

Fortalecer los partenariados...

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¿Una nueva manera de abordar el codesarrollo?: el caso de la cooperación catalana....

Ceci n'est pas une pipe, mais on fume

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Objectives and Outline

0. Objectives

1. Migration and Development: a continuous and difficult debate.
2. Two focus in the intervention: a) **Theory**: *Migrant transnational civic and political engagement and networks*; b) *The Green Book and the Catalan Cooperation Codevelopment Strategy*
3. Focus 1.
4. Focus 2.
5. Conclusion

1. Migration and Development: a continuous and difficult debate

- The pessimists vs. the optimists (de Haas, 2005). No clear conclusion (development vector versus brain drain/brain waste)
- Lack of good data including non migrant households.
- New economics of labour migration
 - Remittances stimulating local enterprise
 - International emigration vs. internal immigration
 - Migration => human capital investment (education)
 - Migration as avenue for upward social mobility

1. Migration and development..../2

- Migration does not necessarily lead to developmentfor several reasons, as...
 - Unfavourable economic political and legal conditions in the country of origin.
 - restrictive policies and barriers to entry in receiving countries as well as lack of legal rights for migrants
- Policy interventions would benefit from a conceptualisation of migration as involving a set of transnational phenomena.
- Policies coherence: migration policy, integration/citizenship policy, development cooperation/development policy.
- Caution principle

2. Focus of this intervention

Focus 1, *Theory*: *Migrant transnational civic and political engagement and networks*

General issues reg. the scope and role of migrant civil society on a transnational level.

Migrants' role in projects of codevelopment, points for discussion.

Focus 2, *Practice*: *The Green Book and the Catalan Cooperation Codevelopment Strategy:*

the state of the art; work in progress

3. Focus1:The role of migrants transnational practices and networks

- What are the factors that might make a difference in the power of social actors such as migrants in a transnational scenario?
- Who participates and who benefits from migrants' transnational civil society activities and networks?

3. Focus 1: Several Critical Points on Migrant Civil Society

1. Does migrant transnational existence lead to their empowerment? Yes and no...
2. Migrant transnational civic and political networks as an elite phenomenon?
3. The ambiguous political context in countries of settlement: conditions and perspectives
4. The complex relations with source countries
5. Relations with other civil society actors: development NGO versus migrant organizations

3. Focus 1: The unclear role of migrants in projects of development

Pros

- Migrants as insiders
- In depth knowledge of needs and local conditions
- Positive influence on integration
- Strengthen international solidarity/cosmopolitans
- Contribution to development and local democratization
- Migrants as bridges/umbilical cord between country of residence and origin

Contras

- Migrants as outsiders
- Conflicts of interest with local non-migrant population
- Detracts resources from integration
- Reinforces particularistic ties. Rooted cosmopolitans.
- Migrants are being charged with the responsibility of the state.

4. Focus 2: The Green Book and Catalan Codevelopment Strategy/1

- **What is:** “green”, in EU language (debate and participation paper and framework); Formal/Legal Strategy Paper (fall 2008).
- **Theoretical framework:**
 - Previous experience: avaluation
 - Caution principle
 - No use of “Codevelopment” as a new “mantra”
 - No use of Naïr’s conception
 - No central role on remittances/different meaning of remittance practices; no central role on flows management/control
 - Three approaches: a) Naïr and similar; b) micro/local..;I c) holistic: migration as potencial vector of development, all iniatives oriented to link positively migration an development

4. Focus 2: The Green Book and Catalan Codevelopment Strategy/2

a. Operational Definition:

b. A priori: Initiatives and policies of codevelopment

- need to be continuously located in debates and policies of integration (Migration National Agreement, Government Initiative, in course of definition)
- Citizenship
- Need to be formulated and implemented in a two way dialogue with migrants. Decision-making: migrants;
- Transnational society paradigm

c. The minimal requirements (really codevelopment) are as follows:

- Development: capacities, education/human capital + real participation and association
- Integration: citizenship, human rights
- Transnationality: networks, alliances....sustainability
- Actors: plurality, North and South, different duties/bonds

Gender requirement: example

- ***Volume and Impact of remittances highly contextual;***
- **Women's ability to remit depends on:**
 - Immigration and integration policies;
 - Legal status of the migrant;
 - Access to financial services in the destination country;
 - Gender patterns in the labour market;
 - Existing social agents such as migrants' associations;
 - Policies for co-development and women's empowerment
- **Women's ability to use remittances depends on:**
 - Household relationships and power dynamics;
 - Socio-economic status of family and community;
 - Access to credit, micro-finance or other resources;

4. Focus 2: The Green Book and Catalan Codevelopment Strategy/3

4. Debate, previous to Strategy, 44 policy oriented theses on

- Migration and Development: general overview and premises
- Migration and development: gender approach
- Codevelopment and remittances
- Brain drain, human capital and economic capital
- Mobility and volunteer return policies
- Citizenship, participatio, integration...policies
- Trasnational networks and public-private/public-public alliances

4. Focus 2: The Green Book and Catalan Codevelopment Strategy/3

5. Methods and practices: intervention forms,

A. General considerations (constraints and obstacles)

B. Methods in practice

- Social projects in origin, with collective remittances and public institutions support (3 x 1)
- Mediation and participation of migrants in local development projects (with/without North support)
- Global and holistic actions of development in communities with great migration (with/without support)
- Specific Education, compatible with work (temporal migration)
- Support and formation in enterprising capacities (individual and collectives), with/without return policies
- Actions oriented to maximize positive impact of remittances (incentives, security....)

4. Focus 2: The Green Book and Catalan Codevelopment Strategy/4

- Another methods
- Methodology and expected results
- Migration National Agreement and Codevelopment Strategy

5. Conclusion

Una cebra no necesita correr más que un leon, sólo debe correr más que otras cebras

Jorge Wagensberg

Codevelopment policies as

Thank you!
Merci
Shokran Gazillan