



Newsletter 1 – July 2011

Allowing migrants to use a tool and method to value their competences and enhance their social and professional integration within national labour markets

Leonardo da Vinci pilote project – Transfer of Innovation

Initiated by Autremonde (leader) and iriv (coordinator) in France, Austria, Great Britain, Bulgaria and Spain



Leadership : Driss Ben Jebara, Autremonde (France)

Coordination : Bénédicte Halba, iriv (France)

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I. Presentation of the Migrapass project

Objectives

The main goal of the Migrapass is to propose a portfolio together with a training including a collaborative approach to value unique experience of migrants and to enhance their position within the labour market. The portfolio will allow them to identify and value the professional experience acquired in their native country (often ignored in host countries), their non-formal and formal learning. This can include such activities as voluntary involvement in migrants' shelters but also the valuing of their unique competence linked to their expatriation past, e.g. leaving their native country, living and working in a foreign country. Their professional profile will be enriched by unique competences most required in a changing labour market where the ability to adapt and to be mobile are key assets in a professional career.

II. Participation of the Migrapass partners in the CRONEM conference – ‘Global Migration and Multiculturalism : Religion, Society, Policy and Politics’, June 2011

Migrapass partners have recently attended the conference **Global Migration and Multiculturalism : Religion, Society, Policy and Politics** which took place at the University of Surrey (UK) on June 26-27, 2011.

One of the organisers of the conference - John Eade - is also the English partner in the Migrapass project.

This conference was an opportunity for the Migrapass team to exchange information and ideas about the development of the project and to present their reflections on how to improve the recognition of migration workers' skills and competences to the other delegates of the conference

One panel was especially dedicated to the Migrapass project entitled **Migrapass – A portfolio and a companion for migrants**

For further information please go to the web site: www.migrapass.net

If you want to contact us for information about the experimentation and other questions please go to the web blog <http://migrapass.blogspot.com/>

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Title: Migrapass – a portfolio and a companion for migrants

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I. Presentation of Autremonde (Otherworld)



Autremonde (Otherworld) was created in 1994 to encourage the involvement of young people in order to create social ties and to combat all forms of exclusion. The association holds several sociolinguistic workshops and trips involving more than 200 migrants. It ensures their legal stay and accompanies them in their legal hearings in order to access their rights. The association also holds welcome days, workshops and contacts with homeless people and those who are in precarious situations. The Autremonde team is composed of 6 salaried staff and 230 voluntary workers. It works with many organisations which engage with migrants at local and national levels.

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II. Presentation for the Conference Global Migration and Multiculturalism : Religion, Society, Policy and Politics

Magali Ciaï

*Associations and migrants-Adaptability as an
organisational policy for associations*

This contribution concerns the differences existing between associations and public agencies: especially, in their different ways of taking care of migrants and more specifically in their way of handling migrants' language training courses and to provide counselling action. This paper starts with a short introduction to Autremonde, its fundamental value, its financing method and its missions. It then highlights some differences between public agencies and associations, more specifically their organisational policies, mission policies and counselling policies. It particularly focusses on the differences in the adaptability level of the different organisations and the participation level of migrants in their organisational policies. The last part is about the counselling activities which take into account the migration situation in France and especially undocumented people and the main intervention framework of associations and public agencies.

I. Presentation of iriv (The Institute for Research and Information on Volunteering)



The Institute for Research and Information on Volunteering (Iriv) was established in 1997 to promote training of volunteers, to validate non-formal and informal learning and contribute to the lifelong education and training. Iriv Conseil was set up in 2000 to undertake national and European studies and projects.

It has participated in, coordinated or directed several Leonardo projects since 2000: a training programme for professionals working with volunteer workers (2000-2001); a portfolio to validate volunteer experience in the labour market-VAEB (www.eEuropeassociations.net ; 2003-2006) ; a European network to encourage the recognition of prior learning - VPL (www.vpl4.eu ; 2005-2007), a training programme for intercultural mediators, (TIPS, 2007-2009 and its French development www.mediateur-interculturel.net, 2009) ; a portfolio to validate the experience acquired by local councillors (www.va2el.eu , 2008-2010) ; a portfolio to value experience acquired by students beyond University (www.vab-univ.eu ; 2009-2011)

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II. Presentation for the Conference Global Migration and Multiculturalism : Religion, Society, Policy and Politics

Benedicte Halba

From expatriation to the labor market – the Lifelong Learning perspective: an opportunity to value migrants' skills and competences – The Migrapass example

Since the Amsterdam treaty in 1997, migration has become a competence of the European Union. The programme “lifelong learning” refers to key competences such as knowledge, skills and appropriate professional behaviour. These are essential for each person in a knowledge society. Migrants have developed, thanks to their mobility experience, a unique and special competence called “meta-competence”. Migrants suffer from two types of discrimination in the labour market. The first is a direct form of discrimination since it excludes migrants from certain employments or training for reasons presented as objective. The second is an indirect form of discrimination which confines foreign workers to low qualified jobs with difficult working conditions. This segmentation of the labour market is highly prejudicial.

