International Urban
Development Association

Association Internationale
du Développement Urbain

INTA

CITY DEVELOPMENT POLICY FOR INCLUSION

OPPORTUNITY SPACE FESTIVAL, MALMO, SWEDEN

30-31 AUGUST 2017

www.inta-aivn.org

Table of Content

INTA and the migrants and refugees issue - foreword

INTA is a 40 years old global non-for profit platform where public policy makers and private practitioners can share knowledge, experience and performing tools for an integrated urban and territorial development. It gathers around 3500 members in 600 countries.

For the occasion of the UN conference Habitat III held in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016, the INTA membership worked for 18 months on what the City of Tomorrow would be and which major disruptions of the urban system are ahead. This collaborative work had identified 4 major transitions and one of them is the demographic transition.

Demographic transition means demographic shifts in many countries and their impacts on cities: ageing population mostly in developed countries, but it also means all kinds of migrations: internally from rural to urban areas, from small to medium-sized cities to large cities, from megapolises back to medium-sized cities, but also international migrations from South to North and within continents; internally displaced populations; exoduses due to conflicts, wars, climate changes, natural disasters, economic insecurity, etc. These demographic shifts challenge public action to provide home, jobs, health, security or education to list a few basic needs.

INTA members wanted to exchange and share the various existing solutions to deal with rapidly increasing influx of populations, thus the decision to launch a collective reflection that led to this seminar on migrants and refugees' impacts on urban development.

Our platform gathers members from around the world and is currently addressing 2 migrations challenges:

The first is linked to the consumption of rural land under the pressure of urbanisation and its consequences on the new urban-rural relationship in the world and the planning responses that cities and national governments come up with to tackle those demographic and spatial evolutions;

The second is the migrants and refugees question, mainly in developed countries. To discuss in-depth the various projects, and the feedback from international practitioners, we choose to narrow the spectrum of our reflection to cases of migrants and refugees crisis that culminated in the European Union in 2015.

Why specifically "City development policy for inclusion"?

Our association gathers public and private stakeholders who are involved in City making: urban, social, economical, environmental policy-making; project implementation from bottom up to top down.

In the past years, municipalities and civil society have been at the forefront of integrating newcomers into the host-countries societies. Many innovative initiatives and projects on integration have been launched, which address economic, social, cultural or educational issues. Unfortunately, those innovative projects often serve only a small number of migrants and refugees. Furthermore, too often cities struggle to sustain these projects over time, or to scale them up in a cost-effective manner. Another difficulty is coordination with other stakeholders (civil society, public & private employers, national authorities) and to properly identify what works and what not.

One major concern is how the local ecosystem, and its stakeholders (city administration, local communities and organised civil society, private sector), is dealing with increasing new demands coming from new types of urban citizens. What are the city's instruments to integrate a sudden population growth of migrants and refugees? How to manage emergency needs and long-term development policies and strategies from the city perspective?

Migrants, refugees and cities

The first moment the city feels the impact of new immigration is right after migrants or refugees crossed the country's border. Being in the frontline, cities fulfil the role of both a hub for initial reception and transit as well as the final destination to settle down. In this dual function, cities have to manage integration processes simultaneously in the short, medium, and long-term. While the State has the responsibility to regulate access to the territory and residency rights, it remains the city's task to regulate social services, housing and community governance. In other words, the national or federal government sets the immigration policy, but sometimes does not assume any responsibility to implement these guidelines.

In absence of financial support from higher government levels, and confronted with a sudden increase of population, cities have reacted in a pragmatically way to manage those new migratory challenges; for instance, in addressing provision of housing, lifting language barriers or creating social spaces for cultural exchange to overcome racism and prejudices.

As such the cityscape is a distinctive habitat that naturally creates an environment with its own set of rules, which strongly affect its inhabitants on how to settle, live and contribute to the society. This relation is of course no less true for immigrants including refugees. It is because of this sensitivity that the city, as a political entity, needs to at least take notice of the needs and demands of immigrants and refugees as ignoring them could endanger the local social cohesion.

Among social agencies and civil society actors, cities are at the forefront of integrating newcomers into the host-country's society. However, city itself is subordinated to the State, but has a certain margin to translate national policies into local practices. The city government has to address a broad range of different aspects of integration; for instance, the city must find solutions for shortcomings in housing, education, social cohesion or health issues. In order to these different tasks in a holistic way, INTA split them into three major integrative dimensions: Time, People and Space; each dimension covering a different process of integration of migrants and refugees to the City development process.

The **Time** dimension revolves around initial short-term actions in form of emergency management up to medium and long-term interventions regarding issues such as housing, education, health and social needs. The Time dimension is also a sensitive factor in the dilemma of the city to take actions in favour of migrants rather than for its own local residents. In short, the core challenge of the Time dimension is the city's responsibility to balance present needs and future interests of 'old' residents and of newcomers. Therefore the central question raised by this dimension is how robust and resilient is the city to afford those new services and equipment?

The **People** dimension is shaping how programs geared toward economic development can also be human-centred, focusing on vital questions of language, culture and inclusion. It explores both public and private initiatives in areas like education, civil society, and the job market. This dimension also includes the mechanisms of foreign qualification recognition, as true workplace integration requires more than just a stable job. It means that one has been introduced to cultural customs in an office space, and that one has access to resources that make him both marketable and knowledgeable of his rights in a working situation.

The **Space** dimension focuses on the city's urban approach of integration. The question here is not only how to achieve social inclusion of migrants in urban settings, but more precisely how can they be improved. For instance, public spaces play a key role in improving migrant's inclusion by acting as places for intercultural dialogue and exchange. A public space refers to an area or place that is open and accessible to all people. In other words, all public facilities like streets, sidewalks, squares but also public hospitals are considered as

public spaces. It is the responsibility of the city to open up segregated areas through provision of adequate housing, well-connected public transport and accessible public buildings for cultural and religious practices. These are long-term goals and in the meantime cities can consider temporary urbanism as an intermediate solution.

