REPORT | PlurAlps Conference 2018

Pluralism in Alpine regions
16th & 17th May 2018
Turin, Italy
I. SUMMARY | Migration as an opportunity for social and economic innovation

This international PlurAlps conference focused on migration as an opportunity for social and economic innovation in the Alpine space. Representatives from regions, municipalities and cities, public administration, civil society organisations, practitioners, and experts from national to local level came together to discuss, foster interaction and dialogue. The conference offered a market place with inspiring practices, future labs on burning topics, and facilitated plenary discussions.

The Piedmont Region and the PlurAlps partners invited to the international PlurAlps conference. The conference is co-funded by the Alpine Space Programme of the EU.

PlurAlps is additionally co-financed by the Federyl Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Nuclear Savety of Germany, by Federal Office for Spatial Development (ARE) Switzerland and by the state Styria of Austria.

Further information on PlurAlps-Website:

www.alpine-space.eu/pluralps
Content Conference Report

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II. INTRODUCTION SPEECH

by Robert Moosbrugger

Ladies and Gentlemen, (mention guests of honour), I am grateful for the opportunity to talk to you as coordinator of the Interreg Alpine Space funded project “PlurAlps” and say some introductory remarks for our conference.

For those of you who I have not yet met, I would like to introduce myself first. My name is Robert Moosbrugger, and I work on behalf of the Regional Development Vorarlberg, who is the Lead Partner of the PlurAlps project.

When we started organising this conference in last autumn we did not know, how many people would want to attend an international conference on migration in the Alpine Space. Our goal was to reach about 100 people with the conference.

Today I am more than happy to see that we have even exceeded our goal. We have here over 100 participants coming from all Alpine countries. Moreover, I am particularly delighted to welcome a group of participants from Scandinavia. They represent the Scandinavian Heartland project, which is an Interreg Sweden-Norway project, which deals with a similar topic as the PlurAlps project.

We have here today a very good mix of participants. We are all either practitioners, researchers and/or policy makers that are all actively involved in activities that support the integration of migrants and that work towards a pluralistic Alpine Space.

We are gathering here today and tomorrow to discuss, to exchange, and to foster interaction and dialogue on a topic that is close to our hearts.
Throughout these two days, myself and Elisa Agosti from CIPRA will be your conference hosts. Elisa is a fluent Italian speaker and will help me with moderating the conference. We are both available for you during these two days if you have any questions.

Conference title: Pluralism in Alpine regions - Migration as an opportunity for social and economic innovation

This international conference focuses on migration as an opportunity for social and economic innovation in the Alpine space. Migration, however, is not always seen as an opportunity. More often, it is seen as a threat.

As a society, we can have two approaches towards migration and the resulting increasing diversity. We can reject the new diversity, and hope that it is only a transitory phenomenon. Or we can embrace the diversity and try to actively shape the process. We can call this second approach to deal with diversity with the term “Pluralism”.

The term Pluralism has inspired our Interreg Alpine Space Project “PlurAlps”. Few people know it, but Pluralism is mentioned as value of the EU in Article 2 of the European Union Treaty from 2010, which is the informal constitution of the European Union. Interestingly, however, if we look for a definition of Pluralism in the Treaty, we look in vain. To some extent, everybody has an understanding of what Pluralism is and the lack of an official definition leaves room to further develop the concept.

What I find also fascinating is that the term Pluralism is found in all Alpine languages. In German, we say Pluralismus, in Italian, we say pluralismo, in French, we say pluralisme, and in Slovenian, we say pluralizem. It is therefore a term that people of all Alpine countries can relate with.
The best official definition I have found for Pluralism is from Diana Eck from the Harvard University Pluralism Project. She sees four important aspects of Pluralism:
First, pluralism is not diversity alone, but the energetic engagement with diversity.
Second, pluralism is not just tolerance, but the active seeking of understanding across lines of difference.
Third, pluralism is not relativism, but the encounter of commitments.
Fourth, pluralism is based on dialogue.
What this definition stresses, is that Pluralism is not a static result of an ideal society, but rather an active and always ongoing process.
Pluralism is more about creating relations than about defining and defending differences. Pluralist societies therefore require ongoing work and investment – by citizens, civil societies, companies and governments. If we take this definition seriously, it can be a real guiding principle for our work. It means that we should focus on creating spaces where interaction and engagement with diversity becomes possible.

Interreg Alpine Space project PlurAlps
As coordinator of the Interreg Alpine Space project PlurAlps, I would now like to give you an overview of what we do in this project and how it is related to our conference here. PlurAlps is a transnational project with 10 partners coming from all Alpine countries, except Liechtenstein. We have started the project in November 2016 and we will close it in October 2019. With our project, we want to promote the EU value of Pluralism, and develop and improve practices, knowledge and awareness regarding the integration of all types of migrants in Alpine areas.
Through funding via PlurAlps, the partners are implementing pilot projects in municipalities and regions of the Alps to explore good practices and new solutions to challenges. The pilot projects focus on social and economic innovation and integration, and the management of Alpine landscapes by migrants. The partners have already formed local partnerships to implement the pilot projects and we are now in the implementation phase. The different pilot projects have quite a wide outreach and are implemented in over 50 municipalities in the Alpine Space.

Besides the pilot projects, which are implemented locally, we also have a number of interesting transnational activities going on in the project.

Our project wants to enable municipalities to engage in social planning considering aspects of cultural diversity and quality of life of all citizens. Therefore, a transnationally applicable analytical instrument for community social planning that helps the integration of migrants is developed in the project. The lead for this activity is with Alliance in the Alps. The social planning instrument will be presented tomorrow in the Lab3: Equipped for the future.

In our project, we want to systematically analyse our experiences and formulate a policy advice. The result of this will be a policy paper focusing on Alpine wide harmonization issues and will also highlight the potential for transnational cooperation in this field. We will start the process of formulating this policy paper tomorrow in Lab1: Policy Advice – Migrant integration in the Alpine area: identifying transnational policy issues and objectives.

Conference Programme
You have all received the conference programme. We have tried our best to make an interesting programme for the two days that we are spending here together in Turin. We will start afterwards with the screening of the Pluralps film, and will then listen to two keynote speeches by two well-recognized experts in the field of migration in the Alps.
We will then come to the Alpine Pluralism Award 2018 – the first of its kind and we hope not the last. Our colleagues from CIPRA will guide us through the Award ceremony. After the ceremony, we will have the possibility to get to know more about the award participants in the market of inspiring practices. In the evening, we have organised a get-together at 8 o’clock in the Albergo Ristorante San Giors. If you have not registered for the dinner and you would like to come, then please contact Elisa or me later.

Tomorrow will be dedicated to four thematic workshops, where we can deepen our discussions based on the inputs we have received today. Tomorrow in the afternoon, Regione Piemonte has organised an excursion to the Social Farm MARAMAO, located in Canelli, near Asti. If you have not registered for the excursion and you would like to come, then please contact Elisa or me later.

