

Newsletter No 1

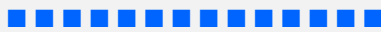
“POLICY TOOLS FOR STRATEGIC PLANNING IN SEE REGIONS AND CITIES: THE PROJECT MMWD”

July 2013

Jointly for our common future

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MMWD Contact Points

Lead Partner

Regional Government
of Emilia-Romagna
Department for Promotion of Social
Policies and Immigration
Viale Aldo Moro 21
40127 Bologna, Italy

Coordinator of

Communication Activities
Region of Crete
Eleftherias Square,
71201 Heraklion, Greece

For information:

contact@migration4growth.eu

INTRODUCING MMWD Making Migration Work for Development

Dear Friends,

We are delighted to introduce to you the strategic project “Making Migration Work for Development - Policy tools for strategic programming in SEE regions and cities” (or else, MMWD).

MMWD was designed in the realm of the Europe 2020 Strategy to **support regional strategy-making for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth**. The project builds on the belief that policy-makers who are engaged in the design of territorial development strategies would benefit from a future oriented and integrated vision of development, supporting their efforts to translate the targets and objectives of Europe 2020 into policy priorities.

The partners of MMWD are public administrations competent for regional and local development strategies, which are supported by technical partners (statistical offices, universities and research centres, development agencies) in each participating country: Austria, Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Romania, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia and the Republic of Moldova. The International Organization for Migration participates as observer.

The partners’ ultimate goal is to cope with the development challenges

posed by current demographic trends, and particularly by migration-related demographic change. MMWD’s specificity is indeed that it **places today’s demographic change at the centre of its analysis of territorial development prospects, and migration at the centre of its analysis of today’s demographic change**.

MMWD has started its work in August 2012. Expert teams are currently focusing on improving the availability of sound and regionalized knowledge of the evolutionary effects of population trends. Such knowledge will be the building basis to construct **mid-term scenarios - with a 2020 horizon. MMWD scenarios will depict the implications of demographic trends on selected policy areas:** labour market and employment, education and human capital, and the demand for social and community services (which in turn ensure the social infrastructure needed to support growth policies).

The scale of MMWD is indeed sub-national: local and regional authorities are at the forefront in facing the interrelated effects of today’s demographic, economic and societal changes, and these expose them to the need to actively govern such processes, regaining their full planning and strategic capacity.

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INTRODUCING MMWD

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MMWD scenarios will be ready by the end of 2013, and are meant to become the cornerstone that MMWD partners will use to engage in a roadmap of working sessions related to regional/local programming exercises.

More outputs you can expect from MMWD are: **Reference methodologies** for the construction of population projections and policy scenarios that take into account migrants and migration movements; A **SEE Knowledge Platform**, which you will be able to access at www.migration4growth.eu; A **capacity - building pack** on the construction of policy scenarios for territorial strategy-making; **Strategic documents or policy frameworks** on territorial development strategies that make use of MMWD's work; and last but not least: a **SEE Platform for Transnational Policy Dialogue and Cooperation** on migration management.

The transnational dimension has indeed high relevance in MMWD, since migration is an important development feature for each SEE

territory and for the SEE region as a whole.

Already today about 30 million non-Europeans legally reside in the EU. Eurostat estimates that it will raise to 40 million in 2050, with total population still decreasing by 7 million and workforce by 52 million. Medium to long term forecasts also indicate that we can expect increasing migratory flows across the SEE area for several decades, and that New EU Member States, IPA and ENPI countries will face similar challenges in the near future. Yet, they might have some time to prepare for the future, which makes today's knowledge-sharing among SEE actors a particularly relevant area of intervention.

So, stay tuned and get in touch if you are aware of other initiatives in the area of MMWD, or you are interested in our work!