Experiences, policy guidelines and urban projects can be reviewed across those three dimensions, acting as an integrative filter to identify the sustainable and inclusive solutions to migrants' insertion.

© OneStopFutureShop

Inclusion policies meet the need

Statement

The city by itself cannot give newcomers the political legitimacy to stay and to become a citizen. Citizenship and relating thereto integration remains a State concept that primarily derives from political permission only granted by the State itself. Because of that the city can do little more than recognizing the cultural diversity and make accommodations for the social and psychological needs of the refugees. The city sits in a peculiar position where it is on the one hand exposed to the permanent pressure of the local (permanent or temporary) population and on the other hand depends upon the national mechanisms of inclusion and exclusion. The city authorities together with the different NGO's, the civil society and public initiatives must find a way around the State's legal injunction; there is a gap between the State's understanding of the concept of citizenship and its implementation of the local level.

Challenges

How to use the outcome of existing and past initiatives for refugees and migrants to scale up and improve policies and actions towards all fragile population?

How to fund local policies and initiatives with innovative funding mechanisms: National and EU funding but also crowd funding for local initiatives?

What about temporary citizenship?

How to improve openness and positive perception: there is a need to work on the mainstream mind-set. One agrees that all stakeholders involve in integration processes have no problem with economic and social integration of migrants and refugees, but there a need to build a new identity in some places to include new population, and to embrace integration as a two-way process.

Actions

Create tailor-made and balanced policy and projects between the individual and the group. Local and national government have to deal with multiscalar points of view, from the macro point of view but also taking care of the individual needs, making sure to ask people what they need instead of presuming;

Give the opportunity to migrant of being in a new place, not only focusing on his background;

Team with universities to engage students and researchers and get competences out of the students, and a lot of resources. At any level of education, involving pupils in migrants' projects is a way for students to apply their theoretical knowledge in the field of integration. It helps integration for incoming population; create social links, boosts human resources on the implementation of the project…

In Skane, when someone files an asylum seeking application, he/she is already in a fast track path so it is easier to access to administrative services and information. Refugees can work immediately while being in the process of asylum seeking.

ONE STOP FUTURE SHOP in Goteborg, Sweden, is the largest collaboration programme of the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) in the West of Sweden. One Stop Future Shop focuses on start-up and business development, and is run by the City of Gothenburg in cooperation with Business Region Gothenburg, Gothenburg University, the Red Cross and Göteborgslokaler. One Stop Future Shop is an EU-funded regional growth project supporting local entrepreneurs and start-ups. Strongly focusing on sustainability and social entrepreneurship, it offers business advice, seminars, workshops and other supporting activities in over six languages, free-of-charge. Its programs include Start-up FastTrack, a one-month idea development course. As a pilot programme, it is based on experimentation and can overstep some rules and regulations. The question will be to maintain and make the programme lasting over time and fitting it in the whole integration policy of the city. https://onestopfutureshop.com/about-us-english/.

© Singa Deutschland

SINGA Deutschland connects newcomers, often unexpectedly coming to Germany as refugees, and locals by creating opportunities for them to participate in and co-create projects and activities together. By building on the interests and skills of the community, all members are able to contribute to the creation of a truly inclusive society through a variety of innovative programs, enabling the social and professional exchange of information, ideas and networks. Current programmes include Professional Mentoring, Language Exchange and a variety of Social & Cultural Events. SINGA Deutschland is part of an international network of organisations in France, Canada, Belgium and Germany that connects newcomers and locals through a variety of innovative projects and activities.

http://singa-deutschland.com/en/

© Singa Deutschland

Economic integration is a step for social integration and acceptation

Statement

The economic integration is crucial but not the same as social integration.

Being considered as a potentially active newcomer in a city does not necessarily means working. Purposes and means can be therefore different as well as the city's levers.

Challenges

Language is a barrier, but sometimes legislation that imposes to speak with a certain level of knowledge of the host country's language might slow the process of economic integration. It is manageable to be economically integrated without speaking the host country language. For social integration, as language helps to understand the local culture, it is not only about communication. How to measure integration and language compliance including the dimension of time?

How to promote entrepreneurship of newcomers?

How to decrease the discrimination for access to financial system for non-born EU people?

How to increase awareness of the private sector towards migrants' worker force?

Actions

Sensitize the labour market to multicultural competencies.

Learning languages programme in parallel of economic activities and access to the job market.

Facilitate scholarship to refugees to improve personal development (Greece private universities are keener to provide scholarships to refugees currently living in the country that public universities, being more flexible).

Bring the evidence of the positive economic benefits the migrants can have on the city, and how the local authorities can better support economic integration initiatives such as One Stop Future Shop (Göteborg).

Setting the needs of the incoming population in a wider context, it's city development, sustainable growth, sense of inclusion, entitlement of refugees / migrants with local communities not creating divisions between communities but seeing them as an opportunity fro the growth of the city as a whole.

In Germany: activation of back to work benefits. There is and active labour market programme with compulsory level of German to be passed. The short time barrier is the language, as the migrants and refugees need to reach a basic level before being allowed to enter the job market.

IQ Migranet IQ (Integration through Qualification). Integration through Qualification seeks to enhance the labour market integration of adult migrants and refugees, aged 25 and older. It focuses specially on facilitating the recognition of foreign qualifications. The programme is funded by the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the European Social Fund (ESF) in cooperation with the Federal Agency for Migrants and Refugees, and the Federal Employment Agency.

