role of media?



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1.1 City of Oldenburg



1.2 Basic Facts



- 165,000 inhabitants
- 35,500 inhabitants with migration background (21,5 %)
- approx. 2700 asylum seekers in Oldenburg

- Kreyenbrück ist the district with the highest concentration of migrants
- Kreyenbrück as "Kreyenbronx"

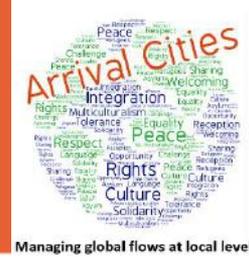
1.3 General Description



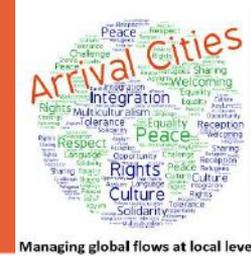
- Theater project as a best-practice example of how developing community cohesion through inter-cultural activities
- Focus on one current intercultural theater project called “Living democracy”.



1.4 Theater Project



1.4 Theater Project



Theater Project „My story, your story, our story – exodus, exclusion, Shoah“

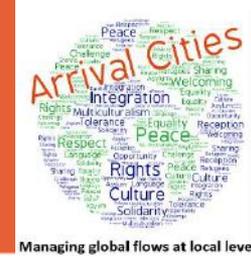


1.5 Our Questions



1. What does it mean to feel foreign on a new place?
2. Does the distinction foreign/not-foreign lead to social exclusion?
3. What is Odysseus doing in Oldenburg?





Case study from Riga (Latvia) – campaigns within the project «Different people. Different experience. One Latvia»



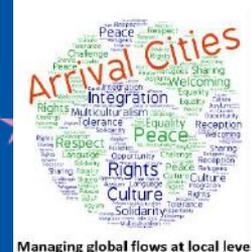
Alda Sebre

Society Integration Foundation

Dresden, September 21-23



Population (01.01.2016)



Population of Latvia

Ethnic group	Number	Percent
Latvians	1 284 767	59.9
Russians	566 681	26.4
Belarusians	70 803	3.3
Ukrainians	51 576	2.4
Poles	46453	2.2
Lithuanians	27 000	1.3
Jews	8 679	0.4
Other ethnic groups	88 804	4.1
Total in Latvia	2 144 763	

Population of Riga

	Number	Percent
Latvians	302688	45.5
Russians	269849	40.6
Belarusians	26571	4.0
Ukrainians	25864	3.9
Poles	13020	2.0
Other ethnic groups	26975	4.1
Total in Riga	664967	

Asylum seekers



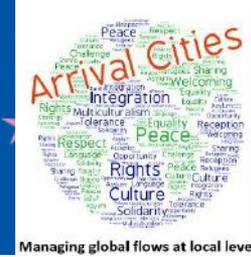
- ▶ 1998 - the asylum procedure started
- ▶ 1946 persons applied for asylum in Latvia (data on August 2016)
- ▶ in total, 106 person received refugee and 183 persons received alternative status (subsidiary protection) by August 2016.
- ▶ asylum seekers in the last years mainly come from Georgia, Ukraine, Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq.
- ▶ 531 asylum seekers to be accepted within the next two years under EU resettlement scheme (Latvia was ready for 776). 69 persons arrived (data on August 2016)

Newcomer integration-challenges



- ▶ Lack of knowledge of Latvian language
- ▶ Limited access to social protection (including health, education and employment etc.)
- ▶ Reserved attitude towards newcomers (visually different, religion, etc.)
- ▶ Limited awareness raising activities and examples of good practices

TASK



- ▶ WHAT IS THE MAIN MESSAGE OF THIS VIDEO?
- ▶ HOW COULD YOU TITLE THIS VIDEO ?