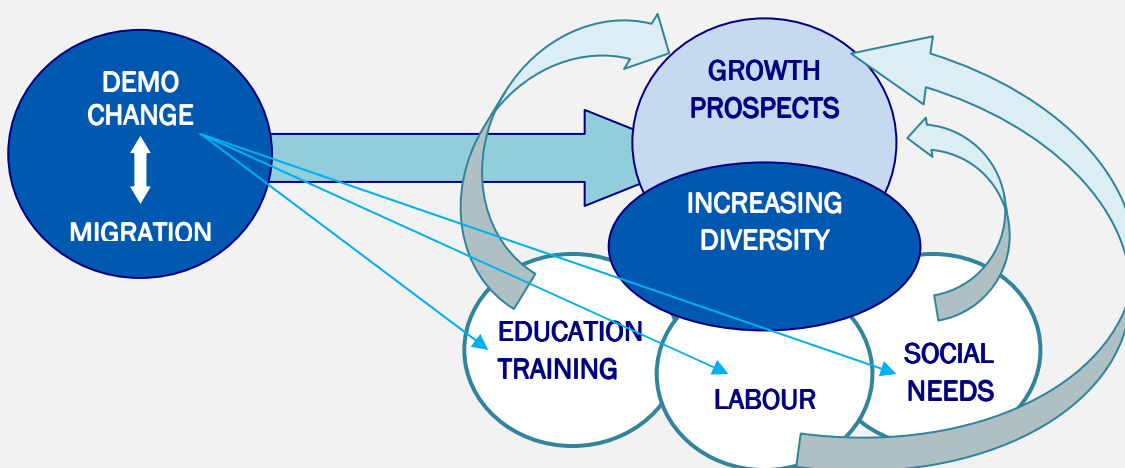
*Anna Lucia Colleo, Project Director
Emilia-Romagna Region, Italy*

OUR APPROACH

Key references and assumptions in MMWD

Countries, regions and cities across the South East European Space, as in the whole European continent, are facing unprecedented transformations in their demographic structure. Such changes have direct effects on their economic development prospects and overall welfare. These are the result of different, intertwined trends: an ageing population, low birth rates, changing family structures, and increasing population movements. In MMWD:

MIGRATION IS SCRUTINISED IN RELATION TO ITS EFFECTS:



DIFFERENT TERRITORIES HAVE DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS OF POPULATION TRENDS AND HUMAN CAPITAL/LABOUR RESOURCES

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OUR APPROACH

(Continued from page 2)

It is important to note that MMWD places migration at the centre of today's demographic change but does not limit its analysis to migration processes: it also considers age classes, educational levels and transformations in household structures. Moreover, with regard to migration, the project considers both international migration and inter-regional movements occurring within the same country (i.e. rural to urban movements and vice versa).

MMWD territorial analysis started with the definition of a panel of indicators. The panel took large account of Europe 2020 targets, of the work of the Stieglitz Commission, and of the Zaragoza indicators on immigrant integration.

Indicators were eventually selected on the basis of assumptions about possible interrelationships between individual demographic phenomena and development outcomes, looking at the three MMWD policy fields (i.e. labour market, human capital, needs for social and community services).

Labour market and human capital are central in MMWD analysis, for their direct relationship with economic growth. Moreover, since economic development and local competitiveness can only be pursued along with social welfare, as Europe 2020 clearly indicates, analysis has also considered the effects that demographic change is likely to produce in terms of foreseeable social needs (among others, access to pre-schooling services, housing, domestic care).

On such basis, MMWD teams have verified the availability of qualified data and data sources for individual indicators. The results of this mapping phase have subsequently been the subject of a comparative analysis, whose twofold aim has been to identify substantial data gaps across SEE concerning native and migrant populations, their educational levels and employment positions. You can find the outcome of such analysis at the MMWD website: www.migration4growth.eu

*Anna Lucia Colleo, Project Director
Emilia-Romagna Region, Italy*

THE PROJECT AT A GLANCE

MMWD is a **strategic project** co-funded by the 3rd Call of Proposal of the South East Europe Transnational Cooperation Programme, through the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA).

www.southeast-europe.net

The MMWD Partnership



Priority Axis No.4:
Development of transnational synergies for sustainable growth areas

Area of Intervention 4.2:
Promote a balanced pattern of attractive and accessible growth areas.

The Partnership:
21 partners from 9 European Countries

Duration:
30 months (May 2012-October 2014)

Website:
www.migration4growth.eu

Email: contact@migration4growth.eu

Facebook:
<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Making-Migration-Work-for-Development-MMWD/459349227433643>

WHAT IS MMWD FOR?

The experience of the City of Vienna using policy scenarios in policy-making



The population of Vienna is growing since the last two decades, during the last decade by more than 9%. Current demographic forecasts indicate that growth will continue and Vienna will have about 2.000.000 residents in 2030. For city planning this growth is both a blessing and a big challenge. About 250.000 new residents will demand housing and a broad spectrum of social, technical, transport, cultural, digital, green and leisure infrastructure. For sustaining a high quality of living all these infrastructures should be provided at a high quality standard. Furthermore, a significant part of the population

growth is induced by international migration, which results in the need for the Viennese administration to further enhance its evolution to a diversity orientated administration.

