



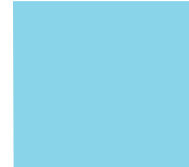
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Urban Policies and Creative Practices for Migrants

Inclusive Cities for All

A Brochure for Decision Makers

Working Document - November 2010



Introduction

International migration is on the increase, both as a consequence and as a driver of globalization and international migrants are increasingly heading towards cities, adding to the low-income urban populations. However, inadequate migration policies make it difficult to provide the assistance they need. Though local authorities have little say over national immigration policies, decentralization policies have transferred to local government the responsibility of responding to the needs of migrants (immigrant policies). International migrants are continually facing difficulties in becoming a full part of the economic, cultural, social and political lives of their adopted societies which is detrimental both for migrants and their host communities. Here we hope to contribute to the elaboration of urban policies which will encourage migrants to participate in the development of the city through learning from innovative living practices, lessons learnt and recommendations for improving inclusion of international migrants in the city.

Decentralization policies entrust local governments with the responsibility of managing the impact of international migration thus altering their proximity to citizens and making local authorities key actors in dealing with multiculturalism and migration. Urban government and civil society play a crucial role in promoting sustainable urban development based on cultural diversity, social cohesion and human rights. However, local governments are not always prepared to manage the proliferation of interactions linked to increasing migration and rapid urbanization or capable of integrating populations from different cultural, social and religious backgrounds into the global urban society. Furthermore, cities face many socio-economic and environmental challenges due to the economic crisis and climate change: urban conflicts linked to social exclusion as well as urban poverty and insecurity is projected to increase very rapidly in line with the exponential development of urbanization all over the world, and in particular in Asia and Africa.

Other Relevant Networks and Organisations

- CLIP: European Network of Cities for Local Integration Policies
- ERLAIMI: European Regional and Local Authorities for Migrants
- CEMR: Council of European Municipalities and Regions
- FALP: Forum of Peripheral Local Authorities (Foro de Autoridades Locales Periféricas)
- QEC-ERAN: Quarters en Crise – European Regeneration Areas Network
- Educating Cities: www.barcelona.es/edcities

ILO: International Labour Organization (www.ilo.org)

OHCHR: United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (www.ohchr.org)

GCIM: Global Commission on International Migration (www.gcim.org)

MRI: Migrants Rights International (www.migrantwatch.org)

MPI: Migration Policy Institute (www.migrationpolicy.org)

IMAP: imap-migration.org

IMADR: International Movement towards All Forms of Discrimination and Racism (www.imadr.org)

IASMI: International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (www.iasfm.org)

COHRE: Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (www.cohre.org)

December 18 (www.december18.net)

icppd.org)
AIMF: International Association of French-speaking Mayors (www.aimf.asso.fr)
CLGF: Commonwealth Local Government Forum (www.clgf.org.uk)
Cities Alliance (www.citiesalliance.org)
URBACT: European programme for urban sustainable development (www.urbact.eu)
NNIR: National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights (United States) (www.nnirr.org)
FALP: Forum of Peripheral Local Authorities (Foro de Autoridades Locales Periféricas)
QEC-ERAN: Quartiers en Crise – European Regeneration Areas Network
Educating Cities:www.barcelona.es/edcities
CARIM: Euro-Mediterranean Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration (www.carim.org)
MIUrb/Al: The Experimental Observatory on International Migration in Urban Areas of Latin America (www.miurbal.net)
NLA: National League of Cities (United States)
UIM: Union of Latin American Municipal Leaders (www.uimunicipalistas.org)
CEMLA: Centro de Estudios Migratorios de America Latina (www.cemla.com)
APMRN: Asian Pacific Migration Research Network (apmrn.usp.ac.fj)
UNAOC: United Nations Alliance of Civilizations.

