



UNIVERSITÀ DELLA CALABRIA

DIPARTIMENTO DI
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e SOCIALI

DISPeS

Centro Studi per lo Sviluppo Rurale

Migrations and refugees in mountain and inner areas:

Socio-economic aspects and dynamics of mobility

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Outlines

- Respatialization of migrations

- New international division of labor, new geopolitics after Cold war, new motivations of migrants, new space-time flexibilities and technologies, and the relatively new notion of migration as consumption and self-discovery (King 2002), new drivers for migration (Sassen)

- Multiple crisis

- Economic recession
- “Migration & refugees crisis”
 - ➔ crisis of asylum system ➔ Dublin Convention
 - ➔ pressures on eastern and southern borders
 - ➔ social/political alarm

- Migration&Development nexus



(Cartoon refugee crisis by Gatis Šļūka)

- *New immigration destinations*
- *Differentiated rurality*
 - Differentiated countryside (Morgan et al. 2000) + Differentiated inclusion (Mezzadra) → Race, gender, legal status defining different conditions, relationships
- *Agrarization of migrant labor*
 - progressive entrance or emersion process of foreign work in the agri-food sector
- *geographical dispersal of refugees*
- *Refugization of agricultural labor*
 - High number of refugees in agriculture

(Corrado 2014; Colloca, Corrado 2013; Caruso, Corrado 2015; Dines and Rigo 2014)

rural mobilities

- ➔ Complexification of rural migrations
- ➔ Patterns combined in different steps, going and return between the countryside and the city , segmenting and enriching migrations
- ➔ migrants develop new multilocal forms of spatialisation, living different contexts
- ➔ Transnational migration networks of labor, characterized by precariousness
- ➔ Osti et al. (2016) focusing on the role of the “network of relations that migration spins between places” suggest “the idea of a translocal social space that connects both mobile and relatively immobile residents through recursive cross borders practices, ties and shared senses of belonging”.

- Differentiated socio-demographic and socio-economic and legal status, no static.
- Caution in applying to migration dualities - internal vs.international, temporary vs. permanent, and regular vs. irregular migration, economic migrations vs. forced migrations – and need to deconstruct borders(King, 2012).
- feminilization of migrations
- Growing number of unaccompanied or separated minors

A win-win perspective

The rise of interest amongst researchers and policymakers for accommodating refugees in rural areas of Europe is founded in the idea it would tackle two migration problems at the same time:

- (1) the high influx of refugees into Europe, mostly into cities where there is already a lack of housing
- (2) the population decline in rural areas, which is accompanied by high vacancy rates and loss of services and employment, posing several complications to these thinning communities.

(Bloem; 2014; Bock, 2016; ENRD, 2016)

Europe needs immigrants: between 2010 and 2030 it has indicated the need for 20 million economically active migrants to fulfill growth and development objectives (CEC 2003).

- Immigration represents an important resource, but lacking experience and the institutional infrastructure, it can also pose new challenges for service providers – in many cases offered by voluntary sector and NGOs (Valtonen 2004; Findlay et al. 2007).
- Structural problems provide the primary explanation for the difficulties that migrants experience in gaining access to “better quality” jobs, migrants’ skills are often under-utilised, and their working conditions and prospects frequently poor.
- Migrants can suffer a «differentiated inclusion» (Mezzadra) – inclusion into the labour market and exclusion from civil rights and welfare state - or a «differential exclusion» - exclusion from the labour market alongside inclusion into the welfare state (Valtonen 2004).
- xenophobia and “latent racism”

- we have to “share the burden” both on the European and the national level: refugees should be resettled towards equal distribution amongst the member countries and within a nation ;refugees should be divided according to the population size and density of a city or village.

- integration would be easier and more successful in rural areas than in urban ones as interaction between neighbors and agencies is “easier” in small communities than in big cities, the prices of living are much lower and as vacancy rates are often high in these areas, and refugees fleeing war and persecution can find safety, security and tranquility in rural contexts

- refugees can be a source of revitalisation for particular declining rural areas

(Bock, 2016; ENRD, 2016)

Migration dynamics in Southern Italy

transit migration, before moving in the Center- North of the country or abroad (strong turn-over in agriculture),

long-staying migration settlement

shift migration, from the Northern regions or cities

ANTICYCLICAL dynamics → agriculture as a **buffer zone**

circular migration from and to the origin country (and commuting among different works and agrarian systems)

transhumant migration across the various regions of the south of Italy according to seasonal harvests and thus to employment opportunities in the agricultural sector.

