



# MIGRATION, DEVELOPMENT, INTEGRATION

**Complementarity of the role and actions  
of local authorities and the civil society  
in relation to the EU**

May 13th & 14th 2013  
European Economic and Social Committee



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## Introduction

For the last few decades, local authorities have become important actors of development policies. In a 2008 Communication, the European Commission considered that local authorities brought a unique added value to development due to:

- their capacity to mobilize, bring different actors to work together and to raise public awareness;
- their knowledge of the needs of populations and their expertise in sectors that are instrumental to the reduction of poverty as listed in the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (urbanism, water supply and sanitation, etc.);
- their direct experience in territorial development.

In 2005, the European Consensus on Development, the revised Cotonou Agreement and a certain number of conclusions, resolutions and communications brought back the attention on the essential expertise of local authorities, not only in terms of providing services, but also as a driving force for change, for preventing conflicts, for decentralization and for reinforcing trust in development processes. The participation of local authorities in foreign policy, international cooperation and development goes far back in time, in the case of town-twinning; yet this participation has radically changed over the past ten years. Within this context, decentralized cooperation appeared as a new important dimension of development cooperation.

### The Millennium Development Goals and the post-2015 framework

Two of the pressing challenges government policies are facing, in an era of globalization, are the eradication of poverty and the means necessary to make prosperity and well-being last. In this sense, 2013 will be an important year for the international community and the EU taking stock of the efforts made to reach the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and reflecting beyond 2015. Since the “Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness” in 2005, the international and national situation has evolved, with major implications for the support of local authorities. In view of its forthcoming communication on local authorities and development, the European Commission took into account the complex challenges that need to be met for achieving the goals for a sustainable development poverty reduction. Actors at a local level need to be more involved in order to promote and ensure good governance, sustainable development and inclusive growth.

The “**Busan Partnership**” in 2011 recognized that the transition from mutual responsibility and accountability (donors and central administrations) to **multi-actor and multi-level responsibility** has important consequences on the way development aid is defined. In this context, the “Busan Partnership” confirmed the importance of the role local authorities and the civil society play in “linking more closely the government and citizens and in ensuring a democratic and broad-based appropriation of the

development programs of countries”.

### Policy coherence: Migration, Development, Integration at the core of local action

As regards to policy coherence, the EU is committed to strengthening its policy in terms of migration and development by examining how to promote the potential advantages that migration can provide for development. However, a key theme of the debates is not sufficiently highlighted: it concerns the role local authorities and civil society play in the triangular relationship between migration, development and integration.

The EU acknowledged that the social integration and citizenship of migrants are crucial elements in the positive implementation of the migration and development nexus<sup>4</sup>. Nevertheless, “a migrant-centred approach” needs to be placed in the wider context of international migrations, the right to mobility and the role of stakeholders, the local and national public authorities on one hand, migrants and their associations on the other hand. It is also necessary to question migrants’ different situations nowadays, by considering the migration experience in its global dimension and the multiple dimensions of reference that are part of that experience.

The globalization of migrations is caused by the major urbanization trends that affect countries of origin in the South and results in reinforcing the presence of migrants in urban areas. “Living together” and integration policies have increasingly mobilized the action of local authorities in host countries. The challenges to be faced are to ensure the economic and social integration of immigrant populations in host countries. For local authorities in the South, migratory flows and their causes (civil war, crisis and famines) have consequences on territorial management and on the emerging needs of populations, particularly those of families left behind in countries of origin. The expressions of active citizenship need also to be supported in the context of transnational links that migrant populations maintain with their countries of origin.

### Civil society and local authorities: acting in solidarity to promote the migration and development nexus

Through town-twinning and, more recently, decentralized cooperation programs, local authorities have acquired experience in territorial development with developing countries.

Their capacity to mobilize and to bring different actors to work together, their knowledge of the needs of populations, their expertise in the implementation of local public policies and their direct experience with territorial development has made them become key actors together with the civil society.

The role local authorities play in the promotion of the relation between migration and development needs also to be taken into account, especially the actions they carry out to facilitate migrants and their integration in host societies, and their participation in projects of decentralized cooperation in the South... Co-development can in this context bring social innovation models helping to bridge international solidarity actions with local development.

### Co-development, a tool for citizenship and for social cohesion

The commitment of local actors and, in particular, of migrant organizations and young people with a migrant background, in decentralized cooperation projects, represents an opportunity for local authorities to better manage “living together” policies. In this sense, co-development can also be seen as a tool for citizenship and for the social cohesion of territories.

