Lesbos, Mytilini Island, Greece

Photo credit CC0 Public Domain

Migrants and refugees in cities

In Europe, in the last two years the reception of migrants has once again returned to the top of the media and political agenda. For professionals working in the cities of the South, there is nothing new about this topic. The rural exodus has long been a central issue in most developing countries, and it remains so, particularly in Africa to the extent that urban growth nowadays mainly depends on internal migration.

AdP Villes en Développement has nevertheless chosen this question for its 2016 Study Days. What has changed? In recent years we have observed a dual shift.

Emergency workers faced by the rapid increase in the flows of refugees who need to be received, can also see that their camps will not really be temporary. They are therefore increasingly calling on experts in the areas of networks, public services and planning with a view to providing basic public services, probably in the long term.

The migrants who are arriving in increasing numbers in existing cities, impelled by sudden events such as climatic crises, wars and the breakdown of law and order cannot count on the networks they have forged in their region of origin, be it rural or urban. They are genuine foreigners, condemned to create shanty towns where they are condemned to social exclusion. The pathways of urban integration for economic migrants that were so clearly described at the end of the last century are now failing to operate.

New tasks are therefore taking shape, which involve humanitarian aid and a comprehensive urban strategy (involving networks, services, security, jobs, incomes, public spaces, culture, etc.). This issue will give some examples of the complexity of the methods and topics which we must learn to deal with, in collaboration with national governments, local and regional channel authorities and residents.

But, behind the technical issues, perhaps the key point is the questioning of our conceptions of citizenship, of urban belonging, of the right to settle in a city – or a camp. Do we need to mention the case of the 34 year-old Noor Tawane described in Le Monde[1]? "The refugee camp is my country, I wouldn't leave for anything in the world". He lives in Dadaab camp which was effectively Kenya's 3rd or 4th largest city in 2011, and even now is one of the country's five largest built-up zones.

We know that no city is successful without the commitment of all its stakeholders and all its inhabitants. After Habitat III, the capacity to receive and provide room for the internally displaced and refugees, and subsequently migrants, has undoubtedly become a touchstone. They alone account for the 1st decile, and sometimes more, of many of the world's major cities.

François NOISETTE
Ingénieur général des ponts, des eaux et des forêts
Treasurer of AdP – Villes en Développement
President of Kalutere Polis

1. LE MONDE | 27.11.2016 – This Somalian refugee has been living in Dadaab camp in Kenya since 1991. He has built his life and set up a firm there.

Migration and climate change: what are the challenges?

François GEMENNE is the Executive Director of "Politics of the Earth", an interdisciplinary research programme at Sciences Po (Medialab). He is an expert in the climate and its impacts and below provides a wide-ranging and forward-looking examination of urban migration.

The environment has always played a decisive role in determining how the population is distributed over the planet. Mankind has always moved in response to environmental factors. For example, Europe was primarily peopled by Homo Sapiens because of its abundant natural resources. In the same way, coastal zones and deltas are attractive because they offer fertile soil and easier communications. Finally, environmental deterioration forces the exodus of the population. Do we need to mention the Lisbon earthquake or the American Dust Bowl that was so vividly described by John Steinbeck in The Grapes of Wrath?

Since 2008, natural disasters alone have displaced 26 million persons each year, to which we need to add all those who have been forced to move as a result of the slower impacts of climate change such as rising sea levels or desertification. Eighty-five percent of these displacements are the outcome of "hydroclimatic" disasters due to temperature or rainfall. Such disasters are exacerbated by climate change which is responsible for floods, droughts and hurricanes.

Two other impacts of climate change cause major migration flows, and will continue to do so in the future. One obvious example is the rise in sea levels, which it has been estimated will reach at least 1m before the end of the century. In this scenario, sea levels will pose a serious threat to a considerable number of cities and metropolises. In the case of Vietnam, it would swallow up 25,000 km² of land, i.e. 10% of the country's total land area. This country has already set up the "Living with floods" programme in the Mekong Delta which aims to gr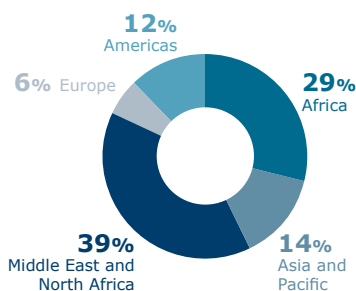adually move entire villages that are subjected to flooding into the neighbouring hills. The second impact is desertification and land degradation, which have been particularly marked in the Sahel for almost 50 years.