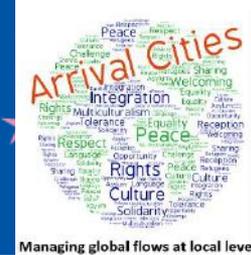
Managing global flows at local level



<http://ej.uz/tar9>



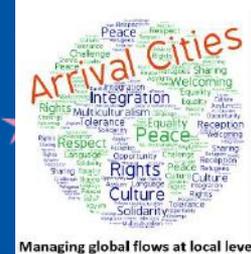
Projects "Different people, various experiences, one Latvia" I and II



Target group(s)

- ▶ Public institutions
- ▶ Civil society organizations (NGOs)
- ▶ High level public officials
- ▶ Journalists, PR and communication specialists
- ▶ School teachers
- ▶ Judges, lawyers, prosecutors and advocates
- ▶ Schoolchildren and young people
- ▶ People experiencing discrimination
- ▶ Society in general

Projects "Different people, various experiences, one Latvia" I and II



Partners

- ▶ Public institutions – ministries
- ▶ Civil society organizations (NGOs)

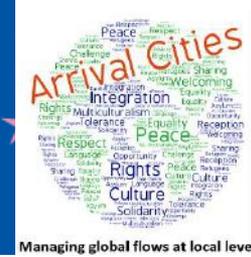
Time frame

2 years

Financial resources

~500 000 EUR



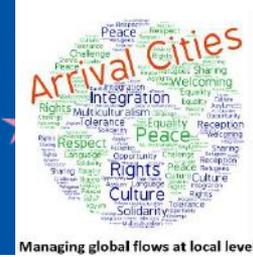


Managing global flows at local level

The activity “**Awareness raising of general public I**” was foreseen with an objective to **increase public awareness of discrimination issues** and to promote equality.

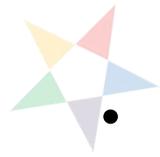
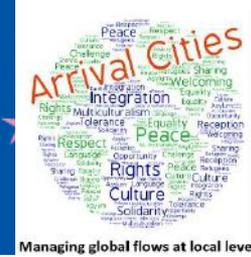
The following activities were organised in order to address society to explain equality issues and disseminate knowledge on non-discriminative attitude: outdoor advertisement campaign; publications on national, regional and internet media; TV broadcasts; thematic days; creative and interactive events in schools; Ambassadors of Good Will and Diversity award.

As the result of the activities the issue of equality and non-discrimination issues has been raised and awareness of general public about **6 discrimination grounds** has increased.



The following **activities and events** were conducted within the communication campaign:

- **outdoor advertisements (posters) campaign on 6 grounds of discrimination** (6 different posters; 1000 copies; in 7 cities conducted, 87 100 persons reached);
- **regular thematic articles for national, regional newspapers, as well as for internet media on discrimination and equality issues** (157 publication initiated);
- **competition of publication and TV broadcasts “Diversity equalise”** (11 competitors – journalists and publishers for 3 different categories);
- **TV broadcast about discrimination and equality issues in national television** (48 000 persons reached)



- **4 thematic days:** 8 April - International Roma day and Roma holocaust memory day; 10 May - World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development (the organisation of the event included flash mob); 1 June - International Day for Protection of Children; 1 July - Equality and diversity movie night (all together 1140 people attended the thematic days, 80 publications initiated);
- **5 interactive and creative activities for children and young people on tolerance and non-discrimination** (150 children involved);
- **competition of children creative works on tolerance and non-discrimination** (135 competitors in 3 different categories)