Since 2005, the Network "Integration through Qualification (IQ)" has been working to improve employment opportunities for people with a migrant background. In the 2015-2018 phase, the network has an additional focus on compensatory measures in the context of the Recognition Act. An objective of central importance is that professional qualifications acquired outside Germany lead to employment appropriate to one's level of education, regardless of residence status.

The perception of migrants is frequently a stereotypical image of shortcomings. Bringing their potential into sharper focus and eliminating discrimination is important not only for building a diverse society, but also for improving their labour market integration. Therefore, strengthening intercultural skills among labour market stakeholders remains one of the central concerns of the Network IQ.

There are 3 main areas of operation: Counselling on Credential Recognition and Job Training; Bridge Training within the Context of the Recognition Act; Development of Intercultural Competencies (among labour market stakeholders). The primary target groups are job centres, employment agencies and local governments, as well as small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The goal is to raise awareness about migrant specific issues as well as to initiate sustainable intercultural opening processes and to eliminate discrimination within organisations.

http://www.migranet.org

© MigraNet

North America has different language and economic integration approaches: IRC American integration cities programme helps to access the job market as the first step to integration and therefore language should not be a prerequisite as it can hinder integration.

https://www.rescue.org/report/financial-capability-new-americans-lessons-early-interventions-refugees

Vancouver (CA) and Sweden: development of models where only one person in the group has to speak the host-country language to work, the others don't need to speak the language immediately and are able to work.

© MigraNet

Coordination and cooperatin is efficient wihtin the local ecosystem of stakeholders

Statements

Humanitarian vs. integration objectives

Humanitarian objectives are different from integration objectives. Humanitarian programmes are design to save lives. In the context of the refugee's crisis, the camps are there to stabilize populations and may (or may not) achieve integration objectives.

Coordination and cooperation of humanitarian interventions and local projects are based on common objectives between humanitarian actors and local authorities but around the common understanding of what to achieve which is on the first place to save lives and alleviate suffering; the integration phase comes later. Therefore, partnerships are created based on common objectives and common understanding of terminology.

Coordination, new skills and cooperation

Migrants mostly settle in urban areas (60%) and it changes the way the humanitarian organisations work, as they have to work in existing urban environments and more and more where local governments exist and are stables (which was no the case in most of the countries where they used to intervene).

There are long-term issues as refugees keep their status on an average of 10 years. Humanitarian organisations remain short-term organisations but there is a change in the needs and the way to operate.

New stakeholders are investing the local ecosystem, besides humanitarian actors, such as local associations, which started solidarity projects before local and national governments intervene; architects and planners' groups that design temporary housing and public spaces, sometimes with difficulties to cooperate with the public bodies in charge.

Challenges

Who should show leadership in organising cooperation and coordination between the various actors: local or national governments?

Local and national governments are more and more disconnected and cities are forced to deal with everything from climate change to integration without cooperation with national governments.

There is a lot of improvisation at local level, people are scrambling and are put in positions where they never done it before. Local governments are seeking others stakeholders to learn how to deal with the new challenges such as refugees issues. Local governments in some places are overwhelmed and do not know how to deal with those new challenges.

© Anses

Actions

National or local governments to take over when there is not immediate need to save lives. Create medium term bodies between short and long term. The solution should not be necessarily humanitarian actors taking new responsibilities and identity. It is most likely that national authorities, local authorities, development agencies, organised civil society etc. should get involve and taking responsibilities for the long term responses to vulnerable population in the society, like it is already the case in many countries for elderly, disable people, etc. It means widening the social safety net of the society, provided by a broad selection of stakeholders (national authorities, local authorities, civil society organisations) and not relying on humanitarian interventions for those people with specific status.

Organise regular meeting will all stakeholders involved to make sure everybody knows each other and what they do: coordination of people and actions. Better if it is the Mayor or local authority that takes the initiative, but if there is no interest from the local government, make sure to publicise, organise open-door events to let local community see what is happening and to create social cohesion around migrants projects.

© MigraNet

The Mayor of Thessaloniki has set up a board with representatives of NGOs, refugees (1 man, 1 woman, elected by the refugees' community), local government and all stakeholders involved in the refugees' management. Once a month meeting.

Skane: regional agreement with local stakeholders to meet every two months. Not all the local governments are part of it but it is a first step of regional coordination on this topic.

In Germany, the Federal government supports networks that work at local levels (MigraNet). Social institutions, labour markets, NGOs, local governments work together to improve the long term economic integration.

The City of Paris has set up a coordination platform of stakeholders involved in welcoming refugees. Launched with a citizens' conference in September 2015. This platform meets physically twice a year to collect needs and initiatives. Elaboration of the Paris mobilisation plan for welcoming refugees. Around 600 members from associations, companies, public institutions are part of the platform. Social monitoring service reinforced: coordinating with dedicated units within the City administration, specialized institutions and NGOs and increasing their funding, hiring a specific migrant coordinator, and translators, creating a dedicated response team led by NGOs specialized in refugees and severe exclusion topics to improve rounds in public spaces. The City government is also managing an online platform to coordinate volunteers and local initiatives from third sector organisations "jemengage.paris.fr".

City administration and civil servants adapt to emergency and new demands

Statement

Public policies and strategies can support city resilience and improve, through betterment of services, processes and quality of projects, the life of their inhabitants. In this context, they (together with their elected officials and civil servants) have to adapt their way of doing or implementing projects and programme when come new challenges such as large influx of incoming population.

International humanitarian organisations can support city administrations as humanitarian technical support. They are not only anymore a service provider for camps outside the city, and start to assist municipalities to implement resilient plans and sustainable services in camps that will remain operational for a decade or more, trying to integrate them in the city masterplan so that the camps do not become the marginalized neighbourhood of a big city.

