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COMMUNITIES IN ONE WORLD

MATERIAL

2ND EUROPEAN NETWORK MEETING
MIGRATION & DEVELOPMENT AT THE LOCAL
LEVEL: LINKING ACTORS AND POLICIES

29th – 30th November 2016 in Cologne, Germany | No. 90

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

For the second time experts from local authorities, NGOs, service agencies and research institutions found their way to Cologne to discuss and share their knowledge about migration and development at the local level. At the end of the first expert meeting in 2015 the participants discussed the vison of a European network. It is too early to say if a functional European network for migration and development is already established. However, Engagement Global's Service Agency Communities in One World (SKEW) would never understand a network as a closed circle of actors. The concept of SKEW migration and development network meetings that began in Germany in 2011 demonstrate this inclusivity. A network of this nature has to be understood as an open circle of actors from different sectors active in the field of migration and development. Therefore, it was very important that in 2016 new actors were identified and invited to the event in Cologne.

Both in regard to the results of these two network meetings and the policy evolution, not only in Europe, but worldwide, it is important to have continued strengthening such exchanges across Europe. At the moment many countries have to deal with nationalist policies and populist tendencies. Efforts and steps to promote the engagement of migrants and to foster their possibilities for participation must oppose this. It is of minor importance whether the projects and partnerships that emerge as a result of this meeting are bi-lateral or multi-lateral. Rather, it is critical that countries work together to develop solutions.

The results documented in this report show that the ideas and concepts for cooperation became much more specific in the second network meeting. The purpose of this report is not only to provide the participants with documentation of the discussions and results. Rather, its purpose is to reach out to other actors in the field of migration and development in order to share information and engage in further networks and exchanges with the participants.

1 WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT – BASIC REMARKS ON THE NETWORK MEETING

In November 2016, experts from all over Europe met at the 2nd European Network Meeting 'Migration and Development at the Local Level: Linking Actors and Policies'.

The network meeting offered a platform to enhance cross-border networking and cooperation and therefore foster successful developments regarding migration and development in Europe, on the strategical and practical level. The key question was how municipalities and civil society organisations, especially diaspora organisations, can assume responsibility to foster global consciousness and justice and to establish sustainable life – in European communities, as well as worldwide.

The meeting was organised by Service Agency Communities in One World (SKEW), a division of Engagement Global.

1.1 Background

Service Agency Communities in One World (Germany) first took the initiative to bring together European experts dealing with migration and development at the local level in November 2015. This first meeting mainly provided the basis for the participants to become familiar with different actors and policies of migration and development at the local level throughout Europe.

Since this first meeting the field of migration and development has dealt with quite a number of global changes and their political consequences. The most striking factor might be the changes induced by global migration movements worldwide and those heading to Europe. Among others these forced migration movements have put the issue of "integration" (back) on the agenda and have especially challenged migration and development work at the local level. As a result, in many countries funds have been shifted from development cooperation to migration work, that is strategies to cope with the arrival and integration of refugees. Therefore, many development organisations have started to work more on the field of migration (awareness raising, global education and integration work, as well as engagement in the countries of origin).

Development cooperation has grabbed the chances arising from these transformation. Forced migration movements to Europe over the past two years have shown how closely our personal lives in the Global North and the development of our societies and municipalities are connected to political, social and environmental situations worldwide. This also has increased public openness and interest about global issues significantly and thus opened up opportunities to enhance global awareness, to engage consumers in fair trade behaviour and increase commitment to the countries of the Global South.

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1.2 Workshop Goals

The 2nd European Network Meeting 'Migration and Development at the Local Level' offered a further face-to-face platform for experts from all over Europe to recap and discuss these recent developments and to see where the field of migration and development is heading. For example, a key question on the agenda was how players in development cooperation can deal with the topic of flight and refugees in communities of the Global North – mainly by activities of awareness raising, sensitisation and encounter programmes. With a wide range of participants from different countries the network meeting brought together manifold expertise on the practice level. Experts from all over Europe are confronted with different frameworks, societal conditions, migration histories, number of migrants, compositions of refugees, etc. and have established differing strategies, policies and attitudes towards migration and development. The meeting enabled exchange on these topics and the opportunity to learn from each other. To further develop the network the meeting was designed as a workshop that opened the space to create and work on project ideas and initial plans for implementation.

1.3 Countries and Organisations

To participate in the network meeting actors from eleven European countries came to Cologne. The range of countries from the previous year's meeting (Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and Germany) were expanded by the Baltic countries (Lithuania and Estonia), as well as by Luxembourg. With regard to the type of stakeholders, the participants represented local authorities, NGOs working in the field of development work, diaspora organisations, service agencies on a regional and national level, as well as research institutions.

The new perspectives presented by some of these new countries and actors demonstrated that the network has to present itself as an open platform and will grow step by step. However, as each country works with its unique local situation and perspective it remains a challenge to find the respective partners for bi-lateral and multi-lateral projects.

Contact information for all workshop participants and their organisations is provided at the end of this report.

1.4   How to Read this Report – Content and Structure

This report recaps the findings and outcomes of the meeting in order to enable the network to directly build on these results. The reader will find detail on the following:

→ **Inputs and reflections on current issues within the debate on migration and development:** Michael Fanizadeh (Austria) discusses in what ways development cooperation should react to increasing forced migration worldwide and how far it can positively influence this trend (section 2.1). Francesco Filipi (Spain) takes a look at the Sustainable Development Goals as an international framework for migration and development at the local level (section 2.2). Finally, Emily Blondie presents the network Eunomad as an already existing platform for migration and development waiting for its revival (section 2.3).

→ **Information on some of the participating organisations, their perspectives, approaches and concrete projects:** This section highlights those players and countries the network hasn't focussed on previously (i.e. Estonia, Belgium, Spain) (section 3).

→ **The results of the network meeting:** This includes the findings of the workshops and discussion groups (section 4), as well as comprises next steps the participants agreed on to further develop the network and to give it specific content (section 5).

2 SETTING THE CONTEXT – BASIC REFLEXIONS AND CURRENT CHALLENGES

Global developments and altering political frameworks and agreements influence migration and development work and require reactions not only on the practice level but also demand statements and responses on the political and strategic level. Therefore, this report begins with some basic reflections on current challenges in the field of migration and development.

2.1 Development Policies in the Light of (Forced) Migration: Consequences, Challenges and Chances

Michael Fanizadeh (VIDC, Austria)

In this note we will discuss the links between development cooperation and migration in a broader sense. It ties up to the challenges of contemporary refugee movements and searches for answers to the question: What should be the contribution of development politics in the context of forced migration?

In the Austrian scene of non-governmental development organisations (NGDO) this question has been discussed extensively. The main outcomes have been published in a position paper (in

German) on the website of the umbrella organization Globale Verantwortung.[1]

Forced Migration – Definition and Figures

In our concepts we are using the term forced migration. With this term we want to avoid the pointless discussions on political refugees vs. economic migrants. We are convinced that there are more reasons for flight than just war and conflict, but on the other hand not every migrant is forced to flee his/her home.

The AG Globale Verantwortung has agreed on the following definition of forced migration which more or less corresponds with the definition of the International Organization for Migration (IOM).[2] Forced migration is then defined as

> *…a migratory movement in which an element of pressure exists, including threats to life and livelihood, whether arising from natural or man-made causes (e.g. movements of refugees and internally displaced persons as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, discrimination, or development projects).*

According to the UNHCR the global number of displaced persons amounted to 65.3 million people in 2015.[3] The majority – 40.8 million people – is made up of internally displaced people. Internally

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1   Position Paper on Development Cooperation, Flight and Migration, AG Globale Verantwortung (Austria) (in German): http://www.globaleverantwortung.at/download?id=1634
2   http://www.iom.int/key-migration-terms#Forced-migration
3   http://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/576408cd7/unhcr-global-trends-2015.html

displaced flee within the borders of their countries and without crossing international borders. Internally displaced are – as opposed to refugees – not protected by international agreements and are not officially under the mandate of the UNHCR.

As a consequence of the increasing number of refugees the pressure on the receiving countries increases. With 2.5 million Turkey received the most refugees in 2015 under the UNHCR mandate (followed by Pakistan with 1.6 million and Lebanon with 1.1 million refugees). Lebanon received the most people in relation to its residents, with 183 refugees per 1000 residents. In relation to the national economic power, Ethiopia carries the largest burden with 469 refugees per dollar of the gross domestic product.

Development Cooperation and Forced Migration – "Mission" and Activities

We strongly believe that development cooperation has to put its main focus on contributing to living conditions that enable people to live a decent life in their home places. Development cooperation has to strive to make migration a possibility rather than a necessity. This in the first place means to contribute to combating the root causes of forced migration.

Second, development cooperation should concentrate on migration path in order to contribute to secure transitions and to foster ways of legal migration.

And third, development cooperation can also engage in dealing with the consequences of migration in the receiving countries. Being able to bridge the perspectives of the "sending" and the receiving countries it can contribute to questions of integration and awareness raising in the receiving society in a special way.