**LEILA
NEZINA, KA TIC
NEPAREIZAJAM
DIEVAM. VIŅA
TO UZZINĀS
LIDOSTU
KONTROLĒS.**



**ŠODIEN TU. RĪT TEVI.
STOP DISKRIMĪNAIJAI.**

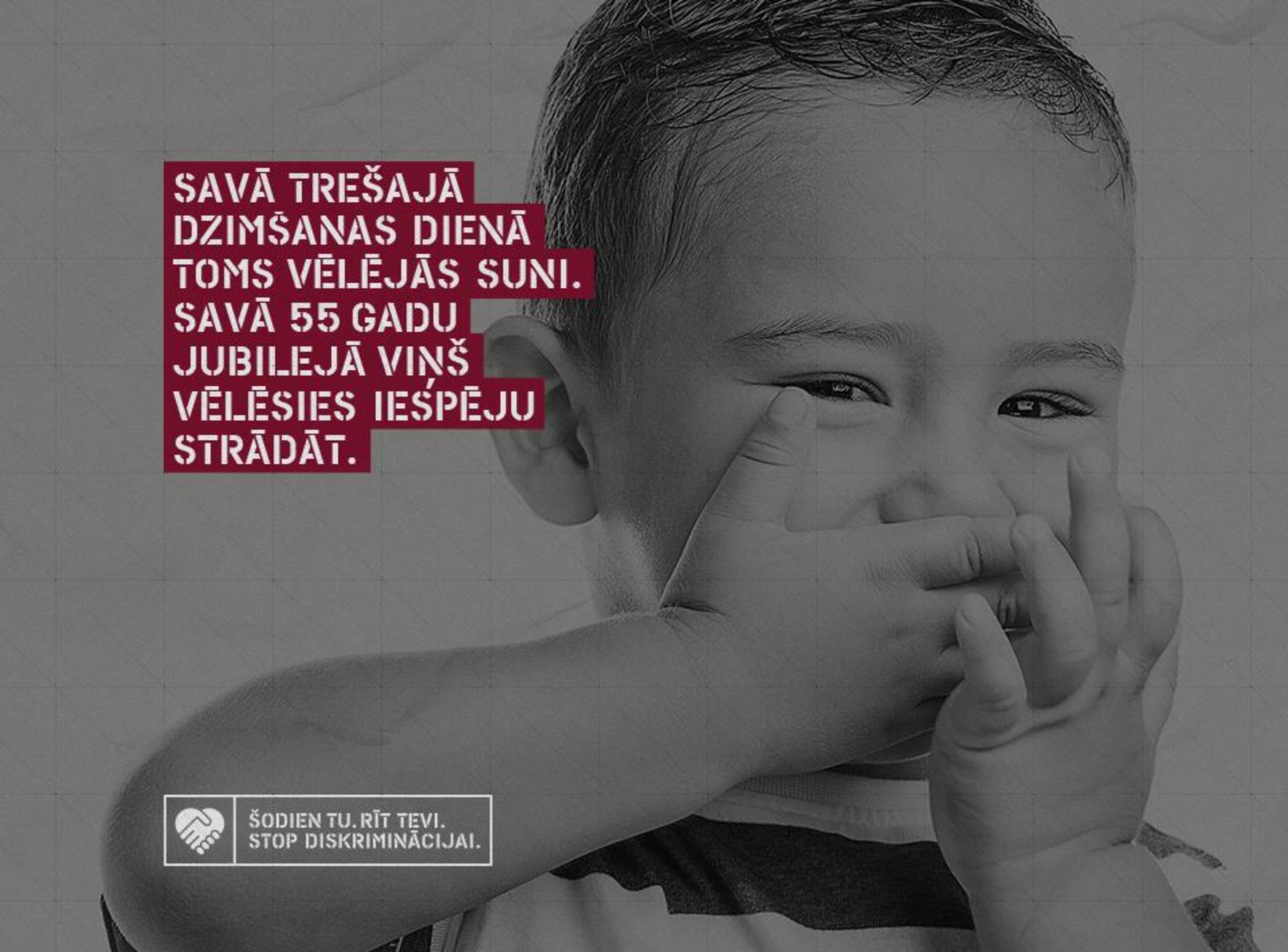


**JANA PIEDZIMA
AR KUSTĪBU
TRAUCĒJUMIEM.
VINA TO IR
PIĒNĒMUSI.
SABIEDRĪBA - NĒ.**



**ŠODIEN TU. RĪT TEVI.
STOP DISKRIMĀCIJAI.**



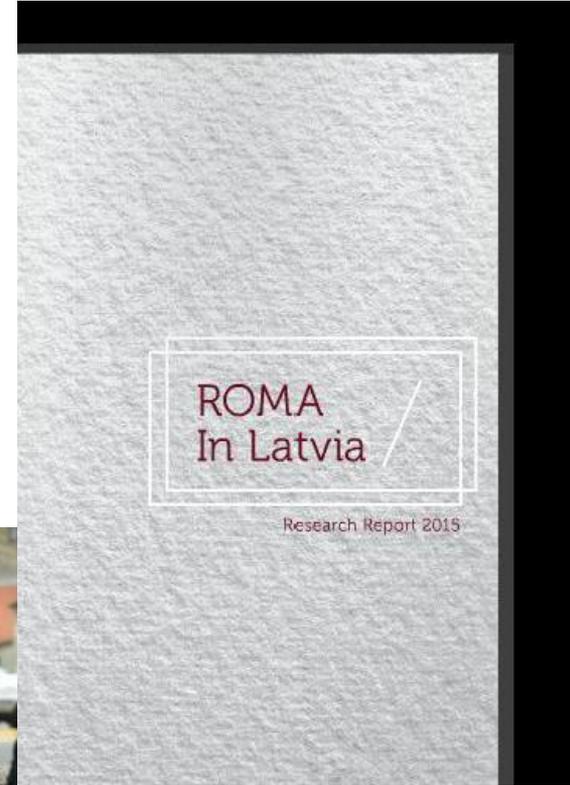


**SAVĀ TREŠAJĀ
DZIMŠANAS DIENĀ
TOMS VĒLĒJĀS SUNI.
SAVĀ 55 GADU
JUBILEJĀ VIŅŠ
VĒLĒSIES IESPĒJU
STRĀDĀT.**

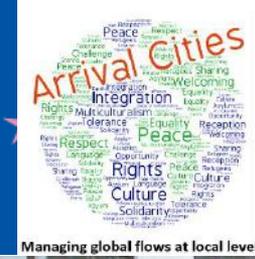


**ŠODIEN TU. RĪT TEVI.
STOP DISKRIMĀCIJAI.**

Activity – Roma Day



Activity – diversity mainstreaming





The activity “Awareness rising of general public II”

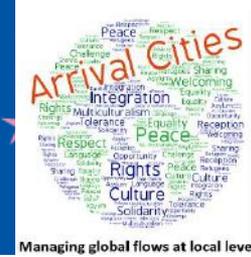
Awareness-raising activities targeted at the general public by demonstration of cases of discrimination through digital storytelling.

7 video stories were produced on 6 grounds of discrimination by giving a voice to the representatives of discriminated groups. Video stories were broadcasted in social media, internet media, televisions, cinemas and had initiated intensive public discussions.