Acknowledgements
I would now like to conclude with a word of thanks for the conference supporters, in particular:
EUSALP Action Group 3
FIERI Consultants
Collegio Carlo Alberto
And a big thank you to everybody who helped to organise this conference:
Prisca Giaiero from the Agriculture Department of the Piedmont Region
Irene Ponzo from FIERI (the International and European Forum on Migration Research Forum) (Forum Internazionale ed Europeo di Ricerche sull’Immigrazione/FIERI)
Wolfgang Pfefferkorn, Elisa Agosti, and Maya Mathias from CIPRA (the International Commission for the Protection of the Alps)
And the PlurAlps consortium
I look forward to two interesting and fruitful days here in Turin. Many thanks for your attention.
III. KEYPNOTES

KEYNOTE 1 | New Highlanders – Foreign Immigration in the Alps

By Andrea Membretti, University of Pavia and Eurac Research

Severely affected during the 20th century by depopulation and neglect, the Alps also suffered an erosion of their cultural heritage. Since the beginning of the 21st century, however, population has begun to grow in many areas, mainly due to immigration flows. Moving from some quantitative and qualitative data on the presence of foreigners in the Italian Alps, the keynote will address the following questions: what effects are Alpine repopulation, and notably the impact of foreign inhabitants, exerting on local cultures? Should repopulation be seen as an opportunity for social innovation and cultural creativity or rather as a threat to “indigenous” cultures? Is demographic discontinuity precluding cultural continuity? Will foreign immigration, especially if directed to demographically depleted areas, favour over time the emergence of new forms of identity and “tradition”, as a result of the re-invention of the territory?
Per gran parte del Novecento la cultura urbana ha costruito un’immagine della montagna “tradizionale” come “analfabeta, passiva, isolata e povera” (H. Rosenberg).

La modernità urbano-centrica ha avuto l’effetto di arcaicizzare le montagne, facendone lo spazio fossilizzato di culture “primitive” e, come tali, refrattarie per natura al mutamento.

Al contrario, le ricerche storico-antropologiche hanno mostrato come in molte comunità alpine, con il crescere dell’altitudine tendevano a crescere i livelli di prosperità e di alfabetizzazione, grazie soprattutto a un’emigrazione prevalentemente stagionale che apriva all’altrove le comunità alpine, favoriva la circolazione di idee e conoscenze e stimolava così l’innovazione.

A questa apertura si accompagnava però una forte chiusura demografica. Nelle Alpi non sono mancati del tutto, dopo i processi di popolamento medievali, casi di immigrazione verso le alte valli. Se si eccettuano i distretti minerari, questi insediamenti di “nuovi montanari” sono tuttavia stati assai rari.

Dopo un lungo periodo di declino demografico, iniziato verso la metà del XIX secolo, da alcuni decenni si registra in gran parte dell’arco alpino una inversione di tendenza, designata spesso come “neopopolamento”.

Questa ripresa è giunta particolarmente inaspettata nelle Alpi italiane, dove lo spopolamento aveva colpito massiccamente soprattutto gli estremi orientali e occidentali della catena ed appariva inarrestabile e irreversibile.

L’incremento demografico, o anche la semplice tenuta, si deve prevalentemente a un saldo migratorio positivo che sta comportando per le comunità locali un ricambio di popolazione più rapido e intenso che in passato.

L’immigrazione straniera riveste un ruolo importante nel “neopopolamento” di questi ultimi decenni e costituisce indubbiamente una novità rispetto al passato della demografia alpina.
Per un certo tempo si è dato come scontato che il neopopolamento delle terre alte fosse essenzialmente riconducibile a migrazioni interne dalle città.

Si è affermata così la contrapposizione tra “montanari per nascita” e “montanari per scelta”: questi ultimi identificati prevalentemente come giovani insoddisfatti della vita cittadina che cercano in montagna un nuovo stile di vita.

È poi diventato invece sempre più evidente che ad insediarsi nelle terre alte sono in numero assai rilevante anche “montanari per necessità”, spesso stranieri, spinti o attratti a migrare verso la montagna da motivi economici.

E più recentemente non pochi “montanari per forza”, richiedenti asilo che vengono inviati dalle autorità in montagna per approfittare degli spazi vuoti creati dall’esodo montano, oppure ospitati nell’ambito di progetti di accoglienza.
La crisi socio-economica e l’inivibilità urbana stanno spingendo i “migranti economici” verso le aree montane e interne e verso i piccoli comuni (“effetto rimbalzo”).

Tra i pull-factor:
- Prossimità alle aree di pianura; disponibilità di alloggi a prezzi contenuti;
- Minor costo della vita rispetto alle città; possibilità di fuggire il caos delle metropoli; occasioni di lavoro diversificate (a cavallo tra comparto turistico, settore primario e servizi); rarefazione sociale.

Gli immigrati economici sono circa 400.000 nei comuni alpini italiani (AlpConv, gennaio 2016)

Sviluppo di “professioni etniche” e risposta ai bisogni locali.

Buona integrazione lavorativa, ridotta conflittualità sociale ma parziale segregazione/segmentazione sul territorio.
Negli ultimi 3-4 anni, diversi territori montani in Italia sono interessati dall’insediamento forzoso di richiedenti protezione internazionale, in relazione a politiche governative di collocamento temporaneo nelle terre alte.

Pull-factors principali: edifici abbandonati (alberghi, caserme, ...) e "spazi vuoti" (spopolamento).

Dei 125.203 migranti ospitati in CAS e SPRAR a luglio 2016 su tutto il territorio nazionale, 50.762 (40,2%) erano accolti all’interno di zone montane, in maggior parte nei territori appenninici ma in buona misura anche alpini.

Accoglienza CAS e SPRAR: conflitti col territorio, speculazioni economiche ma anche molti casi di "montagna che accoglie" (piccoli comuni, reti bottom-up, ...).

La trasmissione del patrimonio culturale locale

I rapporti tra vecchie e nuove minoranze culturali

La dialettica fra tradizione e innovazione socio-culturale
DI CHI SONO LE ALPI?

- L'attuale ricambio di popolazione impone di domandarsi “di chi sono oggi le Alpi” (P.P. Viazzo), a partire dal modificarsi del nesso storico tra culture, popoli e territori (per poi giungere al tema dell’accesso alle risorse materiali).

- L’immigrazione, e specialmente quella straniera, mette in questione innanzitutto la trasmissione lineare del patrimonio culturale immateriale (ad es. la “conoscenza locale”): nelle Alpi oggi non si può dare come scontato che tale patrimonio venga “trasmesso di generazione in generazione” (Convenzione Unesco del 2003).

- Chi ha titolo dunque ad apprendere e trasmettere, e poi promuovere e valorizzare, le culture locali alpine? Chi e come ne può essere erede?

- Le culture degli immigrati stranieri che ruolo possono rivestire in questi processi e a che titolo possono radicarsi nei territori alpini?

- Quale forma di pluralismo è necessaria?

VECCHIE E NUOVE MINORANZE NELLE ALPI

- Alcuni studiosi vedono nel neopopolamento una minaccia per le “isole allagolute” che costellano le Alpi italiane, evidenziando il rischio che queste perdano il proprio status nei loro stessi territori, sommersi da “etnicità diffuse”.

- Queste “etnicità diffuse” non vanno però viste come sinonimi di perdita o di distruzione culturale ma piuttosto come l’esito di negoziazioni tra autoctoni e nuovi montanari che occorre studiare, a partire da queste domande:
  - E’ possibile considerare gli immigrati stranieri come appartenenti a nuove minoranze alpine?
  - Quale rapporto si può ipotizzare tra vecchie e nuove minoranze?
  - Gli immigrati stranieri possono godere di alcuni diritti di cui già godono le minoranze linguistiche presenti nell’arco alpino?
  - Le nuove minoranze sono un rischio per le vecchie oppure si può ipotizzare un quadro comune di diritti e di tutela - nell’ambito di un sistema pluralistico – per cui il vantaggio sia reciproco?

APPROFITTARE DEL VUOTO?