International Cities Networks

Cities of Migration (Maytree Foundation, Canada) www.maytree.ca
Centre of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR) www.ccre.org
Eurocities (European Union) www.eurocities.eu
OPENCities (The British Council) www.opencities.britishcouncil.org
Intercultural Cities (Council of Europe) www.coe.int
FCM: Federation of Canadian Municipalities (www.fcm.ca)

By focusing on the political roles of local governments in the promotion of social and spatial inclusion of international migrants in cities, this booklet aims to raise awareness and empower municipal decision-makers to foster migrants' human rights at the local level, to underline the benefits of migration for cities and to facilitate the inclusion of migrants within host communities. Through the toolkit 'Inclusive cities for all – Urban policies and Creative practices for migrants' as well as its related awareness raising and training sessions for local authorities and city professionals, UNESCO and UN-HABITAT seek to support cities' efforts in the development of more inclusive, creative and innovative urban policies and practices so as to achieve a better balance between economic development and social cohesion while attempting to attenuate social exclusion and related urban conflicts linked to interethnic or intercultural tensions : this enhances the importance of the local dimension of the alliance of civilizations.



Partner and Collaborating Institutions

Principal Collaborating Partners

UCLG: United Cities and Local Governments (www.cities-localgovernments.org)

UNESCO (www.unesco.org)

UN-HABITAT (www.unhabitat.org)

UNESCO Chair in 'Social and Spatial Inclusion of International Migrants: Urban Policies and Practice' at Venice University,

UNESCO Chair in 'Urban Policies and Citizenship' at the Ecole Nationale de Travaux Publics d'Etat, Lyon),

UNESCO Chair in 'Population, Migration and Development' at La Sapienza University, Rome

UNESCO Chair in "Landscape and Environmental Design" at the University of Montreal.

UNESCOCAT: UNESCO Catalonia's "Religions and Mediation in Urban Areas" (unesco.cat.org)

Spanish Cooperation (Ministry of Foreign Development) Madrid

The Federation of Spanish Municipalities and Provinces

Partner Institutions

IOM: International Organization for Migration (www.iom.int)

GMG: Global Migration Group (www.globalmigrationgroup.org)

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (www.unhcr.org)

UCLG: United Cities and Local Governments (www.cities-localgovernments.org)

ISESCO: Islamic Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (www.isesco.org.ma)

THP Foundation: The Hague Process on Refugees and Migration (www.thehagueprocess.org)

ICMPD: International Centre for Migration Policy Development (www.icmpd.org)

This project is being developed in the framework of the UN-HABITAT and UNESCO joint research project 'Urban Policies and the Right to the City: Rights, Responsibilities and Citizenship'. It has

been formulated in close partnership with an international evaluation committee of experts from UNESCO chairs in Venice, Lyon, Rome and Montreal including various areas of migration work and research over five continents and benefited from the work of UCLG Commission on Social Inclusion & Participatory Democracy through their document "For a World of Inclusive Cities" (www.cities-localgovernments.org/cisd/ 2008). In 2011, UNESCO will be chairing the UN Global Migration Group (The UN agencies included are: ILO, IOM, OHCHR, UNCTAD, UNDESA, UNDP, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODG, WB, WHO, UNIFEM)

PROJECT TIMELINE

Meeting and Venue	Project Stage
February 2010 - Barcelona	First Experts Evaluation Meeting
March 2010 - Rio de Janeiro	Consultation at the UN-HABITAT World Urban Forum 5
November 2010 - Mexico City	Tool-kit workshop at the 3rd UCLG World Congress
June 2011 - The Hague	Final Tool kit presentation at the Hague Social Summit



Moving towards Social and Spatial Inclusion

COMMUNITY DIAGNOSIS

The specific situation and the diversity of different migrant communities needs to be known and understood. Local policy-makers should upgrade the existing information, make better use of qualitative and quantitative data and analyze the situation regarding access to basic services and life quality and needs of the various migrant communities in relation to those of the local population.