Main challenges



- Elaboration of the script
- Consultations with target group
- New regulations/Political discussions («correct» norms of virtues of society)
- Attraction of the attention of the society



Managing global flows at local level

SEVEN STORIES ABOUT US

<http://ej.uz/8ac9>



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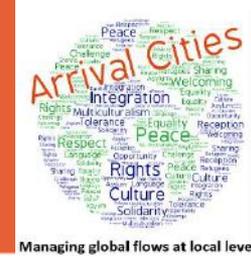




Thank you!



Dresden Transnational Workshop
21st-23rd, September, 2016

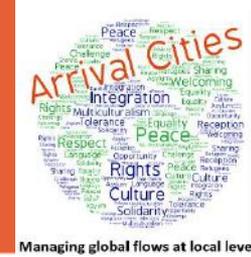


Managing global flows at local level

Vantaa Case study: Good Practice in Developing Community Cohesion

Aadan Ibrahim, R3 Immigrant Youth Support Association
Jenni Tahvanainen, R3 Immigrant Youth Support Association
Hannele Lautiola, City of Vantaa

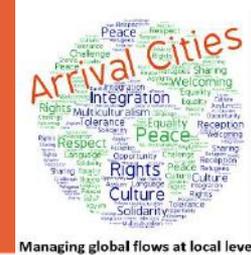




General description of Vantaa situation

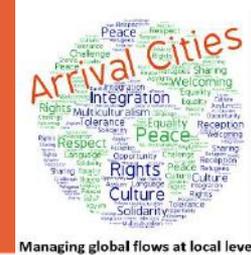
1. Migration in numbers
2. Ethnic relations
3. NGO partnership