- Foreigners in small town and inner areas (cfr. Balbo 2015; Osti, Ventura 2012).
- > 5 mil in Italy (8% della popolazione), 645.573 in small towns (12,9% of the total of foreigners), il 6,4% of tot pop .
- 2015, foreigners in mountain areas were the 6% of the population.
- In the mountain areas of the Center- North the density of foreigners $\geq 10\%$.
- In the mountain areas of the Center- South , about 90% of the towns have the 5% of foreigners on the tot pop (FMI 2016)

Southern-Center inner areas

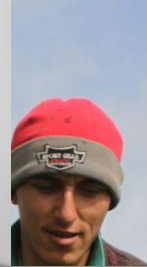
- Foreigners in inner areas: Umbria (10,39), Veneto (10,37) ,Emilia Romagna (10,33). Toscana (9,86), Marche (9,57) e Lazio (9,51).
- «ethnicization of residential and labour opportunities» (Lucatelli, Nori 2016).
- In the Casentino, Roumenians and Macedonians in forest management
- in Abruzzo , 90% of shepers are foreigners , in Northern areas they represents about the 70%; they are Bulgarians, Marocans, Albanians, Macedonians (Nori, Fossati 2016; cfr. Nori 2015; Nori, de Marchi 2015).
- In the South rururbanization and agrarizzation of migrant labour(Caruso, Corrado 2015; Pugliese 2012).
- Asylum seekers and refugees reception and resettlement programs (D'Agostino 2013; Sarlo 2015; Semprebon 2016; Semprebon et al. 2015).

Agrarization of migrant labor

- **Italy:** foreign workers in agriculture from 19,4% in 2008 to 37% in 2013
- **Southern Italy:** foreign workers in agriculture from 66.044 in 2007 to 129.574 in 2013,
-84.234 Local workers ,+ 24.394 extra-EU, +49.303 neo-EU
- **Sicily:** from 7.770 to 39.220 (+500%)
- **Calabria:** from 9.350 to 14.950 (+60%)
- **Basilicata:** from 2.170 to 8.581 (+400%)
- **Pulia** from 26.468 to 43.242 (+70%)

Southern Italy

- Rossano Calabro: 309 foreigners (0,8% of tot pop) in 2006, 3.350 (9,3% of tot pop) in 2013
(vs Cosenza, 3.000 foreigners on 70000 inhab)
- Eboli: 1.445 foreigners (4,8%) in 2008 to 4.347 in 2013 (11,07%)
(vs Salerno 4.371 foreigners, 3,6% tot pop)
- Vittoria: 691 foreigners in 2008 to 2.672 in 2013, 25% of tot pop, +400%
- S. Croce di Camerina: 2.077 foreigners (20% of tot pop)
(vs Ragusa, 2.950, 5% of tot pop)



RIFUGIATI: I NUMERI IN ITALIA

Tot. In Italia: 95.785

9.074 nei CARA

22.099 SPRAR

66.622 CAS (centri emergenziali, ora
definitivamente istituzionalizzati dal nuovo
decreto accoglienza)

DECENTRALIZED RECEPTION SERVICES

Characteristics

- First reception
- Integration in labor market,
- Access to territorial services
- High turn over, in SPRAR
- Social Integration

Critical points

- Few national resources
- Delays in disbursement
- Short period insertion projects (max 6 months, + max 6 months)
- charity approach

Innovation

- Prevention of social marginalization
- Low cost of welfare services
- Strengthening of territorial services ;
- economic, social, cultural enrichment of territories;
- Restoring the Capacity of education and school services

Table 2

Housed in the various structures. Figures updated to October 2016. Absolute values.