The City of Vienna is currently working at a new city development plan that will formulate the main strategies and activities of the city for the next decade. The city development plan should guarantee a controlled development of the city, including the interrelation of the city and its surrounding region and give guidelines for detailed planning and financial priorities. The plan should also contribute to the transparency of the city's authorities in Development interests and strengthen urban governance. As current challenges of Vienna can be identified: a growing, increasingly differentiated society; to safeguard quality of life and the environment; to strengthen the local economy in a globally networked economy with competition between locations and to enhance regional governance as a control of spatial processes. Additionally, Vienna wants to develop a comprehensive strategy for becoming a smart city.

One element of a smart city is to be an open city for foreign residents and provide all residents equal opportunities and perspectives. Today, more than 40% of Viennese residents have migration background (at least one parent was born abroad). Diversity orientation in services delivery and in human resources (staff of the city administration) is a big issue because only diversity orientation is enhancing inclusion and is making migration work for development. The City of Vienna has developed an instrument to measure the status quo and development of integration processes in society and to produce data on these topics on a regular basis. The City of Vienna also publishes reports (available at www.wien.gv.at) about the status quo of integration and diversity in the Viennese population and in the Vienna City Administration. The results of integration and diversity monitoring support integration strategies and measures of the Vienna City Administration. The monitor shows changes, developments, deficits and successes in the areas of integration and diversity. Achievements in the field are documented every two years in a report called "Monitoring Integration and Diversity".

The current demographic forecasts for Vienna, a sufficient monitoring of the different dimensions of quality of living and the demands of the different societal groups on services are main input for the work on the development plan as all the demands for additional housing and infrastructure refer to this data and the experiences of the past. Evidence based policy making needs sufficient data and smart indicators for interpreting the data. The most important aspect concerning the communication policy makers: *give compact and short information that is less indicators are more!*

*Rainer Hauswirth, Department for Urban Development and Planning,
Vienna City Administration, Austria*

Promoting the concept of “Making Migration Work for Development” in local self-governments that are currently revising their local development strategies



The primary objective of the Regional Economic Development Agency for Šumadija and Pomoravlje (REDASP) is to **create conditions for sustainable socio-economic development of Šumadija and Pomoravlje region by building instruments of regional and local economic development and stable networks**. In light of our permanent support to local self-governments to develop their strategies, we are especially interested in inter-regional migration and its effects on social and economy development.

During April 2013 REDASP has started the process of supporting two municipalities, Despotovac and Svilajnac to **revise their local sustainable development strategies and prioritize projects**. These two municipalities are characterized by high scale immigration and tendency for further increase. This is the first major opportunity for REDASP since the beginning of MMWD project to actually promote the concept of “Making Migration Work for Development” in the most practical manner, through the process of strategic planning in these two municipalities, emphasizing the impact of migrations on employment, human resources, education and social services.

Svilajnac is typically an agricultural municipality. Although immigration of the rural population towards the urban areas is not as high as in other municipalities of the region, it still faces the problem of outflow of rural population, especially youth. Besides, working immigration to EU and other countries is particularly high in this municipality.

Despotovac is a municipality with a high potential in agriculture, however population movement from rural to urban area, and from urban to larger centres and the capital of Belgrade is intensive, with a growing tendency.



Throughout the process of strategic planning, workshops are facilitated by REDASP, while representatives of public sectors, including LED offices and decision makers participate in both municipalities. The process of strategy revision will require minimum 6 meetings, during which the concept of MMWD will be promoted through constructive discussions and reviews of prospects that the creation of practical tools for population projections and knowledge-based tools to policy-makers might bring to the processes of evidence based strategic planning. Specific attention will be focused on analysing demographic trends and migration.

