ALLIANCE MIGRATIONS MEETING

FOR ANOTHER GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION

Launching meeting
of an alliance between
local government
and civil society

ORGANISATION POUR
UNE CITOYENNETÉ UNIVERSELLE

L'ASSOCIATION NATIONALE DES VILLES
ET TERRITOIRES ACCUEILLANTS

SNAPSHOTS FROM THE BORDERS

Paris – CNHI

3-4 October 2019

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INTRODUCTION

The meeting of 3 and 4 October brought together more than 180 participants (representatives of local authorities, representatives of associations, networks, citizens' groups and trade unions) from 25 countries and 30 cities in Africa, the Americas and Europe (see attached list). The aim of the meeting was to build a working alliance between welcoming local authorities and civil society organisations. The purpose of this alliance is to promote, at the European and global level, another governance of migration capable of guaranteeing unconditional and dignified welcome and respect for the fundamental rights of people in exile.

This meeting aimed to build the foundations of a collective strategy around tangible and achievable objectives, set out in a founding text (see attached document), and a common agenda for joint action. Over these two days, speeches were made in plenary sessions and workshop discussions, as well as sessions open to a wider audience. A press conference was held at the end of the two days.

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE ALLIANCE MIGRATIONS

Nathalie Péré-Marzano President of the O.U.C

Damien Carême President of ANVITA

Benoît Cuvillier Deputy Mayor of the City of Grande-Synthe, project leader "Snapshots from the Borders"

Why such an alliance?

The management of the so-called "migration crisis" during 2015 and 2016 highlighted the international community's inability to address the phenomenon in a coordinated, concerted, reasoned and dispassionate manner. Moreover, says Nathalie Péré-Marzano, President of the OUC, "*international migration governance (…) is totally monopolised by Nation States*," while the territories primarily involved in welcoming migrants are cities. "*There is a big lack of people around the table to consider this issue, particularly local authorities, who are totally excluded from any dialogue on migration issues, (…) and civil society, and particularly associations of migrants and those most affected.*"
In recent years, however, the welcoming experiences initiated by some local authorities have shown that it is possible to take effective action at the local level by using the possibilities offered by the legal framework, by addressing its constraints, or by overcoming these constraints if necessary. These experiences have also and above all shown the importance of combining the efforts of the various stakeholders concerned. Ideally, says Damien Carême, Member of the European Parliament and former Mayor of Grande-Synthe (Nord), "*it takes three parties to organise this welcome: (…) the State, because it is its competence, (…) the city, which is the essential level, (…) and associations, NGOs and citizens, because they are (…) the social glue between the welcoming and the*

welcomed populations." But this ideal approach is rarely applied on the ground, owing to a lack of will and resources from the State. "*When the State is absent, (…) it is more difficult, but it can be done,*" adds Carême. "*(…) When neither the State nor the local authorities are there, it becomes catastrophic, because associations cannot manage it alone.*"
The idea of an alliance between local authorities and civil society is based on these experiences which, on the ground, in France, Europe and worldwide, have brought about tangible achievements and considerable progress in the reception and integration of migrants. On this basis, the objective of the Alliance is to reflect and conceive of another governance of migration at the global level, which guarantees an unconditional and dignified welcome for all those facing exile.
This project is also intended to contribute to renewing the discourse on migration and overcoming the negative image which, through the media, dominates the public space. In other words, Damien Carême hopes it is a question of "*putting an end to all these lies and their dire consequences, which add up to thousands of deaths at sea, at borders and on the abominable migratory journeys that these people in exile are forced to undertake,*" and "*building another history around migration, this potential welcome, this society that we are calling for.*" So that, instead of being the ideal scapegoats, people in exile become the agents of a tradition of reaffirmed and renewed welcome.

Genesis of the project

The Alliance Migrations project is the result of the convergence of three initiatives (the Organisation for a Universal Citizenship, the National Association of Welcoming Towns and Cities and the "Snapshots from the Borders" project – European network of border cities), and their respective experiences.

The Organisation for a Universal Citizenship (OUC)

Reflections for an alternative governance of migration

Created in 2013 by Emmaus International, France Libertés-Fondation Danielle Mitterrand and Mouvement Utopia, and strengthened in 2015 by the integration of CCFD-Terre Solidaire en France, and international networks such as Espacio Sin Fronteras in Latin America and Alternative Espace Citoyen in Niger, the Organisation for a Universal Citizenship promotes the global freedom of movement and settlement of persons, as well as the introduction of new migration policies. According to Nathalie Péré-Marzano, the OUC promotes "a humanist vision of universal citizenship, anchored in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in particular Article 13." Péré-Marzano says that "everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within a State" and "the right to leave any country, including one's own, and to return to one's country." One of the first operations carried out by the OUC was to grant various individuals "universal citizenship passports", with the idea of creating a network comprising a variety of legitimacies to promote another vision of migration policies based on a principle of universal citizenship.
Convinced that an alternative governance of migration is possible, in May 2015 the OUC, CCFD-Terre Solidaire, Espacio Sin Fronteras, Alternatives Espaces Citoyens and the Center For Migrant Advocacy organised a symposium whose objective was to establish the ethical, historical, statistical and political framework for the debate on international migration, and to lay the foundations for a collective strategy of action for real change in migration policies. This symposium brought together stakeholders in their

diversity and made reference to other migration models in Asia, Africa and Latin America.
The experience of the city of São Paulo (Brazil) was a powerful source of inspiration. Several years ago, the municipal team led by Fernando Haddad wanted to raise and resolve the issue of access to fundamental rights for the entire population of this city of 12 million inhabitants, including around one million foreigners. "*For five years,*" reports Nathalie Péré-Marzano, "*they worked to involve people in the development of public policies that provide access to fundamental rights: the right to education, the right to housing, the right to work,*

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the right to health, etc. And in doing so, they have involved the city's migrant populations. It was for us (…) a very important meeting, because it showed that, in practice, we could live and think about the issue of migration (…) in a totally different way."
The project to build an alliance between civil society and local authorities quickly became a priority objective for the implementation of real and radical change in migration policies and it is around this common objective that CCFD-Terre Solidaire, Espacio Sin Fronteras and Alternative Espace Citoyen chose to join the OUC, demonstrating its intention to be part of a multilateral international dynamic.
The relevance of the project of such an alliance was confirmed at the World Social Forum on Migrations held in São Paulo in July 2016, which led to the launch of a call for "the construction of

an alliance between social movements and local authorities to move towards universal citizenship and the construction of an alternative governance of international migration."

In order to better identify what is known as a "welcoming city" and how to work with them, the OUC carried out a study to identify alternative practices of cities and local authorities. Three booklets on good practices were produced; one about cities ("Municipalities that take action"), one focusing on competences ("Competences and responsibilities of cities "), and the third looking at measures taken by local authorities ("10 examples of solidarity and alternative municipal policies with regard to migrants"). These three guides show that "*solidarity municipalities that implement, with civil society stakeholders, (…) alternatives to current policies, within the limits of their competences, exist worldwide,*" explains Nathalie Péré-Marzano. Beyond their competences, the study revealed

that these authorities sometimes "*resist policies they don't want to support" in order, "with a number of civil society stakeholders, to be able to promote a dignified welcome and respect for the fundamental rights of migrants welcomed onto their territory.*"
The collective strength of the organisation has also made it possible to map out more than a thousand solidarity initiatives in terms of welcoming people (the "Sursaut Citoyen"), and to launch the Etats Généraux des Migrations (EGM), the result of the convergence of 470 organisations throughout France. This initiative has led to the decentralised development, with more than a hundred local assemblies, of a common foundation for "a migration policy that respects individuals' fundamental rights and dignity", as well as a "book of unacceptable facts" and a "book of alternatives".