In the following we will explain this threefold task in more detail. However, before we want to stress a fundamental commitment that in our opinion need to guide all activities taken:

1. We explicitly reject the instrumentalization of development policy as a measure of migration control.
2. Migration cannot be attributed in a causative and one-dimensional way to a low level of develop-

ment of the countries of origin. This fact is of special importance for the debate and measures that tackle root causes of migration. It is usually not the poorest of the poor who migrate. Poor people usually lack the resources for transnational migration and do not tend to migrate far. With this in mind poverty reduction itself is not to be considered a migration-reducing strategy, but can also stimulate migration.

Root Causes and Fields of Action

Root causes of forced migration cannot be explained in a monocausal way, as they are interlinked and mutually reinforced. However all these diverse causes ultimately lead to fear, lack of hope and poverty in regions of origin and transit, and thus finally induce forced migration.

Our position paper lists the most influencing factors as well as it suggests possible actions for development cooperation to contribute to combating forced migration:

Fighting poverty: It is widely recognized that migrants contribute to fight poverty in their respective regions of origin. In particular remittances have become an important topic of the development discourse: „This money acts as a lifeline for the poor, increasing income for individuals and families."[4] In 2015, according to the World Bank, these remittances amounted to US $ 581.6 billion, of which 431.6 billion went to development countries.[5] Nevertheless, as mentioned already it needs to be rejected that a reduction of poverty necessarily leads to a reduction of migration. Most people remain in their respective region of origin. The proportional migration to Europe is comparably low. The tendency to emigrate only decreases with an income per capita which corresponds with a high medium income.[6]

4 Dilip Ratha: The Inpact of Remittances on Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction. Migration Policy Institute Policy Brief No.8, September 2013: http://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/impact-remittances-economic-growth-and-poverty-reduction

5 The World Bank: Remittances to Developing Countries Edge Up Slightly in 2015, 13.4.2016: http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2016/04/13/remittances-to-developing-countries-edge-up-slightly-in-2015

6 Steffen Angenendt: Flucht und Migrationsursachen. Entwicklungspolitische Herausforderungen und Handlungsmöglichkeiten, Berlin 2014: https://www.bundestag.de/blob/285572/3c192acca2733c01738e0112ff5c5812/stellungnahme_06-data.pdf

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Conflicts/Arms: Development policies need to promote peace initiatives and conflict avoidance policy. This includes de-escalation of conflicts, mediation, and commitment to sustainable peace settlements in conflict zones.

Environment/Climate: Development policies need to increase activities to promote the resilience of states, regions, and population groups affected by climate change.

Lacking rule of law: National committees for the promotion and protection of human rights (for example national human rights organisations, ombudspersons and human rights commissions) shall be supported. The support of persons and organisations in civil society which advocate human rights (through information, education, monitoring, counselling, etc.) is of particular importance.

Gender-specific persecution: Projects decreasing the discrimination of women and LGBTTIQ-persons[7] are needed. Especially the empowerment of projects that strengthen women and LGBTTIQ-persons in their economic and social independence shall be promoted. These persons may be enabled to free themselves of dependencies, and thus are less likely to become victims of gender-specific persecution.

Unfair economic framework conditions and international trade relations: Projects in the areas of economy, development, and social entrepreneurship shall focus on creating sustainable and fair job opportunities. Respective legal frameworks can lead to increasing human rights responsibilities by companies pursuing foreign operations. It also facilitates the access to legal remedies by those affected.

Lack of employment opportunities and inhumane working conditions: Projects which create fair job opportunities and push for humane working conditions shall be promoted. Furthermore development cooperation should strengthen fair trade, capacity building, and empowerment of employees and trade unions.

7   Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, transgender, intersex, and queer

"Disability" in the context of forced migration: Aiming at the objective "Leaving no one behind!" development cooperation measures in countries of origin and transit must pay attention to the active inclusion of persons with disabilities (and in need of protection).

Development Policies and Migration Paths
Migration paths show clear barriers and risks for migrants as well as for transit and hosting countries. Development policies and measures taken could lead to improvements for all parties affected, and specifically provide protection and security for endangered persons.

However, it needs to be stressed that this measures necessarily need to be constructive and beneficial for everyone. Measures should not be endorsed if they are tied to conditions that instrumentalise development politics in the sense of immigration defence. They need to be rejected if they focus on border control, or in case development funds are tied to readmission agreements. In detail:

Irregular Migration: With regard to irregular migration development policies should focus at establishing legal and secure paths for refugees to Europe (e.g. by means of resettlement).

Labour migration: Development policies that aim at labour migration on the other hand should strive to expand legal possibilities for labour migration. Simplified and quickened visa application procedures are needed. Multi-entry visa for example encourage exchange between two states,

and provide the affected persons with a higher legal assurance concerning their residence status. Also ethically correct recruitment measures should be promoted in order to prevent an uncontrolled brain drain in the countries of origin.

Resettlement as a key-instrument in refugee assistance: Resettlement describes the movement of refugees in particular need of protection, who cannot return to their home countries in the foreseeable future due to continuous risk of persecution. Nor can they find adequate protection and permanent residence in their first country of refuge. Thus, this program with humanitarian orientation implies the transfer of refugees from their country of first refuge to another country willing to provide permanent residency and willing to integrate them. Therefore, resettlement is an instrument of protection as well as a permanent solution for refugees and should be promoted by migration and development politics.

Repatriation assistance as instrument of development policy/cooperation: Repatriation can only be considered a reasonable measure of development cooperation in case sustainable economic, social and political prospects are available for those willing to return. It necessarily has to be guaranteed that the decision to return is made voluntarily and based on sufficient and adequate information. To foster these conditions possible activities of development politics/development can be

→ to support self-help organisations of returnees
→ to promote sustainable small-scale projects for the reintegration of returnees
→ to promote sustainable projects in social entrepreneurship for the reintegration of returnees
→ to establish qualification measures for returnees

Development Cooperation - Supporting Migrants in the Receiving Countries

Aside from focussing on root causes and path development cooperation also engages when dealing with the consequences of forced migration in the receiving countries. Expenses for refugees and asylum applicants can be found in ODA statistics in various forms. According to the OECD-DAC costs which arise in the first twelve months of a refugee's or asylum applicant's stay in the receiving country can be included in the ODA – a fact that could be also interesting to municipalities and regions. In terms of numbers the in-donor refugee

costs as a share of total net ODA in 2015 for example have been: Austria 26.80 %, Germany 16.80 %, Greece 20.60 %, Italy 25.50 %, and Sweden 33.80 %.[8] In Austrian the bilateral ODA expenses include costs of primary care for all asylum applicants as well as expenses for transport, housing, and food provisions for refugees who continue their journey to other European states.

Based on this fact policy makers should make sure that development sensitivity prevails in the work with refugees and asylum seekers. This includes

→ investments in early education and training of asylum applicants (possibly without greater delays after their arrival, and before the confirmation of their asylum status);
→ access to the labour market for asylum applicants after a transitional period as short as possible;
→ support for diaspora organisations and their commitment for integrating and supporting newly arriving refugees.

What is missing?

It is necessary to discuss the connection of humanitarian aid and development cooperation initiatives. There is no doubt that humanitarian aid has to be provided to refugees, internationally displaced persons (IDPs) and returned refugees. The question is at what point development cooperation should get into action and how the vacuum between urgent humanitarian assistance

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8   https://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/RefugeeCostsMetho-dologicalNote.pdf (19.02.017)

and sustainable development cooperation can be quickly reduced?

A second area of interest, which is little discussed in the position paper of the AG Globale Verantwortung are the linkages between education and migration. The quest for better educational opportunities for themselves or their descendants is the background of migration for many people.

2.2 The Sustainable Development Goals and the Migration and Development Approach at the Local Level

Francesco Filippi (MUSOL foundation, Spain)

Introduction

The approval of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development in 2015 obtained a wide consensus and was recognized as very successful by most of the international community and the global civil society. Since then, in Europe "new" issues have broken into the development agenda, first of all the dramatic rise of immigration, mainly made up of asylum seekers. Such events jeopardized the implementation of the Agenda 2030 in some countries, while in others there are no major effects. The new immigration context in Europe seems to have boosted a divergence between the Agenda 2030 and the migration and development approach, especially at local level.

The SDGs in different national Migration Contexts

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), set by the Agenda 2030, are intended to guide all development efforts worldwide. Compared to the approach of the former Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (2000-2015), the Agenda 2030 has introduced important innovations. The SDGs are intended to be universal since all the goals apply to both, the developed and the developing countries (Osborn D. et al. 2015). Furthermore, the Agenda 2030 moves forward by breaking down barriers between sectors and branches of development, as well as by coordinating global policies, such as climate and development policies.