*Marica Gajić, Territory Development Advisor
Regional Development Agency for Šumadija and Pomoravlja, Serbia*

FIRST RESULTS

Building MMWD Knowledge Base. The analysis of available datasets

Last February a comparative analysis on “Existing sources of data and substantial data gaps at sub-national level” has been undertaken by the Region of Friuli Venetia Giulia in Italy with the twofold aim of **identifying data gaps in the available knowledge base for project territories, and contribute to the definition of a core set of available data needed to construct population forecasts and outcome scenarios.**

For those countries where the datasets do not allow engaging in constructing demo forecasts and scenarios, the project will develop country-specific Action Plans, detailing concrete actions that will ensure the sharing of knowledge among MMWD institutions. These can take various forms, as internships and country visits, and are mainly focused on methods to collect and organise statistical information in different countries. Going back to MMWD comparative analysis, the identification of data gaps and other areas of knowledge (available data sources, time and territorial coverage, distinction between foreign population born abroad and foreign citizens) does not constitute a dead-end but a starting point to develop common guidelines to eventually identify knowledge-based tools useful for policy-making.

The statistical/analytical data needs and related open issues relevant for MMWD, are at the crossroad of at least four main themes or topics: demography and migration, labour forces and

employment, education and human capital, integration and social cohesion.

The Gap Analysis has detected **significant gaps in the set of indicators defined in the previous project phase, which were detected both at country level and in the 10 proposed thematic groups of indicators:** population, fertility, mortality, migration, households, labour, education and training, income and living conditions, social and cultural indicators.

All MMWD countries - with few exceptions - present **a good coverage of population data** and this is a positive outcome of the analysis. However, two things should be mentioned immediately: **first, all MMWD countries have a jeopardised knowledge about migration and foreign residents and second, time series do not appear to be homogeneously available across the different countries.** Given that, foreign population time series availability represents the most critical issue for almost all the partnership, with very few exceptions, each country is required to decide whether to focus on time series availability for total population and foreign population.

Looking at the other groups of indicators, socio-economic themes have a low average availability and present relevant gaps. Strategies to compensate gaps may include the use of proxies, the identification of cross-cutting themes or the aggregation of themes.

MMWD is not the only project working on such issues: there is a close relationship between its activity and other EU research and transnational cooperation programs on migration and policy needs. We can mention the ESPON research initiatives, and particularly the **DEMIFER project;** actions financed by the 7th Framework Programme theme Socio-economic Sciences and Humanities (SSH), aiming to develop new knowledge, tools, indicators and databases to support European policies facing current socio-economic challenges (labour market, social welfare, social cohesion, discrimination); the other strategic project financed under the same SEE Program call as MMWD, **SEEMIG,** meant to a better understanding and address of South-East Europe's longer term migratory, human capital and demographic processes, as well as their effects on labour markets, national and regional economies; **the Euro-Med Migration III (2012 - 2014),** which aims to strengthen cooperation and capacity in migration management, also fostering measures linking migration and development; **PROMINSTAT** - Promoting comparative quantitative research in the field of migration and integration in Europe, aimed to contribute to a better understanding of migration related statistical data, data sources and data collection.

*Irene Plet, Statistician,
Friuli Venezia Giulia Autonomous
Region, Italy*

ONGOING

Defining MMWD model for constructing population projections that take into account migrants and migration movements

The Institute for the Study of the Societies and Knowledge at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences is the MMWD partner leading the 4th Working Package, which has to do with “constructing policy scenarios depicting national and regional/local trends in human capital, labour markets, and social needs”.

Policy scenarios are actually forecast scenarios anticipating the prospective effects of current demographic trends on different policy sectors: labour market, human capital and social affairs. Policy scenarios will help the MMWD partnership to explore the consequences of current demographic trends across different policy areas, subsequently promoting and supporting, on such basis, inter-sector dialogue for the definition of far-sighted development strategies, at a next phase of the project.

Population projections, in turn, will serve as the demographic basis to construct policy scenarios on national and regional scales and turn the available knowledge on demographic change and migration acquired so far into concrete spatial development tools for SEE regions and cities.

Demographic/population projections (perspective projections of the population) are formal calculations, performed under conditions that were adopted according to certain assumptions about the future development of fertility, mortality and migration and they highlight the possible future development of the population over the projection period (i.e. 2020).

Different scenarios of population projections are used depending on the expected socio-economic development of the country (Source: Bulgarian National Statistical Institute).

Preparing population projections is a key activity during the MMWD process since it is the critical first step in **incorporating population change and population movements in strategic policy-making**. Scenarios on labour demand and offer, education/human capital, need for social assistance services, directly or indirectly, make use of population projections. For instance, projections of employment are normally made in conjunction with labour force projections, which are in turn derived using population projections.