The "Snapshots from the Borders"

A European network of border cities

Snapshots from the Borders is a 3-year European project launched in 2018 and funded by the DEAR European development fund. It aims to bring together the experience of some twenty towns and cities located on Europe's borders and, on this basis, to encourage institutions to take into account and respond to the specific needs of these territories. In particular, they call for the implementation of a European migration policy based on solidarity and shared responsibility. The project is also aimed at producing, based on the experiences of each territory, a global report that will serve as a framework to propose a common convention in Brussels.
The network of border cities resulting from this project aims to consolidate collaboration between border cities, enable them to make their voices heard and carry out joint advocacy actions, so that issues related to solidarity and the reception of migrants as well as dialogue between local authorities are taken into account at the national

and European levels.
The project coordinating team proposed to all European partners that an annual day be held on 3 October in memory of those missing at sea and for the welcome of migrants. This simultaneous mobilisation will be the flagship event of the

> **The project aims to bring together the experience of some twenty towns and cities located on Europe's borders and, on this basis, to encourage institutions to take into account and respond to the specific needs of these territories.**

"No More Bricks in the Wall" awareness-raising campaign, the aim of which is to raise awareness and bring together all stakeholders mobilised on migration issues and to widely promote the launch of the European network of border cities.

The National Association of Welcoming Towns and Cities (ANVITA)

A French network for the reception and support of people in exile

The ANVITA brings together French local authorities and individual elected representatives around the principle of unconditional reception. The association is based on the charter drawn up by an initial network of elected representatives and a plurality of stakeholders committed to this same principle at the National Convention on Reception and Migration held in Grande-Synthe in March 2018.
A sounding board for many grassroots alternatives, the ANVITA focuses on three main areas of action:
• Pooling and enabling the exchange of good practices between elected representatives and mobilising elected representatives on the issues related to the reception of migrants.
• Supporting towns and cities that put themselves forward by giving them a rationale for telling a "different story" based on hospitality and responding to a need for knowledge by providing them with reception practices and thematic analyses.
• Collectively challenging the State to assume its responsibilities.
ANVITA members believe that an owned and asserted welcome is not only an ethical and social imperative, but also the best way to make populations accept migration as a natural phenomenon that is here to stay, and about which there is no reason to be concerned. According to Damien Carême, "*When we allow an encounter between these welcoming populations and these welcomed populations, we bring down the extreme right. That's pragmatism. When you've been mayor for 18 years, you rely on facts. And the facts are there: at the last European election, while (…) we had been experiencing these difficulties for a number of years, support for the National Front fell by 9% compared to the 2014 European elections, with a 10% increase in turnout. This proves that today, when we organise reception, when we talk about it in way than that of fear, we manage to combat the extreme right while ensuring minimum reception conditions for the people who come.*"

One of the ANVITA's main demands is that the State provide the necessary means to create more and better reception and accommodation solutions, and that it respect international, European and international law and commitments. The case of Portugal shows that such a commitment is possible: "*We have a President whose public discourse I would like all European heads of state to take onboard,*" says Carême. This example also testifies to the virtues of such a commitment.

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"*Wherever there is a welcome that is organised and assumed commensurate with the problem, by providing the necessary means to address it, we hear no more about it. The migration and presence of these people is no longer an issue in these places. It only remains an issue when insufficient resources are made available.*"

WHICH ALTERNATIVES? INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

May Malik
Deputy Commissioner of External Affairs
Mayor's Office of Immigrant Affairs

Adham Darawsha
Deputy Mayor of the City of Palermo (Italy)
and Councillor for Culture

Jean-Pierre Elong Mbassi
Secretary-General, United Cities and Local
Governments of Africa - UCLGA

The Alliance Migrations is not restricted to France alone. Driven by a desire for global change, it aims to bring together local experiences from cities and civil society organisations from around the world in order to move towards an alternative vision of global governance of migration.
Three testimonies have given an insight into the actions and considerations of stakeholders from different countries and contexts, providing proof by example that other policies are possible... and already at work!

Cultivating a spirit of openness and welcome

The reception of people living in exile is first and foremost a question of openness. While many countries, particularly in Europe, are turning inwards, local examples from around the world show us there is another way.

The African context, in particular, invites us to look to the past. At a time when the European Union is forcing the countries of the southern shores of the Mediterranean and the Sahel to play the role of the police, in order to stop migrants before they embark on the last leg of their journey to Europe, Jean-Pierre Elong Mbassi points out that in Africa, "*in ancient times, (...) kingdoms moved with the people. Two kingdoms sometimes lived together on the same territory, with two different rulers.*" It was the colonising countries that introduced the notion of borders, of which local populations had no concept up until then. Today, although the principle of openness between ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) Member States prevails, some countries are closing off their borders, flouting the rules adopted by the organisation.

The United States is also affected by a distortion between a historical principle, which is part of the country's very identity, of welcoming migrant populations, and the considerable tightening of the conditions of entry and settlement of these populations today. An iconic city of migration, New York intends to perpetuate this tradition of welcome that has shaped it, come hell or high water. "*Our country is a nation of immigrants, and our city truly reflects this diversity,*" says May Malik. "*I have lived here since I came over at the age of three, from Sudan where my family lived before this immigration. The United States welcomed us with open arms, and here I am today, 25 years later.*"

Of the 8 million inhabitants of the megalopolis, 3.5 million were born abroad. "*37% of New Yorkers are immigrants, and this figure rises to 60% if we include the children of immigrants.*" In the face of this mosaic of "*hundreds of nationalities and 200 languages,*" the current city council considers that "*maintaining harmony is an opportunity rather than a challenge*". Moreover, "*I think we have become an example of the good that can come of communities from all over the world mixing together,*" Malik says proudly.

Closer to home, Palermo, Sicily, proves that the idea of hospitality can also be fostered in Europe. Adham Darawsha, Deputy Mayor responsible for Culture, also sees migration as "a resource and an opportunity. It is not even neces*sary to spend a lot of money on it. (...) It is a natural phenomenon; it is the way human beings have colonised the world*

"we have become an example of the good that can come of communities from all over the world mixing together" – May Malik

since time immemorial." the island's situation is far from simple, however. "*Many people leave the south [of Italy] to go elsewhere, because they simply cannot find work. Promoting these ideas in this context is really difficult.*" Nevertheless, Palermo has an policy of unconditional welcome. "*When you see people staying on a boat for weeks because nobody wants to welcome them, for us Sicilians (...) this is a real problem. Even the conservative parties did not accept that.*" In Sicily, some things are self-evident. Palermo and Catania are welcoming cities, which have been open for hundreds of years." Faced with the phenomenon of migration, these cities are sometimes shaken, but they do not waver. "*Why include people?*" asks Adham Darawsha. "*In a city like Palermo, the answer is simple. There is a difficult situation, (...) but if you isolate these communities, you don't include them.*

If you put them in a suburb very far from the centre, you simply create another problem. (...) We're talking about a million people: should we marginalise them and not see them every day? No, we don't want to adopt this attitude! (...) If you close your doors, if you build walls, you will not succeed." New York also has *"challenges to be addressed in terms of immigration"*. But New Yorkers are in fact embarrassed by the problems faced by migrants in Donald Trump's America. *"We are really living in troubling times when migrants are made to live in fear and anxiety. They are concerned about the future of their families and children – children who were born and raised in the United States and who are now considered migrants."* As such, New York and other American cities are seen as "sanctuaries for people who come from far away and *are fleeing*

persecution, violence, or who simply have greater aspirations for their family or themselves." As for Africa, Jean-Pierre Elong Mbassi clarifies that *"you should know that when we adopted the Charter of Local Governments of Africa on Migration, (...) we were thinking first of Africa. 85% of migration from Africa is primarily in Africa."* However, he stresses, *"managing migration is a global issue, but Europeans make it a European issue. (...) It is an electoral issue for you, but for us it is a matter of survival."*