If we try to describe the main features of "environmental migrants" we can see that they form a highly diverse group, ranging from people who are fleeing from a place that has become inhabitable and others who make a decide to migrate as a result of a rational choicer, in particular in the hope of profiting from a more favourable climate. In any case, the environment is rarely the only factor of migration. It should also be noted that the main movements involve internal migration into nearby cities and that the most vulnerable individuals do not migrate as they lack the necessary resources. These groups also require our attention as the most vulnerable individuals are condemned to remain where they are.

The existence of multiple causes, growing flows, major uncertainties and other factors mean that environmental migration has all the features of an emerging humanitarian disaster that we must avoid at all costs. However, we have to recognise that migration is not a failure to adapt to climate change but an adaptation strategy. This policy issue has been pointed up by international organisations and is perhaps that which requires our most urgent attention, as it determines the mobilisation of resources, the preparation of the populations that have to leave and those which have to receive them. ■

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Where the world's displaced people are being hosted

- **12%** Americas
- **6%** Europe
- **29%** Africa
- **39%** Middle East and North Africa
- **14%** Asia and Pacific

Photo credit / Source: HCR website

Migration in figures

Igor KARPINSKI, is a town planner and an AdP member. He was one of the organisers of the September 2016 study day on the theme of Cities and Migration.

Migration flows have been increasing in recent decades, and the World Bank estimates that there were more than 250 million international migrants in 2015. This record (which amounts to 3% of the world's population) is three times higher than the level reported in 1975. The world's 250 million migrants in 2015 included 21 million persons with refugee status and more than 3 million asylum seekers. Refugees are the responsibility of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (HCR) as are the world's 41 million internally displaced people, whose number has doubled since 2013 (UNHCR, 2016).

The Work Bank reports that in 2015 the largest amount of migration took place between countries of the South, accounting for 38% of the world's migration flows, outstripping South-North flows (34%). The countries that produced the largest numbers of migrants were Syria (4.9 million), Afghanistan (2.7) and Somalia (1.1), mainly as a result of internal armed conflicts. The refugees head principally for five countries – Turkey, Pakistan, Lebanon, Iran and Jordan. Lebanon has taken in 1.1 million migrants, which amounts 20% of its total population. In addition, Asia is the continent with the highest level of internally displaced persons, mainly as a result of weather-related disasters. The Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC, 2016) has estimated the number of internal displacements in Asia in 2015 at 16.3 million. ■

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Managing emergencies

Antoine PEIGNEY is a humanitarian consultant working in the field of development aid who was the director of international operations at the French Red Cross for 27 years. Below he shares his experience of emergencies and post emergencies and the transition between the two.

Impelled by international or civil wars, natural disasters and climate change, but not forgetting poverty, migrants arrive and set up home in places where they were not expected, in urban or rural areas which have varying levels of population – and are in some cases completely deserted. Migrants may migrate internationally or remain within their own country, and their ability to interact with the society in which they arrive is thus highly variable. The way in which an emergency is managed therefore depends on the factor of displacement and the geography of the area in which the migrants arrive.

In all cases, the first priority is to provide structural aid to the countries and municipalities in which the migrants arrive in order to strengthen their health provision systems and provide long-term accommodation. It needs to be long-term as the political crises in question last a long time and even if the migrants wish to return to their country or region of origin they will nevertheless have to spend several years in their host city or region. This structural aid is always too slow to arrive as it depends on international decisions.

Humanitarian NGOs on the other hand favour a rights-based approach for migrants. They engage in advocacy activities with a view to moderating the intransigence of governments, reducing their blindness as regards their treaty obligations and enhancing the legal recognition of migrants. With regard to asylum, for example, the aim is to encourage governments to revise and accelerate their procedures for granting asylum which, in many countries, opens up the right to accommodation and work. These NGOs are active in France but also internationally which is where the great majority of today's migrants are located.