The dramatic rise of immigration during the last two years, mainly made up of asylum seekers, has had different impact on the implementation of the SDGs in the different European countries. Southern and south-eastern European countries, such as Greece, Italy, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, are receiving most of such migration and forced migration flows, whose final destinations usually are the central and northern European countries (Germany, Scandinavian countries, etc.). Local authorities as well as local civil society organizations there face a major challenge to guarantee appropriate conditions for integration, avoiding the rise of hate speech and other forms of discrimination. This integration process has affected the application of the Agenda 2030, which seems to have lost its relevance and visibility at political and social level. In such countries, the development cooperation strategies are being refocused and are mainly used to prevent immigration. Or development strategies focus directly on the integration and reception of immigrants, including the development cooperation of the decentralized

actors such as the local authorities. In this case the responsible players miss the opportunity to take advantage of the potential of the SDGs which could be a framework for a more integrated approach to migration and development.

On the other hand, those European countries that are only little affected by the immigration flows (for instance Spain or Portugal) are paying much more attention to the Agenda 2030. For instance, local authorities and civil society in Spain are working on the alignment of the decentralized cooperation according to the SDGs. For instance the Valencian regional government (Generalitat Valenciana) has agreed on a plan to implement the Agenda 2030 in the Valencia region, engaging the local authorities, and is going to approve a regional law to align Valencia decentralized cooperation with the SDGs. The Development Cooperation department has been entrusted by the Presidency with the task to align the strategies of all the departments according to the SDGs. Furthermore, the Development Cooperation department of the Valencian regional government has been entitled to promote the Agenda 2030 implementation also at local level, engaging the local authorities of Valencia region. Since 2016, the department has being implementing a programme of training about the SDGs and has collaborated with the civil society organizations to elaborate a handbook for local authorities to implement the Agenda 2030 in their territories.

Migration and Development: Not duly considered in the SDGs?

The analysis of the uneven levels of implementation of the Agenda 2030 due to the rise of the migration related priorities in Europe might suggest that migration is not duly considered by the Agenda 2030 and is not reflected in the SDGs. Yet, the opposite is the case. While migration or human mobility was not included in the former MDGs, today, migration is no longer viewed exclusively as a development failure. It is now widely recognized that migration is tightly linked to development and growth (Quito, 2015). Actually at least ten targets of the SDGs make direct reference to migration and at least four SDGs have indirect relation with migration and development. The SDGs consider migration and development approach both in the sending countries and in the recipient countries. And, the SDGs directly take into account the fact

that cities and communities are at the forefront of integrating newcomers (Quito, 2015). The SDG 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable) includes priorities indirectly related to the integration of immigrants. Furthermore, many SDGs (for example, SDG 8, 10 or 13) contribute to tackle root pushing factors of migrations in sending countries, especially those who aim to improve jobs opportunities, inclusive growth, prevent conflicts etc.

Conclusions

Thus, the agenda 2030 proposes a new universal and transversal approach to questions of migration and development and it considers migration in a comprehensive and integrated manner. It provides a suitable and universal political and strategical framework to approach migration and development in the destination countries as well as in the sending countries. Implementing the Agenda 2030 in Europe and supporting of its implementation also in the partner countries (of the global south) can enhance the contribution of migration to a sustainable development in Europe. And it can tackle the root causes of forced migration in the sending countries. It is not necessary to refocus the development strategies outside of the Agenda 2030 in order to tackle the causes and consequences of immigration because the Agenda 2030 already enables all actors, including the local authorities, to deal with immigration challenges in the framework of the SDGs.

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2.3 Eunomad - A Laboratory for Co-development Practices

Emilie Blondy (Grdr Migration - Citoyenneté – Développement, France)

Eunomad stands for "European Network on Migration and Development". It was founded in 2007 and has developed as a public space for dialogue for initiatives involved in co-development. It gathers some 100 practitioners (migrant organisations, NGOs, local/regional public services and authorities) and researchers (institutes and universities) in ten EU countries.

The network seeks to promote and maximise impacts migrations on development at the local level, in both emigration and immigration societies. It has designed it´s work around three pillars:

→ building a common understanding of co-development assets for societies in Europe (by analysing lessons learnt from local practices via the angle of immigrants' capacities and impact on EU development at social, economic, intercultural, and youth levels);

→ editing a yearly critical report of EU and member states' sets of immigration and development policy frameworks;

→ getting involved in advocacy work, on its own and together with other European wide networks standing for migrant rights.

Thanks to cross-European exchanges (yearly meetings and online working groups) the network also represents a collective tool for improvement of self-practices for its members.

Eunomad works under a formalised associative "ASBL" legal status (Brussels based). Specific country platforms have adopted the charters of principles as common guides for action.

Co-development as a tool to address the global interdependent challenges set out in the SDGs

Eunomad members understand "co-development" as "a process for sustainable improvement of living conditions both in regions of origin as well as in those of settlement – through mobility, exchange and migrations". Today, in the light of the renewed global agenda for development, one could also say it is a co-building process in both emigration and immigration societies that aims to trigger development with positive impacts at social, environmental and economic levels. The 17 different sustainable goals will only be reachable if they are considered universal and if their challenges are regarded as interdependent. Eunomad, even if founded prior to the new SGD´s agenda, rests upon this core approach to development.

Indeed, through their activities, migrant organisations have forged new solidarities between the North and the South and are key factors for social change. The migration-development relationship echoes a project of solidarity between societies which place the respect of political, economic, and social rights at the heart of relations between the North and the South. This vision lies at the heart of the values of the European project, reaffirmed by the European Charter of Fundamental Rights.

By creating a link between development, entries and rights, Eunomad's members revaluate the global approach towards migration from the point of view of those it concerns. They believe that the migration-development relationship should not be

determined by security and xenophobic considerations which currently prevail in Europe.

Current agenda and next opportunities

Even if very active until 2013, the network had to reduce its agenda for the past few years. This is basically due to a lack of means that help maintain its multi-country platform dynamics, considering that Eunomad's members themselves have experienced cost reduction at national level.

The persistent conditionality of EU development aid to the management of EU borders, meant to stop migration flows, has made up for the EU common political framework for migration so far. This strategy has proven ineffective (development increases mobility in the short and mid-run term) and deadly (thousands of deaths in the Mediterranean Sea by refusing to open secured migration routes to Europe).

In that context, Eunomad intends today to focus on both a stronger collective advocacy work (that needs to be reactivated at the cross-country-platform level) and the design of local/regional public policies able to address migration as a crosscutting issue and as a public good for development. A nourished collaboration with the Service Agency could help to support this dynamic.

For further information visit:
http://www.eunomad.org

3 LEARNING FROM EACH OTHER – COUNTRY AND PRACTICE EXAMPLES

The network meeting provided insight to the different situations of migration and development and the ample range of good practices throughout Europe. This chapter presents country perspectives, as well as successful concepts and approaches by some of the participating organisations.

3.1 Migration and Development Cooperation in Estonia

Reljo Saarepera (ERKAS[9], Estonia)

Development Cooperation in Estonia

Estonia has systematically worked on development cooperation since 1998. Development cooperation is an inseparable part of Estonia's foreign policy, comprising both development and humanitarian aid. It is directed towards securing peace, prosperity and economic and social stability, and it works towards decreasing world poverty in harmony with the internationally approved principles of sustainable development.

At the national level, development cooperation is coordinated by the External Economic and Development Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Estonia annually spends about 0.15 % of its gross national income (GNI) on development cooperation and intends to steadily increase its share as well as to advance its status and role among other international donors.

According to The Strategy for Estonian Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid 2016-2020[10] Estonian priority partner countries are Afghanistan, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus.

The strategic objectives of Estonian development cooperation are to:

→ contribute to reducing global poverty and human development in developing countries
→ support peace and stability, the granting of human rights, the development of democracy, as well as promoting good governance practices in developing countries
→ promote economic development, including support for economic reforms, integration into the global trade network and agriculture and fostering environmentally friendly and sustainable development
→ enhance the development cooperation capacity of the Estonian public, private and third sectors and increase the population's awareness of development cooperation and introduce global education. Development of the ICT-sector and e-governance issues will be a horizontal field.

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9 Estonian Regional and Local Development Agency

10 http://www.vm.ee/sites/default/files/content-editors/development-cooperation/2016_2020_arengukava_eng_kodulehele_0.pdf

Development Cooperation and Local Governments

Since 1998 local governments and local interest groups have participated in development cooperation by initiating various projects involving their twin towns and sister municipalities in the development cooperation region. For instance, the city of Haapsalu supported the development of smart city lighting in Bethlehem.

Estonian Regional and Local Development Agency (ERKAS), on behalf of a consortium of local governments, has a long tradition of training and arranging study visits for local government officials. It selected councilmen from Moldova and Ukraine to visit Estonia to share best practices and the experiences of local governments, as well as provided training for local authorities in Albania.

ERKAS, along with many local authorities, is also involved in the Horizon 2020 project consortiums. Its project goal involves technological or non-technological innovation that directly benefits the development cooperation target countries.

Last year it was agreed to launch a new programme for local governments with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to provide technical aid, exchange best practices and mentor local governments in the development cooperation target countries. The first projects from that programme are expected to begin in summer 2017.