- Il Novecento è il secolo dello spopolamento alpino. Lo “scivolamento a valle” ha portato alla creazione di ampi spazi vuoti, legato all’abbandono del territorio e dei suoi manufatti, alla rarefazione del tessuto sociale, al crollo demografico e all’erosione del patrimonio culturale locale.

- Secondo F. Remotti, l’innovazione e la creatività culturale avrebbero «bisogno di spazio entro cui esprimersi», e quindi il vuoto – una cultura impoverita o una struttura sociale debole – le agevolerebbe più di quanto facciano una cultura “densa” o una struttura sociale robusta.

- Aree svantaggiate dalla loro maggiore fragilità demografica possono paradossalmente essere avvantaggiate dai maggiori “spazi di creatività” prodotti dallo spopolamento.

- L’immigrazione straniera può approfittare del vuoto? Con quali esiti in termini di innovazione socio-culturale? E quanto è vuoto il vuoto?
QUALE CONTINUITÀ CULTURALE NELLE ALPI?

- Ci si può domandare se gli immigrati stranieri, in assenza di legami o di fascinazioni rispetto all’aspetto simbolico del patrimonio culturale alpino tradizionale, siano interessati a farsi carico di qualche forma di continuità, rispetto alla sua trasmissione (come è il caso spesso dei neomontanari italiani).
- In risposta a chi paventa i rischi che il neopolamento comporterebbe per la sopravvivenza delle tradizioni alpine, ci si può peraltro anche domandare – più radicalmente – se una continuità culturale sia sempre desiderabile.
- Proprio dagli studi antropologici sappiamo che queste tradizioni sono spesso un’invenzione moderna e, in buona misura, urbana: fino a che punto, dunque, ha senso insistere sulla loro necessaria preservazione? A chi e a che cosa sono funzionali oggi queste tradizioni? In che misura, invece, le sfide attuali richiedono innovazione, e quindi creatività culturale e resilienza?
- E chi può portare innovazione, se non, in primis, i “forestieri”?

NEGOZIAZIONE E BENI COMUNI

- Il neopolamento spinge le Alpi ad essere nuovamente un «mondo negoziato» tanto tra le comunità alpine e l’esterno, quanto all’interno delle comunità stesse, in virtù della diversificazione socio-culturale e demografica che le va caratterizzando.
- Risulta oggi necessario considerare le Alpi come un bene comune, la cui cura e preservazione siano frutto proprio di negoziati plurimane tra le varie soggettività che in questo territorio vivono, lavorano e si spostano.
- In questo senso il pluralismo può essere inteso non tanto come un richiamo di principio a valori di tolleranza reciproca, ma piuttosto come un orientamento pragmatico alla condivisione di spazi, pratiche e orizzonti culturali tra le varie popolazioni che utilizzano e condividono il medesimo territorio. E che così facendo producono necessariamente innovazione.

NEGOZIARE LE MONTAGNE.
IMMIGRAZIONE STRANIERA E CAMBIAMENTO CULTURALE NELLE ALPI ITALIANE

Conferenza PlurAlps
Il pluralismo nelle regioni alpine
16 maggio 2018, Collegio Carlo Alberto, Torino

Andrea Membretti
Università di Pavia e EURAC Research
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Le culture degli immigrati stranieri che ruolo possono rivestire in questi processi e a che titolo possono radicarsi nei territori alpini?

Quale forma di pluralismo è necessaria?
Veicole e Nuove Minoranze nelle Alpi

Alcuni studiosi vedono nel neopopolamento una minaccia per le "isole alloglotte" che costellano le Alpi italiane, evidenziando il rischio che queste perdano il proprio status nei loro stessi territori, sommerse da «etnicità diffuse».

Queste "etnicità diffuse" non vanno però viste come sinonimi di perdita o di distruzione culturale ma piuttosto come l’esito di negoziazioni tra autoctoni e nuovi montanari che occorre studiare, a partire da queste domande:

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Quale Continuità Culturale nelle Alpi?

Ci si può domandare se gli immigrati stranieri, in assenza di legami o di fascinazioni rispetto all’aspetto simbolico del patrimonio culturale alpino tradizionale, siano interessati a farsi carico di qualche forma di continuità, rispetto alla sua trasmissione (come è il caso spesso dei neomontanari italiani).

In risposta a chi paventa i rischi che il neopopolamento comporterebbe per la sopravvivenza delle tradizioni alpine, ci si può peraltro anche domandare – più radicalmente – se una continuità culturale sia sempre desiderabile.

Proprio dagli studi antropologici sappiamo che queste tradizioni sono spesso un’invenzione moderna e, in buona misura, urbana: fino a che punto, dunque, ha senso insistere sulla loro necessaria preservazione? A chi e a che cosa sono funzionali oggi queste tradizioni? In che misura, invece, le sfide attuali richiedono innovazione, e quindi creatività culturale e resilienza?

E chi può portare innovazione, se non, in primis, i "forestieri"?
Il neopolamento spinge le Alpi ad essere nuovamente un «mondo negoziato» tanto tra le comunità alpine e l’esterno, quanto all’interno delle comunità stesse, in virtù della diversificazione socio-culturale e demografica che le va caratterizzando.

Risulta oggi necessario considerare le Alpi come un bene comune, la cui cura e preservazione siano frutto proprio di negoziazioni plurime tra le varie soggettività che in questo territorio vivono, lavorano e si spostano.

In questo senso il pluralismo può essere inteso non tanto come un richiamo di principio a valori di tolleranza reciproca, ma piuttosto come un orientamento pragmatico alla condivisione di spazi, pratiche e orizzonti culturali tra le varie popolazioni che utilizzano e condividono il medesimo territorio.

E che così facendo producono necessariamente innovazione.
KEYNOTE 2 | Migration as driver for social innovation

By Rebekka Ehret, Lucerne University of Applied Sciences

Migrants generally are willing to try out new things, in part it is a function of limited opportunities available to them in the country of origin and in part it is a desire to improve their lives and those of their families. Paradoxically, the host society rarely makes them feel welcome and state regulations often create barriers for them. As a result, on a project level we need participatory methods that allow the potential to unfold. The “emic-etic” explanatory model will be portrayed as one possible fruitful approach.
**Argument**

Migrants generally are willing to try out new things, in part it is a function of limited opportunities available to them in the country of origin and in part it is a desire to improve their lives and those of their families. Paradoxically, the host society rarely makes them feel welcome and state regulations often create barriers for them. As a result, on a project level we need participatory methods that allow the potential to unfold. The "emic-etic" explanatory model will be portrayed as one possible fruitful approach.