Exoduses

The reception of individuals who are fleeing from inhospitable areas due to climate problems or economic issues is a long-term obligation. The sudden increase in arrivals passes through existing channels which puts a strain on informal districts and public services that are already experiencing difficulties, accelerates the creation of shanty towns and heightens poverty. The long timescale means that four essential actions must be carried through simultaneously:

- Increasing the development aid that is allocated to cities. Such aid is provided in long-term community-based programmes led by development NGOs in collaboration with the local public authorities.

- Supporting family subsistence farming, which is a labour-intensive employment sector, in the areas migrants move into.

- Protecting civil servants who have a job but do who are unable to live from it. The departure of health workers and teachers weakens areas by depriving them of essential services.

- Encouraging urban job creation, not only in very small and medium-sized enterprises but also in large firms in order to facilitate the integration of new arrivals.

Armed conflicts

Armed conflicts are responsible for large-scale population movements. The individuals in question are housed in refugee camps which are built with the approval of the authorities in the host country. In most cases, these are built on the border, far from cities, which further adds to the migrants' distress as the individuals in question are urban-dwellers. Humanitarian action is of fundamental importance in these camps in order to provide essential needs: food, tents, dispensaries, water and latrines.

However, uncomfortable though life may be in a camp, many remain outside. Some people refuse to move into camps in the middle of nowhere where no attempt at economic activity is allowed forcing those living there to be completely dependent on the camp managers. But in many cases, there is simply not enough room in the camps to house the thousands of refugees needing accommodation.

Those who are not catered for in the official camps move into the cities of the host country. Action is necessary to help these families, and in some cases consolidate informal settlements by providing basic services. A more traditional solution in rural areas is for reception of the refugees to be financed by monetary aid that is shared between the host and refugee families. This cuts logistical flows and supports the local economy, while restoring the dignity of the beneficiaries who can thus able to manage their budget.

Natural disasters

Unlike conflicts whose impacts build up gradually, a natural disaster is a sudden blow to life in a city. Homes are destroyed and the population is placed under severe stress. Individuals gather together in camps that are either small and informal or organised.

The most critical issue is rehousing individuals in a clean dwelling. Humanitarian organisations can cope with the emergency and the post-emergency in order to stabilise the situation then take part in reconstruction. For the latter actions, the State must face up to its responsibilities by freeing up building land and organising the long-term allocation of lots. Often, many displaced persons for whom no rehousing solution has been found remain in camps.

Very often, a possible solution for such people would be to give the makeshift camps in which they are housed official status by transforming them into new districts. The quality of life in such districts is often much better than in the shanty towns that have been destroyed by the disaster. People want to stay in these places which they have become familiar with after several years. The site, which has been chosen and provided with minimal facilities, is protected from direct threats, and the community has organised a social life.

Cities are increasingly exposed to hazards and local officials are increasingly responsible for preparing their community. The cities of the North have an extremely precious capital in terms physical organisation and local governance which they can share with their counterparts in the South through decentralised cooperation. ■

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Some thoughts about time in today's camps

Michel AGIER, is an anthropoligist working for the IRD (French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development) and a Director of Studies at the EHESS (School of advanced studies in social sciences). His research deals with the relationship between the globalisation of human activities, conditions and places of exile and the creation of new urban environments[1]. Below he shares his thoughts about the nature of time in camps.

Waiting takes the form of an endless present, a life in transit that one notices first of all on arriving in the camps, encampments, "jungles" or reception centres that migrants encounter during their journey. What happens in these waiting areas?

There are two contrasting conceptions of the nature of time in camps.

The first is based on the idea that refugees are waiting to return from whence they came. The time they spend in the camp is completely structured by the return to the place they have lost, whose memory they keep alive, and the return to the past, which has however been made impossible by the life each of them has led. Camps are therefore likely to generate nostalgia or even melancholy. They also tend to result in the depressive state that is encountered in camps that remain in place for a long time, where all residents do is wait for something to happen. However, it is also the case that if they were not waiting for something life in the camp would be pointless. This is embodied by the case of the most longstanding group, the Palestinian refugees, who refer to the memory of the "Nakba" (or "the disaster", namely the forced exile of 1948), to the primacy of the homeland over the land of exile and the unacceptable present that has been drawn out for 68 years from which individuals save themselves by behaving as though they are not there. Waiting and absence fill their imagination - in the context of the day-to-day life of the camp and in the present: we therefore need to ask ourselves about the meaning of the feeling of absence in the real life of the camps.