Thinking about welcoming, a political choice for the future

Everywhere, local territories face the same problem: they take in exiled populations but have very little legal leeway to properly manage their reception. Faced with often severe constraints, they push initiatives as far as they can and manage to achieve feats.
The example of New York stands out for its boldness and maturity. Committed *"to making this city a more welcoming place"* and "promoting the well-being of all newcomers to New York", the city council has several programmes aimed at facilitating their administrative, linguistic, social and economic inclusion. *"We are increasing access to services, support programmes, schools and hospitals,"* says May Malik. *"The De Blasio administration has increased its investment in immigration legal services by $50 million."* The city has set up a free phone line, ActionNYC, to answer all the questions that migrants have, thanks to "*lawyers at their disposal in several languages*". In parallel, the IDNYC programme enables anyone

resident in New York to sign up for a government-issued identification card. With this document, anyone can go *"into all public buildings – museums, cinemas and parks. New York life is accessible to everyone."* As this identification card is recognised by the police, it protects holders against arrest on the way to a hospital or school, for example. 700,000 people have already applied for one. *"This has changed things,"* says May Malik. This, in particular, has banished fear. This momentum owes much to the mobilisation of civil society. *"We are working together to ensure that when people arrive in New York, they are welcomed in a public-spirited, economic way, that they can participate in this democracy, and that they know that they can be helped, that they can have access to care if they need it, and that we will fight to protect these benefits and defend them against anything that could affect their well-being or safety."* New York is far from being an isolated case in the United States. 200 mayors committed to this goal have come together in a coalition, Cities for Action (C4A), which promotes *"ongoing dialogue between these cities"* and allows them to reflect together "*to progress in terms of international policy and promote the protection of migrants, share best practices for a more inclusive society, as well as the programmes we are setting up*".
Also keen to *"create an open city"*, the city of Palermo has placed emphasis on the cultural

dimension. Historically, exiled people have always settled in the historic heart of the city, where housing was cheaper. *"1,000, 2,000, 20,000 people have started to meet in this area,"* says Adham Darawsha. The city council has decided to turn this phenomenon into an asset. As these districts are avoided by the native Palermo population and by tourists, the city has supported a social project of a network of tourist activities. *"We have started to offer people the opportunity to go there and meet the people who live there: (...) we can offer them a place to stay, tell them about gastronomy, go to the market, and cook typical Sicilian dishes."* This movement is based on an original initiative. *"As we cannot change Italian legislation and allow migrants to vote for their mayor, we had an idea: to establish a municipal council for migrants, the Council of Cultures"* explains Adham Darawsha. *"Here we discuss the issue of migration, the culture of migrants, the country where they were born. (...) We come from all over the world, and we understood that our heritage, our gastronomy, our culture, our way of life in the city, was the best showcase for our city."* By enabling *"the political participation of migrants who have been living there for years"*, this mechanism constitutes *"a very important instrument of inclusion"*. For the city council, this is a *"political statement: we explain what our conviction is and that we will do everything we can to defend it"*.
The issue arises in a different way on the scale of the African continent. The Charter of Local Governments of Africa on Migration adopted at the end of 2018 in Marrakech as part of the AfriCités meetings, which bring together several thousand local elected representatives from Africa, sets out a number of principles through which each signatory local authority *"undertakes to confront, including its State, for the welcome of migrants. (...) Palermo did not hesitate to confront Salvini: we would like African cities to gradually build this capacity. (...) They have the right to do so."* What does this Charter say? First, it highlights a number of commitments, including respect for the rights of migrant populations, the promotion of cohesion and friendliness between them and welcoming authorities, assistance to all persons at risk, support for the formation of migrant associations to facilitate dialogue and beneficial cooperation between local authorities in countries of origin and in host countries, and paying respect to exiles on Africa Day on 25 May and International Migrants Day on 18 December. The Charter also mentions adherence to the African and global network of welcoming cities and territories. It also cites a number of phenomena that the signatory authorities categorically reject, such as human trafficking, xenophobic violence, the creation of detention centres and official development assistance being conditional on processes of return and readmission to their territory of migrant

"Palermo did not hesitate to confront Salvini: we would like African cities to gradually build this capacity.. "
– Jean-Pierre Elong Mbassi

populations expelled from other parts of the world. More generally, the text denounces the security drift and criminalisation of migrant populations. Indeed, says Jean-Pierre Elong Mbassi, *"migration is illegal because legal migration has not been allowed"*. He goes on to say that in West Africa, *"where free movement has been established for a long time, (...) it is not clear what immobility adds, apart from fuelling illegal immigration"*. Although it is based on voluntary adherence and is not binding, this Charter lays down a number of extremely strong fundamentals which, depending on the number of signatories, could constitute a genuine counterweight to the positions of states. Provided also that external support is garnered, especially when African local authorities resist the construction of hot spots on their land imposed by Europe. However, he notes with regret, there is *"a deafening silence in European civil societies..."*.

Representing migration as
a vehicle for développment and peace

The text of the Charter of Local Governments of Africa on Migration is against addressing the issue of migration from a solely security-based perspective, "ignoring the benefits of migration for the dissemination of knowledge and technologies, its contribution to the support of the populations and to local development in the communities of origin, its invaluable role in promoting diversity and bringing people together, as well as developing mutual understanding in the hosting communities, and contributing to the creation of an atmosphere conducive to peace and harmony in the world."

Something that successful examples of the reception and integration of migrants have in common is that welcoming authorities not only assume their reception policy, but also underline the many benefits for the community. "*Immigrants represent 50% of employees in New York,*" says May Malik. "*They have contributed $190 billion to the New York economy. And companies that are based in New York were built by Americans born in other countries or by people with visas.*"

The economic aspect is significant in the medium and long term for all welcoming authorities, but the contribution of migrants cannot be reduced to this dimension alone. Destroyed during the war, old Palermo had long been neglected, and owes its rebirth to the migrant populations that arrived in the early 1980s, looking for cheap housing. "*That's how it started,*" says Adham Darawsha. Since then, the historic centre has been transformed and rejuvenated. So much so, he continues, that "*we were talking about transforming cities without doing anything because migrants would do it for us.*" These new residents have not only changed the

"Talking about migration is not very popular when you're in politics. But when experience on the ground is shown, we can talk about migration as an opportunity."
— Adham Darawsha

face of these abandoned neighbourhoods, but also "*implemented a system of social relations, economic affairs, and cultural events that have attracted new people to this city,*" to the point of attracting a new young, European population.