They can help cities to applying emergency experience to their context, but they will not be able to make the shift towards resiliency and integrated policy. It is a task that has to be dealt by the public sector. Adapting to emergency does not mean to stick to an unsustainable cycle of humanitarian responses.

Resilience means also to be aware that with climate change, our cities might face in the future many more waves of incoming refugees, from a continent to another but also within the country.

Challenges

How to deal with the arrival city phenomenon? How to have long-term development strategies with fluctuant population?

How to overcome the difficulty for local and national governments to accept help from other stakeholders and share their authorities even if they rely on them for immediate actions and financial support. Difficulty also for the humanitarian and international sector to act as technical support but not to be authorised to deliver services; meanwhile it is difficult for cities to accept support from outsiders. Thus the need to change the mind-set of both.

Administration should be able to recognise the emergency situation and react with rapid solutions (short term), which is difficult so far. Humanitarian organisations and other social actors have also to be trained in the knowledge of urban planning, urban development and implementation of complex urban projects within a built environment in order to create a common understanding of short and long term territorial issues.

© SPRAR

<div style="background:#3bbfbf">
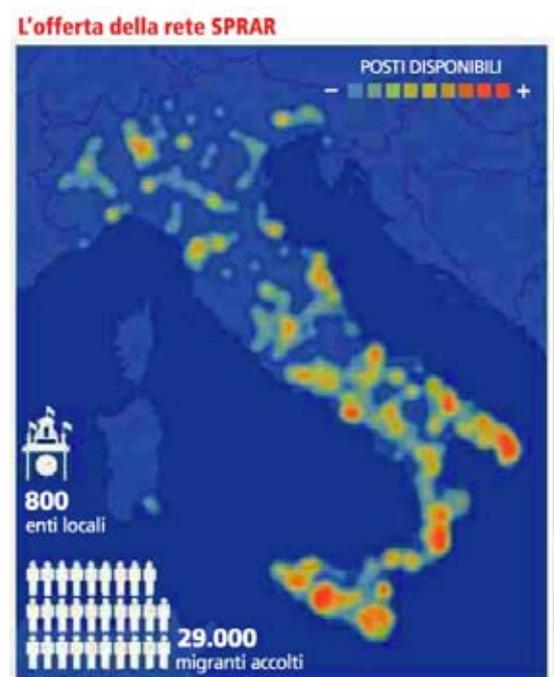
Actions

NGOs on humanitarian field can help for technical assessment of cities. It is a new area of expertise and new type of interventions for humanitarian actors.

NGOs can provide guidelines for other NGOs to start to work with local government and better the coordination with the other stakeholders and city administration.

NGOs can provide technical assistance for city governments on humanitarian crisis.

Training civil servants, language skills.

Cultural exchanges between different professional profiles (humanitarian, urban planning, architects, etc.).

Exchange of practice and know-how among European cities, solidarity between urban and rural areas.

</div>

SPRAR Project. The Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR) was created by Law in 2002 and is made up of the network of local institutions that implement reception projects for forced migrants by accessing, within the available resources, the National Fund for Asylum Policies and Services, managed by the Ministry of the Interior.

At local level, the local institutions, in cooperation with voluntary sector organisations, undertake 'integrated reception' interventions going beyond the simple distribution of food and housing, also providing complementary services such as legal and social guidance and support, and the development of individual programmes to promote socioeconomic inclusion and integration.

The primary objective of SPRAR is to provide support for each individual in the reception system, through implementation of an individual programme designed to enable that person to regain a sense of independence, and thus enable effective involvement in life in Italy, in terms of employment and housing integration, access to local services, social interaction and school access for minors.

The principal characteristics of SPRAR are:

1. a multi-level governance model;

2. the synergies available locally with managing bodies, voluntary sector organisations – associations, NGOs, cooperatives;

3. the decentralisation of the 'integrated reception' actions, throughout Italy;

4. the promotion and development of stable, solid and interactive local networks, with the involvement of all stakeholders and priority partners;

5. the voluntary participation of local institutions in the network of reception projects;

6. the reinforcement (or implementation) of local services, designed to profit the entire community, both indigenous and migrant. Local institutions, in partnership with the voluntary sector, implement local reception projects, bringing together SPRAR's guidelines and standards with the characteristics and specific factors affecting the local area. Depending on the purpose, capacity and expertise of local stakeholders and taking into account the available resources (professional, structural and economic), the welfare tools and the social policy strategies adopted over the years, local institutions can choose the type of reception services to be provided and the recipients that can best be supported. http://www.sprar.it

Bologna UIA Action S.A.L.U.S project

The flows of refugees have constantly increased and they are not expected to get reduced. In Bologna metropolitan area asylum seekers passed from 321 to 816 in 2015. This trend requires a new systemic and structural answer that involves also the third sector and the civil society, to make integration happen effectively. To achieve this goal a major cultural change is required. Reception centres must become new centralities, able to produce culture, solidarity, economic growth and social wellbeing. Refugees need to feel part of the host community where they can activate their own unique abilities, qualities and skills, to build their self-reliance and autonomy.