1. City of Vantaa (2)

- Highest amount of foreign language speakers in Finland,
 - 15.4 % of the population speaks a foreign language as native language
(national level 6 %, Espoo 14,2 %, Helsinki 14 %)
 - Almost 33 000 inhabitants
- in Vantaa
 - foreign nationals: 10 %
 - foreign language speakers 15,4 %
- the city population grew in 2015 with 3800 inhabitants (includes 2700 foreign language speakers)



Strengthening good ethnic relations in Vantaa (1)

Vantaa faced the only ethnic conflict in Finland in the end of 1990, in Hakunila suburb area (skinheads against somali youth)

Refugee influx, crisis in 2015-2016,

hate speech specially in social media

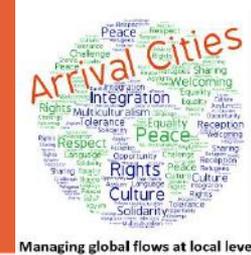
BUT also: a never before seen wave of good will and voluntary work

coordination of voluntary work with asylum seekers together with Red Cross and Local Lutheran Church

200 active volunteers, 20 Finnish language courses led by volunteer teachers

Today about 850 asylum seekers stay in 4 different refugee centers in the area of Vantaa





2. R3 Immigrant Youth Support Association

- a. Founded in 2003 with the aim of aiding and improving the status and life situations of immigrant youth between the ages of 14–29 in the Finnish society.
- b. The association has dedicated itself to preventing the marginalization and social exclusion of young immigrants with the help of social workers, public officers, education practitioners and other actors in the third sector, especially people from the multicultural communities.
- c. The association is politically and religiously independent.

The three R's stand for the association's values: rights, respect and responsibility



R3 Maahanmuuttajanuorten tuki ry



European Union
Investing in your future

Dialogue between decision makers and youth





3. Description of NGOs principles

- Special attention to keeping all activities open to young people and families from all ethnic backgrounds, although the founding members are from a somali background.

DILEMMA:

- Although migrant and Roma youth found the centre's activities well, R3 was faced with the dilemma of opening up better to the local Finnish community?
- The word immigrant youth in the organisation's name ends up excluding some people from identifying with their activities.





ACTION:

- Since autumn 2014 R3 has taken part in a City of Vantaa and Vantaa parishes' project 'Shared Table',
- Aims at helping communal life issues such as community cohesion and loneliness by:
 - creating more opportunities for shared free meals
 - simultaneously managing the food waste cycle daily with the help of community's own volunteers.



Shared table activities in R3, September 2016





OUTCOME:

- Gathers everyday a very heterogenous group together: centre's youth, their parents, local pensioners, clients of the nearby substance misuse clinic, etc.. People from three generations often sit together.

NEW CHALLENGE:

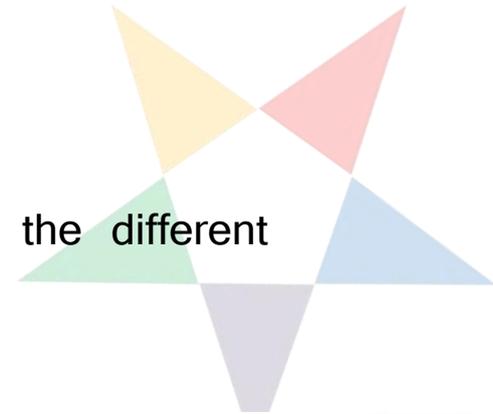
- Nevertheless, these cultural encounters have made visible many kinds of prejudice, sometimes even racism, and the association has put in more resources than expected in facilitating the conversation and situations that arise from the mealtimes.





Issues to discuss:

- How to move from migrant specific orientation towards general community cohesion?
- How to meet the increasing diversity of NGOs? (and the changing landscape of migrant generations)
- What roles do the NGOs have in integration of migrants in the different partner cities?



THANK YOU!



WORKSHOP DRESDE - Allemagne 21-23 septembre 2016

Aurélie Bruneau
Chargée de projets sociolinguistiques
Direction des Relations à la Population



ENJEUX DU TERRITOIRE



Le **Département du Val-de-Marne** a de tout temps accueilli des populations cherchant la liberté et de meilleures conditions sociales et économiques.