Today, Adham Darawsha measures the progress made thanks to the people who have been welcomed those who have welcomed them. "*Talking about migration is not very popular when you're in politics. But when experience on the ground is shown, (…) we can talk about migration as an opportunity.*" It is beneficial across the board. "*For decades, Palermo was the capital of the mafia. Today, when we talk about Palermo, we are talking about a reception system (…). Last year, it became the Italian capital of culture thanks to this discourse, which it supports by being open to migration.*" Darawsha concludes with a message for France. "*We were very disappointed by France because you left us alone with far-right parties that did what they wanted in Italy. I encourage you (…) to be brave. Don't let it happen again, either in Italy or in Europe. When something goes wrong, feel free to say what you think and help us deal with our problems, because far-right parties are indeed a problem. (…) We no longer want to be in this situation.*"

DEVELOPING A COMMON STRATEGY

Methodology

5 areas for consideration had been defined prior to the meeting, based on exchanges organised during the World Social Forums on Migration and "good practices" identified and supported by local authorities:

- Area 1: Migrants: stakeholders and citizens in our cities!
- Area 2: Co-constructing our welcoming policies: an opportunity to reinvent our democracies locally
- Area 3: Telling a different story about migration
- Area 4: Everyone committed and in solidarity for a dignified welcome in our border cities!
- Area 5: Thinking about migration beyond the emergency scenario for a global vision of citizenship

Each of these areas was discussed in ad hoc workshops comprising civil society stakeholders and elected representatives, from France and abroad, with a view to constructing a common agenda.
Each workshop was made up of two phases:

- The presentation of "good practices" by representatives of local authorities and civil society organisations, followed by the identification of common issues.
- Based on the issues identified during the first phase, the development of collective actions and instructions for their practical implementation.

At the end of the workshops, the rapporteurs met and reported on the proposals resulting from the exchanges. These proposals were collected and analysed by the Alliance Migrations Steering Committee, and if necessary merged and reformulated. They were then presented in plenary.

the workshops: considerations and proposals

WORKSHOP 1

Migrants: stakeholders and citizens in our cities! !

CONTEXT AND ISSUES

Three main areas were identified:
- Developing advocacy and legal actions.
- Co-constructing with migrants the actions and policies of the city.
- Raising awareness of and recognising the high value of migrants' participation.

PROPOSALS

1. Develop, with civil society organisations and migrants, training modules on these people's rights for stakeholders working with migrants (including city council officers).
This could involve setting up a working group (at Alliance level?) to develop a replicable training methodology and to map resources and people capable of delivering these training modules, based on the content already developed by some associations.

2. Facilitate the creation of local resident cards and the distribution of a document such as a "universal citizenship passport" or "citizen card". While this action is based on a local dimension, a coordinating project within the Alliance could establish common guidelines and carry out advocacy work. Implementation of the cards on the territories could be carried out in conjunction with citizen sponsorship actions. To look out for: this initiative should not become a new monitoring tool.

WORKSHOP 2

Co-constructing our welcoming policies: an opportunity to reinvent our democracies locallys

CONTEXT AND ISSUES

The workshop focused on two issues in particular: how, at the local level, should territories be lived in and "living together" be defended? And, on a more global level, which potential interlocutors could promote an interconnected solidarity-based approach?

For the first issue, participants felt it was necessary to begin by defining the stakeholders involved and their respective roles in the context of a relationship between civil society and territories. They focused on the notion of collective responsibility, regarding the creation of a municipal reception policy and suggested that physical places be created to reflect and develop common alternatives. To look out for: changes in the power balance in the event of a change of municipal team.

For the second issue, participants stressed the added value of networking, and in particular the possibility of pooling and expanding the scope, visibility and therefore strength of actions – particularly those targeted at states. This requires a clear identification of existing networks. Certain factors can prevent participation in networks: the changing nature of power, and authorities' analysis of costs and opportunities (why should they commit?).

PROPOSALS

1. Set up spaces for consultation and participation in the territories, in order to develop territorial policies that respond to concrete problems (housing, employment, etc.) faced locally and to write a different story that values reception. Such spaces would also contribute to creating a power balance with states. The participation of a diversity of stakeholders (researchers, academics, migrant and exile associations, mobilised citizens, etc.) should be guaranteed. The Alliance would give stakeholders the necessary legitimacy to request this space in the territories.

2. Make reception policies more visible, or example by erecting a "Host City/Territory" sign at the entrance of municipalities or by launching shared campaigns on reception, the right to work or the right to vote in local elections.

3. Offer elected representatives times and places for the exchange and dissemination of these ideas.

4. Share reception tools and practices with other authorities.

5. Participate in days and initiatives such as the Etats Généraux des Migrations, International Migrants Day, etc., and use them to take official positions.

6. Highlight the list of welcoming territories, inter alia, through a mapping initiative, and share, among members and externally, all studies and data on the positive effects of welcoming, the harmful effects of controls, etc.

7. Owing to the strength of the network, more solidly display a discourse of civil disobedience, without hesitating to initiate proceedings against states in the event of unsustainable violations, seeking partners such as the United Nations, the UNHCR and the Red Cross.

WORKSHOP 3

Telling a different story about migrations

CONTEXT AND ISSUES

Four main areas were identified:
- Countering discourse aimed at dividing people or helping in a paternalistic way.
- Designing tools to deconstruct preconceived ideas based on scientific research.
- Establishing partnerships between authorities, associations and schools.
- Using the opportunity of the upcoming municipal elections.

PROPOSALS

1. Organise debate events in all territories (with elected representatives, associations and citizens, including migrants) in order to bring together, based on grassroots experiences, other narratives to convince, educate and raise awareness.
To do this, use the resources of the Etats Généraux des Migrations (organisation of citizens' debates), scientific expertise (an international expert group on migration, etc.) and identify key highlights (International Migrants Day). Elected representatives should be invited to these events (e.g. political aperitifs in Belgium on different topics, and in a moderator/expert/public format), particularly parliamentarians. Culture and art should be at the centre of these debates.

2. Create spaces for debate and discussing and publicise them.
Some examples:
- Celebrate 18 December at municipal council level.
- Create a " commission to fight misinformation and rumours".
- Strengthen migrant networks.
- Organise intercultural festive events or, before major meetings, pre-forums, in the territories.
- Organise exchange visits between the different municipalities to concretise the work done as a network, and make other stories heard.
This raises a number of questions:
- Where should tools be pooled?
- How should this network be moderated?
- How can the Alliance strengthen the role of migrants in local political decision-making, with a view to changing attitudes in the long term?

WORKSHOP 4

Everyone committed and in solidarity for a dignified welcome in our border cities!

CONTEXT AND ISSUES

Border cities are at the front line of managing the reception of newcomers (often in transit). Faced with emergencies, they do not have the capacity to deal with them properly. This raises the following needs and issues:
- Advocacy/political lobbying work. This should focus on the competences that border cities should have to manage reception: they suggest, inter alia, the redistribution to local authorities (not only the central city, but the territory/conurbation) of the competences of the State, and the corresponding means. Advocacy should also target the policies implemented by Europe (hot spots, etc.) in border cities, particularly in the Sahel, to organise the "sorting" of people.
- Locally, the alliance between local authorities and the voluntary sector is not viable, sustainable or solid without proper structuring on both sides. To make these partnerships clear, local authorities must offer services, premises, budgets, etc., and the voluntary sector must identify the services and/or financing packages that each association can pool.

PROPOSALS

1. For border cities: organise a speech by local authorities and associations the issue of hot spots, which go against the free movement policies existing within ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States). This can be done, for example, at Africités meetings, the forum de la Francophonie, the Pan-African Forum on Migration, or during a "Mediterranean Forum". African local authorities express the need for clear and expressed support from European authorities, particularly on the issue of hot spots. To look out for: through certain financing packages they receive (AFD, IOM, etc.), European NGOs can participate indirectly to border closure policies. They must be encouraged to put an end to the actions linked to these financing packages, which is ambiguous.