Main project challenges:

– to overcome the emergency approach in the refugees reception model and find new sustainable solutions, integrated into the social and economic framework;

– to prevent the conflicts and the perception of migrants and refugees as an economic and social burden

– to fight the urban and social decay, caused by the economic crisis

– to foster an open intercultural society, based on the generative welfare model and solidarity, by enhancing reciprocity between refugees and citizens and knowledge contamination

– to deal with the demographic changes: aging population, low birth rate, migration of young people.

http://www.saluspace.eu/blog/
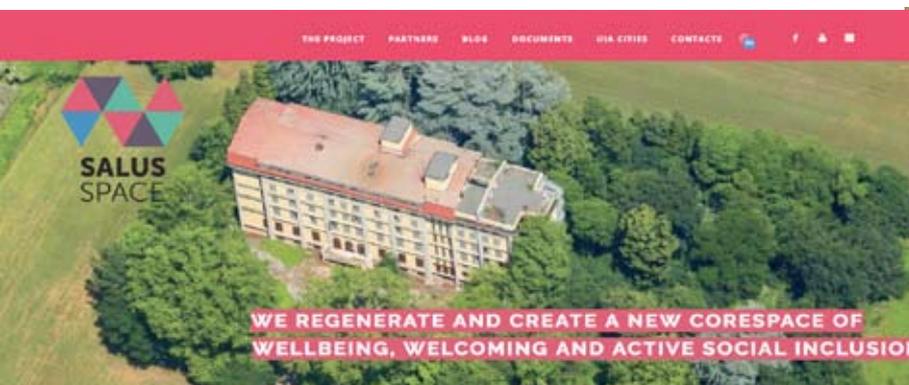
Stronger Cities Initiative

Urban stakeholder engagement and coordination: A quick reference for humanitarian practitioners: https://www.rescue.org/sites/default/files/document/1853/weburbanstakeholderengagementandcoordinationweb.pdf

Urban stakeholder engagement and coordination: guidance note for humanitarian practitioners: https://www.rescue.org/sites/default/files/document/1852/weburbancoordination.pdf

Temporary urbanism interventions are part of a long term development plan and require the involvement of private actors

Statement

City should be more flexible in relation with dealing with different timescale projects that provide responses to different needs and populations.

Transitional urbanism such as short term projects, temporary projects, camps, etc. should be included in a long term vision of the territory as they are part of the overall development of the city. Those projects might be only for a short term, or can remain in different places for a long time (like refugees camps) but they need to be included in an integrated planning process and not being separate from the planning and development of the city: "nobody left behind ".

Professionals and practitioners that design, build and maintain those temporary projects are not the usual partners the city used to work with; the funding might also be different from humanitarian funding, to crowd funding, landowner involvement, etc. Those new people and processes have to be accepted and involved in the city making process along with the city administration.

Challenges

How to change the planning policy and the legal framework to adapt to those changes?

How to make local and national governments more flexible towards projects and new type of stakeholders they are not used to work with?

How to improve the common understanding among new groups of stakeholders?

How to make sure temporary solutions will prosper in the long term even though they have not been designed for it?

Actions

Promote experimentation that can lead to replicable policies.

Include the private sector: crowd funding, landowners, and private actors in the city making.

Include temporary / transitional / emergency challenges and actors in the curricula of bachelor / master on urban planning and territorial development.
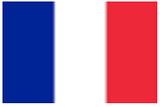
IMBY, In My Back Yard, Collectif Quatorze.

In My BackYard develops constructive hospitality: a tiny-house is built in someone's backyard, in order to host a refugee. Designed for newcomers, the IMBY project is a path to integration, as it contributes to the elaboration of a personal project, thanks to a social and professional follow-up.

IMBY eases the integration process during the few months after the refugee status is obtained, providing home, togetherness, while preserving intimacy.

IMBY develops a social mix principle : the project allows a house owner to host someone with a financial and social position more unstable than his/her own. Above all, by being incorporated within the existing urban fabric, the tiny-house fights urban sprawl and exclusion towards outskirts.

http://quatorze.cc/portfolio/imby/

© Quatorze

Catalytic Action: empower communities through strategic and innovative spatial interventions

The charity and design studio started in 2014, when they supported refugee children in Lebanon through the provision of safer and stimulating educational spaces. Today, they are still working with the most vulnerable communities around the MEA region and Europe to improve and shape together the quality of their built environment.

They focus on the process rather than just the final product. To enhance community resilience, they adopt three interconnected phases throughout the development of each project: participatory planning, sustainable design and community engaged construction.

Public recreational spaces for migrants and refugees in Lesvos (Greece) – project shut down in 2016 with new EU-Turkey agreement (http://www.catalyticaction.org/all-project-list/public-spaces-lesvos/)

Jarahieh school for Syrian refugee children in Lebanon

Together, Jusoor and Sawa for Development Aid built the Jarahieh School; a temporary tented school which provides education to approximately 320 children, aged 5-14, per year. The school was established in 2014 and is located in the Jarahieh informal tented settlement. The school was built using a wooden structure and is covered in fabric – similar to those provided by UNHCR for shelters.

Currently, Jusoor is teaching the children to prepare them to successfully enroll in the Lebanese public school system – and this has now been achieved for over 400 children. Despite these huge achievements, the current school structure needs to be improved to enhance the educational environment and the quality of life for these children and their families. The 'tent school' has very poor lighting, issues with the temperature and sound levels, and a lack of any recreational space. The school also incurs unnecessary costs annually due to issues with ongoing maintenance.

© Catalytic Action

© Catalytic Action

Save the Children Italy constructed a pavilion for the 2015 Expo in Milan, designed by the architecture studio: Argot ou La Maison Mobile (http://www.aoumm.com), but wanted the structure to be used afterwards for a charitable purpose. They agreed to donate the materials used for the pavilion to improve the existing structure of the Jarahieh School.

CatalyticAction engaged with the community and the children of the Jarahieh School in order to begin a participatory design process. The participatory exercises focused on understanding the children's, teachers' and parents' needs and desires – also increasing their sense of ownership over the project. Since this point, together we have begun to work alongside ARUP International, who are providing their engineering services pro-bono, in order to create a new safe space for these children to learn. They have taken on board the needs and desires of the beneficiaries and stakeholders, to create a design that will: lower the schools running costs; extend the range of activities they can provide; keep the warm in winter and cool through the summer; allow light into the classrooms; and prevent noise from travelling.