Prior to construct population projections in the context of MMWD, the partnership is collecting **harmonized information on population projections in use in the partners' countries**. The information collected will be used to provide indications of population forecast methodologies already in use in the project area. MMWD goal is not actually to define yet a new methodology for demographic forecasts, but rather to **ensure that the models in use in the project area allow to include a set of information that the project will define as the minimum necessary to be able to use such forecasts to derive policy scenarios**. For those countries where population projections are currently not done and there is no available model to follow, the partnership will develop a reference methodology which can be used to detect regional demographic variations. The activity is expected to be completed by October 2013. Dissemination of knowledge on how to use the methodology developed will be a substantial part of the capacity-building activities, implemented later on.

*Dr. Vassil Kirov, Associate professor,
Dr. Ekaterina Markova,
Institute for the Study of Societies and Knowledge*

PROJECT SYNERGIES

MMWD and SEEMIG projects

The projects MMWD and SEEMIG - both approved under the 3rd Call for Proposal of SEE Programme - are designed in a complementary way, aiming at a “division of labour” in view of the achievement of SEE Programme objectives. They aim to support sustainable growth taking demographic change, including migration, and human capital as a starting point.

MMWD focuses on the territorial effects of demographic change and migration – rather than on migration itself – in key areas for the socio-economic development prospects of SEE territories, with a view to reinforce the capacity of public administrations to embark in the definition of knowledge-based development strategies. It focuses on current trends in demographic change and migration, and on their inter-relations with trends in the labour market, social assistance needs, and education / human capital, in order to estimate the evolutionary effects of current demographic trends on the policy areas.

SEEMIG wants to better understand and address the longer term processes and effects ensuring the support to public administrations for the use of policies based on enhance datasets and empirical evidence. It aims at identifying and analyzing the determinants of migration movements, to be able to forecast trends.

The intersection of the two projects are, for instance, the **filling of the knowledge gap in the area, the building of the capacity of SEE public administrations and the support of local / regional / transnational policy-making**. Given that, it is clear that developing synergies between the two projects is considered as “one way”, in order to capitalize their complementarities and share outputs and results.

An inter-project meeting, organized by the University of Vienna as SEEMIG partner, has been the starting point for cooperation between MMWD and SEEMIG. The meeting was held in Vienna on 12-13 February 2013. In addition to

participants from MMWD and SEEMIG there were also representatives of Re-Turn, CE Aging Platform, IOM Vienna, Priority Area 9 'People and Skills' with demographic change and migration in the Danube Region as the main topics for discussions between the expert groups with a view to explore possible links. Separate discussions have been between experts from MMWD and SEEMIG projects.



Cooperation between the two projects has been strengthened during the SEEMIG International Conference, held in Budapest on 22 May 2013. Under the title “Demographic change, migratory and labour market processes in South East Europe” the event has been an opportunity for MMWD partnership to come in touch with other projects, initiatives and working groups and share knowledge and experiences and capitalize MMWD results and outcomes so far. Represented by the lead partner Region of Emilia Romagna, MMWD participated in the Workshop entitled: “Population, migration and labour market – evidence based strategy building on a national and local level”. It is important that, during the meeting, the participants have initiated a discussion on the elaboration of a **Roadmap, as a part of a wider synergy building process**, which will identify capitalization activities between “fellow” initiatives / organizations / projects dealing with “Employment and Demographic Change” (Thematic Pole), in the context of SEE Capitalisation initiative. More information on this initiative will be provided in the following MMWD newsletters.

*Wilko Schröter, Research assistant,
Salzburg University of Applied Sciences,
Austria*

**SEEMIG
MANAGING
MIGRATION
AND ITS EFFECTS
IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE**

www.seemig.eu





IN AGENDA - PAST EVENTS

By Gerassimos Koutsogiorgos, External Expert
Region of Crete, Greece

National Conference on “Migration, interaction and development”

The Emilia-Romagna Region (Italy), organized on July 1st 2013 a national conference on "Migration, interaction and development". The event took place in Bologna with the participation of 231 registered participants representing a great number of national, regional and local authorities, among which the European Commission - DG Home Affairs, the Italian Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs - DG Immigration, 35 Municipalities, 6 Provinces, 3 Regional Administrations, 2 Regional Agencies, 7 Socio-health agencies, universities and research centers, trade unions, enterprises (cooperatives; artisans, industry) and 74 Third Sector institutions.