In the four camps that have existed since 1976 near Tindouf, in southern Algeria, the initial 50,000 Sahrawi refugees had swollen to 155,000 in 2002 and they now number more than 200,000. Three territories are superimposed: one is the camps in which people live, another is a society that is in abeyance which has left the place to which it lays claim, and the third is the government in exile which is taking shape in the camps. The present is thus structured by waiting, which has become the political imagination.

In contrast to the first, the second way of looking at the nature of time in camps assumes that the exiled individual lives, survives, meets people and organises his or her life in the camp even if it has no meaning. Time passes when the present is drawn out, but it is no more than an ongoing present, with no past or future. Whether the camps have been set up for humanitarian reasons or for safety, their existence is dominated by emergency thinking. Bodies and physical facilities are present in the camps, but they have no specific spatial and temporal bearings.

Camps exemplify ephemeral architecture with temporary structures that are increasingly constructed using light materials and which are demolished as quickly as they are built and which can be moved and reassembled elsewhere. Caravans, containers and mobile homes are replacing the usual HCR camp structures of tents or mud huts with plastic roofs. This is happening in the Zaatari camp in Jordan or the Calais camp. In the latter a container camp has been set up in the middle of the shanty town that has grown up.

Camps are therefore precarious creations that last and which provide a context for innovation and experimentation in architecture and urban planning. At the Humanitarian Summit held in Istanbul in May 2016 private sector agencies offered camps that can be set up more quickly ("turnkey" solutions). These are products that are used in daily life that have been adapted to individuals in insecure situations. Ikea is dominating this market, first of all with direct investments in the HCR, then by proposing shelters that are comfortable and convenient. Consultants are working on the design of shelters, construction materials, roads, water supply and sanitation and medical facilities. The aim is to improve ephemeral constructions that can be modified rapidly following the principle of an "emergency kit". Consequently, this world is an expression of "presentism" in the sense of the term used by the historian François Hartog. When applied to the operation of an entire society or a part of a society it poses technical problems. It also poses problems of an anthropological nature and to do with the composition of society, lifestyles and social change for those involved in research in the social sciences. Presentism is the name given to the ideology which is tending to dominate today's world and which denies the function and meaning that spaces acquire with the passage of time and hand down in the memory of the people who live in them. Emergency thinking and the camps as expressions of presentist thought and action assume that no collective memory of a place can legitimately be formed as one is simply supposed to wait in order to leave. No specific history is ever written, and no ruin is preserved or valued.

The world of the camps has also become a long-term global labour market. It is the long-term nature of the emergency which is the most paradoxical aspect, and at the same time that which best predicts the world of tomorrow: achieving a stable life in unstable situations. ■

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1. *He is the author of Un monde de camps (dir., La Découverte, 2014) and Les migrants et nous. Comprendre Babel (CNRS éditions, col. Débats, 2016).*

Bangui:
a lack of urban approaches in the response to the crisis

Anne BURLAT is a researcher working for the Groupe Urgence, Réhabilitation, Développement (URD), specialised in urban issues and housing. In this article she describes the position of displaced persons in the Central African Republic and the urban issues it raises, in particular in Bangui.

Boulata – from the bridge towards Boeing

Photo credit A. BURLAT

The Central African Republic has been going through a major crisis since 2012-2013. The political crisis soon turned into an urban crisis which the humanitarian aid community has found it difficult to tackle. The Central African Republic has a population of 4.2 million, almost 1.2 million of whom live in Bangui, the country's capital. The crisis has forced 450,000 refugees to leave the country and produced 385,000 internally displaced persons[1]. In Bangui, 98% of the displaced persons originally lived there. Unlike refugees, displaced persons remain the responsibility of the State. Under the Kampala Convention, of which the Central African Republic is a signatory, the State cannot oblige individuals to move against their will. This is an important factor when dealing with the closure of sites for displaced persons.

An analysis of the destruction of neighbourhoods during the violence that marked the crisis and its reappearances has shown that the affected areas were the "under-integrated" urban areas whose informal status amounted to a lack of recognition on the part of the administration. In the zones where destruction was total, the road network was either non-existent or only partial (cul-de-sacs). In both cases, the street failed to fulfil its network role that allows movement and connects the areas in question to the city. The issue that is raised here is that of the inexistence of public space.