Construction began in the summer of 2016. The CatalyticAction team hired workers from both the settlement and from the surrounding Lebanese towns, providing training and a salary for those willing to work, and helping to improve the social cohesion between the two communities. The team sourced sheep's wool from local farms to insulate the walls of the school. Natural wool acts as an excellent sound buffer between classrooms and is an extremely efficient thermal barrier. It is also completely sustainable and requires far less energy to produce than the equivalent human-made product. They hired local farmers to clean and prepare the wool for use, once again contributing to the local economy. http://www.catalyticaction.org/all-project-list/jarahieh-school-for-syrian-refugee-children-in-lebanon/

Emergency housing solutions are an integration factor

Statement

Social sustainability is important and shelters and camps cannot remain the only solutions for migrant populations. There is a need of mix solutions for housing migrants and refugees. Using architecture and urban planning as a way of integration. Most of the migrants and refugees are currently located in the main and most dense cities. Many governments in Europe are trying to relocate those populations in less dense areas or less populated areas. This might in some cases, increase the risk of segregation and reduce the possibility of integration, as there are areas where people are not acquainted to new population.

Funding is a serious and critical challenge; there is a need to design innovative financing solutions to host new population but also the whole population in a time of shortage of affordable housing. But time is also a major challenge, because we time needed to design a sustainable project, especially when there is less public money available with the risk that at the time the project is implemented, the problem might have already changed or moved away.

Challenges

How to house all the population in need: local population and incoming population?

How to provide enough space in emergency camp without creating a long-term residency situation in emergency camps and shelters?

How to provide innovative temporary housing services integrated in long term housing policies?

Actions

Promote experimentation that can lead to replicable housing projects.

Include the private sector: crowd funding, landowners, and private housing actors.

Include temporary and emergency housing within long-term housing strategies and funding.

Elpida Home, Thessaloniki is a Greek innovative non-governmental organization committed to providing a humane, dignified and empowered living experience for refugees. Elpída Home financed the conversion of an abandoned textile factory into a welcoming residential centre, including private resident rooms, a communal kitchen, shared bathrooms, distribution areas, classrooms and recreational spaces. When families first arrived from other camps around Greece in Summer 2016, they found that their new accommodation comprised of rooms with doors that locked, proper beds with mattresses, bedding, tables and chairs, refrigerators, and heaters. From the tents they once inhabited, residents now found themselves in a proper - if austere - home. When Elpida Home closed in 2017, families were integrated in the housing market in the urban environment. Services are now provided in community centres, which represents the second stage of integration.

http://radcliffefoundation.org/project/elpida-home/

© Radcliffe Foundation   © Radcliffe Foundation

Curant: Co-housing and case management for unaccompanied young adult refugees in Antwerp. Within the refugee population, unaccompanied minors are the most vulnerable group. Even though these minors get offered care and protection (as determined by the European and international standards), the specific help they get is only available until they reach the age of adulthood. Once these minors reach the age of 18, they are no longer able to benefit from subsidized shelter, mandatory integration courses, enrolment in reception classes, customized trainings, nor the support from a legal guardian.

As a result, these new adults often live in depraved housing properties. They also risk becoming permanently dependent on social welfare. Currently, 326 youngsters that financially depend on the social welfare department of the City of Antwerp find themselves in this situation.

n order to help these young adult refugees, the CURANT-project proposes a mixed use of a set of policy instruments. Curant uses these instruments in a new integrated way to provide both a safe living environment as well as guidance. The CURANT-project not only provides a solution for affordable housing (rent being €250 a month per person), but also a guaranteed one-on-one integration approach. A total of 75 cohousing units will be set up through purchase, renovation and private renting. In these units minimum 75 and maximum 135 unaccompanied young refugees cohabit with Flemish buddies for at least 1 year. The buddy helps the refugee with different aspects.

For example: looking for a job, building a network, learning Dutch.

Furthermore, the refugees are intensively guided during the whole project, on different levels: social network and integration, education, independent living, language learning, leisure time, psychological counselling, Professional activation. During the project, the University of Antwerp measures the impact of the cohousing and intensive support on the integration of the young refugees.

http://www.uia-initiative.eu/en/uia-cities/antwerp

© Curant - City of Antwerp

© Curant - City of Antwerp

Conclusion

Whatever services or projects provided in a migration context they could also served the established population who faces long lasting challenges such as entering or re-entering the job market. In general, migration crisis present a lot of opportunities for governments and other stakeholders to use lessons learned in this context and apply them to other policy areas: capacity to improvise, work across sectoral boundaries, overcoming hindrances in emergency situations, that is making up new ways towards sustainable and inclusive urban development.

"*The city is a space where those without power get to make an history*" (Saskia Sassen)

Bibliography

TIME

Cross, Mai'a K. Davis. "Toward European Security Integration." In Security Integration in Europe: How Knowledge-based Networks Are Transforming the European Union, 42-76. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2011. http://ezproxy.library.nyu.edu:2165/stable/10.3998/mpub.3250714.6

"Evaluation of the impact of the free movement of EU citizens at local level – Final Report." Ernst & Young – Building a better working world, January 2014.

IOM Regional Office for the European Economic Area, the EU and Nato. "IOM in the EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland: Regional Strategy 2014-2020." International Organization for Migration, 2013.

Kearns, A. (1), et al. "Healthy Migrants in an Unhealthy City? The Effects of Time on the Health of Migrants Living in Deprived Areas of Glasgow." Journal Of International Migration And Integration (May 7, 2016): 1-24. Scopus®, EBSCOhost (accessed July 6, 2017).

"Migrants and refugees in Cities." Villes en développement, N 105, January 2017.

Penninx, Rinus, and Blanca Garcés-Mascareñas. "Integration Policies of European Cities in Comparative Perspective: Structural Convergence and Substantial Differentiation." Migracijske I Etnicke Teme 32, no. 2 (August 2016): 155-189. SocINDEX with Full Text, EBSCOhost (accessed July 6, 2017).