Among others, speakers included the Italian Ministry of Integration, Cécile Kyenge, the Emilia-Romagna Ministry of Social Policies and Immigration, Teresa Marzocchi, and the European Commission’s Head of Home Affairs, Stefano Manservigi. The Conference provided an opportunity to the participants to reflect on how demographic changes impact in terms of educational levels, employment and demand for care services. It was also an opportunity for policy makers and stakeholders to identify the implications of migration for the development of European regions and cities, as well as the necessary initiatives to promote social cohesion and integration.

SEE Programme Annual Conference 2013

The annual event of the SEE Programme for 2013 took place in Bucharest (Romania) on June 19th. It was about the key territorial cooperation event this year in South Eastern Europe as well as a forum where a mixture of political and thematic discussion will bridge the Programme results to the future challenges. The event brought together about 350 participants, including practitioners, representatives of the European Commission, European Parliament, government officials and experts from the SEE countries, representatives of international organizations and academia, potential project developers.

One of the sessions of the event has focused on Working Groups built around specific thematic poles, aiming to: strengthen the links between projects working on similar topics (the so-called “Thematic Poles”); enable projects to exploit and consolidate one another’s achievements; create a higher leverage effect and to contribute to the design and/or implementation of future transnational cooperation in the area.

MMWD’s Thematic Pole is “Employment and Demographic Change”. Projects under this pole are expected to **capitalize best practices and experiences around Demographic Change related to employment and labour mobility**.



In Bucharest, pole members coordinated by SEEMIG were asked to draft a SEE Capitalization Roadmap for future capitalization activities, as a result of a brainstorming process on possibilities to share know-how and define how to benefit from existing experience and achievements on Employment and Demographic Change. The elaboration of the Roadmap will continue in the coming months. Next Pole meeting will take place in Split next September 2013. Thematic poles will present their final achievements at the SEE annual conference 2014, next summer.

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IN AGENDA – UPCOMING EVENTS

(Continued from page 9)

MMWD National Conference in Romania

The second National Conference of MMWD project is going to take place on November 5th, in Bucharest, Romania, organized by the Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration. The next 2 days, November 6th and 7th, there will be held the 4th MMWD Scientific and Steering Committee in the same place. More information about both events will be available in the MMWD website.











Local dissemination event in Vienna

The process of collecting and screening the available knowledge about data collection, its systematization and further, about the collection methods itself is well on the way as its first round is nearly finished. As revealed through data mapping the available data varies significantly among all participating countries, which points up on the importance of knowledge exchange among all project partners. **The establishment of concrete Country Action Plans on knowledge transfer aims at stimulating data collection to enable the development of scenarios and projections on different regional levels.**

Not only to answer the claim of open science in general but in particular, to address stakeholders in the field of politics, science and economy and further, to spread information about the MMWD project itself, the Salzburg University of Applied Sciences, in collaboration with the City of Vienna, plan a local dissemination event to be held in Vienna by the end of this year. For more and detailed information on this upcoming event please keep track of the MMWD website.

*Elisabeth Zechenter, Research fellow
Salzburg University of Applied Sciences, Austria*

THE MMWD PARTNERSHIP

PROJECT PARTNERS	 Emilia-Romagna Region, Italy	 School of Advanced Social Studies, Slovenia	 Friuli-Venezia Giulia Autonomous Region, Italy
	 Bistrita City Hall, Romania	 Abruzzo Region, Italy	 Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration, Romania
	 Institute for the Study of the Societies and Knowledge, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Bulgaria	 University of Applied Sciences Salzburg, Austria	 Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, Bulgaria
	 Regional Economic Development Agency for Sumadija and Pomoravlje, Serbia	 Municipality of Vratsa, Bulgaria	 Faculty of Philosophy in Niksic- Institute for Sociology and Psychology, Montenegro
	 Region of Crete, Greece	 Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, Serbia	 Heraklion Development Agency, Greece
 Old Royal Capital Cetinje, Montenegro	 Regional development agency of Northern Primorska Ltd. Nova Gorica, Slovenia		
ASSOCIATED PARTNERS	 Vienna City Administration – Municipal Department for Urban Development and Planning, Austria	 Ministero del Lavoro e delle Politiche Sociali – DG for immigration and integration policies, Italy	
10% PROJECT PARTNERS	 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Moldova	OBSERVERS	 International Organization for Migration, Switzerland