WORK WITH PARTNERS

Municipal authorities should connect with existing cities networks and build upon the experience and knowledge of civil society organizations, migrant associations and other stakeholders, such as specialized research networks. In addition to cooperation with civil society, the city benefits from partnerships with the private sector to facilitate local inclusion of international migrants in urban settings.

DEVELOP MULTILEVEL COOPERATION

Local decision-makers should ensure multilevel coordination of migrants' inclusion in the city by interconnecting the various levels of governance on local (within the metropolitan area), regional and national level. Municipal authorities should also establish intergovernmental collaboration and city-to-city cooperation.

UNESCO/UN-HABITAT and its partners propose the setting up of awareness raising workshops to assist cities, particular intermediate sized cities in the development of strategies for the social and spatial inclusion of migrants in urban contexts.

Creative urban policy and practice, fostering migrants' rights

1. What are the benefits of the social and spatial inclusion of migrants in cities ?

By improving creativity and inclusiveness within urban policy and practice and by safeguarding human rights and fundamental freedoms, local authorities are working towards the successful inclusion of migrants in their cities: the successful inclusion of migrants has already led to very positive and encouraging results as has been underlined by networks such as OPENCities (British Council), Cities of Migration (Canada) and CLIP (Cities for Local Integration Policies). It has become clear that international migrants are indispensable for a city to be socially dynamic, culturally innovative and economically successful; international migrants grant cities the cosmopolitanism they need to be fully part of the global urban society. On another scale, migrants also play a key role in the development of their cities of origin, through the sending of remittances, international cultural ties and for the consolidation of international diasporas. Sending and receiving cities could potentially benefit from the development of linkage policies to regularize these flows, as well as the promotion of greater understanding of the conditions of migrants and their receiving communities.



2. Which groups are targeted by this Tool-kit ?

Cities must begin to apprehend the material, social and financial costs of social exclusion and conflict among migrant populations or between migrants and host communities. Migrant population influx, international or localized economic crises, uneven economic growth, physical and legal barriers to social services etc. contribute to the occurrence of urban conflicts between migrant and host populations; leading to unknown costs in policing, material and social damage, as well as to a city's image and future foreign direct investment. Finally, an overall lack of political ability and financial resources, a lack of multi-level coordination and a lack in the anticipation of social problems constitute considerable institutional challenges to the implementation of effective inclusion policies. This tool-kit aims to facilitate the development of policies for the prevention of conflict and the tempering of relations with host communities.

Municipal decision-makers are crucial political guarantors for the enhancement of the universal human rights of international migrants at the local level and to ease and improve relations between these migrants and their host communities. Recognizing the rights and responsibilities of all urban dwellers is a crucial issue for the development of inclusive, participatory and equitable cities. Migrant communities face barriers to their exercise and access to certain rights and responsibilities, because of cultural differences, language, lacks in information availability, financial restrictions, discrimination or lack of legal status. Local governments are expected to protect and promote migrants' rights and to inform, enable and encourage migrants to exercise their rights and become active citizens as well as contribute to the harmonious development of their host cities.



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Reinforce Integrated Inclusive Policies

The needs of international migrants have to be targeted by specific inclusive policies. To avoid segregation by developing isolated policies, urban inclusive policies should be cross-sectoral, connected to broader urban programmes and integrated in the universal approach of local public services. This should also include the reinforcement of public space as a vector for the development of cultural activities.

Living practice

Developed as a part of the Strategy for Social Cohesion and Human Development, the Migrant Helpdesk in Johannesburg (South Africa) is an information service that helps migrants to access government services such as healthcare, accommodation and education and to obtain information on their rights. (See CLIP, the EuroCities Migration Group and Intercultural Cities Networks, OPEN Cities)



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the different contributions that different cultures offer us". (See also the OPENCities and Intercultural Cities

ECONOMIC RIGHTS

Definition

Everyone—regardless of citizenship—has the right to work and Governments are obliged to take progressive measures to safeguard this right. Non-citizens who are lawfully present in a State are entitled to treatment equal to that enjoyed by citizens in the realm of employment and work. (Source OHCHR, The Rights of Non-Citizens New York and Geneva 2006)

Challenges

Unemployment, low educational level, lack of recognition of qualifications, low-paid and insecure work and lack of access to financial services.