Displaced persons, the humanitarian aspect of the crisis. The largest site of displaced persons, M'Poko (28,000 individuals in the spring of 2016, 100,000 in 2015), is located within the airport, which means it poses problems for both human and strategic security. Its closure has been a priority on the political agenda since the summer of 2014. The inhabitants of M'Poko have realised that they are in a position of strength: the State is unable to move them because they are protected by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) who cite the Kampala Convention. A genuine debate has got under way between the displaced persons and the humanitarian aid community, later joined by representatives from the Ministry of Social Affairs and National Reconciliation (MASRN).

The humanitarian aid community is attempting to find long-term solutions: a return of the displaced persons to their original dwellings, integration in their current reception site or a move to a new location. According to surveys, 80% of the displaced would favour a return. However, this figure merely reflects individuals' desires as no information had been given them (or was available) prior to the survey about the possibilities or terms of a return. In fact, the humanitarian aid community is interested in assisting individuals but is unable to propose an urban solution (for a territorial community for example). The renewed destruction that took place in the explosion of violence in September 2015 showed that the populations adjacent to the destroyed neighbourhoods had not been involved in the projects for individuals to return.

A lack of urban approaches in the response to the crisis. In the summer of 2016, no urban studies professional was on the spot in Bangui as part of the international community sent there to respond to the crisis. However, the analysis[2] conducted by the URD group highlights the urban nature of the crisis.

The main demand on the part of the displaced persons in order to consider a return to their original dwelling is security. In this context everyone thinks of military forces, but nobody has been concerned about the public space (where anyone's presence is legitimate) in which to deploy them. There is no such space in the zones where destruction has taken place. Currently, it is not the roadsides that pose security problems. The important factor in the response is the integration within the city of the parts of the city that have been destroyed. The legitimate interlocutor, the Ministry of Social Affairs and National Reconciliation (MASRN) was absent until the summer of 2016. Importantly, it was not called upon to mobilise land set aside for urban development. Moreover, the MASRN's proposal to house displaced persons for a two-year period at the so-called "AVICOM" site was turned down by both the relevant humanitarian aid organisations and the potential beneficiaries.

The displaced persons crisis as an indicator. The importance of social peace is understood, but it does not only involve "just" social cohesion as targeted by the humanitarian response projects. The perpetrators and victims of the violence that has taken place know each other. Apart from their ethnic or religious affiliation, they belonged to the city in a different way. The different forms of urban existence are many and varied, ranging from just not having a title deed to living in maisonettes that have built without any consideration of the urban fabric or service. A lasting response to the current crisis must inevitably take account of these aspects and the urban issues that give rise to them. ■

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1. Data from the UNHCR, September 2016
2. *Le contexte urbain à Bangui : entre actions humanitaires, reconstruction et projets de développement,* http://www.urd.org/?lang=fr

Extract from a travel journal – Camp Corail Cesselesse Camp - August 2012

Photo credit A. LENOIR

Seeing the temporary as a first stage in urban development

Astrid LENOIR is an architect who has worked on a number of projects in Haiti. In this article she discusses the topic of temporary housing in emergency situations and the concept of camps as cities, future cities or parts of cities.

In the aftermath of the Haitian earthquake of 11 January 2010 the Corail camp was set up in the commune of Canaan 18km north-east of Port-au-Prince. Held up as an example of a "model camp" and described as temporary, Corail has gradually turned into a permanent district, resulting in the creation of one of the country's largest shanty towns. In March 2010, the government declared a 5000 hectare zone to be in the public interest. The camp contains two areas which have genuinely benefited from facilities and construction works. These are currently home to 10,000 persons and in a short time the surrounding areas have progressively become informally "urbanised". Humanitarian aid has concentrated on building the camp and supporting its residents. This aid has attracted a large number of families who take advantage of services and indispensable support while living just outside the camp boundary.

Construction of a camp like that of Corail raises many problems of an urban, social, political and economic nature. In the article we are particularly concerned with the nature of individual shelters in order to use these emblematic structures to understand how the development of a district depends on actions taken in the emergency phase.