**Healthy migrant effect**

In contrast to local population with a comparable social status (first generation) immigrants show lower mortality rates and better overall health conditions

- Intrinsic selection process
- Extrinsic selection process

Sardadvar (2014): healthy migrant effect is often changed by the conditionality of migrants’ legal status

**Healthy migrant effect eroding**

- Social isolation (mobility restriction)
- Past erased (work experience, qualification, education, etc.)
- „Objectification” of self: being administered, being transferred
- Life determining aspects of insecurity and uncertainty (legal, physical, material, psychological)
- Process of being «othered»
Qualification and work opportunities

- AFMP-permits: 70% of work migration (no comp. integration policy): 2002 Agreement on the Free Movement of Persons
- AuG-permits: 30% of work migration (pressure integration programs, focussing certain groups)
- Recognized refugees: 25'718, working possible: 17'117, actually working: 4044 (25%)
- Provisional admission: 37'288, working possible: 24'256, actually working: 7191

Figures for 2016 in Switzerland

Transnational identities

- Migration is not seen as a linear exchange, but as a set of multiple ties and interactions linking people across borders of nation-states (cf. integration policies).
- Triadic geographies of belonging (Vertovec 1999): through relations of places of residence, myths of homelands, imaginations of diaspora
- Transnationalism from below: informal economy, ethnic entrepreneurs, flows of money, images, information and commodities
  ➢ Physically separated spaces become one social practice space

Importance of networks

Migrant networks: sets of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in origin and destination areas through ties of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin.
  ➢ Increase of likelihood of international movement because they lower the costs and risks of movement and increase the expected net returns
  ➢ Form of social capital that people can draw upon to gain access to foreign employment
Importance of social capital and trust

Cristina Franchi (2018): assumption that among EU/EFTA-citizens there is less unequal treatment than during earlier migration regimes cannot be held

- situation has worsened when compared to earlier migrant generations from Italy
- socio-economic integration is more successful for Italian immigrants with lower level qualification but with strong social ties than for (highly) qualified immigrants without social ties that they can build on.
- there is not much interaction between the two groups

Applied research project PlurAlps in Switzerland: Integration of Portuguese immigrants in Lauterbrunnen, Engadin, Inneres Mattental and Engelberg (OW)

Current interests

- welcoming integration projects and programs
- Integration of Portuguese community in tourist areas
- locally grounded
- including local actors
- promoting cultural and social diversity
- Finances
  - Bundesamt für Raumentwicklung; Interreg (SECO)
  - Hochschule Luzern
  - Beiträge der Kantone und Gemeinden
Observations with respect to statements above
Differing and conflicting logics (of interest)
- Cantonal Integration Programs (KIP)
- labour market and its needs
- generational gaps
- role of language
- local space as one of transit and/or settlement

Observations with respect to statements above
Key issues
- Avoid methodological nationalism
- Build on and expand social network and trust
- Avoid culturalization and accept structural difference
- Capitalize on bi- or multilingualism
- Accept the transnational space
- Try to access the emic perspective

Migration, Diversity and Superdiversity
- Migration biography, migration process
- Attitude of not knowing «culture»
- Incorporate other diversity dimensions like “race”, ethnicity, milieu, gender, physical abilities, sexual orientation, socio-economic status, age, religious or political beliefs >> awareness of intersections and risks of discrimination
- Discuss emic und etic models of explanation
- «read» the person (and family) in the context of their legal migrant status (and the history thereof)
- Value diversity, don’t hierarchize, avoid “masterwords”
Emic und etic models of explanation: Kenneth Pike

Phonetics and phonemes

Emic perspective: «Emic statements refer to logico-empirical systems whose phenomenal distinctions or «things» are built up out of contrasts and discriminations significant, meaningful, real, accurate, or in some other fashion regarded as appropriate by the actors themselves. (..). Etic statements depend upon phenomenal distinctions judged appropriate by the community of scientific (or expert, or professional, etc) observers (Harris 1968: 571, 575 (supl.by Ehret)).»

Emic perspective, system of reference, «coding» is based on words, terminologies, categories, images, etc. by the relevant participants.

- Even though we know that each problem has more than one potential cause and can be described in more than one way we still tend to prioritize the experts views
- Explanations from within and from without diverge

Make explicit and recognize the differences and the convergence of the sets of explanations

Leading questions:

1. What do you think is the cause of x, y, z?
2. Why do you think this has turned into a topic now? Then?
3. What does it do in (and to) your area, region, village, neighborhood?
4. What are the biggest problems, questions in your locality that x, y, z, is/are triggering?
5. What are the biggest fears or concerns in your area, region, village, neighborhood?
6. What type of intervention, activity would you wish?
7. What are the most important results that you would hope for?
Migration as a new and innovative way of living, not as just a way of leaving
- Social spaces are structured differently by every nation state, and yet migrants’ social behavior is to be interpreted in a transnational way
  - Critical approach towards fixed notions of «nation», «culture», «ethnicity»
  - Hindering factors are often to be found in the regulation mechanisms

Thanks a lot for your interest
IV. ALPINE PLURALISM AWARD 2018 | Winners

1. Managing social change
First Prize Winner: The 6th Continent
Second Prize Winner: I am refugee
Third Prize Winner: Be engaged

2. Integration of migrants into the labour market
First Prize Winner: Revealed hands
Second Prize Winner: Finally allowed to work
Third Prize Winner: Les Belleville
3. Land use and nature protection
First Prize Winner: Germinale Agricoltura Comunitaria
Second Prize Winner: Solidarity Walls
Third Prize Winner: Conservation - Diversity – Strength

4. School/work transition of migrants
First Prize Winner: Talents for Austria
5. Special Mentions

The Beggars Academy
Toolbox Freiamt
Language: Mine, Yours, Ours; Intercultural Coexistence
More Language Network

Music
Musical entertainment was provided by the CoroMoro Choir from Italy. Young refugees from Mali, Senegal, The Gambia, Nigeria and Ivory Coast sang songs in Piedmont dialect and were warmly applauded by the audience:
V. BEST PRACTICE MARKET | Learning from each other

Ten market stands showcased inspiring practices. At each stand, knowledgeable experts and practitioners presented their first-hand experiences, answered questions and entered in dialogue with conference participants.
VI. FUTURE LABS WORKSHOPS

In four facilitated workshops, participants had the opportunity to exchange from peer to peer and to discuss issues of joint interest. The outcomes of each workshop was reported in the plenary session and provided a basis for future efforts.

Lab 1: Policy Advice - Migrant integration in the Alpine area: identifying transnational policy issues and objectives

Organisation(s): Piedmont Region, FIERI
Authors: Irene Ponzo, Wolfgang Pfefferkorn, Miriam Weiβ

Lab outline: The Lab aims to feed the Pluralps White Paper by gathering experts, policy-makers, social workers and practitioners together in order to identify and discuss policy issues and objectives in the field of migrant integration that should be addressed transnationally to reach positive results.

Total time available: 135 min
Language: English
Materials used: flipchart paper, maker pens, whiteboard.
Facilitators: Irene Ponzo (FIERI), Wolfgang Pfefferkorn (CIPRA International), Miriam Weiβ (EURAC)
Number of participants and facilitators: Approx. 20
Structure of the workshop:

1) Presentation of the Lab’s aims and method (10’)
2) Inputs from the experts (30’)
3) World Café (80’)
4) Sharing the table discussions in the final plenary session (15’)

1) Presentation of the Lab’s aims and method
The facilitators explained the aim of the Lab, which was to collect inputs for the Pluralps White Paper. The method of the Lab was based on the World Café which followed brief inputs from experts. Generally, the discussion in World Café happens in small groups around tables and is articulated in rounds of conversation developed around specific questions and lasting 20-30 minute each. At the end of each round, the participants stop the discussion and switch to another table, except for the so-called “Table hosts” who have the task of welcoming the participants from the other tables and share the key insights from the previous conversation in order to foster the development of links and connections.
At the end of the Lab, Tables hosts illustrate the key insights emerged from the three rounds of conversation.

2) Inputs from the experts
The Lab started with inputs from the experts on two main issues:
- peculiarities of the Alpine area with regard to migrant integration, specific potentials and the pitfalls;
- issues or areas of intervention where transnational cooperation would be needed or more fruitful.