Benefits for the host city

Migrants' economic benefits for host cities are multiple: Low skilled migrants fill positions that local populations are no longer able to fill, high skilled migrants offer a wealth of knowledge and a variety of skill sets for the diversification of entrepreneurship; the image of the city is improved by cosmopolitanism; diasporas of various migrant groups encourage new linkages with other cities and industries etc.

What can be done?

Local authorities have to guarantee equal access to employment and ensure the right to decent work, decent income and social protection. Special attention has to be paid to the rights of workers in informal economy, such as domestic workers and street vendors. Equality at work should be promoted through anti-discrimination and diversity strategies. Municipal decision-makers need to ensure recognition of skills and qualifications and access to support services (e.g. language classes) and vocational training. Ethnic entrepreneurship should be supported and international migrants should have access to financial services and remittances.

3. The Tool-Kit

This booklet presents the overall principles behind this UNESCO/UN-HABITAT initiative, while also providing a structure for the project's website. Further proposals as well as methodological guidelines will be available in a forthcoming detailed guide and a database of innovative living practices will be developed and available for periodical updating.

In their building of more inclusive cities, some local decision-makers from key partner institutions have planned ahead and adopted a rights based approach to urban management and development. Some of these successful living practices focus on specific human rights, as listed below, but should take into account that all human rights are interdependent and interconnected and that they need to be considered within cross-cutting issues as such as gender, the local dimension of the Alliance of Civilizations and integrated urban planning. Urban policies should consider inclusion as a dynamic two-way process involving both migrants and locals, having shared rights and responsibilities in a given city.

A key aspect of this project is the cross-cutting issue of spatial urban planning; as urban segregation as a lack of, or as a result of inappropriate spatial policies poses significant challenges. Spatial exclusion, through a lack of public spaces and an over-emphasis on transport infrastructure implies the need for policies which encourage the development of intercultural urban landscapes which facilitate the possibility for diverse patterns of socialisation.

4. The Normative Basis

The identified inclusive urban policies and practices aim to enable and empower international migrants to access their civil and political, social, cultural and economic rights. These rights are based on existing research, case-studies and regional or local instruments. In particular they reflect: The UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948); UNESCO's Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001); UN-HABITAT's Global Campaign for Good Urban Governance "The Inclusive City" (1999) and the UN International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (2003).

International and Regional Migrant Initiatives and City Networks

N.B.: This classification is based on each networks' key approach

Network	Approach	Geographical Scope	Civil and Political Rights	Cultural Rights
Cities of Migration, Maytree Canada	Good ideas on integration	50+ cities in Network International		
OPEN Cities	Benchmarks, kite-marks	26 cities International		
Intercultural Cities (CoE)	Cultural integration, best practices + benchmarks	11 + 11 more cities Europe		
The Hague Process	Identified barriers, proposes solutions through research	3,000 professionals and cities International		
CLIP: Cities for Local Integration	Best practices, guidelines, Research	35 medium and large cities, 22 countries Europe		
Eurocities Migration WG	Charter for Integrating Cities, Best Practices, Peer Review	30 active participants Europe		
International Association of Educating Cities		400+ cities International		
UN Alliance of Civilization	Data Collection, Best Practices	International		
Migration Integration				
OECD, LEED	Best Practices, Policy Innovation	33 countries, International		
National League of Cities	Civic engagement + Knowledge sharing	5,000 cities and Professionals U.S.		

CULTURAL RIGHTS

Definition

Promote social responsibility and ways of assuring participation, access to culture, the right to express and interpret culture, and preservation and education as principles of policy making (Annamari Laaksonen, Agenda 21 for Culture, British Council)

Challenges: Limited freedom of cultural expression, cultural and religious tolerance, racism etc.