2. On competences: ask the State to transfer financial resources to local authorities, in addition to reception competences. Means of action: a petition launched by all the Alliance's partners, pressure exerted on members of parliament, litigation against the State (including before the Council of State). Authorities can already use their powers in the area of housing to offer migrants accommodation: this is a means of developing a discreet and effective reception action. They must also ensure that they create local, disseminated structures, to promote social cohesion (e.g. travellers: distribution among all the municipalities of a conurbation). To look out for: convincing authorities that do not want to receive migrants.

WORKSHOP 5

Thinking about migration beyond the emergency scenario for a global vision of citizenship

CONTEXT AND ISSUES

Three main areas were identified:
- The establishment of an expert group on migration at the global level would address scientific (understanding migration and recommendations), educational (deconstructing preconceived ideas) and political (creating a political lever for another governance of migration based on legitimate analysis) issues.
- Many networks exist and are active at the global level on the issue of migration and the reception of people. It is essential that they be identified and that dialogue be facilitated between them, in order to have a stronger collective impact.
- There are ample good practices that it is important to "institutionalise" in order to promote their sustainability.

PROPOSALS

1. Contribute to the launch of an IPCC on migration (IPM). This involves different stages:
- Create (notably via the Alliance?) several subgroups: scientists from different disciplines (economists, sociologists, demographers, lawyers, IPCC members, etc.)/local authorities/civil society stakeholders/artists. To this end, Alliance members could help to identify members of each subgroup/network/group established that could be incorporated into the process, organise the hosting of the annual IPM meeting, and organise advocacy with States and the UN for a change of scale of the IPM.
- Encourage action research at the local level.
- Exert collective pressure on States and the UN to ensure that this process takes on a similar dimension to that of the IPCC.

2. Promote dialogue between networks (facilitated by the OCU?), through an annual meeting (rotating international conference) as well as an exchange platform (website) to communicate and discuss events organised by member organisations and in the territories (identification of unifying events), good practices in terms of reception and migration policies (camp management, etc.), and contacts (shared directory). To ensure better visibility of the initiatives, partnerships with the media should also be developed and work should be done with celebrities and artists, including "former migrants" who could share their experiences and the welcome and support they received.

3. Defend the institutionalisation of our good practices: create a legal framework, launch a citizens' monitoring committee to ensure practices and standards are applied, implement multi-year action plans built with civil society, carry out public opinion campaigns on the initiatives implemented, train stakeholders. To this end, the Alliance could put forward specifications to capitalise on good practices and thus encourage the replication of institutionalisation processes, provide volunteers and/or bilateral cooperation to repatriate these processes, and offer training courses for trainers to disseminate practices.

8 PROPOSALS FOR ACTION

1. Encourage initiatives in favour of residence citizenship.

The idea of distributing a local resident/universal citizenship card was put forward. This type of initiative should be coordinated with other approaches that offer visibility at the international level.

2. Make other reception policies visible, jointly support them and develop discussion around their sustainability.

A mapping initiative would bring visibility to the authorities and organisations involved in welcoming migrants and those involved in the Alliance Migrations. The idea of creating and popularising a "welcoming city/territory" certification was also put forward.

3. Make visible jointly support denunciations of human rights violations and criminalisation of solidarity stakeholders.

This may involve legal action in the event of a proven violation of the fundamental rights of individuals, and also the formal support of the Alliance Migrations to stakeholders faced with the criminalisation of acts of solidarity.

4. Organise citizen debates to together construct and promote another narrative on migration.

While many actions are implemented in the territories, their increased visibility should be promoted. A day of action could also be created to make the commitments of the Alliance Migrations visible.

5. Advocate for a rejection of the externalisation of borders.

Collective advocacy action should be taken to openly and strongly support authorities that refuse to install hot spots on their territories, particularly in Africa. NGOs should also be alerted to the risk of becoming "accomplices" to this externalisation of borders via certain financing packages proposed by public donors.

6. Bring to the Alliance the demand for a redistribution, between the State and local authorities, of competences and resources for reception.

This proposal should be adapted to the context, which may allow some local authorities to free themselves from state supervision when this prevents them from organising appropriate reception on their territory.

7. Contribute to the creation of an Information and Expert Group on Migration (IPM) along the lines of the IPCC.

This strong idea will be developed and promoted by the Alliance Migrations, taking into account and in connection with stakeholders already engaged in similar discussions.

8. Propose a schedule of meetings with existing networks to think about migration beyond the emergency.

It is necessary to identify these networks, then to identify opportunities to meet with them at conferences/forums already planned, to help us think about migration beyond the emergency in a medium- and long-term perspective.

2 PRINCIPLES OF ACTION:

1. Building reception policies requires spaces for consultation and cooperation between all the stakeholders concerned in the territory (migrants, associations, administrations, elected officials, researchers, etc.).

2. Changing the way we look at migration involves giving migrants their full place in the development of public policies.

To be continued...

The signatories will be invited to mobilise to foster these proposals through concrete actions. They will be able to decline any joint action by local authority / civil society that respects the spirit of the agreement, claiming to be part of the Alliance Migrations. These actions will be identified in a consultation process that will allow the emergence of a defined agenda for the Alliance.

A new meeting will be organised by the OCU and ANVITA in 2020 to take stock of progress in the implementation of this common agenda for action.

4 THEORIES FOR A NEW GOVERNANCE OF MIGRATION

Bertrand Badie, Professor at the Paris Institute of Political Studies – was asked to provide his view as a researcher on the discussions that took place during the meeting. He drew 4 theories on which to build a new governance of migration: accept the evidence, produce social cohesion, foster social cohesion, and impose social cohesion on the State.

Accept the evidence

Governance of migration should be based on the evidence: migration has existed throughout history, on an upward trend that nothing has been able to impede, meaning that it is a deep-rooted phenomenon. Today, this is happening against the backdrop of a communications revolution, the globalisation of the imaginary, economic imbalances, environmental and political risks, and so forth, and we are living in a world in which there are more and more grey areas.

We must accept this evidence while reminding ourselves that migration can only be governed at the global level, that this migration governance is very straightforward and inexpensive and that if it was effective, migration would be a useful and enriching experience for us all.

Produce social cohesion

The atom of society is not the individual or the State, but social cohesion. Social cohesion is solidarity, fraternity, exchange, cooperation, association: it is the banality of social play. We have not succeeded in building this social cohesion around migrants, which is the beginning of the solution. We must be the engineers of social cohesion. The State works on the power market, which is a market that is hostile to social cohesion, and on the electoral market. Two stakeholders are put at the forefront: local authorities and civil society. Their association allows capacities to produce social cohesion to be maximised. The only hope for change comes from society.

This social cohesion cannot be created in a hurry – it has its own temporality and takes time. This problem of temporality is frustrating for social organisations, which work with immediacy. Moreover, social cohesion must be totally removed from the isolation to which we have become accustomed by politics. The opposite of isolation is the network, alliance, cooperation, pooling and transnationality. Finally, social cohesion implies the recognition of the other,

i.e. respecting his or her difference and, for us, integrating this difference. It's a very complicated process..

Foster social cohesion

The first avenue is socialisation and education. Primary schools should teach social cohesion, humanity, friendship and fraternity. While the republic was established in France, for example, through schools' dedication to instilling republican values in the younger generations, today's teachers should cultivate a humanism that knows no national borders. The narrative needs to be renewed. What is the media doing to explain that migration is one of the fundamental characteristics of the 21st century, of the 3rd millennium, and to tell us what the migratory adventure brings us?

Access to public services is the second way to foster social cohesion. The migrant population is the most vulnerable. Helping this population to access public services helps to create social cohesion. A final way to foster social cohesion is to create responsibility, particularly through the voting rights of immigrants at the local level.