Andrea Membretti (EURAC)
The dialectic between cultural heritage and cultural innovation is crucial. Who is going to welcome whom? It’s not just a question of identities but also of power relations.
The alpine area is characterized by the presence of empty spaces and places in crisis – even though those spaces are never completely empty so that the settlement of newcomers always implies negotiations with the longstanding residents. What we are going to do with those physical and cultural empty spaces? How can we profit from them?
All those issues should be addressed through a “negotiation of the mountains” on spatial and cultural local resources. Spaces for negotiation, which can host also potential conflicts that can be difficult to express and deal with, are needed: they are common in urban areas, not so outside the cities.
Giulia Galera (Euricse)
Opinion and attitudes towards migrants are more fluctuating in mountain areas than in urban contexts. This implies that the impact of good or bad management of migrant inflow and presence is stronger and win-win situations are easier to create. But we need a transnational perspective and a bottom-up approach able to value and spread the local positive initiatives. The key policy fields in this regard are the following: housing patterns (disperse or concentrated); education; skill assessment to value the skills of which neither migrants could be aware of.

Ingrid Machold (BABF)
Service provision is key for integration. Specific services for migrants may create competition with the locals and social tensions, and foster stigmatization: it would be better to address all people, not single groups. However, a single solution cannot fit all: services have to be flexible and inclusive.
It doesn’t make sense that each Municipality develops its own solutions: transnational supporting structures developed by the governments are needed.

3) World Café
The questions around which the World Café developed were the following:
• What are the main changes needed to achieve migrant integration in the Alpine area? (first and second rounds)
• What kind of interventions are needed to achieve those changes? (third round)
The main insights emerged from the three rounds of discussion are the following:

White Paper’s target group(s). To whom should we address our policy recommendations? It depends on the issues but mainly to the local level and to the transnational platforms (which involve all levels of government). It is important to consider the differences between the Alpine countries, between rural and urban areas and the different types of stakeholders on the ground.

Promoting an integrated approach. It is important to promote an integrated policy approach inside the public institutions, overcoming the sectorial approach and fostering a translocal logic. Specific services devoted to this purpose could be established, e.g., an “integration manager” who deals with integration issues in a cross-sectoral manner.

Recognition of voluntary activities. Voluntary work and organisations have been growing in response to the recent arrivals of newcomers but they should receive a greater recognition in policy-making.
Promoting and upscaling good practices and developing strategies to prepare societies to welcome newcomers. It would be advisable to scout good practices and build upon them; to assess good practices and extrapolate the innovative elements to be replicated in other local realities; to identify key actors leading facilitation/experimentation of social innovation; to enhance the capacity-building of both local policy-makers and volunteers and support them to identify innovative and successful elements; to foster knowledge-based policies and the widening of policy perspectives through discussion about facts and figures on demographic changes (ageing societies, need for work force, new forms of migration, etc.); to bring together economists, social workers, cross-sectoral experts, political representatives to change the rules of the game.

Funding opportunities. Many organisations in small municipalities of the alpine area do not know the funding opportunities. Others are active only due to funds focused on very specific topics (e.g. funding for mountain areas) disregarding other funds (e.g. European Integration Fund) that could be used as well to develop their activities and improve the quality of life in the area.

EU funds are too fragmented, which hampers the development of an integrated approach toward the integration of newcomers. Furthermore, each funding programme has its own rules so that managing projects on different funds could be difficult especially for small organisations in the mountain area.

The transformation of a good idea into a good application cannot be taken for granted since participating and winning the calls and managing partnership projects require skills and competences that could be lacking in small organisations and mountain areas. The project-based approach brings about the risk that funding is distributed according to the local ability to develop applications instead of on the base of needs.

The required financial capabilities is a problem for small organisations as well, especially when public entities are reluctant to take the lead.

The national and EU calls reveal a gap between local needs and governments’ priorities. For instance, the Italian government issues Calls aimed at stopping the abandonment of mountain areas whereas the problem is to foster returns of new generations and newcomers since local people have already left.

A bottom-up approach is needed as well as the assistance of regional public bodies to support local organisations’ capacity building and consortium development.

Since EU bodies do not seem to be aware of the real needs in local areas, especially of the rural and mountain ones, the establishment of a community board could help to link local communities with the EU throughout the Alpine regions and to lobby for the communities.

There is a need for the rescaling of resources, both in terms of money and knowledge, among the rural and urban areas.
Building multiple memories and identities. Fondazione Nuto Revelli has developed an initiative to return both people and memories (of the WWII) to the mountain areas. Questions arise: The memories of whom? Do people coming from non-EU countries have the same memories of the WWII as Europeans? Could memories be negotiated and enriched through the confrontation of different perspectives? It is important to recollect also the memories of newcomers to build a new local identity.

In addition, native people of the mountain areas may be heterogeneous. It is then important to encourage people to become aware of the multiple identities they carry in order to see newcomers as an enrichment of their own culture. Exchange between newcomers and local people has to be encouraged instead of focusing on adaptation: addressing the integration of the whole population, not only of newcomers; living together versus integrating someone new into existing structures. Raising language awareness and learning from the different religions are important elements as well.

A re-interpretation of the idea of citizenship and cultural heritage with regard to mountain communities is needed. Nationality should be disentangled from citizenship.

Generations. We cannot have the same expectation towards all generations: young and elderly people have different attitudes and reaction to newcomers and require applying different tools of intervention.

Opportunities and spaces for discussion and negotiation. A culture of discussion is often missing. It is important to enable people, including newcomers, to participate in the local societies and discuss fears related to ongoing social changes. It would be advisable to support the creation of public spaces to promote a common vision of local development, support conflict solution, foster exchanges between newcomers and long-established population (e.g. community cooperative approach). The establishment of those places should be supported through incentives rather through top-down decisions.

Media. In mountain areas, where sources of information might be fewer than in urban contexts and discrimination is not an issue in the public and policy debate, mass media might have a greater impact. It is then important to provide more transparent platforms to spread objective facts and empirical evidence and counterbalance negative media narratives with positive narratives.

Access to resources. It is crucial to facilitate the access to the local resources (land, housing, etc.) and the right to use them. This requires a cultural change: Shifting from private property to commons? Promoting a sharing approach and community taking care of the commons?
**Health and intercultural mediation.** The Rhône-Alps Region is developing a pilot action within the PlurAlps project to foster the settlement of doctors where they are lacking. Since the recruitment of doctors is upon Municipalities, the Region acts on the labour supply: it works with medicine students by training and informing them in order to foster their settlement in rural and mountain areas. There is also the idea to develop “health houses” so that doctors can work together making the work in rural areas more attractive.

Web services that match labour demand and supply in the health sector could be useful. In Alpine Italian areas, non-EU doctors are starting to take over positions of retired doctors since native doctors do not want to work in small municipalities but the local population sometimes expresses discontent with this.

Intercultural mediation is needed not only for foreigners but also for small mountain communities that may have difficulties in expressing their needs and could be hostile to the arrival of newcomers. Additionally, medicine students need cultural mediation to reframe and better understand the mountain communities so to consider the option of working there. Does everybody need intercultural mediation in a pluralist society?

**Education.** It is important to invest in education, learn how to live together and include intercultural values in education. In this perspective, it is important to include intercultural learning as part of education curricula and to train teachers about pluralism. But teachers cannot know everything: migrants can be employed as experts. However, also migrants have to be trained to play this role by understanding and mastering the implicit rules of interactions of the receiving community in general, and of the school in particular. More generally, teachers have to be aware of the opportunities and chances of cooperation with other local actors strengthening the relation between school and extra-school actors and activities.

**Segregation.** Segregation of migrants is a risk in rural and mountain areas as well.

4) **Sharing the table discussions in the final plenary session**

Finally a feedback round was done and each Table host presented the results of the three rounds of conversation occurred at his/her table to the others.
Lab 2: Capacity Building on refugee integration: how to prevent and reverse the fears of the local communities

Organisation(s): FIERI
Authors: Davide Donatiello, Leila Giannetto

Lab outline: Based on the best practices selected via the PlurAlps award, the participants in this workshop work together to discuss how to deal with the social challenges risen by the arrival of refugees and to propose possible responses in terms of public communication and local engagement of the local communities.