### The intercultural skills of local communities: an advantage to increase the impact and the relevance of actions of development

Migrants have plural identities, combining the cultures of their country of origin, of their country of residence. They potentially convey ideas, values and ways of life which can create dynamics of social change. Intercultural skills are thus valuable tools that can help better foster international cooperation projects and citizenship participation.

## Aims of this seminar

As the European Commission works on a new communication on local authorities and development for 2013, the EUNOMAD network is organizing a seminar intended to contribute to the EU political agenda in this field. The aims of the seminar are:

- 1 To link the challenges of international solidarity and human mobility in the perspective of the MDGs and of the post-2015 development agenda;
- 2 To take stock of the challenges local authorities face in the South and in the North in the management of populations and of the territories they administer;
- 3 To examine the actions carried out by local authorities in the North which value migrants and their civic integration in host societies, in the context of the management of diversity at local level;
- 4 To review good practices performed by local authorities within the EU and in countries of origin, in the context of the implementation of decentralized cooperation projects involving migrant participation;
- 5 To submit recommendations on actions to take for a local governance of migration, development and integration.



# MONDAY MAY 13<sup>TH</sup> 2013

JACQUES DELORS BUILDING - ROOM JDE 63 - 99 BELLIARD STREET, BRUSSELS 1040

## 9.30 - 10.15 Welcome

**Evelyne PICHENOT**, member of the **European Economic and Social Committee (EESC)**

Citizenship and solidarity in territorial management: towards enhanced cooperation of civil society actors and local and regional authorities

**Ronald LUCARDIE**, Chair of **EUNOMAD**  
**Yacine DIAKITE**, Deputy mayor of the city of **Aubervilliers**, member of **CCRE/Platforma**

Session facilitated by Claire DE RASILLY, European Coordinator of the EUNOMAD network

## 10.15 - 11 Opening session

Global governance of migration and development and the right to mobility. What issues and challenges?

**Catherine WIHTOL DE WENDEN**, CNRS at **CERI (Centre for Studies in International Relations of Sciences-Po Paris)**

Session facilitated by Pascale CHARHON, Manager in charge of European Public affairs for the EUNOMAD network

## 11 - 11.20 Coffee break

## 11.20 - 12

Contextual introduction to the debates  
**Altay MANCO**, Scientific Director of **IRFAM**, Belgium Eunomad platform

Session facilitated by Claire DE RASILLY

## 12 - 13

“Recent trends in international efforts for development in line with the Millennium Development Goals”: What role for the civil society and local authorities?  
**Klaus RUDISCHHAUSER**, Deputy Director, General Policy and Thematic Coordination, **DEVCO**, European Commission (EC)

Dialogue speakers-participants  
Session facilitated by Ronald LUCARDIE

## 13 - 14.15 Lunch

## 14.15 - 15.45 First thematic session

The added value of local and regional governments in the triangulation  
«Migration - Integration - Development»?

EU's agenda on integration has recognized the importance of the local dimension of integration and the benefits it brings to the migration and development nexus. This session will examine integration policies and practices carried out by local authorities.

- **Experience of European CSO practitioners:**  
**Duy LE DUC**, Infodracek NGO, Representative of the **Czech EUNOMAD platform**;  
**Amadou BOCAR SAM**, President of the coordination of **Senegalese associations from Catalonia**
- **Experience of local authorities:**  
the **City of Milan** in the light of the Charter «**INTEGRATING CITIES**» driven by Eurocities, **Caterina SARFATTI**;  
the **CLIP network**, a network of European Cities for Local Integration Policy, **Wolfgang BOSSWICK**, Bamberg University (Germany)
- **Experience of the Catalonia region:** **Pere PUIG**, Head of the **Delegation of the Government of Catalonia to the EU**

Dialogue speakers-participants  
Session facilitated by **Mélodie BEAUJEU**, Coordinator the French EUNOMAD platform

## 15.45 - 16.15 Coffee break

## 16.15 - 18 Second thematic session

EU policies towards regional and local authorities for development. Introducing the new EC Communication on Local Authorities and Development  
**Antonio MARQUEZ CAMACHO**, Head of Sector «**Local authorities, decentralisation and local governance**», **DEVCO**, EC

Linkages with the Global Approach to Migration and Mobility  
**Jeppe WINKEL**, DG Home Affairs, EC

Presentation of the EUNOMAD report 2012  
«Migration, development & integration in Europe»  
**Lorenzo GABRIELLI**, **GRITIM - Universitat Pompeu Fabra (Barcelona)**; **Centre Emile Durkheim, Sciences-Po Bordeaux (France)**

Dialogue speakers-participants  
Session facilitated by Pascale CHARHON

## 19 - 21 Cocktail buffet

Hosted by the City of Brussels  
Town Hall of Brussels, Grand Place, Brussels 1000

# TUESDAY MAY 14<sup>TH</sup> 2013

TREVES BUILDING - ROOM TT7701 - 74 TREVES STREET, BRUSSELS 1040

## 9.30 - 11 Third thematic session

How the practices of active citizenship and intercultural dialogue carried by local authorities and migrant associations can bring better policy coherence between migration, integration and development?