Migration to Estonia

Approximately 29.6 % of Estonian inhabitants are second or third generation migrants with cultural ties to Russia. The integration process is led by the Ministry of Culture and largely carried out by local governments who are responsible for education up until the end of basic school, as well as for social and welfare services.

There are more than 93 ethnic groups in Estonia with almost all of them having cultural autonomy and cultural organisations in the form of NGOs that are active on the local, regional and national level. They are actively involved in policy making and contribute to relevant development cooperation. Where they have a large enough constituency they also form a consultative minority's round table to cooperate with local authorities.

Groups of Georgians, Azerbaijanis, Armenians, Ukrainians and Moldovians are really active in development cooperation. They usually invoke initiatives among local authorities, as well as through companies to run cross-national cooperation projects. These vary from mentoring public servants and introducing EU policy making support to companies that benefit from new green business models and the sustainable economy of the EU, such as new waste management facilities, smart lighting solutions and oil pollution cleaning.

New immigrants from the Middle East and Africa form a very small technologies constituency in Estonia. Due to globalisation of the education market there are quite large student groups from Africa, India, China, and the Middle East at larger universities in Estonia.

ERKAS

Estonian Regional and Local Development Agency (ERKAS) is a national level joint implementation body of the Association of Estonian Cities (uniting cities in Estonia) and of the Association of Municipalities in Estonia (uniting rural municipalities in Estonia).

As a development agency we have a good track record of development projects (some with EU lighthouse and flagship status) dealing with various inclusion and public interest issues. Our main strong suites are fundraising, service design, business model design and feasibility plans to make sure that the planned solutions are economically viable. We also work with policy drafting, development plans, coordination and project management, PR and capacity building.

Being linked to local government associations has given us the necessary experience, as well as a seat at the table, when developing new policies and strategies to benefit local governments, as well as the general public. There are also plenty of local governments and companies that have expressed interest in partnering with our development cooperation projects.

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3.2 Territorial Coaching: For an Effective and Sustainable Local Development

Miguel de Clerck (Echos Communication/Belgium)

In every territory, whether rural or urban, dedicated individuals are working in development projects to provide solutions that will help improve living conditions of local populations. In these projects, the main challenge lies in getting all the committed parties (e.g. all the local population, the local authorities, business and civil society, etc.) involved, as well as in ensuring their sense of responsibility and their commitment to the common goal.

Numerous reforms strengthening decentralisation entrust the development of territories to local governments. However, since the working relationship between local authorities and the population does not necessarily pre-exist or can be improved, a territorial coach can intervene as a facilitator of the process, while avoiding interference with the content.

Therefore, an innovative intervention called **territorial coaching** was developed by a group of partners including United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (international organisation based in Rabat, Morocco), Echos Communication (Belgium-based NGO), the Regional Council of the Oriental Region (Morocco) and the Oriental Agency (Morocco).

Unlike traditional approaches, it is the participants that are geared to come up with effective solutions. The option taken is to rely on empowerment (ALL stakeholders can contribute with skills, knowledge and means) and on ownership (the aimed vision needs to matter to them and hence stimulates a participatory approach). Since experience shows that behaviours and attitudes constitute the foundation of the greatest successes, as well as of the greatest resistances to change, special emphasis is put on human behaviours and relationships. The objective is to stimulate dynamics of change for sustainable development and the improved performance of a territory.

In the development phase of the approach, territorial coaching was implemented in four different settings. Based on absolute neutrality (i.e. having no personal interests at all), these coaches identified all stakeholders for a given issue and organised meetings in order to jointly develop goals which were of interest to all stakeholders involved. As the concept turned out to be successful, a training programme for territorial coaches was established.

In the following, we will tell about the implementation of territorial coaching in the Oriental Region of Morocco and give more information on the approach itself.

Storytelling: The Case Study of the Oriental Region of Morocco

How it All Started

Moustapha Mataoui has been mayor of a small village in Sidi Bouhmedi (Beni Meskine, Morocco) for seven years by the time we met him. He's been steadily stimulating changes, especially focusing on finding alternative crops for the peasants in order to mitigate climate change. He eventually succeeded in proposing a brand-new range of innovative crops and cattle breeding, but agricultural habits did not move an inch. Therefore, he challenged the organisations United Cities and Local Government of Africa (an international organisation based in Rabat, Morocco) and Echos Communication (Belgium-based NGO), which mastered models on human behaviour, to apply their approach to community change. His assumption was that if technical solutions were not working, a behavioural approach was worth trying. Accepting this challenge kicked off the territorial coaching approach.

In order to develop a process, pilots were carried out in four different settings scattered over Morocco. Very soon, it appeared that the most effective and legitimate entry point was the elected person/policymaker (e.g. mayor, community leader). All pilots that focussed on first working with a Civil Society Organisation (CSO) failed, either because the mayor was not informed and retaliated by blocking the project, or because he was informed but could not neutrally explain to other SCOs his choice of one specific actor and was thus reluctant to get involved. Moreover, working with a mayor guarantees that the process is anchored in the territory. Especially when working with centralised agencies, this is a much appreciated added value. Consequently, the issue to be addressed by the territorial coaching approach is selected by the mayor, who has a global overview of all challenges, as well as the specific knowledge of the field reality. The range of topics addressed is vast: street vendors, allocation of school buses, HIV patients, exploitation procedure of a dam, etc.

Another pilot encountered a mayor who refused to work with some stakeholders of the territory he was in conflict with. Out of this incident, a systematic mapping of all stakeholders for the issue, carried out by an external person and reflecting their mutual relationship and expertise, served as a neutral base by which to identify participants. This finally led to a list of relevant stakeholders to be invited to participate in the process, starting with the synergy meeting. During this initial meeting, some inhabitants were invited for the very first time to express their opinion. As such, this values their contribution as a citizen and sends a signal of change. The territorial coach guarantees the quality of the dialogue process by making sure that the meeting remains a safe place to express oneself.

Scaling up to the Regional Level

The pilots had done their job: to validate an intervention process. It was time to identify a partner that would scale up the approach to a regional level and the Regional Council of the Oriental volunteered. There were supplementary ambitions for this next phase: carefully selected candidates to be trained with the coaching skills and the territorial approach; a training session that would be certified by an external party; the 14 communities involved; a regional dynamic for agencies (development agencies, universities, investment centres, etc.); a centre of excellence capitalising and supporting the dynamic; and the allocation of regional budgets to the programme.

Today, territorial coaching has become one of the territorial marketing features of the region. In order to share the financial burden of the coaching activities, it was agreed that candidate towns or villages volunteering to welcome a territorial coach would cover accommodation and meals, while all other expenses would be covered at the regional level.

The Concept of Territorial Coaching

A 6-stages process
Territorial Coaching is an action process in six stages, illustrated as follows:
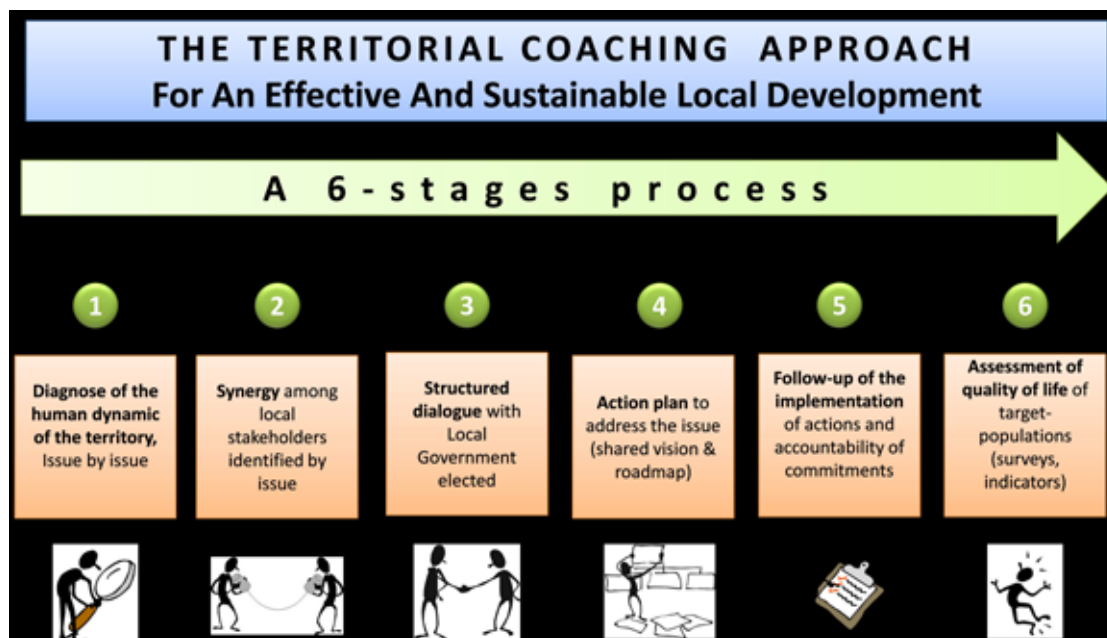
© Echos Communication

1. Diagnose the human dynamic of territory
   The inventory of the human potential of the territory is represented by means of a Territorial Sociogram: an illustration of all the relations between local actors of a given territory. The mapping illustrates the stakeholders, their importance to the issue addressed, the quality of their relationship and their skills, knowledge and expertise.