Territory	A	B		C	D
	Immigrants present in temporary structures	Immigrants present in hotspots	Immigrants present in first reception centres	SPRAR places occupied (at 12 October 2016)	A+B+C Total immigrants present in the Region
Lombardy	20,850			1,483	22,333
Veneto	11,426		2,828	500	14,754
Lazio	9,100		918	4,213	14,231
Sicily	4,826	985	3,996	4,360	14,167
Campania	11,912			1,286	13,198
Piedmont	11,862			1,206	13,068
Tuscany	11,328			842	12,170
Emilia-Romagna	10,103		567	1,172	11,842
Apulia	5,777	240	3,328	2,220	11,565
Calabria	3,091		1,231	2,238	6,560
Sardinia	5,715			193	5,908
Liguria	5,405			453	5,858
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	4,064		1,147	357	5,568
The Marches	4,263			694	4,957
Molise	2,932			475	3,407
Umbria	2,974			411	3,385
Abruzzo	3,067			262	3,329
Basilicata	1,964			459	2,423
Autonomous Province of Bolzano	1,494			0	1,494
Autonomous Province of Trento	1,284			147	1,431
Valle d'Aosta	290			0	290
Total	133,727	1,225	14,015	22,971	171,938

Composizione di base della rete SPRAR

02 febbraio 2017



PROGETTI	640	601 ordinari 95 per minori non accompagnati e 44 per persone con disagio mentale o disabilità
ENTI LOCALI TITOLARI DI PROGETTO	546	482 Comuni 21 Province 14 Unioni di Comuni 4 Comunità Montane 26 Altri Enti (ambiti territoriali e sociali, consorzi intercomunali, società della salute) Oltre 1.000 comuni coinvolti in totale
POSTI FINANZIATI	25.838	23.239 ordinari 2.007 per minori non accompagnati 692 per persone con disagio mentale o disabilità

REGIONE	TOTALE con posti appuntativi	di cui per disagio mentale o disabilità fisica	di cui minori non accompagnati	numero enti locali titolari di progetto	numero progetti
AHRUZZO	286	0	0	7	7
BASILICATA	550	0	87	17	18
CALABRIA	2.997	85	200	88	97
CAMPANIA	1.731	0	79	42	43
EMILIA ROMAGNA	1.297	13	289	22	32
FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA	398	20	9	9	10
LAZIO	4.160	26	79	38	43
LIGURIA	522	0	57	9	10
LOMBARDIA	1.580	13	115	41	46
MARCHE	787	13	25	19	23
MOLISE	551	0	39	15	15
PIEMONTE	1.369	6	76	27	30
PUGLIA	2.576	119	232	74	88
SARDEGNA	208	0	0	9	9
SICILIA	4.536	234	554	80	107
TOSCANA	1.043	52	75	21	26
TRENTINO ALTO ADIGE	149	0	17	1	2
UMBRIA	444	11	33	11	15
VENETO	654	0	41	16	19
TOTALI	25.838	592	2.007	546	640