Total time available: 135 min
Language: English and Italian
Materials used: paper tablecloths, flipchart paper, maker pens.
Facilitators: Davide Donatiello (FIERI), Leila Giannetto (FIERI)
Participants: Elisa Agosti, Katharina Benedetter, Stefania Cammarata, Antonio Cristoforetti, Francesco Della Puppa, Sarah Fux, Giulia Maria Janneli, Ožbej Račičič, Sara Sacerdotti, Peter Stade, Katharina Staeger, Peter Steurer, Anne Vlogger, Donata Borgonovo Re, Patricia Garza.
Number of participants and facilitators: 17

Structure of the workshop:

1) Presentation of the Lab’s aims and method (10’)
2) Presentation of three Pluralps award winner projects (45’)
3) 2 rounds of world café (25’ each)
4) Presenting the table discussions to the other groups (15’)
5) Sharing the table discussions in the final plenary session (15’
1) **Presentation of the Lab’s aims and method**

The workshop started with the presentation of the Lab’s aim and method. The facilitators explained the aim of the lab, which was to exchange ideas and solutions on how to deal with some of the most challenging issues risen by the arrival of refugees in the Alpine area, namely social conflict and xenophobic backlash, followed by the presentation of the Lab structure.

The method of the lab was based on the “world café”. The method used required one rapporteur per each table.

2) **Inputs from best practices’**

Best practices’ presentations were delivered by: Sixth Continent (Anne Volgger), Germinale Agricolatura (Giulia Maria Janneli), Ožbej Račečič (Municipality of Postojna). The participants were then invited by the facilitators to think about the presented best practices for the ensuing world café.

3) **Inspiring café**

The facilitators helped the formation of the four tables and the selection of the rapporteurs per each table and explained the rules of the world café. The facilitators also took part to the tables to ensure that all participants had their voice and opinions heard during each round.

The debate then had two rounds which revolved around two main questions:

*First round:* What are the main challenges to social cohesion and peaceful coexistence posed by the arrival of refugees in the Alpine area?

*Second round:* What responses and solutions in terms of public communication and local community and refugee engagement can we put in place to deal with those challenges?

4) **Final presentations of the rapporteurs**

Main points and problematic aspects discussed in the first round:

- Knowledge of the host community language - Ad hoc training aimed at improving language knowledge can smoothen relationships between the local population and refugees and foster reciprocal knowledge. The latter is crucial to overcome cultural prejudices and diffidence
- Skills assessment – The availability of smart and accessible tools to assess refugees’ skills is important to ensure their early access to the local labour market and to find
the best match between the local demand for labour and refugees’ competences.

- Differences among larger municipalities and small mountain villages in terms of opportunities for integration and residents’ reaction – Small municipalities have fewer experiences with migration issues when compared to large cities. As a consequence, small towns can be either more hostile towards refugees or more inclusive compared to large cities. This is due to the impossibility for refugees to remain “out of sight” and to the multiple opportunities for interaction which characterise specifically small towns. Thus, if well managed, refugees’ reception in mountain villages can have a potential positive effect on their long-term integration.

- Distribution of refugees across the territorial areas – It is important to redistribute refugees among different municipalities in proportion to inhabitants.

- Interactions and relationships between local residents and newcomers – it is crucial to attain peaceful coexistence and social cohesion by fostering the establishment of personal relationships; these might expand refugees’ social networks and in turn increase their opportunities to be included in local communities and to find proper accommodations and jobs.

- Local economies based on tourism and handicraft can facilitate the matching between employers and refugees-employees in the local labour market since in those sectors the labour supply from the local population is generally lacking.

- Location of refugees’ accommodations – Distance from services and town centers matched with lacking public transports could foster segregation/isolation.

- Awareness-raising campaigns – These campaigns about refugees’ reception and integration projects should be directed at local people to ensure not only political support but also citizens’ participation.

- Emergency approach towards refugees’ reception and integration – Absence of a clear long-term perspective on refugees’ reception and integration can raise problems.

**Main points discussed in the second round:**

- To make refugees visible and to help them get in contact with the local community is crucial: specific welcome/informative events and public debates can be useful to this end. In any case local communities have to be prepared before refugees’ arrival so that there would be enough time to discuss and mediate in case of opposition.

- To organize and promote training activities in schools in order to create connections with younger local inhabitants.

- To share experiences among different municipalities (positive stories form other territories) and between municipalities/institutions and local inhabitants by organizing public assemblies in which local authorities can explain the reasons and goals of their reception projects: politicians’ engagement matters and the communication step-by-
step can support an open mind and proactive approach towards refugees’ arrival.

- To engage refugees in activities, open also to local residents, at the beginning of their stay, as opportunity for fruitful meetings.
- To avoid the risk of “talking a lot but doing little” by focusing more on communication strategies than on the development of effective solutions.

*Group 1:*

*Group 2:***
Group 3:

- Zettouni _Procedura_di_tecnologia,
- Testattoni _Informativa,
- Imprenditori_–_Preliminary
- Culliamo_con_Ascendendo_in_Ordine
- Personalizzazione
- Culliamo_con_le
- Soglie
- _RUOLO_Del_VOLONTARIO
- _ONGOING_PROCESS

Group 4:

Associate to me

Asso Tra me

FDTU

- Some migrants
  - have good skills
  - are qualified
  - are considered as unskilled
  - are given basic jobs
  - sometimes they
  - are accompanied
  - the work is not
  - monotony
  - routine
  - by different groups
  - also it varies by region
  - the current trend
  - is to migrate
  - many areas
  - by group or
  - Indian
to get the best
- place
- definition of
  - association
  - for the residents
  - for the residents
- place
- 3
- 4
Presentation by last group’s rapporteur:

Partial video of the first rapporteur’s presentation:
https://photos.app.goo.gl/KSKoxHeyXPisj1gy8
Lab 3: Equipped for the future

Organisation(s): AidA
Authors: Elke Klien

Lab outline: What is the quality of life of immigrants and non-natives? Which services and measures in the municipality foster a quick integration for all types of immigration – from internal to forced migration? Interdisciplinary social planning attempts to answer these questions. A Social Planning Instrument (SPI) has been developed to enable such planning. Participants are given the opportunity to get to know the SPI and to share their experiences from their own community.

Total time available: 135 min

Language: English and Italian

Materials used: Flipchart, flipchart paper, maker pens, W-LAN, videobeamer.

Facilitators: Stefanie Bauer (AidA), Elke Klien (AidA), Francesco Pastorelli (CIPRA Italia)
Participants: Enrico Allasino, Ilaria Borri, Jakob Ebner, Massimo Gnone, Nana Heinberg, Antoinetta Izzo, Heidi Krischke-Blum, Giacomo Lombardo, Luca Oliva, Laura Pascolin, Mostafa Pourbayat, Piergiorgio Reggio, Elvira Reitshammer, Sergeja Praper, Daniela Thaler, Pablo Vilches

Number of participants and facilitators: 19

Structure of the workshop:

1) Introduction of participants and short presentation of AidA
2) Presentation of the SPI (process in the municipalities and online tool)
3) Discussion and feedback
1) **Introduction of participants and short presentation of AidA**

The workshop started with a round of short introductions of each participant. The facilitators introduced AidA (https://alpenallianz.org/de). The network of alpine municipalities founded in 1997, with about 250 members from each alpine country, aim to the exchange of experiences, but also to the realization of common projects in the field of sustainable development.