This session will examine how, in light with practices of active citizenship, local authorities and civil society can effectively bring better policy linkages between migration, integration and development. This panel will also address the issue of intercultural governance as a participatory, proactive and preventive approach. Several practices carried out by regions, cities and municipalities will be presented.

- **Experiences of European CSO Practitioners:**  
**Thi Thanh VAN VU**, Sprint Rostock City, Representative of the **German EUNOMAD platform**;  
**Farida VAN BOMMEL-PATTISAHUSIW**, Women for Peace in the Molucca, member of the **EUNOMAD platform Netherlands**
- **General Council of Essonne (France) - speaker to be confirmed**
- **Lucia FREZA**, the **AMITIE** project, active citizenship and co-development, **City of Bologna (Italy)**

Session facilitated by Ruben CARDENAS, Coordinator of the German EUNOMAD platform

## 11 - 11.20 Coffee break

## 11.20 - 13 Fourth thematic session

Territorial management, decentralized cooperation, international solidarity and co-development projects

This panel will seek to clarify what is meant by decentralized cooperation, its forms and its functioning and to examine how to build projects involving migrant associations and local authorities (LA). Session themes could address innovative partnership between migrants and LA, making partnerships between civil society organizations and LA more effective; what success factors, difficulties and limitations are.

- **Cécile RIALANT**, EC-UN Joint Migration & Development Initiative (**JMDI**)
- **Ahmed EL KTIBI**, **City of Brussels (Belgium)**
- **Juan Jose ORTIZ QUEVEDO**, Deputy mayor of the city of **Cadiz (Spain)**, member of **CCRE/Platforma**
- **Ignacio MARTÍNEZ**, Research officer, **Platform 2015 (Spain)**

Session facilitated by Jara HENAR, Coordinator of the Spanish EUNOMAD platform

## 13 - 14.15 Lunch

Ground floor of the Treves building

## 14.15 - 14.45

Brief summary of debates  
**Lorenzo GABRIELLI**

## 14.45 - 15.15

Towards a framework of policy recommendations

**Pascale CHARHON**, **Lorenzo GABRIELLI**

## 15.15 - 15.45 Closing remarks

**Ronald LUCARDIE**



## EUNOMAD, A PUBLIC ARENA FOR MULTI-ACTOR DIALOGUE

Eunomad is a European network that intends to foster better stakeholder dialogue on practices linking migration, citizenship/integration and development.

In 2007, eleven structures from nine European Union countries took the initiative to collaborate on the relationship between migration and development and to address the lack of transparency and recognition of co-development actions, both in North European countries as well as in the South in the countries of origin. To improve best practices in this area and enhance their impact, it appeared necessary to create a European network. In 2011 the network was made up of over one hundred European stakeholders from the civil society, local authorities and the academic world, doing research in the field of migration, development and integration/citizenship (migrant associations, non-governmental organizations, local authorities, research institutes, stakeholder networks and national groups). Stakeholders are grouped in country platforms, which, in turn, are gathered at a European level in the Eunomad network.

### **A driving force for co-development practices promoting migrants as development actors “here and there”**

The values shared within the network are based on:

- Recognizing the contributions brought by migrants to their countries of origin and to European hosts societies
- Affirming the right to mobility for development “here and there”.
- Bringing a constructive and positive approach to the migration debate in Europe

Eunomad aims to strengthen its members' practices through capitalization, and advocacy in order to inform public policies and better support the migration, development and integration nexus in the interest of migrants both in the countries of origin and of residence.

### **To achieve these objectives the Eunomad network focuses its activities on the following areas:**

- **Capitalization:** promoting best practices and exchanging tools and methods in the field of migration and development.
- **Research:** reviewing policies and practices covering the social, cultural and economic development of the countries of origin as well as countries of residence.
- **Advocacy:** formulating recommendations for public authorities, European Union Member States, countries of origin, the Council of Europe, the United Nations and the European Union.

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