The Migrapass project proposes a tool and a method – a portfolio and collaborative training – to allow migrants to express their experience and value their competences to enter the labour market or improve their professional career. It is based on the knowledge and competences acquired by migrants thanks to their professional (previous employment), social (voluntary involvement such as in associations, trade unions or political parties) and personal (expatriation past) pathway. Valuing migrants' competences is a key element in enhancing their social and professional integration. The main issue for the Migrapass project is to experiment in Austria, Bulgaria, France, Spain and the United Kingdom a tool and pedagogical approach in order to change perspectives towards migrants in the labour market so that their migration background is considered as an asset and no longer as a major handicap.

I. Presentation of Oikodrom, The Vienna Institute for Urban Sustainability



Oikodrom is a private research institute created in 1993 to work on urban development strategies (concepts concerning ecological, economic and cultural issues), with the aim of sustainable development. Its field of study extends from Europe to China and includes the Arab Mediterranean countries. Oikodrom works with Austrian ministries and Vienna on many urban management studies. It has participated in multidisciplinary research projects bringing together human and social sciences and architecture. It has developed an extensive network of interlocutors across Vienna and other Austrian cities as well as a wide network of organisations. In the 15th district of Vienna (around 7000 inhabitants), it is developing the Agenda 21 (principles adopted at the Summit on the Environment in 1992). It has organised numerous conferences and contributed to many national and European publications.

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II. Presentation for the Conference Global Migration and Multiculturalism : Religion, Society, Policy and Politics

Heidi Dumreicher

A stakeholder analysis – a tool for participatory processes

In the project MIGRAPASS, the stakeholder analysis is understood as “a process of systematically gathering and analyzing qualitative information to determine whose interests should be taken into account when developing and/or implementing a policy or

program” . A stakeholder analysis includes distinct steps that enable policy makers, for example, to recognise different positions and competencies held by the actors involved. The main outlines of a stakeholder analysis are the following: planning the process and finding the purpose of the project/research in order to identify the key stakeholders.

The identification of the main stakeholders includes an analysis of their stake and importance in the project, their possible expectations about the project, their involvement, tasks and positions held during in the project. This analysis is usually displayed in an Excel template, where the information gathered about all stakeholders is summarised and clearly arranged.

After collecting the necessary information, the analysis leads to a better understanding of the stakeholders involved and contributes to a better and more desirable outcome for the project being undertaken. Moreover, a stakeholder analysis makes the prevention and detection of misunderstandings and conflicting expectations possible at an early stage. Therefore, it is the aim to include all the interest groups in the Migrapass project, who are (or might be) involved in the research process at any level. Regarding the issue of migration, social inclusion and their (inter-) connectedness, we identify possible actors (e.g. civil society agencies, civilians, administration, politicians, guest society representatives) in close detail.

Hence a stakeholder analysis is not only about other researchers, institutes and so forth, but also about external interest groups, which can vary widely depending on the main issue. A stakeholder analysis right from the beginning of this project will help to integrate different actors, who are affected by migration in various ways. Especially certain groups of people tend to be excluded from discussions about migration and its implications (people directly affected). Therefore, a broad and meaningful analysis might give people a chance to represent their stake and to enrich the chances for a positive outcome from this project, with which all the stakeholders are satisfied.

I. Presentation of CERMES – University of New Bulgaria



The Centre for European Refugees, Migration and Ethnic Studies at the New Bulgarian University in Sofia, Bulgaria is specialized in research, training and civic activities in the field of migration studies. It published the series “Migration and ethnic studies”: Krasteva A. (ed) Immigration in Bulgaria. Sofia: IMIR, 2005 Krasteva A. (ed) From ethnicity to migration. Sofia: NBU, 2004; Krasteva A. (ed) The figures of refugees. Sofia: NBU, 2006; Krasteva A. (ed) Immigration and Integration: European experiences. Sofia: MWF, 2009; Krasteva A., A. Kasabova, D. Karabinova (eds) Migrations from and to South Eastern Europe. Ravenna: Longo Editore, 2010. It has participated in several projects among which: Consulting Sofia City Municipality for the international project Open Cities; Active aging of migrant elders across Europe, Refugees and public administration, HERA - Network for combatting human trafficking, Strengthening cross-border cooperation in the Western Balkans, etc.