2) **Presentation of the Social Planning Instrument (SPI)**

The facilitators introduced the SPI which supports mid and long-term social planning to take the interests of both the local natives and the new residents into account. The SPI encompasses the following parts: the process within the municipality, a questionnaire in the form of a user-friendly online tool, and a handbook. The prime focus lies on quality of life for the whole population. It is recommended to assess and improve the quality of life in a municipality within a working group with the highest possible degree of diversity. The questionnaire in form of an online tool allows an assessment of the quality of life in the community. It contains indicators relating to statistical data, the organization of the municipality, the services and offers available. These indicators are divided into ten fields of action. At the end of the whole process the results are presented in form of diagrams.

The participants were asked what “quality of life” meant to them. For many participants the quality of life is mainly linked to relationships, to human relationships and the possibility that everyone can have access to services. Municipalities often have many services, but these services are not accessible to everyone in equal measure. In addition to offering services, a municipality should be concerned that all citizens have access to these services.

The facilitators showed the online tool and at least one indicator in each field of action.

3) **Discussion and feedback**

Everyone agreed that the process in the municipalities is more important than the other parts of the SPI.

There was also a discussion which type of municipality is more suitable for this tool. It may not be ideal for very small municipalities that organize services together with neighboring municipalities (in this case, it would be better to apply the tool on the regional level).

Another point, that was discussed, was how to make the tool available to municipalities after the end of the project. It should be ensured that the developed process is followed.
Lab 4: Future projects

Organisation(s): Regional Development Vorarlberg eGen
Authors: Robert Moosbrugger

Lab outline: Based on the shared experiences of the first day, the participants in this workshop work together to identify new ideas for projects. The focus is set on projects that take advantage of the opportunities of migration for social and economic innovation. Through a participatory method, the participants share their ideas and jointly develop concepts for local, inter-regional or transnational cooperation projects.

Total time available: 135 min

Language: English and Italian

Materials used: template design for wiser action, flipchart paper, maker pens, whiteboard.

Facilitators: Robert Moosbrugger (Regio-V), Aurelia Ulrich (Regio-V)

Participants: Alexander Nietz, Anka Pintar, Anne Ingeborg van Luijn, Breda Podbrežnik Vukmir, Duška Težak, Edvarda Čadež, Jelka Golob, Katharina Benedetter, Margareta Cerk, Margherita Valcanover, Nina Missethon, Nuria Mignone, Prisca Giaiero, Rachid El Bled, Roberto Schellino, Silvia Soldano, Tjasa Bavcon, Urška Veselko Babnik, Valentina Chizzola

Number of participants and facilitators: 22

Structure of the workshop:

1) Introduction of participants and collection of topics (30’)
2) Presentation of the Lab’s aims and method (10’)
3) Co-Developing future projects through Design for wiser action (80’)
4) Sharing the table discussions in the final plenary session (15’)
Introduction of participants and collection of topics
The workshop started with a round of introductions. Each participant presented him or herself and mentioned the topics he or she is working on, or has an interest.

The facilitator collected and clustered the topics on the whiteboard. The topics were as follows:

- EU Projects
- Skills Development / Certification / Labour Market Integration
- Territorial Development / Architecture / Cultural Heritage
- Agriculture
- Local Participation
- Generative Welfare
- Refugee Integration
- Mobility of young workers
- Social Enterprise / Marketing / Internet Platform
- Social Inclusion / Language / Children / Literacy
- Rural Economy

The clustering resulted into four topics:

- Topic 1 – Skills development and labour market integration
- Topic 2 – Social inclusion of children through literacy
- Topic 3 – Rural economy
- Topic 4 – Social enterprise

1) Presentation of the Lab’s aims and method
The facilitator explained the aim of the lab, which was to co-design new projects that would result into a first concrete step by a project caller.

The method of the lab was based on the “design for wiser action”. This method provides the
project caller with an opportunity to ask for help and the rest of the participants an opportunity to practice both project design and generosity.

The method needs a project caller and co-designers. Their roles are as follows:

Project caller: This person wants helps on becoming clear and crafting and design a new project idea. Co-designers: Are the people who help with the first brush strokes of co-creating the project. This is a practice of generosity. Due to the restricted time, the scope of the method was reduced and focused on working with the template for “design for wiser action”.

2) Co-Developing future projects through Design for wiser action

Based on the clustering of topics the following four groups were formed:

Group 1 - Skills development and labour market integration
Participants: Nina Missethon, Rachid El Bled, Alexander Nietz, Aurelia Ulrich-Schneider, Anne Ingeborg van Luijn, Katharina Benedetter

Group 2 - Social inclusion of children through literacy
Participants: Edvara Čadež, Margareta Cerk, Urška Veselko Babnik, Jelka Golob, Breda Podbrežnik Vukmir, Duška Težak

Group 3 - Rural economy
Participants: Roberto Schellino, Margherita Valcanover, Prisca Giaiero, Nuria Mignone, Robert Moosbrugger

Group 4 - Social enterprise
Participants: Silvia Soldano, Tjasa Bavcon, Anka Pintar, Valentina Chizzola
Results Group 1 – Skills development and labour market integration - Project Title: W-ntegration

Results Group 2 - Social inclusion of children through literacy - Project Title: Language: Mine, Yours, Ours
TITOLO PROGETTO: VALLE SOLIDALE

QUANDO, COSA, DOVE
- COOPERATIVA DI COMUNITÀ
- VALLE STURA

LA RAGIONE
CONTENUTO

LA RAGIONE

CONTENUTO

BISOGNO

FAMILY TIES & EXPECTATI
- SENIO MARRIAGE
- SEASONAL
- WORK ORGANIZED

CONTENUTO

DURANTE

INTANGIBLE
TANGIBILE

RACCOLTO

PRINCIPALI INTUZIONI

DOMANDE NON RISPOSTE

PROSSIMI PASSI

CONDIVISO
- CONDIVISO
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VII. STUDY TRIP | Social Agriculture in Piemont

MARAMAO farm, located in Canelli among the breath-taking vineyard hills near Asti, will present us their example of good practice in social agriculture within the field of migrant integration. [http://www.maramao-bio.it/wordpress](http://www.maramao-bio.it/wordpress)
VIII. SUPPORTERS & PARTNERS

Thank you

Collegio Carlo Alberto
UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI TORINO

The PlurAlps Partners

Regionalentwicklung Vorarlberg eGen
CIPRA LIVING IN THE ALPS
Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes La Région
Fondazione Franco Demarchi IL SOCIALE COMPETENTE
eurac research
Alliance in the Alps The Community Network

Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts
HOCHSCHULE LUZERN
Social Work
FH Zentralschweiz
IX. Annex: Conference Programme

See next page:
Pluralism in Alpine regions
Migration as an opportunity for social and economic innovation

Are you interested in integration activities or migration projects in the Alps? Join us for the PlurAlps Conference in fascinating Turin surrounded by the Alps. Listen to key note speakers, work in small groups and network with experts and practitioners from the Alpine countries.

This international conference focuses on migration as an opportunity for social and economic innovation in the Alpine space. Representatives from regions, municipalities and cities, public administration, civil society organisations, practitioners, and experts from national to local level will come together to discuss, foster interaction and dialogue. The conference will offer a market place with inspiring practices, future labs on burning topics, and facilitated plenary discussions.