In Corail, the shelters very soon replaced the initial tent camp. These small 24 square metre temporary housing units were delivered in kit form by sea. They are designed to be assembled very rapidly by people without any specific qualifications and consist of a braced structure made from wood (or aluminium) which supports the roof and plasterboard "walls". The design has been rationalised to provide a strong shelter that complies with seismic and cyclone standards. This means that the organisations that built the Corail camp are able to provide its residents with a level of physical safety that is in most cases better than that of the self-built housing stock, which accounts for the majority of Haiti's dwellings.

The shelter consists of a reinforced concrete slab on which the structure rests. The fact that foundations are constructed, furthermore using concrete, has a number of consequences. This first stage, which reflects a desire to provide stability, fixes the shelter in a timescale that is no longer temporary. It gives it permanence. It also maps out an almost definitive urban organisation. The long-term nature of the Corail camp has been a matter of controversy since it was first built. In his opening speech, the former President René Préval promised that infrastructure and roads would be built, considering Corail, which was in principle a temporary camp, as a first step towards the decentralisation of the capital.

The transformation of the camp is thus linked to the development of a new district in the outskirts of Port-au-Prince. But how can we envisage a change in the spatial organisation of the camp when each of its units follows a completely rigid plan and is made from extremely durable materials? In this case, by its very nature, a camp destroys any possibility of taking ownership of spaces or developing them. While providing shelter for thousands of families it severely restricts any attempt by individuals to transform the place where they live, puts constraints on the behaviours and strategies of residents and gives a temporary urban form a long-term existence. Actions that are put in place in an emergency frequently lack preliminary input of an anthropological, social and urban planning nature. Nevertheless, the designs and techniques that are chosen in response to an emergency mean that temporary constructions are necessarily durable. ■

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Creating economic opportunities for migrants

Lisa REUDENBACH is an urban analyst with the Cities Alliance Secretariat. She coordinates the Catalytic Fund and supports the Tunisia Country Programme, as well as Cities Alliance advocacy activities around agenda 2030.

Regardless of their diverse characteristics and experiences, migrants have one thing in common – at some point of their journey they arrive in domestic or foreign cities, which will either be a new home, a temporary place of residence or a transit space. While migration is generally addressed through national policies, the lived reality of integration in settlements is largely managed at the local level.

Therefore, a city's policy response is key, but those cities with biggest backlogs and limited resources, that are already struggling to fulfil their citizens' basic needs, experience the highest migration pressure.

In order to address these realities, Cities Alliance issued a call for proposals under its Catalytic Fund in 2015. The call focused on innovation in policy responses and practical approaches that increase spatial, social and economic inclusion of migrants in cities. The four selected projects presented below are currently being implemented. They highlight different approaches for creating economic opportunities for migrants. ■

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Reintegration and Rehabilitation of Involuntary Returned Migrants, Jamaica

Implementation: UNDP and Ministry of National Security; sponsored by UN-Habitat

Objective: Integration of involuntarily returned migrants and improved access to services and economic opportunities

Approach: While strengthening national policy, procedures, and the institutional framework, the project aims to build capacities at local level to mainstream migration into local economic development planning. It focuses on improving income generation of deportees and their access to services. It encompasses also the creation of a coordination mechanism with national and local stakeholders and considers gender issues.

Duration: 24 months   **Budget:** 250,000 USD (Cities Alliance funding 200,000 USD)

CityWorks – Enhancing incomes, empowerment and opportunities for domestic workers, Bangladesh

Implementation: Oxfam; sponsored by United Cities and Local Governments Asia-Pacific (UCLG ASPAC)

Objective: Improving access of migrant domestic workers to economic opportunities and social protection

Approach: The project seeks to enhance sustainable livelihood opportunities of unregistered domestic migrant workers in Bangladesh by providing skills training, decent work matching, financial services, and social protection. Through the formation of a social enterprise, the project aims at creating direct impact by providing decent work and career development opportunities for domestic workers. It creates a space for dialogue among rights holders, government, private sector, and academia to improve regulatory and policy frameworks. It implements evidence-based campaigns and advocacy targeting domestic workers, employers, communities, government, and other stakeholders.