Impose social cohesion on the State

There is no public policy on migration. The State is involved in the issue of migration by default, owing to a legal vacuum. If it is involved, compromises must be made, and bargaining carried out. In general, the State blocks and plays the wrong role. But this is the role that societies have imposed on the state. This is the commonplace history of our world.

Leaders like Donald Trump and Jair Bolsonaro are going against history. The anti-migrant always wins in the short term, but always loses in the long term. We must recognise that our international system is racist and gauge how far we still have to go.

RENCONTRE ALLIANCE MIGRATIONS

TOWARDS AN INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE

HOST CITIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY FOR ALTERNATIVE MIGRATION POLICY

TEXT FUNDAMENTAL

HOST ALLIANCE LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY

For a different migration management

This is the proposed wording of the founding text for an alliance between local authorities, politicians and civil society to defend welcoming migration policy that respects fundamental human rights. The text outlines the reasons for forming such an alliance, the values that we share and that, together, we aim to uphold in order to receive and integrate migrants into our local towns and cities in a dignified manner. This text is the result of numerous contributions from politicians and NGO actors, drawn from varied experiences and events, and is a collective effort at identifying areas where we can work together.

It is at a local level that the direct consequences of national and regional migration policies are felt, impacting on the lives of those in exile whether they are just passing through or looking to settle. In many areas local authorities, politicians, civil society and migrants are working to combat violations of these migrants' rights. However, the scope of their actions is clearly limited and so there is a need for collective organisation to move beyond the emergency response and to defend visions of migration policy offering an alternative to the prevailing strategy that is security-focussed, sometimes even xenophobic, and imposed through decisions made at a national or EU level.

We, local authorities, politicians and civil society organisations, propose the formation of a common front built around a sustainable alliance between local authorities and civil society to defend, from a local level up to a European level, migration governance based on the idea of a dignified reception and respect for fundamental rights, through the lens of a global view of citizenship and effective human rights.

This text, the result of a collective, intentioned and committed process, aims to lay the foundations for such an alliance.

1. LOCAL STAKEHOLDERS DEFENDING ALTERNATIVE MIGRATION GOVERNANCE

1.1 Local authorities

a) A relevant and legitimate level for action

- Local authorities are on the front line, dealing with untenable situations with no sustainable response. They witness violations of fundamental rights and are able to provide a swift and suitable reaction to emergency situations. Most migrants live in urban centres, and local authorities are already responsible for many decentralised procedures. It therefore makes sense that political approaches to receiving and integrating migrants are also decided on at a local level.
- It is at the town/city level where the daily challenges for migrants play out: language learning, accommodation, work, health, education, culture, sport, transport, etc., all fall under local-authority control. Local authorities are therefore best placed to provide access to basic rights and social support.
- Local authorities have the autonomy and the capacity to experiment and to do things differently to other areas. They have great power of initiative to set up alternative platforms for receiving migrants that offer support in terms of access to rights, access to education and culture, health provision, accommodation, etc. It is at the local level that social and environmental alternatives start to emerge, and migrant reception forms part of this.
- Urban areas are a potential site of conflict, but also a hub for promoting harmonious coexistence.
- Some local authorities have housing stock that is not fully occupied, giving them an advantage when it comes to finding accommodation solutions.
- Urban centres can offer places for respite, open for listening and sharing through cultural or artistic workshops helping to recognise migrants and their skills.
- Finally, local authorities have tools for local democracy, facilitating active citizenship and political engagement among a wide variety of stakeholders, including migrants and associations.

b) Limitations / considerations for local authorities

- Local authorities must act within their legal, technical and financial limits when it comes to migration; certain aspects fall under state and departmental-level competences.
- Local authorities are frequently confronted with negative responses from citizens (linked to a long-standing negative image of migration leading to racist and xenophobic behaviour).
- There is a frequent lack of coordination among local authorities in different areas, as well as between other local stakeholders (businesses, civil society organisations, etc.).

- Certain politicians in local authorities are afraid of standing out from neighbouring communities, leading to political isolation.
- Different levels of action are often an obstacle to dialogue: while bodies operating on the different levels may have similar challenges, their problems are different. Furthermore, small towns have limited visibility although they may be facing large challenges.
- Resources need to be found to sustain activities for welcoming and integrating migrants between political terms of office.
- Local authorities frequently find themselves dealing with emergency situations which are sometimes difficult to immediately manage. Central government is seen all to frequently to be abandoning local government, burdening them with the task of providing emergency reception and management. Furthermore, the state limits its scope of action to appointing operators only to deal with accommodation and social support without taking into account the other needs of the individual, which local authorities end up having to deal with by default.

- The lack of clarity or overlapping of competences between various decentralised levels complicates links with civil society organisations, which may not always understand the actual responsibilities of various actors.
- Different local authorities are dealing with unequal and distinct situations – "transit" towns do not have the same needs as other towns and cities, for example. Certain places receive more people than others, for a wide range of reasons.
- Local authority activity is limited by a lack of adequate financial resources.

1.2 Civil society movements and organisations

a) A relevant and legitimate level for action

- Civil society is able to provide support that responds to people's real needs.
- Their involvement allows for the provision of spaces to talk with, provide support to and organise migrants.
- The involvement of civil society helps provide opportunities for migrants to get involved, in particular through providing access to an occupation, whether voluntary or not.
- Civil society organisations have greater freedom of speech than local authorities and are therefore able to denounce situations from an independent and non-partisan political standpoint.
- Civil society mobilises citizen support, taking advantage of their ability to network and have an impact beyond the local area.
- Civil society organisations are able to mobilise a local solidarity network to facilitate integration and provide a creative emergency response.

- Civil society actors are able to draw attention to fundamental rights, re-humanise the issue of migration and objectify statistics, drawing on real, concrete situations.
- Civil society organisations have become skilled at enlisting competent institutional partners within local authorities or at the state level.

b) Limitations / considerations for civil society

- Civil society organisations often struggle with a lack of resources or the risk of running out of resources, making it difficult to sustain their activity over the long term. Associations that attempt to make their actions sustainable over time often have to seek funding, which carries a risk of dependence.
- Their activity is limited by a frequent lack of coordination between different geographical areas or between other organisations.
- Civil society actors are wary of substituting the role of the state, which might indirectly encourage state disengagement with state institutions relying or transferring their responsibility to citizen actors that end up partially or totally replacing the state in its duty to receive migrants. Furthermore, local authorities seem often to adopt a similar approach to that of the state, offering "only" funding to associations when the goal of many associations would rather be to make local government face up to their responsibilities, thereby achieving government management or real joint action. Associations often feel they are isolated, not listened to and abandoned by institutions.
- Civil society organisations do not receive balanced media coverage, and are sometimes stigmatised.
- Civil society actors also face increasingly violent threats, as well as legal, administrative and police repression.
- Associations often suffer through lack of coordination or sometimes even rivalry.

2. FROM CONVERGENCE TO ALLIANCE: CREATING A UNITED FRONT

2.1 Initiatives already providing evidence of convergence between local authorities, politicians and civil society

2013-2017: Political coordination of migration during Fernando Haddad's term as mayor of São Paulo (migration policy co-created with civil society).

2015: Meeting to discuss alternative migration governance organised by the Organisation for Universal Citizenship (OCU) in Paris, attended by the Grande-Synthe town hall and the mayor of São Paulo.

2015: Palermo launches the Charter of Palermo on International Human Mobility establishing the Right to Mobility.

2015: Paris, Barcelona, Lampedusa and Lesbos launch the network of cities of refuge.

2016: The World Social Forum on Migration, inaugurated and hosted by the São Paulo city hall, launches an appeal "*to build an alliance between social movements and local authorities to advance towards universal citizenship and to develop alternative governance for international migration*".