The Piedmont Region and the PlurAlps partners invite you to the international PlurAlps conference. The conference is co-funded by the Alpine Space Programme of the EU. Further information on PlurAlps: http://www.alpine-space.eu/pluralps

Date 16th & 17th May 2018
Languages English and Italian
Cost Free entrance
Registration Online until 4th May 2018 on
http://www.alpine-space.eu/project-event-details/en/2183

Location Collegio Carlo Alberto
Piazza Vincenzo Arbarello 8, 10122 Turin, Italy
12.00 Arrival and registration
13.30 Welcome addresses
13.50 Screening of PlurAlps film
14.05 Keynote Speech: New Highlanders – Foreign Immigration in the Alps
   by Andrea Membretti, University of Pavia and Eurac Research
   Severely affected during the 20th century by depopulation and neglect, the Alps also suffered an erosion of their cultural heritage. Since the beginning of the 21st century, however, population has begun to grow in many areas, mainly due to immigration flows. Moving from some quantitative and qualitative data on the presence of foreigners in the Italian Alps, the keynote will address the following questions: what effects are Alpine repopulation, and notably the impact of foreign inhabitants, exerting on local cultures? Should repopulation be seen as an opportunity for social innovation and cultural creativity or rather as a threat to “indigenous” cultures? Is demographic discontinuity precluding cultural continuity? Will foreign immigration, especially if directed to demographically depleted areas, favour over time the emergence of new forms of identity and “tradition”, as a result of the re-invention of the territory?

14.25 Keynote Speech: Migration as driver for social innovation
   by Rebekka Ehret, Lucerne University of Applied Sciences
   Migrants generally are willing to try out new things, in part it is a function of limited opportunities available to them in the country of origin and in part it is a desire to improve their lives and those of their families. Paradoxically, the host society rarely makes them feel welcome and state regulations often create barriers for them. As a result, on a project level we need participatory methods that allow the potential to unfold. The “emic-etic” explanatory model will be portrayed as one possible fruitful approach.

14.45 Alpine Pluralism Award Ceremony
   Winners of the following 4 categories will be awarded:
   1. Managing social change
   2. Integration of migrants into the labour market
   3. Land use and nature protection
   4. School/work transition of migrants

15.15 Coffee break
15.45 Market of inspiring practices - learning from each other
   10 market stands will showcase inspiring practices. At each stand, knowledgeable experts and practitioners will present their first-hand experiences, answer questions and enter in dialogue with conference participants.

18.00 Closing of day 1
20.00 Get-together
   The conferences participants are invited to continue their exchange over a dinner or drink – The meeting point will be announced during the conference.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.30</td>
<td>Arrival and welcome with a coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.00</td>
<td>Introduction to Workshops</td>
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<td>09.15</td>
<td>Future Labs: Workshops</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>In four facilitated workshops, participants have the opportunity to</td>
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<td>exchange from peer to peer and to discuss issues of joint interest.</td>
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<td>The outcomes of each workshop will be reported in the plenary session</td>
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<td>and provide a basis for future efforts. At registration, please</td>
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<td>indicate which of the four workshops you intend to join.</td>
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<td>Lab 1: Policy Advice - Migrant integration in the Alpine area:</td>
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<td>identifying transnational policy issues and objectives</td>
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<td>The Lab aims to feed the Pluralps White Paper by gathering experts,</td>
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<td>policy-makers, social workers and practitioners together in order to</td>
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<td>identify and discuss policy issues and objectives in the field of</td>
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<td>migrant integration that should be addressed transnationally to reach</td>
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<td>positive results.</td>
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<td>Lab 2: Capacity Building on refugee integration: how to prevent and</td>
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<td>reverse the fears of the local communities</td>
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<td>Starting from local good practices from the Alpine area, this</td>
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<td>laboratory will deal with the social challenges risen by the arrival</td>
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<td>of refugees and possible responses in terms of public communication</td>
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<td>and local engagement of the local communities.</td>
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<td>Lab 3: Equipped for the future</td>
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<td>What is the quality of life of immigrants and non-natives? Which</td>
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<td>services and provisions in the municipality foster a quick integration</td>
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<td>for all types of immigration – from internal to forced migration?</td>
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<td>Interdisciplinary social planning attempts to answer these questions.</td>
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<td>A Social Planning Instrument (SPI) has been developed to enable such</td>
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<td>planning. Participants are given the opportunity to get to know the</td>
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<td>SPI and to share their experiences from their own community.</td>
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<td>Lab 4: Future projects</td>
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<td>Based on the shared experiences of the first day, the participants</td>
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<td>in this workshop will work together to identify new ideas for projects</td>
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<td>The focus will be set on projects that take advantage of the</td>
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<td>opportunities of migration for social and economic innovation.</td>
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<td>Through a participatory method, the participants will share their</td>
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<td>ideas and jointly develop concepts for inter-regional or transnational</td>
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<td>cooperation projects.</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.30</td>
<td>Plenary Session Feedback from the workshops</td>
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<td>12.30</td>
<td>Closing of the conference</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.00-18.00</td>
<td>Study trip</td>
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<td>MARAMAO farm, located in Canelli among the breath-taking vineyard</td>
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<td>hills near Asti, will present us their example of good practice in</td>
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<td>social agriculture within the field of migrant integration.</td>
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<td><a href="http://www.maramao-bio.it/wordpress/">http://www.maramao-bio.it/wordpress/</a></td>
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<td></td>
<td>At registration, please indicate whether you join the field excursion.</td>
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At registration, please indicate whether you join the field excursion.
FURTHER INFORMATION | Welcome in Turin

Arrival

The Collegio Carlo Alberto is easy to reach by public transport within Turin.

Piazza Vincenzo Arbarello 8, Turin, Italy (point B on the map)

From Porta Susa railway station:
- bus line n.29(8 minute walk, reach XVIII Dicembre bus stop, get off at Siccardi bus stop and a five minute walk);
- bus lines n.51(8 minute walk, reach Bolzano bus stop, get off at Siccardi bus stop and a five minute walk);
- bus lines n.59(8 minute walk, reach XVIII Dicembre bus stop, get off at Siccardi bus stop and a five minute walk).

From Porta Nuova railway station:
- bus line n.52(4 minute walk, reach Porta Nuova bus stop in front of the railway station, get off at Garibaldi bus stop and a two minute walk);
- bus line n.67(4 minute walk, reach Porta Nuova bus stop in front of the railway station, get off at Arbarello bus stop and a three minute walk).

Underground station: XVIII Dicembre and then a 10 minute walk.

Also check: https://www.muoversiatorino.it/en/startpage/
Contact Local Organization
Prisca Giaiero
Direzione Agricoltura- A1706A
Servizi di Sviluppo e Controlli per l’Agricoltura
Corso Stati Uniti, 21 - 10128 Torino, Italy
Tel. +39 (0)11 432 38 11
Mob. +39 331 69 82 914 (in case of emergency)
Email: prisca.giaiero@regione.piemonte.it

TURIN – Fascinating City surrounded by the Alps
Turin is the second largest city of Northern Italy and definitely worth a visit. Take along some new colleagues you met during the PlurAlps conference and have a walk through the town. The spectacular scenery of the Alps is visible from all over Turin; the town has alluring architectonic masterpieces such as the Mole Antonelliana and the residences of the royal House of Savoy that are part of the UNESCO World Heritage. You can also have a restful walk along the water: in Turin, three rivers enter the river Po, the longest river of Italy. Take some time off and enjoy Turin!

For further information, please visit:
https://www.turismotorino.org/en
https://www.piemonteitalia.eu/en

CONFERENCE SUPPORTERS | Thank you
THE PLURALPS PARTNERS welcome you!