



MIGRATION AND MOBILITY GOING BEYOND BORDERS

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Spanish/Catalan
context

Mediterranean
lifestyle

Academic position
and background

Personal background

General aspects on migration

- Old phenomenon. Humankind has been travelling always looking for better live conditions
- Is a reality. IOM (2013) 214 million people lives abroad plus 15.4 million are refugees
- Changes in society are compelling this process

Some causes for migration

- Demographic change
- Changing economy (Booms- Shortages. Demands of low skilled or high skilled labour force)
- Distribution of wealth (Inequalities and poverty)
- Violation of human rights, armed conflicts
- Images of a wealth society
- Need of adventure

EU Policies

Since 1999 in Tampere Intention of a coherent approach in the field of migration based on

Common asylum system

Legal migration policy. Comparable Rights and obligations

Fight against illegal migration. Border control

Concern on brain drain, avoid second and third generation issues

2007 Plans to attract more high-skilled workforce (knowledge society)

2008 Return Directive or the Blue card directive

EU Context

- Neoliberal Narrative and discourse(Euphemistic language use)
 - Socio-demographic and economical changes lead to Market Driven and control policies. (impact in national states and community lives)
 - Liberalization of the market impact on migration (called mobility inside the EU)
 - Lack of integrated policies (cohesion, inclusion, antipoverty, education, housing...)
- Fear of the “otherness” National identities
- Excess of labelling and fragmentation
- Challenges for the European Social Model

Being migrant or being mobile?

In the end people on the move
why is relevant this difference?

- Related to third countries
- Related to EU nationals
- Richness is global poverty is local (Bauman)
- Global elites or to a transnational capitalist class (Sinklair)
- Circular
- Seasonal
- Temporary
- Return
- Transitory

Migration from being a phenomenon to become a problem

**Migration as a problem ?
or the situations of vulnerability and inequalities is the problem?**

**Impact in the lives of people
Migrating /receiving**

Shared responsibilities in building migration as a problem

- Society is creating inequalities and big gaps among people
- Rich countries invite labour force taking in account the market needs but not social and emotional factors
- Tension legal-illegal migration and consequences
- Policies, perceptions, and attitudes from receiving countries

The other side of the story

- Impact in relations with the family, friends, community,
- Interplay of expectations for the future
- Possibilities and options regarding place and process
- Implications of individual or a family project, desire, dream
- Getting to the new place: finding themselves and interacting with others
- Role of situations that pushed the process
- Situations of vulnerability in origin
- Grief, pain sorrow, loss

The other side of the story

- Resistance to cultural pluralism and diversity.
- Construction of migrants as problem
- Concurrence for the ones in situations of vulnerability
- Context play a role in facilitating or making difficult the relations.
- Confrontation with stereotypes, prejudices (their own and others) and values

The other side of the story

- Feeling of losing something that sometimes they do not have either
- Migrant is a status following people all their lives and the new-borns inherit this status
- Lack of perception of the abilities, competences, capacities migrants have

A POSITIVE LOOK TO MIGRATION

coexistence of several cultures in one society brings:

- Experiences people have obtained during their migration itinerary new challenges for coexistence
- Challenges for equitable relations among different social groups.
- Cultural enrichment
that will create a diverse patchwork that can also be the
definition of **A NEW COMMON/SHARED
SPACE/TERRITORY AND SOME SHARED VALUES**

Tensions different way of understanding coexistence

- Segregation
 - Assimilation
 - Integration
- POWER OF THE MAJORITY
- Multicultural
 - Intercultural
- RESPECT AND COEXISTENCE
- DIALOG/ SHARING OF POWER

MESTISSAGE BUILDING
(Crossbreeding/Fusion/blending)

WHERE IS THE PERFECT PLACE FOR IT?

THE PUBLIC SPACE



USE OF PUBLIC SPACE AND CONCEPT OF “CIVIC”

- Citizen Vs. Barbarian. Aristotle
- Advanced lifestyle Vs. Savagery. XVI c.
- Civility: the national values, to respect the norms for the collective life, regarding a Social Convention
- Civility and “otherness”

HOW CATALANS USE THE PUBLIC SPACE?

DOES IT STILL EXIST A PUBLIC SPACE AS AN EXPRESSION OF DEMOCRATIC SPACE?

Mediterranean perspective of public space
as school of socialization

HOW CATALANS USE THE PUBLIC SPACE

UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA



What happens with the public space?

WESTERN COUNTRIES

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
REGULATES THE USES OF
PUBLIC SPACE

PRIVATE RETREAT OF SOCIETY
(Sennet, R)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN

SOCIAL SELF-REGULATION
OF THE USE OF PUBLIC
SPACE

INTENSIVE USE OF P.S.

Public space seen as territory as a place
for survival and power
“appropriation” of territory as problem

Social conventions for the use of Public Space

- Diversity of conventions
- Diversity of criteria to judge if a behaviour in public space is correct or incorrect

AGE, GENDER, CIVIL STATUS, FAMILIES, ECONOMICAL STATUS, POLITICAL VIEWS, NATIONALITIES,... IDENTITY OR IDENTITIES

Public space and arena for streetwork education

- “Acompañamiento socioeducativo”
Mediating, translating, shared interpretation of “the otherness towards an ourness”
- Meeting point place for learning participation (relevant, significant and meaningful for citizenship construction)
- Dialog in a democratic context
- Building sense of belonging

Tak
Gràcies!
Dank u!
Díky!
Thank you!

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THINKING ON THE STREET WORKERS ROLE

STREET WORKER AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

APROPEM-NOS

ANTI-RUMORS

LATIN GANGS

PCMID

ANTI-RUMORS

- <http://bcnantirumors.cat/quisom/materials-de-la-xarxa/video>