Ces « venus d'ailleurs » ont participé historiquement et participent toujours pleinement au développement économique, social et culturel du territoire tout en contribuant, par leur engagement avec leur région d'origine, au rayonnement du département à l'international.



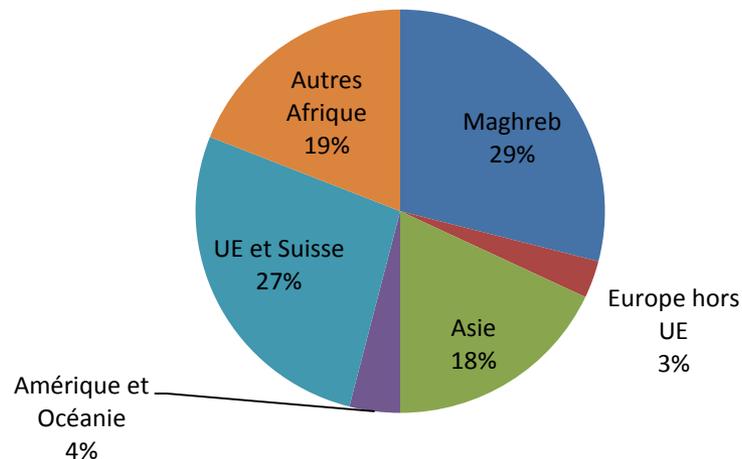
QUELQUES CHIFFRES



Pays d'origine de la population immigrée val-de-marnaise

Portugais	36 167
Italiens	7 240
Espagnols	4 254
Autres nationalités de l'UE à 27	17 638
Autres nationalités d'Europe	8 058
Algériens	39 909
Marocains	20 951
Tunisiens	14 601
Autres nationalités d'Afrique	54 816
Turcs	6 598
Autres nationalités	53 085
TOTAL	263 317

% immigrés selon région d'origine



Intérêt du projet pour le Département



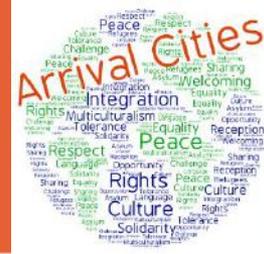
- **Porter les valeurs du territoire à l'échelle européenne**
- **Bénéficier des échanges de bonnes pratiques transnationales**
- **Mettre en œuvre une démarche transversale et participative en interne et en externe avec des acteurs du territoire**
- **Construire un plan d'action intégré**
- **Rechercher des financements pour des actions déjà menées et pour des développements innovants**



Vocabulons



www.vocabulons.fr



Description de l'action

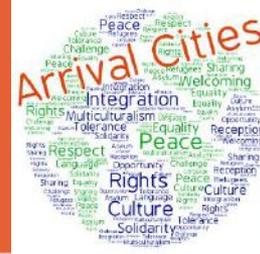
Vocabulons! : un projet proposé par une collectivité locale en réponse à un appel à projet du Ministère de la culture “*l'action culturelle au service de la maîtrise du français*” en juillet 2015. Retenu comme projet d'envergure nationale.

Projet complexe en 3 volets simultanés:

- *La FABRIQUE EURÉKA (de janvier à juin 2016):* associations et médiathèques
 - *Les ATELIERS VOCABULONS (de février à avril 2016):* participants migrants des associations
 - *La représentation théâtrale Vocabulons! (6 juin 2016)*
-
- **Favoriser l'accès à la culture** pour promouvoir le français comme une langue commune et partagée par les citoyens val-de-marnais
 - **Développer une dynamique partenariale** entre les équipements de lecture publique et les associations menant des ateliers sociolinguistiques pour l'apprentissage du français
 - **Faire découvrir et partager les possibilités nouvelles offertes par les ressources numériques** en matière d'accès aux connaissances et de méthodes d'acquisitions des savoirs
 - **Valoriser les dimensions artistiques, de création et d'innovation** inhérentes à la culture numérique permettant de renouveler les approches d'apprentissage du français