Duration: 24 months   **Budget:** 240,000 USD (Cities Alliance funding 180,000 USD)

Inclusive Lagos Project: Embracing Diversity in the Megacity, Nigeria

Implementation: Community Legal Support Initiative; sponsored by Slum/Shack Dwellers International (SDI)

Objective: Integration of migrants in Lagos' slums through participatory knowledge creation and advocacy

Approach: The project aims to identify and tackle the challenges facing migrant and immigrant populations in the local economy in Lagos' slums. It organises migrant communities around participatory data collection and slum profiling and uses the created knowledge to engage with policy makers and government, showing the economic and social contribution of migrants. The project also provides training and ongoing support for a network of migrant community-based paralegals in Lagos slums so they can provide grassroots legal services to migrants.

Duration: 12 months   **Budget:** 250,000 USD (Cities Alliance funding 150,000 USD)

Integration of migrants in the labour market and the local economy, Guatemala

Implementation: Fundación Avina; sponsored by Habitat for Humanity Guatemala and GIZ.

Objective: Improving access to job opportunities for deported migrants

Approach: The project will establish an "Intersectoral Committee for Labour and Social Inclusion" in Guatemala City to generate employment and self-employment opportunities for deportees, bringing together representatives from central and municipal governments, the private sector, civil society and community organizations, who are directly related to migration and social inclusion. The project will also provide training and skills certification, employment matching, creation of entrepreneurship opportunities as well as psychological and social support.

Duration: 24 months   **Budget:** 240,000 USD (Cities Alliance funding 200,000 USD)

Publications

AFD Study No. 13 | Rethinking precarious neighborhoods, Agnès Deboulet (Scientific Leadership) and Irène Salenson (AFD Recherche), October 2016

This publication presents an innovative analysis of precarious neighborhoods whose populations are expected to double in the next twenty years. Based on in-depth field work on every continent, the contributions show that the main problem facing precarious neighborhoods is a negative perception which makes it difficult to notice their diversity and understand their unique features. Available by clicking on this link.

Douala & Kigali "Villes modernes et citadins précaires en Afrique",
Benjamin Michelon, 2016, Kartala

Drawing on studies of two central African cities, Douala Kigali, the author shows the possible interactions between the usually imported concept of urban "modernity", which is constantly invoked by planners and that of "precarity" which is used to describe districts that are created by the residents themselves. Available by clicking on this link.

Atlas des migrations environnementales, Dina Ionesco, Daria Mokhnacheva, François Gemenne, Sciences Po Les Presses, 2016.

Geophysical or meteorological disasters, rising sea levels, desertification, deteriorating ecosystems: each year millions of people leave their land for environmental reasons. This is a phenomenon that ongoing climate change can only exacerbate.
This pioneering publication gives many concrete examples and provides an original survey and some approaches for meeting this major challenge for the 21st century. Available by clicking on this link in French and English.

Les migrants et nous, Comprendre Babel, Michel Agier, October 2016, CNRS Edition.
Between fear and compassion, between the need for security, limits and borders and the feeling of having a duty to save the victims of a chaotic world, is there any room for a shared, universal principle, which would transform migrants from a problem into a cause for everyone in the sense of being a test that carries us forward, towards understanding and the desire for a shared world? Available by clicking on this link.

Revue Urbanisme, No 402, Autumn 2016
The feature section of this issue"Vivre ici et ailleurs" (Living here and elsewhere) contains 18 articles. It is the outcome of an investigation around the hypothesis that the "diasporan experience is becoming general" leading to the "idea that living involves being here and elsewhere on an almost daily basis". By looking outside France, this issue sets out to shed a different light on the links between diasporas, globalisation (of both trade and capitalism) and metropolitizsation. Available by clicking on the link.

Agenda

- **31 January to 19 November 2017: "L'Afrique des Routes" at the Quai Branly Museum** The Quai Branly-Jacques Chirac Museum is putting on an ambitious exhibition entitled *L'Afrique des Routes,* which uses 350 works of art and documents to show Africa's global role in roads from the beginning to today. Click here for more information.

- **20 and 21 April 2017:** this exhibition/event will accompanied by a symposium on ***African globalization in history*** details of which are still to be fixed, and a cycle of nine monthly conferences. Click here for more information.

- **Upcoming** ! **Video Competition.** AdP-Villes en développement is organising the first *Villes en développement* video competition. This aims to publicise new practices but also raise questions about the issues facing areas. Videos that deal with urban development in the cities of developing countries are also accepted. Information and registration here !