Pescinksi, Janina. "Cities of Migration." Open Democracy, 19 April 2016. Accessed 11 July 2017. Web. https://www.opendemocracy.net/mediterranean-journeys-in-hope/janina-pescinski/cities-of-migration

Rahul Mehrota. "Constructing the World's Biggest (Disassemblable) City." Works that Work, No. 4. Accessed 6 July 2017. https://worksthatwork.com/4/constructing-the-worlds-biggest-disassemblable-city

PEOPLE

Alex Glennie and Sophie Reynolds. "Using human-centered design to support refugee integration." Social Innovation Community Europe, 13 April 2017. Accessed 6 July 2017. https://www.siceurope.eu/countries/germany/using-human-centered-design-support-refugee-integration?alt_path=node/17

"Despite considerable burden on cities to integrate influx of refugees and migrants to European Union, many are serving as innovation hubs, pair of new reports shows." Migration Policy Institute, 2 March 2017. Web. Accessed 11 July 2017. http://www.migrationpolicy.org/news/despite-considerable-burden-cities-integrate-influx-refugees-and-migrants-european-union-many

Hooper, Katie, Maria Vincenze Desiderio, and Brian Salant. 2017. Improving the Labour Market Integration of Migrants and Refugees: Empowering Cities through Better Use of EU Instruments. Brussels: Migration Policy Institute Europe.

Jackson, Darrell. "Europe and the Migrant Experience: Transforming Integration. Transformation 28, no. 1 (2011): 14-28. http://ezproxy.library.nyu.edu:2165/stable/43052828

Landau, Loren B. "Protection as Capability Expansion: Practical Ethics for Assisting Urban Refugees." In Refugee Rights: Ethics, Advocacy, and Africa, edited by Hollenbach David, 103-22. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press, 2008. http://ezproxy.library.nyu.edu:2165/stable/j.ctt2tt3k6.11

Kivisto, Peter, and Vanja La Vecchia-Mikkola. 2015. "The integration of Iraqis in two European cities: Emotions and identity work." Emotion, Space And Society 16, 90-98. ScienceDirect, EBSCOhost (accessed July 6, 2017).

SPACE

Allwood, Gill, and Khursheed Wadia. "Refugees, Gender and Citizenship in Britain and France." In Refugee Women in Britain and France, 129-51. Manchester University Press, 2010. http://ezproxy.library.nyu.edu:2165/stable/j.ctt155jb8c.11

Allwood, Gill, and Khursheed Wadia. "Refugee Women in France." In Refugee Women in Britain and France, 96-128. Manchester University Press, 2010. http://ezproxy.library.nyu.edu:2165/stable/j.ctt155jb8c.10

Cities for Active Inclusion. "Demographic Change in European Cities: City Practices for Active Inclusion." Eurocities. Accessed 6 July 2017.

Dobush, Grace. "How Mass Migration is Enhancing Europe's Cities." Urban Land Institute, 1 May 2017. Accessed 11 July 2017. Web. https://urbanland.uli.org/economy-markets-trends/mass-migration-changing-european-cities/

Mekdjian, S. 2017. "Urban artivism and migrations. Disrupting spatial and political segregation of migrants in European cities." CitiesScopus®, EBSCOhost (accessed July 6, 2017).

Mullins, David, and Pat A. Jones. "Refugee Integration and Access to Housing: A Network Management Perspective." Journal of Housing and the Built Environment 24, no. 2 (2009): 103-25. http://ezproxy.library.nyu.edu:2165/stable/41107456

"New Urban Agenda." Habitat III, 10 September 2016. Potocky, Miriam.

"Refugee Children: How Are They Faring Economically as Adults?" Social Work 41, no. 4 (1996): 364-73. http://ezproxy.library.nyu.edu:2165/stable/23718309

Vacchelli, E., and M. Peyrefitte. 2016. "From a/topia to topia: Towards a gendered right to the city for migrant volunteers in London." CitiesScopus®, EBSCOhost (accessed July 6, 2017).

Van Bortel, Gerard, and David Mullins. "Critical Perspectives on Network Governance in Urban Regeneration, Community Involvement and Integration." Journal of Housing and the Built Environment 24, no. 2 (2009): 203-19. http://ezproxy.library.nyu.edu:2165/stable/41107461

WHO / WHEN

The International Urban Development Association (INTA) held in cooperation with the City of Malmö, the Nordic City Network and Van Alen Institute a seminar during the Opportunity Space Festival in Malmö. INTA is a global membership association where public and private policy makers and urban practitioners come together to share knowledge, experience and performing tools for integrated urban development.

The Opportunity Space Festival is a Van Alen Institute project, in collaboration with the City of Malmö, White, Individuell Människohjälp, Skanska, and Sveriges Arkitekter. Together with government agencies, businesses, and NGOs, and at the side of more than 25 other organizations, INTA has contributed to the festival's programme.