Benefits for the host city

The cultural contribution of migrants brings crucial benefits to the city in terms of economic development. Multicultural cities which encourage tolerance and the arts are harmonious cities to which international investment is attracted and in which costly conflict and social friction can be avoided. UCLG's "Agenda 21 for Culture" project highlights how cultural tolerance and the encouragement of cultural wealth are crucial to economic and social success in the city.

What can be done?

Municipal decision-makers could foster the cultural rights of international migrants by ensuring access to local culture and leisure, supporting cultural practices of migrant communities and enabling cultural expression as a means to intercultural dialogue and exchange. Migrants have the right to manifest their religion and express their culture in conformity with international human rights standards. Local authorities should promote urban cultural life and acknowledge cultural diversity as a source of innovation and creativity.

Living practice

The Diversalacant project introduced by the city of Alicante gives migrant communities the chance to organize public seminars to raise awareness in Alicante about their cultures. This process according to the Mayorress of the city means that "we may be capable of enriching each other mutually with

Living practice

Through the Equal Employment Opportunity Program (<http://vancouver.ca/eoo/>) the city of Vancouver (Canada) enhances access to employment opportunities, supports city departments in recruiting a qualified workforce that reflects the diversity of the community and provides training on diversity and anti-discrimination in workplaces. (See the Hague Process for Refugees, The National League of Cities, CLIP)



Economic Rights	Social Rights	GENDER	Urban Planning	Internal Migrants	Alliance of Civilizations, Local Level
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▧					▧
	▧	▧			
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The Articulation of Inclusiveness through the

Four Families of Human Rights

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

Definition

The right to political participation and to political representation of migrants on the same legal basis as host populations thus developing a notion of membership to a city's population.

Challenges

Unclear condition of residence, lack of legal status, lack of political participation and representation in official decision-making bodies and through civil society organisations.

Benefits for the host city

Political and Civic rights help communities become visible to host and migrant populations, promoting harmonious coexistence and signalling to both host and migrant communities the benefits of participation and representative decision-making.

What can be done?

International migrants could participate in civic life and empowered to activate (residency-based) citizenship and civic engagement. They have the right to private and family life and to political participation in local affairs. Local authorities should ensure the engagement of migrant communities in urban decision-making processes by establishing channels for representation and participation. Democracy has to be stimulated through participatory processes engaging all citizens: transforming migrant voices into migrant votes.

Living practice

In Dublin (Ireland) all migrants are entitled to vote, regardless of their status. To empower migrants to participate, the city established the Migrant Voters Campaign (<http://www.dublin.ie/arts-culture/migrant-voters-cam->

SOCIAL RIGHTS

Definition

Social rights bring together numerous rights which the local level must deal with: Rights to housing, education, clean water and health care etc emphasize the role of local authorities as a welfare provider and social provision as a duty which is situated within city halls and councils.

Challenges

Inadequate housing and housing exploitation (The Right to Housing is the main mandate of UN-HABITAT), limited access to social services such as health or education, and when accessible, services mostly reflect the needs of host populations.

Benefits for the host city

Despite migrants adding pressure to social services, the exchange of service provision for an extended tax base must be emphasized. Welfare through work can help boost local tax remittance and discourage illegal employment and exploitation. The city's image is improved, opening up excluded neighborhoods and improving standards of living both for skilled and non-skilled migrants.

What can be done?

To ensure the social rights of international migrants, local authorities are responsible for providing access to basic social services for all inhabitants guaranteeing equity of access and treatment. Urban inclusive governance has to ensure social rights for migrants to adequate housing, education, health and social care, welfare and adequate standard of living according to basic needs such as food, energy and water.

paign.htm) in which they work together with community leaders to reach the migrant population through voter education sessions and awareness campaigns. (See OPENCities Network www.opencities.britishcouncil.org)