March 2016: Opening of the first migrant camp in France to meet HCR humanitarian standards by the Grande-Synthe local authority and Médecins Sans Frontières.

2016: Renewed resistance to the Trump administration among mayors in the US sanctuary cities movement.

March 2018: National convention held in Grande-Synthe on migration and migrant reception, bringing together hundreds of politicians and associations.

May 2018: Launch of the European project "Snapshots from the Borders" bringing together civil society actors and local authorities from European border towns and cities.

September 2018: Launch of the National Association of Welcoming Towns and Cities, with the OCU in attendance.

November 2018: The World Social Forum on Migration in Mexico reaffirms commitments made in São Paulo to create a network of sanctuary cities, with several African cities in attendance.

November 2018: Africities meeting in Marrakech and launch of the Charter of Local and Subnational Governments of Africa on Migration in the presence of various civil society actors.

January 2019: Resistance from Italian towns to the Salvini decree.

February 2019: Rome Manifesto from Spanish and European towns and cities in solidarity with NGOs rescuing migrants in the Mediterranean;

May 2019: Festival Sabir, Lecce: organisation of a preparatory workshop ahead of the meeting in Paris between civil society and European local authorities.

2.2 Shared vision of the issue of migration / values / shared points of understanding

- This vision is based on providing an unconditional welcome to people (one which recognises no difference in legitimacy when it comes to access to rights between migrants and refugees, or between other social categories of vulnerable people).
- Taking into account the complex social realities of migrants and their needs (gender, sexual orientation, age, etc.) is considered to be essential.
- This vision is based on defending the right to mobility.
- Migrants are considered to be full and equal citizens in policies implemented.

- Migrants must not be excluded from actions taken on their behalf by this alliance

between local authorities and civil society. They must be part of any thought process or action implemented.

- Migratory policy should be created with a focus on long-term sustainability and a global view of citizenship.

3. THE FOUNDATIONS OF AN EFFECTIVE AND LASTING ALLIANCE

3.1 What we, as an alliance, defend

a) At the local / inter-local level

- Foster and strengthen dialogue between local authorities and civil society at a local level.
- Defend, publicise and reinforce local examples of best practice.
- Come out of isolation, allow for mutual support between those implementing examples of best practice and resistance.
- Develop and create shared projects.
- Work WITH migrants on the ground.
- Develop structured networks for coordination and mutual assistance to find emergency solutions.
- Propose innovative solutions for welcoming migrant Roma populations from Eastern Europe and the Balkans, particularly in relation to slum and shanty-town clearance measures.

b) At the global level, speaking with one voice

- Work together to promote a positive image of migrants and build a realistic rationale for a future vision of migration, focussing particularly on the challenges of demographic decline in European countries, climate and economic migrants (EPA agreements equivalent to CETA between Africa and Europe with devastating consequences for local economies, factors of migration).
- Deconstruct racist and xenophobic discourse.
- Promote and lend visibility to innovative approaches in order to show, through examples of best practice, what is possible and what is needed for facilitating migration and for welcoming migrants.
- Show local politicians and candidates that positively engaging in the field of migration is not only necessary but also advantageous (increased technical skills, improving the social fabric as well as local politics and economies, building positive public opinion, etc.).

- Increase our numbers to invert the power balance, denounce and fight hostile policies and practices.
- Devise, create and defend alternative migration policy models that are more welcoming, solidarity-based and inclusive (at all levels – national, regional, etc.).
- Take a critical view of national and European migratory policy. Local authorities are unable to escape from European regulation that largely dictates migratory policy, making things difficult for them (e.g. the Common European Asylum System that exists through the Reception, Procedure and Qualification Directives, the Dublin Regulation, and Eurodac and Frontex, which have recently had their mandates strengthened).
- Critically examine the evolving cooperation between the EU and African countries. Policies that outsource asylum include bilateral agreements bordering on blackmail (e.g. the EU-Afghanistan agreements) and widespread diversion of aid funding, in particular through the Trust Fund. Defend the idea that migration is a factor for development in both host and origin countries.
- Develop cooperative relationships with towns and cities in Europe, Africa and elsewhere. A network of European local authorities could carry enough weight to influence European policies which have disastrous effects for the towns and cities in countries of origin. We could also make contact with these places (well-known example: Agadez).
- Be part of a dynamic of decentralised cooperation.
- Collectively defend basic values (e.g. recalling the principles of unconditional family reunification, not conditioned by resources or accommodation), thereby collectively acting as a citizen spokesperson providing an alternative voice (based on local experience of migration and with the aim of defending a dignified welcome above all) at the international level.
- Move towards jointly drawing up collective agreements on the integration of migrants in order to guarantee equal access to rights everywhere.
- Work together to build a case for the link between the reception approaches for new arrivals and successful co-habitation.
- Promote the creation of an Intergovernmental Panel on Migration (IPM) which allows, as with the IPCC for climate change, for objective, international analysis of migratory phenomena, thereby advising governments and carrying out public education.

3.2 Common goals and commitments

This alliance has five key areas of work:

a) Migrants as citizens and stakeholders in our towns and cities!

- ✓ Guarantee social, economic, political, cultural and education rights.

✓ Move from a vision of migrants as beneficiaries of policies providing access to rights to one of migrants as citizen stakeholders. This is a legitimate and necessary shift for the creation of public policy aimed at them as migrants and, more broadly, as citizens.
✓ Lobby for immigrants' right to vote in local elections and true residence-based citizenship.
✓ Facilitate access to French nationality.
✓ Recognise and promote the role of students as vectors of development for their host and origin countries; defend free education.

b) Co-construct welcoming policy: an opportunity to reinvent our local democracies

✓ Encourage better understanding and improved dialogue between local authorities, politicians and civil society – encourage civil society to support politicians and promote best practice – encourage local authorities and politicians to support civil society organisations as front-line defenders of the rights of those in exile.
✓ Create real spaces for co-construction of reception policies at a local level between various civil society actors, politicians and local collectives.
✓ Use the creation of reception policies as an opportunity to reinvent tools for democracy at a local level.
✓ Foster spaces where welcoming towns and cities in Europe, Africa and Latin America can come together to share experiences and best practice for co-creation.

c) Tell an alternative story about migration

✓ Promote initiatives to educate and raise awareness among local populations in order to change mindsets; encourage partnerships with civil society organisations in countries of origin to deconstruct, raise awareness and educate populations here about the issue of migration (video conferences, inviting experts, joint charter, etc.).
✓ Make our practices visible to show that alternative policies are possible, needed and beneficial for all.
✓ Use pre-election campaigning periods to defend a positive vision of migration.
✓ Deconstruct the discourse around the economic burden of migration.
✓ Adopt a global strategy to collectively defend a rational, research-based vision of migration.
✓ Construct a shared discourse to more widely denounce the downward spiral in European policies and policies to outsource borders.

d) United and committed to providing a dignified welcome in our border towns and cities!