The Opportunity Space Festival was held from 22nd August – 2nd September 2017 in Malmö.
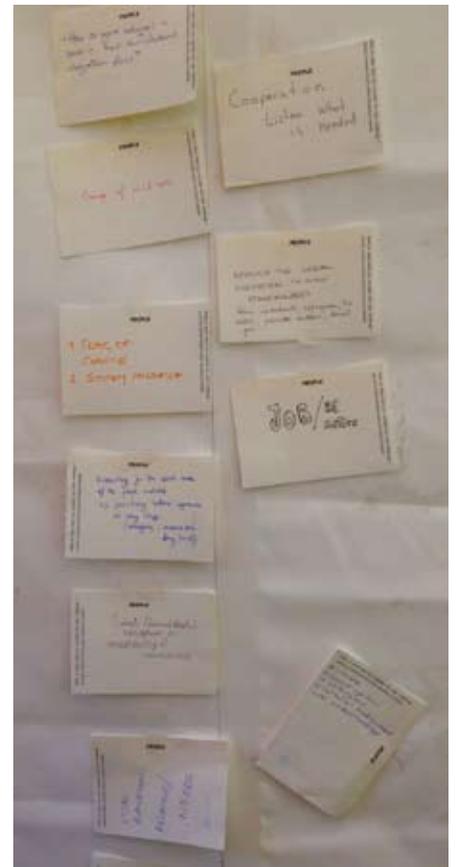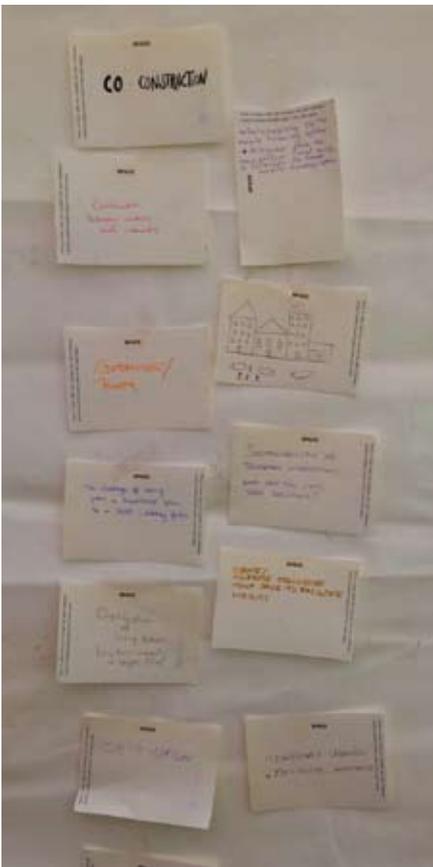
Programme 30. August

Welcome & Introduction - 10h00

S.1 Dimension Time: From emergency to sustainable policies - 10h30

The dimension Time revolves around initial short-term actions in form of emergency management up to medium and long-term interventions regarding issues about housing, education, health and social needs. It deals further more with the dilemma of the City to take actions in favour of migrants rather than for its own local residents. In short, the ultimate challenge of the Time dimension is the City's responsibility to balance present needs and future interests of 'old' residents and newcomers. How robust and resilient is the city to afford those new services and equipment?

Malmö	**Sayaka Osanami Törngren** *Researcher, Malmö Research Institute for Studies of Migration NIEM Project*	How to measure the success of integration? NIEM is an especially developed mechanism to measure the outcome of integration policies & practices based on data of over 15 countries.
Munich	**Jürgen Schröder** *Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs*	How to create a positive image of migrants and to ensure their economic integration? Aims to recognize foreign qualifications. Focus on MigraNet IQ Network.

S.2 Dimension People: Facilitating mutual understanding of cultures -11h50

The dimension People examines how programs geared toward economic development can also be human-centered, focusing on vital questions of language, culture and inclusion. It explores both public and private initiatives in areas like education, civil society, and the job market. This dimension also looks at the logistics of foreign qualification recognition, as true workplace integration requires more than just a stable job. It means that one has been introduced to cultural customs in an office space, and that one has access to resources that make him both marketable and knowledgeable of his rights in a working situation.

Gothenburg	**Daniela Ölmunger** *Project manager of One Stop Future Shop, City District of Västra Hisingen*	A centre for migrants and refugees and any other interested party that offers support and consultancy to set up own businesses.
London	**Marcus Skinner** *International Rescue Committee, Humanitarian Aid Organisation*	International Rescue Committee responds to the world's worst humanitarian crises and helps people whose lives and livelihoods are shattered by conflict and disaster to survive, recover, and gain control of their future. The main approach of IRC is to make aid better and more efficient.

S.3 Dimension Space: Temporary Urbanism & Infrastructure Development - 14:30

The dimension Space focuses on how the social inclusion of migrants in urban settings can be improved through spatial integration. Public spaces can play a key role in improving migrant's inclusion by acting as places for intercultural dialogue and exchange. Segregated areas can be opened up thanks to careful physical planning interventions. Generally speaking, adequate housing, well-connected public transport and accessible public buildings for cultural and religious practices need to be integrated in inclusive urban planning. Municipal decision-makers need to look carefully at the informal economy in public places and provide space for entrepreneurship.

Paris

Maïté Pinchon
L'association Quatorze social and solidary architecture, Project management of 'In My Backyard IMBY

In My BackYard is a constructive hospitality project. The idea: to build tiny houses in the gardens, to accommodate refugees. At the urban level, the project contributes to the fight against the spreading of exclusion on the outskirts of cities.

Thessaloniki

Dina Rokic
Deputy Director of Elpida Home, NGO in Greece

Elpida has finaced the conversion of an abandoned textile factory into a welcoming residential centre with the overall goal to create shelter in a more humane way. Elpida is also providing camp services.

Programme 31. August

Conclusion: Bringing the roads together - 10h30-12h30

Introduction & Wrap-up of day 1   **INTA**

What to be done by cities and lcoal stakeholders regarding inclusion policy

Experts Panel

Sayaka Osanami Törngren	Institute for Studies of Migration, *Sweden*
Maïté Pinchon	Quatorze IMBY, *France & Spain*
Daniela Ölmunger	One Stop Future Shop, *Sweden*
Jürgen Schröder	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, *Germany*
Dina Rokic	Elpida Home, *Greece*
Markus Skinner	International Rescue Committee, *UK*

Want to share your experience with the INTA network, to contribute to the debate on inclusion policies or host an event? Please contact the international secreatariat!

Visit our wesite for more information and downloads.

INTA