Fonte: Banca dati Servizio Centrale SPRAR

21/10/15

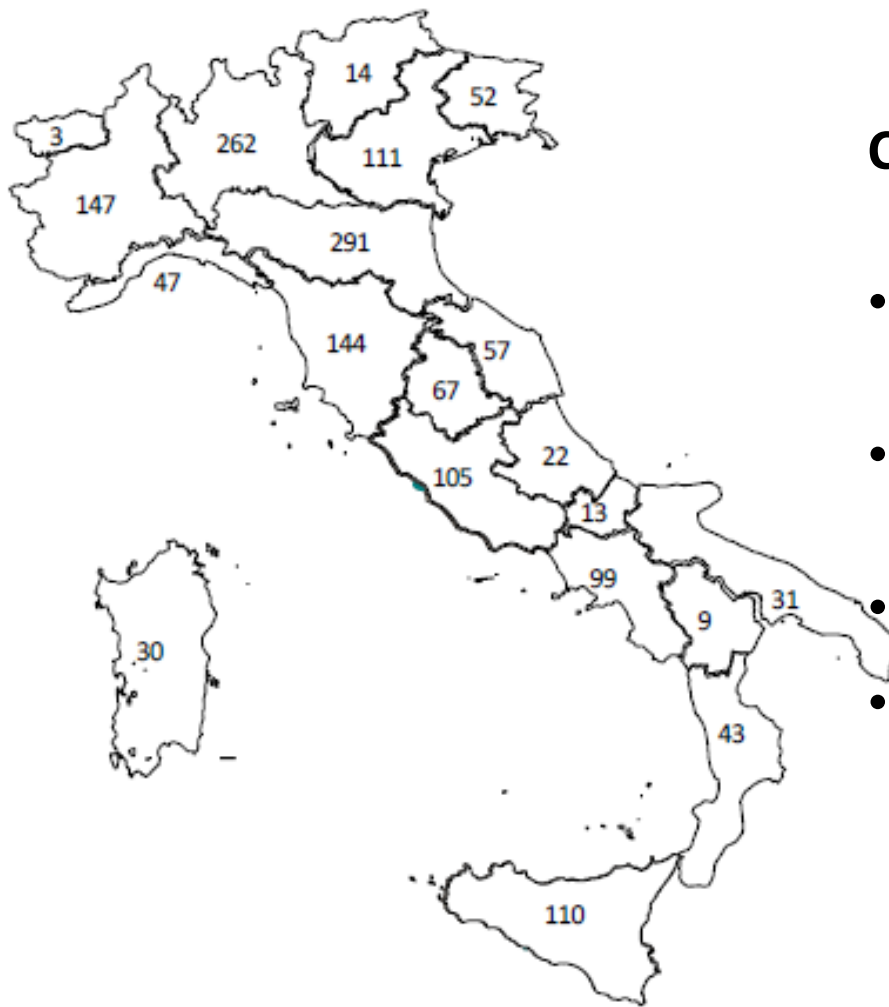
Calabria

- 2011, 66.925 foreigners (55,4% women), ➔ 91.354 in 2015, + **35,5%** (**4,6 %** of tot pop)
- 2002-2012, tot pop -2,5% (from 2.007.392 to 1.958.238), number of foreigners is quadrupled
- 1997 Badolato, 1998 Riace, Caulonia, Stignano
 - “Riace Village” - Programma nazionale asilo (PNA) e Rete dei Comuni Solidali (RECOSOL)
 - Dorsale dell’ospitalità
- Legge Regionale n. 18 *“Accoglienza dei richiedenti Asilo, dei rifugiati e sviluppo sociale, economico e culturale delle Comunità locali”* 12 giugno 2009
 - Rural areas with depopulation and socio-economic problems
- 2013 3-years Plan, Regional Government

Small towns

- in Lamezia Plain (CZ), **15,4%** Gizzeria (tot pop 4829 residenti) and **13,8%** Falerna (tot pop 4057);
- in Reggio Calabria pv , **14,2%** Roghudi, in the Greak area (tot pop 1137), **13,5%** Sant'Alessio in Aspromonte (tot pop 347), and Riace **16,8%** (tot pop 2155);
- Cosenza pv, Arbëreshë area, **11,6 %** Vaccarizzo Albanese (tot pop 1156)

1657 Strutture temporanee presenti in Italia



Centri di Accoglienza Straordinaria

- 2010 North Africa Emergency
- hotels, b&b, private houses, rented houses
- housing and food
- In Calabria 43 CAS, 2000 people (Ministero Interno febbraio 2015)