2. Synergy among local stakeholders
   The local elected – which means the person that concentrates sufficient territorial legitimacy – invites particpants from across the scope of stakeholders, based on the neutrally established sociogram, for a dual purpose. First, to contribute their personal vision to how the response to the issue should look. Second, the citizens express their talents, knowledge and means with which they plan to contribute to the defined vision. The territorial coach guarantees the quality of the dialogue process. He makes sure that the dialogue rules are respected and that the full creative mind of each participant emerges.

3. Structured dialogue with local government officials
   The next stage of the process works with representatives of the main stakeholders initially invited. This spurs them to get organised. The purpose of these meetings is to define a shared vision for the addressed issue as well as to design a draft plan of actions with intermediary objectives.

4. Action plan to address the issue
   The draft shared vision and roadmap are submitted to the broad stakeholders' assembly for approval or improvement and in order to collect real commitments from all stakeholders.

5. Follow-up of the implementation of actions and accountability of commitments
   The Territorial Coaching Approach relies on a renewed confidence relationship between the local elected and the population. One of the ingredients of building trust is accountability of all stakeholders who commit.

6. Assessment of quality of life of target-populations (surveys, indicators)
   The Territorial Coaching Approach integrates numerous indicators at every stage of the process. These indicators and rating how far they are reached give the process transparency, as well a source of motivation for all stakeholders to see that things are moving ahead.

A new profession: The Territorial Coach

The successful implementation of the territorial coaching process is fundamentally linked to the posture of the territorial coach. He needs to combine personal, interpersonal and dynamic management skills. To be effective, his intervention must be legitimate, responding to a clearly expressed request.

Territorial coaches are addressing political agendas; officially expressed agreements do not always correspond to the real intentions, hidden agendas are part of the game. It is the role of the territorial coach to reach a consensus among the stakeholders in the direction that they want and leading to concrete actions, overcoming all these tensions.

It should be underlined that the new profession of territorial coach comprises risks. Any breach of neutrality jeopardises his position. The temptation is great to suggest content, while the goal is to reamin neutral. Furthermore, stakeholders tend to blame the territorial coach when they can't solve an issue among themselves.

The 21 initial territorial coaches in training need to be recognised for their courage and their commitment to the common good.

Future Perspectives

The advancement of the programme is rendered visible by, on one hand, daily follow-up of activities over Facebook and, on the other hand, the regular organisation of public fora. They offer an opportunity to valorise the achieved improvements, to re-explain the purpose of the approach to both local elected and SCOs, as well as to mobilise newcomers.

The very latest evolution of the programme is to launch a South-South cooperation between a Moroccan city/region and Senegalese counterparts. The territorial coaching approach is intended to be used both on the partnership level, as well as a shared approach to address community changes towards development, each partner assisting the other.

For further information visit:
http://echoscommunication.org/coachingterritorial.com

3.3   Joint Engagement of Local Authorities and Civil Society - The Fairtrade Initiative Saarbrücken, Germany

Diego Núñez, Wynnie Kangwana Mbindyo and Christian Bersin, Germany

The Fairtrade Initiative Saarbrücken (FIS) is a local, regional and cross boarder platform which aims at fostering fair trade within different contexts. It is engaged in the wider area of Saarbrücken, the federal state Saarland in southwestern Germany, as well as within the cross-border city network QuattroPole[11] including Luxembourg, Metz, Saarbrücken and Trier and the respective fair trade organisations (QuattroFair).

According to the platform there is no sphere of life where fair trade could not be applied. Therefore, the initiative chose it as a strategy to approach people in a proactive and "charming" way wherever they are studying (schools, universities), working, shopping, spending their leisure time or making political decisions.

For instance, the initiative engages in awareness raising and educational activities, giving speeches on fair trade, and organising the so called "BioSfair Breakfast/Brunch" for employers of different Saarland ministries, local authorities and churches. The initiative's educational work also targets preschools, schools (pupils and teachers) and universities (students and lecturers), as well as non-formal education such as the VHS (adult education centres), youth centres and church-based youth

11   http://www.quattropole.org/en

work. Activities such as information desks at public events (city festivals, Universal Children's Day, etc.) and awareness rising actions (fair trade roses in the pedestrian zone, etc.) intend to enhance the population's awareness of global issues.

In September 2017, the partner organisations of QuattroFair will host the International Fair Trade Towns Conference[12] which involves 25 partner organisations, among them:

→ Fair trade stores
→ NGOs engaged in development cooperation with reference to Africa, Latin America and Asia
→ Fair trade schools as well as fair trade universities (Faire UNI Saar[13] + HTW [14])
→ Cultural event organisers, caterers and various other initiatives.

Cooperating with Local Authorities

In Saarbrücken the initiative develops their activities in close cooperation with the local authorities which support their activities with financial and logistic resources (for instance the upcoming International Fair Trade Conference 2017).

The cooperation partners also organise joint activities and are mutually included and invited to the partner's events and projects. Through these partnerships FIS becomes an active partner in municipal events such as New Year receptions,

city festivals, Intercultural Week, International Women's Day, etc. Representatives of the local administration regularly take part in publicly visible FIS activities.

FIS also brings their expertise and experience applying for funding with the city administration (especially with the environmental department) and it supports politics and administration at external city presentations (e.g. Association of Towns and Municipalities, etc.). Besides this, the city administration uses fair trade products for their own purposes and in their own contexts.

In order to make the cooperation succeed the local authorities and FIS have established reliable and regular communication structures. These include the city's mayor, the heads of the responsible departments within the city's administration, the city offices for environment, media, integration, gender, event management, etc.). Also, a special steering group coordinates the activities and the cooperation between the administration, FIS, as well as other players in town.

Motivation and Benefits for the City of Saarbrücken

The city benefits from the cooperation with FIS in various ways. The city profits from the manifold activities and events that enrich the social and cultural life in Saarbrücken. The initiative fosters cohesion of the city's population and integrates people of different ages, social classes, countries of origin and religion. Also, FIS works on a wide range of topics important to the city, such as social justice, fighting poverty, gender equality, organic – regional – fair products and many more. Fair trade has also been considered as an economic factor in town. Fair trade lays the ground for innovative business and business areas and brings people and business to Saarbrücken. These achievements, as well as the various awards connected to the engagement as a fair trade town,[15] constantly improve Saarbrücken's image as an open-minded and cosmopolitan place to live and contribute to a proud population and administration.

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12 Please find more information at www.quattrofair.org/ifttc-conference-2017
13 www.faire-uni-saar.de
14 https://www.htwsaar.de/hochschule/third-mission/nachhaltigkeit

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15 Saarbrücken was honoured as Germany's first fair trade town, established the first fair trade university, won several prizes at the competitions "Hauptstadt des Fairen Handels" and "Kommune bewegt Welt" launched by the Service Agency Communities in One World.

Migrant Commitment – Here and There

Fair trade offers the chance to meet global challenges on the local and regional level and therefore to develop future prospects to both the producers in the Global South as well as the regional producers and traders in the Global North. This fact is of special interest to the migrant population in Saarbrücken which is offered a chance to make a difference in their countries of origin. Migrants feel that with this kind of development work they can bring their expertise regarding the situation in their country of origin, as well as language knowledge, contacts and special interests in a certain region/country.

Through their presence at events in Saarland and Saarbrücken, FIS constantly motivates migrants as well as the local inhabitants without migration backgrounds to engage in fair trade goals. A pulling effect was established through this relationship; participating migrants have made use of their personal and professional networks and have invited and motivated other people from countries of the Global South to engage with FIS activities. Just at the University of Saarland more than 250 people have participated in fair trade activities on the campus during the last 10 years. 60 % of these people come from the producing countries of fair trade products, for instance India, China, Burkina Faso, Peru, Columbia, Kenya and Cameroon.

In order to personally learn about the effects of fair trade in the producing countries, migrants who work with FIS visit producers, cooperatives and initiatives in their countries of origin on a yearly basis. These experiences influence the activities in Saarbrücken. A joint trip to Africa, for instance, has inspired ideas for new products promoted by the initiative (soap combining ingredients from Africa, a biosphere reserve in Saarland, etc.). This exchange yields a special impact on those activities that focus on awareness raising and global education of the population in town. "Field reports" presented by personally involved people – as migrants often are when it comes to their countries of origin – have a special impact on the audience and therefore enrich the activities of awareness raising. Also, the visits and contacts enable the network to invite producers and activists of the Global South to Saarbrücken and involve them in awareness raising programmes, as well as to give direct support to special initiatives of the producing countries. Therefore, reliable contacts

and cooperation structures with partners in the Global South have been established.