✓ Draw on specific experiences from border towns and cities to defend shared responsibility when it comes to receiving migrants.
✓ Implement an action plan for the "Snapshots from the borders" network.

e) Move beyond the emergency response to a global-citizenship perspective on migration

✓ Employ our practices to move beyond the emergency response to receiving migrants.
✓ Ensure that the emergency response guarantees accommodation that is open to everyone and create hygiene facilities that cover basic needs.
✓ Guarantee access to language learning, an essential tool for integration and citizenship.
✓ Respect the needs and expectations of migrants (who may be either passing through or looking to settle).
✓ Lobby for the granting of multiple-entry visas (e.g. humanitarian) that grant the right to work.
✓ Push for the establishment of an IPM.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND NETWORKS OF INSTITUTIONAL ACTORS

Name	Type	Country
ActivaT en DDHH	Civil Society Organization	Espagne
Africités	Networks of institutional actors	
Agence de promotion des cultures et du voyage	Civil Society Organization	France
Alampyme-BR	Civil Society Organization	Brésil
Asociación Del Ágora	Civil Society Organization	Brésil
Asociación Rumiñahui	Civil Society Organization	Espagne
Assemblée locale Savoie des États généraux des migrations	Civil Society Organization	France
Association Allamma International	Civil Society Organization	France
Association Arci	Civil Society Organization	Italie
Association Beni Znassen pour la Culture, le Développement et la Solidarité (ABCDS)	Civil Society Organization	Maroc
Association française des juristes démocrates	Civil Society Organization	France
Association Nationale des Villes et Territoires Accueillants (ANVITA)	Networks of institutional actors	France
Association Tunisienne des Habitants pour le Logement Décent	Civil Society Organization	Tunisie
Association You.me	Civil Society Organization	France
ATTAC	Civil Society Organization	France
Bubamed	Civil Society Organization	France
Carrefour des Solidarités du Littoral Dunkerquois	Civil Society Organization	France
Casa do Brasil de Lisboa	Civil Society Organization	Portugal
CCAS Metz	Institution publique	France
CCFD-Terre Solidaire	Civil Society Organization	France
CDH	Civil Society Organization	Uruguay
Center for the Protection of Refugees and Immigrants (CEPRI)	Civil Society Organization	Brésil
Central Geral dos Trabalhadores de Portugal (CGTO-IN)	Civil Society Organization	Portugal
Centre Migrations et Citoyennetés de l'IFRI	Academic Sector	France
Centro de Direitos Humanos e Cidadania do Imigrante	Civil Society Organization	Brésil
Centro de Promoción y Defensa de Derechos Humanos	Civil Society Organization	Uruguay
Cimade	Civil Society Organization	France
Cités et Gouvernements Locaux Unis d'Afrique (CGLU Afrique)	Networks of institutional actors	
CNCD-11.11.11	Civil Society Organization	France
CNDH Romeurope	Civil Society Organization	France
Collabotatrice du sénateur de l'Isère	Local Authorities	France
Comité Migraciones y Desplazamientos (Associación Brasileira de Antropología)	Civil Society Organization	Brésil
Communauté Emmaüs Bourg Servas	Civil Society Organization	France
Commune/EPCI de Mérignac et Bordeaux Métropole	Local Authorities	France
Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (CGIL)	Civil Society Organization	Italie
Conseil de la Communauté Marocaine à l'Etranger (CCME)	Local Authorities	Maroc
Conseil départemental de l'Isère	Local Authorities	France
Conseil départemental du Val-de-Marne	Local Authorities	France
Convivio	Civil Society Organization	France
CRID	Civil Society Organization	France
Ecole d'Urbanisme de Paris - Laburba	Academic Sector	France
Emmaüs Bussières-et-Pruns	Civil Society Organization	France
Emmaüs Dunkerque	Civil Society Organization	France
Emmaüs Europe	Civil Society Organization	France
Emmaüs France	Civil Society Organization	France
Emmaüs International	Civil Society Organization	France
Espacio sin Fronteras	Civil Society Organization	France
EuroMed Droit	Civil Society Organization	Tunisie
European Centre for Peace in Horn of Africa	Civil Society Organization	France
Femmes Inter Associations-ISM (FIA)	Civil Society Organization	France
Fonds de Dotation Merci	Civil Society Organization	France
Forum des Organisations de Solidarité Internationale issues des Migrations (FORIM)	Civil Society Organization	France
France Libertés - Fondation Danielle Mitterrand	Civil Society Organization	France
France Terre d'asile	Civil Society Organization	France
GRDR – Migrations Citoyennetés Développement	Civil Society Organization	France
Institut Convergences Migrations	Academic Sector	France
Institut Français de Géopolitique	Academic Sector	France
Instituto Vladimir Herzog	Civil Society Organization	Brésil
Ligue des droits de l'Homme	Civil Society Organization	France
Médecins du Monde	Civil Society Organization	France
Médecins sans Frontières	Civil Society Organization	France
Melilla Acoge	Civil Society Organization	Espagne
Misereor	Civil Society Organization	Allemagne
MJC du Briançonnais	Civil Society Organization	France
Mouvement Utopia	Civil Society Organization	France
Musée National de l'Histoire de l'Immigration	Institution publique	France
Organisation pour une Citoyenneté Universelle (O.C.U.)	Civil Society Organization	France
P'tits dej's solidaires	Civil Society Organization	France
Presença da America Latina (PAL)	Civil Society Organization	Brésil
Quartiers Solidaires	Civil Society Organization	France
Red Jesuita con Migrantes	Civil Society Organization	Guatemala
Refugee Womens Center	Civil Society Organization	France
Région Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes	Local Authorities	France
Res Publica	Civil Society Organization	France
Réseau IPAM	Civil Society Organization	France
Réseau Maghreb-Sahel sur les Migrations	Civil Society Organization	France
Rete di Economia Civile "Sale Della Terra - Piccoli Comuni del Welcome"	Civil Society Organization	Italie
Salam Nord-Pas-de-Calais	Civil Society Organization	France
Sciences-Po Paris	Academic Sector	France
Snapshots From the Borders	Networks of institutional actors	France
THOT – Ecole diplômante de français pour les réfugiés et demandeurs d'asile	Civil Society Organization	France
Tous Migrants	Civil Society Organization	France
UNHCR	Networks of institutional actors	Italie
Université de Copenhague	Academic Sector	France
Université de Lille	Academic Sector	France
Université de Nantes	Academic Sector	France
Ville d'Agadez	Local Authorities	Niger
Ville d'Arcueil	Local Authorities	France
Ville d'Ivry-sur-Seine	Local Authorities	France
Ville de Forest	Local Authorities	Belgique
Ville de Fuenlabrada	Local Authorities	Espagne
Ville de Gao	Local Authorities	Mali
Ville de Grande-Synthe	Local Authorities	France
Ville de Grenoble	Local Authorities	France
Ville de Guyancourt	Local Authorities	France
Ville de La Marsa	Local Authorities	Tunisie
Ville de La-Seyne-sur-Mer	Local Authorities	France
Ville de Lisbonne	Local Authorities	Portugal
Ville de Lyon (1er arr.)	Local Authorities	France
Ville de Lyon (7e arr.)	Local Authorities	France
Ville de Malakoff	Local Authorities	France
Ville de Martigues	Local Authorities	France
Ville de Melun	Local Authorities	France
Ville de Metz	Local Authorities	France
Ville de Montreuil	Local Authorities	France
Ville de Nantes	Local Authorities	France
Ville de New York	Local Authorities	États-Unis
Ville de Palerme	Local Authorities	Italie
Ville de Paris	Local Authorities	France
Ville de Parla	Local Authorities	Espagne
Ville de Saint-Denis	Local Authorities	France
Ville de São Paulo (Brésil)	Local Authorities	Brésil
Ville de Schiltigheim	Local Authorities	France
Ville de Strasbourg	Local Authorities	France
Ville de Tanger	Local Authorities	Maroc
VoxPublic	Civil Society Organization	France

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ORGANISATION POUR
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L'ASSOCIATION NATIONALE DES VILLES
ET TERRITOIRES ACCUEILLANTS

SNAPSHOTS
FROM THE BORDERS