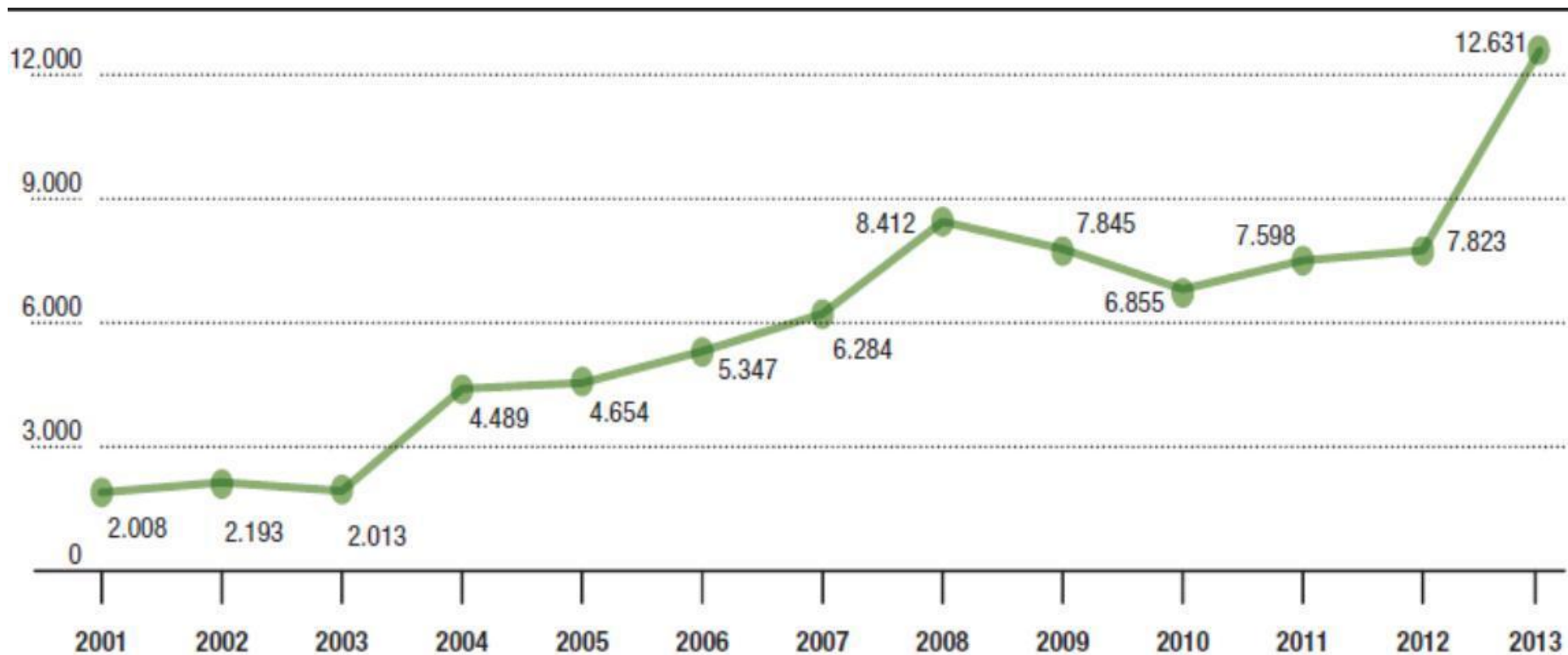
Territorio	immigrati presenti nelle strutture temporanee	immigrati presenti nei CARA/CDA E CPSA	Posti SPRAR occupati	totale immigrati presenti sul territorio Regione	percentuale di distribuzione dei migranti presenti per Regione
Sicilia	5036	4231	4732	13.999	21%
Lazio	2891	830	4769	8.490	13%
Puglia	1619	2353	1854	5.826	9%
Lombardia	4915		948	5.863	9%
Calabria	1541	1458	1841	4.840	7%
Campania	3740		1080	4.820	7%
Piemonte	2677		889	3.566	5%
Emilia-Romagna	2672		782	3.454	5%
Toscana	2064		549	2.613	4%
Veneto	2191		303	2.494	4%
Marche	1174	80	538	1.792	3%
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1289	258	323	1.870	3%
Sardegna	1020	294	88	1.402	2%
Liguria	953		313	1.266	2%
Molise	704		443	1.147	2%
Umbria	729		373	1.102	2%
Abruzzo*	733		227	960	1%
Basilicata	503		395	898	1%
Trentino A. A.	516		149	665	1%
Valle d'Aosta	61			61	0%
TOTALI	37.028,00	9.504,00	20.596,00	67.128,00	100%

Strong fragmentation of assistance/reception programs, by local institutions and no profit org (without a general framework for cooperation and coordination of actions) (the asylum regional network has not met since 3 years!);

predominance of first assistance services (housing, food, alphabetization), very dependent from external finance and without the involvement of beneficiaries;

Highly sectoral and low specialized approaches, not considering the integrated character of problems and process of inclusion.

Assistance in the SPRAR



Fonte: ANCI, Caritas Italiana, Cittalia, Fondazione Migrantes, Sprar, UNHCR, *Rapporto sulla protezione internazionale in Italia 2014*.

New forms of social cooperation and social innovation

New forms of reception

New forms of self-organization, co-production and solidarity economy

Thank you!