For more information visit:
www.faires-Saarbruecken.de

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3.4   Development Cooperation, Integration and Integration and Global Education: Tarragona's Commitment for Refugees - Spain

Marta Marfany Tort & Ivana Martinez Valverde (City of Tarragona, Spain)

The City of Tarragona (around 130,000 inhabitants, located in the Catalonian region) is part of the network of shelter cities in Spain. These cities and municipalities officially stand up for the rights and needs of refugees in the current migration flows to Europe. The network was established as a reaction to the rather restrictive refugee policy of the Spanish government and shows that local authorities in Spain realise, accept and assume their responsibility in this global change.

In Tarragona, the city council decided on the commitment to refugees in a unanimous resolution among all parties. The respective activities, on the one hand, target the countries of transition of the migration movements, and on the other hand are directed at Tarragona itself. This way the city effectively combines activities of development cooperation and integration work.

All activities are coordinated by a Round Table (Mesa Local de Acogida) constituted by representatives of the city administration, as well as NGOs working in the field of development work and/or

integration, integration assistants, representatives of business associations, the university, as well as the associations of advocates and psychologists. The Round Table also coordinates the respective resources.

Development Cooperation

Since 2012 the city's development cooperation has been realised mainly by an annual call for projects announced by the local administration, where NGOs can apply for financial support (12 months of project implementation, 3-month project evaluation and accounting). The humanitarian aid projects currently approved are mainly implemented in refugee camps in Lebanon and Greece. The main cooperation partners are UNHCR and the Red Cross.

With this commitment, Tarragona directly takes influence on the situation of refugees on their way to Europe.

Housing and Integration

Tarragona focusses on housing and integration activities for the refugees arriving in town. Due to the very strict immigration and border controls of the state's government since May 2016, only 22 refugees have come to Tarragona. In cooperation with the Red Cross – the entity responsible for the reception of refugees in Tarragona, determined by the Spanish government – the city provides adequate housing for them and offers various activities to foster their integration. The local authorities ensure schooling for the children, language courses for adults, as well as courses to support the daily lives of refugees such as healthy cooking and

courses on small repair skills. Different youth work activities also address the mainly youth aged and male refugees.

Sensitisation and Awareness Raising

Beside these integration activities, Tarragona has a strong focus on sensitising the city's population. The stakeholders have conceptualised and realised a photographic exhibition about the circumstances of flight, illustrating the emotional, psychological and physical challenges Syrian refugees face on their way to Spain/Europe. They have also produced a documentary film about human rights violations at the Spanish border regions revealing problematic manners in dealing with the refugees.

Various public activities (chain of beacons, etc.) raising awareness for the situation of refugees demonstrates, and at the same time ensures, the inhabitants support for the local authorities' commitment.

The sensitisation work also targets school children. To illustrate the work two of the activities are being presented here.

Project Example "Eschuchemos a los refugiados, aprendamos a ser, aprendamos a convivir" (Listening to refugees, learning to be and learning to live together)

This school project was initiated by the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and implemented in Tarragona for the first time in 2012/2013. It targets young people (primarily from 14 to 18 years) teaching them about the causes of flight, about the importance to protect and support the Right of Asylum and reflecting with them on the conditions and challenges people have to face when fleeing their homes. In this way, the project seeks to prevent xenophobic tendencies among the population and intends to foster solidarity with refugees.

The project works with refugees who tell about their personal lives and experiences while fleeing their home country. Illustrating materials such as videos or pictures support the stories. Written materials for pupils and teachers help initiate reflections on the experiences of the refugees.

In Tarragona refugees from Guinea-Konakry, Togo and Venezuela have taken part in the project. Up to now 7 school centres, 30 teachers and 700 pupils from primary and secondary schools have profited from the initiative.

Día Escolar de la No-Violencia y la Paz - DENIP (School Day of Non-Violence and Peace)

A second project of sensitisation among school children started in 1964 by an initiative of the poet and teacher Sr. Llorenç Vidal i Vidal from Mallorca and was honoured by UNESCO in 1993. The project aims at learning and training non-violent conflict solution strategies. It is part of Tarragona's general education concept called Plan Educativo de Ciudad (PEC) and includes pupils from 12 school centres in Tarragona. (among them two schools for special needs). Together with the cooperation partners Oxfam-Intermón and the Teachers Network of Tarragona (Red de educadores y educadoras de Tarragona) the project is already in its fifth edition, working under the slogan "Camino de Paz" (Way of Peace) in 2017. The School Day of Non-Violence and Peace is a common event on pacifistic topics organised by all schools including musical presentations, reports from a voluntary service in a refugee camp in Petra, Greece, videos from witnesses/refugees including a Syrian girl in Lebanon and stories about growing friendships between migrant children and children in the hosting country.

Conclusion

Tarragona as a city holds and represents a very clear political position in favour of people forced to flee their home due to whatever reasons. The reason that drives the local authorities and their partners in civil society is that they truly believe in the refugees' rights for dignity and support. The actors try to involve refugees in all the activities to prevent paternalistic attitudes. All activities aim and take into account the self-determination of the refugees.

Tarragona is convinced that refugees who have had the real opportunity to integrate will make valuable contributions to Spanish society.

For more information: PPT Tarragona Spain Shelter Cities Cologne 29.11.2016

4 WHAT HAS BEEN DISCUSSED – WORKSHOP RESULTS

The afternoon of the first workshop day opened the space for the participants to discuss some of the key issues in the debate on migration and development at the local level. The workshops broached the issues of success factors for cooperation on the local level, concepts for global education and gender in the context of forced migration, as well as political frameworks that influence migration and development work. In the following we report the key results of these discussion groups.

4.1 Improving Cooperation between Local Authorities and Migrant Organisations

The discussion focussed on challenges as well as solution strategies for successful cooperation between local authorities and migrant organisations.

To initiate the workshop a practical example by the team from the City of Saarbrücken was presented. Using the framework of "Fair Trade", the activists in Saarbrücken integrate migrant organisations with local authorities to establish a direct link to the home countries of the migrants. For more information on the initiative please see section 3.3.

Success Factors and Solution Strategies

Form and function of a partnership has to be well defined
→ Objectives, responsibilities, benefits and contributions should be clearly communicated and agreed on beforehand in order build the basis for a stable relationship.

Coordination and communication should be "institutionalised"
→ Cooperation between local authorities and migrant organisations needs stable coordination structures.
→ There have been very positive experiences where coordination mechanisms have been included in local law. In Italy experiences can be found where coordination and consultations of migrants take place through representatives that have been selected by the communities. This setting has been formalised.
→ In other places, more informal settings can be identified such as round tables with local authorities, migrant organisations and NGOs.

Capacity building and organisational development for migrant organisations
→ In general, the participants highlight the importance of migrant organisations. They channel and strengthen the voices of migrants towards the local authorities and enable active citizenship. Migrant organisations often demonstrate great

strength on the community level.

→ Migrant organisations often need empowerment, as well as capacity building in the fields of advocacy, communication, project proposals, fundraising, etc.

→ Migrant organisations often arise on the basis of a common cultural or national background of their members. To prevent niche existence and isolation migrant organisations necessarily should be open to network with other (migrant) civil society organisations and in some cases should undergo a process of intercultural opening. They should strive to include all generations, especially young people.

Networking and cooperation

→ Networking can strengthen the capacity for action, especially for small organisations. The participants explained that in some cases joint projects could be established and as a consequence it was also possible to receive support from private sources.

→ When networking, all actors on the local level should be taken into account. This includes not only local authorities and migrant organisations, but also actors such as trade initiatives or educational initiatives.

What local authorities can contribute

→ Projects like the one in Saarbrücken often rely on voluntary work. To ensure the continuity of the project they usually need at least some financial support from a public or private donor. The group stated that it is often difficult to receive this support from the local authorities. They emphasised that migrant organisations should be acknowledged as civil society organisations and thus should have access to public funding provided by municipalities.

→ Aside from financial support local authorities can provide venues, as well as lobbying and promotion for the initiatives of civil society organisations.

Activities

→ The participants stated that common activities foster the cohesion of cooperation partners. Celebrating the outcomes of such projects and thus combining work and fun is an important factor.

→ Initiatives and activities on fair trade have turned out to be particularly suitable for linking awareness raising of global issues with local activities for more global justice. They enable sensitisation to the root causes of migration and foster migrant activities in the Global North.

4.2 Global Education for Understanding and Solidarity

Over the last two years tremendous efforts have been taken on the local level to cope with the tasks of receiving and integrating refugees from crisis regions worldwide. This only was only possible because people on the local level (civil society, as well as local authorities) have reached out to the newly arriving people and tried to deal with the situation together.

Unfortunately, in parts of the receiving societies resentments, prejudices and a generalised dislike of refugees/migrants prevailed. Fear of contact and insecurity influences peoples' reactions. The causes can be found in lacking knowledge about the backgrounds and motivations of the people coming to Europe.