La FABRIQUE EURÊKA



s'appuie sur la **plateforme de ressources numériques Eurêka** mise à disposition dans les médiathèques du territoire, gratuitement pour les adhérents. Un volet apprentissage des langues est ouvert sans pour autant offrir des ressources pertinentes pour un public d'adultes migrants (en démarche d'insertion)

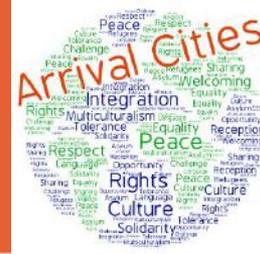
- **Favoriser la relation entre des associations** (menant des ateliers sociolinguistiques) **et des médiathèques** d'une même ville, pour promouvoir des projets communs, notamment à destination des adultes migrants;
- Elaborer et mettre en ligne des **ressources pédagogiques** (en français langue étrangère) à destination des médiathécaires
- Permettre la **connaissance et l'appropriation de ressources numériques** favorisant l'apprentissage du français et l'accès aux arts.



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La FABRIQUE EURÊKA



3 décembre 2015 : lancement du projet auprès du réseau des médiathèques et des associations menant des ateliers socio-linguistiques (60 personnes)

14 janvier 2016 : un atelier de découverte (pour les associations et médiathèques) aux ateliers **Vocabulons !** avec les artistes à la médiathèque de Villejuif (17 personnes pour 9 associations représentées)

6 Fabriques Eurêka

28 janvier 2016 : *Les méthodes d'apprentissage en ligne ? Quelles médiations pour une démarche d'auto-formation ou un atelier collectif ?* au Conseil Départemental de Créteil (30 personnes)

18 février : *Faciliter l'expression de l'oral à l'écrit : quels outils numériques ?* à la médiathèque de Fontenay-sous-Bois (24 personnes)

24 mars : *Entrer dans la langue par les œuvres d'art et le numérique* à la médiathèque de Choisy-le-Roi (27 personnes)

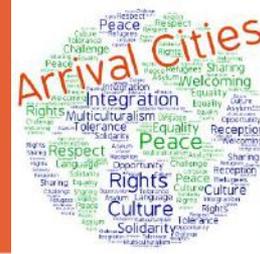
21 avril : *Mieux communiquer avec les réseaux sociaux + découverte des applications mobiles* à la médiathèque de Villejuif (29 personnes)

12 mai : *Apprendre à créer ses propres supports pédagogiques* à la médiathèque de Choisy-le-Roi (24 personnes)

9 juin : *Mémoires numériques* aux Archives Départementales du Val-de-Marne (26 personnes)



Défis / difficultés rencontrées

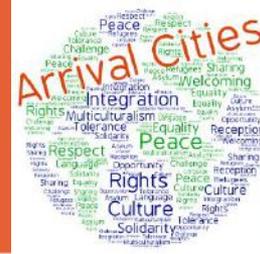


Défis/difficultés rencontrées dans le développement et la mise en œuvre de cette action

- Un **temps très court** pour le montage du projet, son suivi et son évaluation
- Des **compétences numériques très variées** et trop peu maîtrisées (par l'ensemble des acteurs). Cette problématique rencontrée nous interroge sur les formations à mettre en place pour les bénévoles et salariés dans les associations (voire dans les bibliothèques)
- les **difficultés** rencontrées en termes de **méthodologie générale** de formation linguistique auprès des migrants et la formalisation de compétences et de connaissances partagées entre acteurs associatifs et des médiathèques.
- Un **travail de déconstruction de représentations** nécessaire pour *voir et comprendre* autrement ces migrants (notamment dans leurs rapports aux usages numériques et aux langues)



3 questions



- Comment faire d'un projet de 6 mois, une action pérenne pour l'ensemble des participants et pour la collectivité ?
- Comment d'une action spécifique (public spécifique) favoriser la démarche dans le cœur de politiques publiques dites de « droit commun »?
- quelle(s) évaluation(s) développer pour favoriser une appropriation partagée (des dimensions positives et négatives) d'un projet complexe?