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II. Presentation for the Conference Global Migration and Multiculturalism: Religion, Society, Policy and Politics

Pr dr Anna Krasteva and Vanya Ivanova

Labour migration to Bulgaria: employability capacities in an urban environment

The paper has three aims: to provide an outline of labour migration to Bulgaria, to focus on two types of migrants and to compare their employability capacities. The first part presents the flows and stocks of labour migration to Bulgaria differentiating it according to nationalities and gender. The second identifies two types of labour migration to Bulgaria: returnees (Bulgarian emigrants coming back and (re)entering the national labour market) and immigrants. The latter group is heterogeneous and encompasses both EU citizens enjoying free movement of circulation, investors, consultants and professionals from developed countries and a variety of third country nationals. Women and their strategies for entering the labour market are a specific focus of this analysis. The third part compares the employability capacities of the two groups of labour migrants.

I. Presentation of Ciumedia - The University of Burgos



**UNIVERSIDAD
DE BURGOS**

The University of Burgos currently has almost 9,000 students studying at 5 centres: the Science Faculties, the Faculty of Economics and Business Studies, the Faculty of Humanities and Education, the Faculty of Law, and the Higher Polytechnic School, as well as at three associated schools, the School of Nursing, the School of Labour Relations and the School of Tourism.

Lines of research of CIUMEDIA include 'Citizenship and Nationality' (e.g. analysis of citizenship and nationality in a world characterised by increasing social and spatial mobility where allegiances and solidarity are no longer limited to the nation-state); 'Transnational Migrations' (e.g. transformations on the labour market and the new international division of labour); 'Supranational institutions, New Forms of Governance and Social Identity' (e.g. challenges posed by the constitution of supranational entities in traditional forms of governance); 'Conviviality and Social inclusion' (e.g. new forms of more inclusive conviviality integrating handicapped people, immigrants and other social sectors); and 'Sustainable Development' (e.g. the analysis of the notion and practice of sustainability from the economic, socio-cultural and educational perspectives).

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II. Presentation for the Conference Global Migration and Multiculturalism : Religion, Society, Policy and Politics

Pr dr Mónica Ibáñez Angulo

Improving 'employability capacities' among foreigners living in Spain:

Migrapass Portfolio in Castilla y León (Spain)

In this paper is firstly analyzed the statistical data available regarding regularized and not regularized foreign population in Spain looking at three main variables: nationality, sex and place of residence in Spain. The main objective in this first part is to have a broad idea of the relationships between nationality of the migrant population, sex and preferences for settlement areas. In the second part, the analysis focuses on the relationships between professional experience and employment among foreign population in the region of Castilla and Leon (northern-central Spain) with the aim of defining how the Migrapass Portfolio could eventually improve the 'employability capacities' of foreigners who live in this region.

I. Presentation of CRONEM – University of Roehampton



The Centre for Research on Nationalism, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism is a research and consultancy centre. Its members have worked closely with local migrant groups through projects concerning alcohol and drug dependency, as well as homelessness across London. They have also worked with Congolese refugee groups and one of the settled minority ethnic groups (Bangladeshi Muslims) through two Heritage Lottery funded oral history projects. Other relevant projects include studies on new migrant groups in four London boroughs and a study for Surrey Police on levels of satisfaction with the police service among three minority groups.

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II. Presentation at the Conference ‘Global Migration and Multiculturalism: Religion, Society, Policy and Politics’

Pr dr John Eade, dr Michal Garapich and dr Jamil Iqbal

Labour Migration to Britain – The limits of transferable skills

This contribution outlines the history of post-Second World War labour migration to Britain before concentrating on two minorities created by that migration – Bangladeshis and Poles, especially those arriving since 2004. This paper explores the mixture of specific social, cultural and economic capital these flows have brought to the global city of London. This outline will then link these two specific migrations – from Bangladesh and Poland – to the Leonardo Migrapass project, which seeks to value their skills and competences in the context of lifelong learning. The focus will be on the ways in which Bangladeshi and Polish migrants are coping with the recession which began in 2008 and their developing engagement with the Migrapass project. This engagement involves two of the project team – Michal Garapich and Jamil Iqbal – who will describe their involvement and progress.

This Newsletter has been designed and developed by Olga Bronnikova together with Bénédicte Halba (**iriv**)

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