Practice has shown that awareness raising and information on the root causes, motives and constraints of migration (forced migration as well as "voluntary" migration) enhance a better understanding, acceptance and solidarity in the receiving societies. Also, information on the cultural backgrounds and on culturally inflected attitudes of refugees can help.

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Against this background, one of the meeting's workshops was dedicated to global and intercultural education in the context of flight and migration. The participants asked for the parameters and successful concepts that help to establish confidence between local authorities, refugees and the receiving population and foster mutual respect, as well as a cooperative and open dialogue.

To stimulate and guide the discussion organisations shared their exeprinces developing and delivering good practices.

Practice Example: „Miteinander und Füreinander Zukunft gestalten" / Fair Young Styria (Ali Cetinkaya) - Austria

In Austria remarkable impact has grown from a small local project run by young migrants. Initiated by Ali Cetinkaya, the project established various activities for educational work and intercultural sensitisation especially for young people. This includes school projects where refugees and young migrants work for awareness raising and global education, as well as intercultural youth work such as football tournaments for refugees, migrants and the resident Austrian population. All the activities are based on participatory concepts and try to involve young people - whether migrant, refugee or "Austrians" - as much as possible. They aim at more acceptance, open-mindedness and intercultural contact in Austrian society. In order to reach out to a bigger target group and to spread the achievements to the local level, the project initiators have put a major focus on public relations for their activities. With this, the issues of understanding and solidarity have reached politicians and thus enhanced sensitisation and awareness in Austrian society as a whole.

The initiative appears to be outstanding in Austria as it operates in very close cooperation with local authorities (i.e. the municipality of Feldbach) and was built on the initial support of the project "FairYoungStyria"[16] by the federal state of Styria. This initiative encourages young people to develop their visions, plus very concrete project ideas for a sustainable life, fairness and global responsibility in their home regions. The project was initiated

in 2015 on the occasion of the European Year for Development and was funded by the Austrian Development Agency (ADA).

**Project Example –
Global Education in Tandem**

In Weimar, Germany a pilot project has been established where refugees and young people from Germany are trained as experts on global education. In pairs, they visit schools and work for awareness raising, sensitisation and information on root causes of migration, etc. For more information see: www.ejbweimar.de

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Discussion Results

Bringing into Contact

The participants came to the conclusion that one of the most important factors lies in a personal contact between refugees and the receiving society. Learning about the other's (individual) biography and current situation fosters mutual understanding, acceptance and respect. To induce this contact, practice has developed different concepts and tools. Just to name a few:

→ Common activities such as music or sports easily create opportunities to come into contact (also bridging language barriers)
→ Projects in schools and non-formal youth work with migrants/refugees relating their experiences induce reflection and acceptance
→ Stimulating public opinion towards more openness and interest by involving public opinion leaders in such activities (e.g. city mayors, politicians, church representatives, etc.) and by making the

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16 http://www.fairstyria.at/cms/ziel/97760833/DE

engagement of migrants/refugees public where it is already exists.

Players of global education can especially provide a wide range and broad experience with this kind of sensitisation and awareness raising work. Their concepts and methods (intercultural trainings, awareness raising for global interdependencies, etc.) can easily be applied to the contexts of migration-related solidarity work.

Addressing "Both Sides" and Time Factor

Within the debate it is often stressed that the receiving society has to learn about migrants/ refugees and their backgrounds in order to foster acceptance and engagment in the receiving society.

Beyond that, the participants in the discussion group emphasised that the learning process and change in perspective always concerns both "sides". Encounter programmes should always focus on the resident population of the receiving countries as well. Migrants/refugees need to be encouraged to reflect on the living conditions in the receiving country (professional life, personal life, cultural ties, etc.) and the consequences of immigration on living conditions. This reflection process of course needs to address possible expectations and possible fears.

Two examples from Germany and Austria that show how this balanced perspective can be put into practice are explained in the boxes.

Tool Example – Theatre

In Aulendorf, Germany refugees and the resident population have together realised an intercultural play.

What makes the project outstanding is the fact that the play explicitly picks up both perspectives: the refugees arriving in unknown Germany, as well as the German population, portrayed through a German family with their daily challenges and problems.

Tool Example – Football Tournament

In the Austrian project mentioned above a football tournament was realized by young refugees and young Austrian people (including migrants).

What is most remarkable about the project is the fact that all participants (whether migrant, refugee or "Austrian") had to disburse a registration fee. The proceeds were later donated to disadvantaged people from the resident population in Austria. With this decision, the initiators (migrant and non-migrant) wanted to highlight that all parties involved can contribute to a successful integration process and to the well-being of the local community.

To sum up, encounter programmes and awareness raising activities always deal with stereotypes – often existing for a very long time. The pictures of the "helpless refugee" versus the "carefree European" need to be reflected, dismantled and substituted by new and real experiences. This process requires the respective time, patience and confidence of all parties involved.

Migrants can be Experts

The discussion group also stated that migrants and refugees should take an active part in the activities. Migrants/refugees have knowledge and competencies that help to enhance integration and acceptance processes. They have knowledge of the situation in their countries of origin, they can report about the motivations and experiences of migration/flight, they can sensitise by sharing their individual stories, etc.

However, the participants confirmed that, in practice, recently arrived refugees are often not yet included in local activities of global and intercultural education. In many cases, they are willing to contribute and engage in such activities, however they are confronted with language barriers and lack knowledge of the backgrounds and concepts of global education in their receiving countries. Players of development cooperation, global education, anti-racism initiatives, etc. should approach these individuals and integrate them into their activities.

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4.3 Political Frameworks and their Local Implementation

A group of participants discussed the local implementation of general frameworks, for instance, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), mainstreaming of migration and development policies.

The participants agreed with the observation that in the last decade new players and new topics have enriched and formed the field of migration and development at the local level. They had the feeling that almost all relevant actors moved in the same direction and progressive tendencies have dominated the field. Just to name a few:

→ Migration has become a topic in almost all fields of political action.
→ The articulation and formulation of the SDGs further substantiated the idea that change is necessary.
→ The idea that migration might be managed for the benefit of all prevails.
→ Growing attention has been directed to the relevance of remittances.

This situation, however, has changed drastically in the last two years. Since nationalism, with all its downsides, has become more prominent, the general discourse has become more sceptical. The idea of managing migration for the benefit of all (migrants and those and in the receiving country) is being called into question more than ever. For the moment, the situation is characterised by growing challenges and sometimes perplexity. It seems impossible to tell in which direction the pendulum will swing next. The group agreed that the situation has become much more complex. It seems to be difficult to combine the various interests and it is almost impossible to tell what the next big topic, framework, etc. will look like.

Nevertheless, the atmosphere among the participants was not one of resignation. The opposite was true. Some urgently want to change the current situation. They want to frame and shape the political agenda. Yet nobody knows in which direction the field, that seemed to be consolidated just two years ago, will move next.

4.4 "Women Empowerment is Development" - Women and Migration

Some of the participants decided to put a special focus on the situation of women within the contexts of migration and flight. This discussion refers to flight causes respectively the motivation to migrate, as well as the conditions of flight and the process of integration in the receiving country.

The participants pointed out that the feminisation of poverty (i.e. the fact that women represent disproportionate percentages of the poor worldwide) also leads to a „feminisation of migration". Women often face discrimination regarding access to resources and education, as well as wage discrimination. They are directly affected by violence and poverty in the context of crisis and war.

These conditions can force women to flee their home (country). In this case women are seen as a very vulnerable group endangered by trafficking, sexual abuse, etc. However, it is often the women who remain in their countries while male family try to make their way to other countries. In this case, women have even more responsibility to bear for the family left behind and may lack protection from violence or other threats.

At the same time, for many women migrating bears the chance for development as the receiving countries usually provide better individual chances and living conditions. Women often use this chance for their own benefit, as well as to support relatives in their country of origin. This includes economic remittances, as well as initiatives (of development cooperation) to improve the living conditions there.

Discussing the situation in the receiving countries, the working group stated that migrant women encounter a special situation. Being a woman and an immigrant at the same time bears manifold risks of discrimination. This risk is even increased if women belong to an (ethnic) minority. Migrated women often have to fight a number of stereotypes. In their home country they are blamed to have left the family. The receiving countries, however, do not acknowledge their potential and self-responsibility.

The working group also gathered several strategies to improve the situation of women in the context of migration. Gender should be a mainstream topic in all policies and activities regarding migration. Activities of development cooperation always have to address women following the motto "When you work with the women, you work with the community". Women are to be seen the backbone of society and should be regarded as a starting point for social change. Three concrete steps could be:

→ Creating more platforms and opportunities to discuss gender questions in development contexts and contexts of migration
→ Gathering best practice of such projects
→ Involving ambitious and engaged female migrants in these projects.

5 HOW TO CONTINUE – AGREEMENTS AND NEXT STEPS FOR THE NETWORK

The second workshop day explicitly intended to initiate steps to further develop the network. The respective workshops and discussions resulted in two concrete outcomes. First, some participants have agreed on concrete cooperation ideas or partnerships on a bi- or trilateral level. Second, the participants developed ideas on how to progress with the network as a whole. This includes topics as well as ideas and agreements on the next steps to be taken.

In this section the most important outcomes are summarised.

5.1 Bi- or Trilateral Cooperation Ideas and Partnerships

→ **"Fair Trade and Culture at our Universities" (Luxembourg, Nantes (France), Saarbrücken and Trier (Germany)):** Participants from Luxembourg and Germany have developed a project idea to enhance fair trade within their universities. They have agreed on a kick-off meeting for project planning and coordination. The project and its activities could be broadcasted by Radio Africa International and thus gain more publicity and outreach.

→ **Broadcasting International Fair Trade Towns:** In September 2017, the International Fair Trade Towns Conference will take place in Saarbrücken. Participants from Austria and Saarbrücken have agreed on broadcasting this event in order to promote fair trade.

→ **Transnational networking of local authorities:** The local authority of Esch-sur-Alzette (Luxembourg) and the Fair Trade Initiative Saarbrücken (Germany) will share and transfer experiences on fair trade activities within their municipalities.

→ **Transnational networking of NGOs:** Participants from Lithuania and Saarbrücken (Germany) considered their cooperation with regard to fair trade classes.

5.2 How to Continue with the Network: Issues on the Meta Level and Possible Actions

The discussion has brought up a number of key issues for the future of the network. These topics frame and determine the field of migration and development at the local level and thus should be addressed in future activities and debates of the network.

In their discussions, the participants came to the conclusion that to enable more cooperation, as well as to proceed with one of these issues or activities, the network first needs more information about its members. This ranges from information on the players involved, to information on each countries' general approach towards migration and development. The ideas of country and regional profiles and a practice-oriented overview were developed as a response to this and are explained in detail in the next section.

Meta issues

SDGs and their possible contribution

Legal regulations for "Sans-papiers" are needed

New framework, wording, and content of M&D projects

European Policy Plan on migration

Migrant youth and their perspective (e.g. improving opportunities by capacity building) apacity building

How to reach sustainable migration?

Gender aspects of migration

Getting an overview on the members and countries involved in the network

Position paper on SDGs

Exchange on good practice

Mutual consulting between local authorities (regarding good practices, concepts)

Possible activities and

Research network

Position paper on migration & development

Networking with small city councils – trying to get smaller communities on board

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5.3 Country Profiles and Regional Profiles

The discussions demonstrated that the countries represented in the network are facing very different situations when it comes to migration and development issues. The participants stated that a better understanding of these differences is needed in order to provide shared terms of reference for the network.

cooperation (statutory regulations, political agendas, etc.), its migratory history (composition of migrants, number of migrants, etc.), as well as the current migration policy (political agenda, strategies on migration, resources, political attitudes, etc.). It also should provide information on the role municipalities and civil society plays within the contexts of development and migration work.

Country Profiles

Such an overview first has to take a look at the individual countries represented in the network. It should focus on the general frameworks the players of migration and development are dealing with in their specific country. This includes information on the countries' political framework for development

Regional Perspective

As some of the countries show similarities in the way they frame migration and development work, the participants also decided on a regional perspective. They plan to elaborate the communalities and differences within certain regions such as the Mediterranean countries, the Baltic countries, etc.

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Next Steps

During the workshop, responsible persons for the following countries were identified: Italy, Spain, France, Belgium, Austria and Slovenia.

In order to take into account existing information, the participants decided to share their respective reports.

Perspective

The overview elaborated by the country and regional profiles will be the basis to decide on further steps. It will help to identify critical dynamics, as well as practical indicators of projects the network can work on. Possible results could be a common position paper, common activities, etc.

5.4 Practice-oriented Overview on the Network

Based on minutes by Miguel de Clerck, Echos Communication

The second group of participants decided on a more practice-oriented overview of the network's members and perspectives. The guiding questions were: What are the different stakeholders? What are the specific dynamics and themes of each stakeholder? And therefore what are the common dynamics and themes of the network? What type of activity is going to further develop the network?

To meet this objective the responsible persons developed a questionnaire which will be filled in by all network participants. The questionnaire focusses on two perspectives: (1) issues that dominate the discussions and are of common interest;

(2) stakeholders and their respective contribution to the network.

Issues/Contents

During the workshop three main issues have already drawn attention:

→ **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** The SDGs represent a new thinking pattern/ framework recently adopted worldwide. This bears the challenge of translating the numerous issues of the different stakeholders into this new framework.

→ **Migration:** There is an urgent need to define what is understood by the word "migration" and to possibly distinguish categories whenever the operational response is sufficiently specific (i.e. strategies addressing the recently arrived migrants seem to differ from the ones working with diaspora, including the 3rd and 4th generations in the different countries).

→ **Development:** Again, there is a need for clarification on development in the Global South, development in the Global North, and development relationships between South and North. Each option focuses on specific issues that might (this is only conditional) be tackled separately and in combination with the other perspectives.

Stakeholders' Contribution

The network consists of the three main stakeholders dealing with migration and development on the local level: local authorities, NGOs and research centres. Each of them brings a specific perspective, contribution and interest. For example NGOs and local authorities could contribute their practical experiences, successful methodologies, as well as lessons learned. Research centres are

working on methodological documents for long term planning. These might be mutually enriched with methodologies developed by NGOs.

Next Steps

Questionnaire: A questionnaire will be sent to all participants asking what they think is missing or should be taken into consideration. The questionnaire will also ask for documents containing more details (brochures, project description, slide presentations, etc.). The reference persons mentioned below and other interested participants will compile their experiences and share it with the network.

Event: The participants suggested an event based on the compiled documents - possibly organised by the City of Cologne and their twinning towns.

Blog: A blog dedicated to the participants and the issues collected will be set up.

Linking with networks: In addition, the participants decided to search for more information in other networks already existing (ECCAR, Eunomad, etc.) and to link the initiative with the European platform "Platforma".

Reference Persons

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6 ANNEX

List of Abbreviations

ADA .... Austrian Development Agency
ASBL .... association sans but lucratif
DAC .... Development Assistance Committee
ECCAR .... European Coalition of Cities against Racism
ERKAS .... Estonian Regional and Local Development Agency
EU .... European Union
Eunomand .... European Network on Migration and Development
FIS .... Fairtrade Initiative Saarbrücken
GNI .... gross national income
IDP .... internationally displaced persons
IOM .... International Organization for Migration
LGBTTIQ .... lesbian, gay, bisexual, transsexual, transgender, intersex and queer
MDGs .... Millennium Development Goals
MUSOL .... Municipalities for Solidarity - Barcelona and Valencia
NGO .... non-governmental organization
NGDO .... non-governmental development organisations
ODA .... Official Development Assistance
OECD .... Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PEC .... Plan Educativo de Ciudad
SCO .... civil society organisation
SDGs .... Sustainable Development Goals
SKEW .... Service Agency Communities in One World
UNHCR .... United Nations High Commission for Refugees
VIDC .... Vienna Institute for International Dialogue and Cooperation,

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PUBLICATIONS OF THE SERVICE AGENCY COMMUNITIES IN ONE WORLD

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Please find below the list of publications available in English.

"Dialog Global"-Series:
→ No. 43: Network Meeting Migration & Development at the local level. 9 – 10 November 2015 in Cologne. Report. Bonn, October 2016
→ No. 40: 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015. Documentation of the third phase of the project. Bonn, May 2016
→ No. 32: 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015. Documentation of the second phase of the project. Bonn, December 2014
→ No. 29: 50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015. Documentation of the Pilot Phase. Bonn, May 2013 [German/English version]
→ No. 25: Participatory Budgeting Worldwide – Updated Version. Study. Bonn, November 2013.
→ No. 24: International Congress on Models of Participatory Budgeting. Documentation. Bonn, November 2010
→ No. 22: Migration and Development at the Local Level. An excerpt from the best practice guidelines. Bonn, November 2012

"Material"-Series:
→ No. 86: International Kick-off Workshop, 5th phase: „50 Municipal Climate Partnerships by 2015". 12th – 14th July 2016 Science City of Muñoz, Philippines. Bonn, March 2017
→ No. 80: German-Latin American/Caribbean Mayors' Conference - 'Urbanisation in Germany'. 30 to 31 May 2016 in Hamburg. Bonn, November 2016
→ No. 77: Second Conference of German-Palestinian Municipal Partnerships. 10 to 13 November 2015 in Jena. Bonn, July 2016
→ No. 70: International Workshop of the Municipal Climate Partnerships. Presentation of the Programmes of Action July 1 – 3, 2014. Bonn, February 2015
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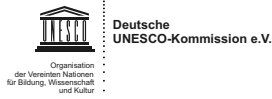→ The services we offer. Bonn, March 2017

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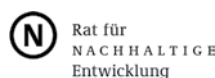
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