

**Acronimo** – SHARING SPACE

**Titolo** – Intercultural cities and collective space

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**Settore ERC/SSD** – ICAR/21 Urbanistica

**Ruolo Iuav** – Beneficiario Coordinatore di progetto

**Durata** – 36

**Termine previsto** – 30/11/2015

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**Finanziamento totale** – € 75.264,00

**Budget Iuav** – € 39.711,00

**Finanziamento Iuav** – € 39.711,00

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**Fonte di Finanziamento** – FP7- PEOPLE 2012- Marie Curie Actions – IRSES International Research Staff Exchange Scheme

**Descrizione** – International migration to cities has become a critical issue in countries of the North as well as of the South affecting all aspects of urban life, primarily social cohesion and the use of urban space. Migration is a crosscutting issue that requires a multiplicity of focuses as well as disciplines and would largely benefit from comparative analysis. Given that in contemporary globalized cities collective space is where the willingness of society to include or its stance to reject the other becomes manifest, SharingSpace objective is to share the understanding of perceptions, uses and provisions of public space in different EU MSs, ACs and TCs SharingSpace general goal is the creation of a network among research centres focussing on different features of international migration, with the aim to gain an understanding of the nexus between international migrants and collective urban space in cities of EU MSs (Venice, Lisbon), ACs (Istanbul) and TCs (Buenos Aires, Mexico City, Johannesburg,) as a critical feature of any social cohesion policy.

SharingSpace specific aims are:

- to enhance the research skills of researchers;
- to contribute to the advancement of interdisciplinary studies and comparative research on social and spatial inclusion of international migrants in urban areas;
- to strengthen relations among EU MSs, ACs and TCs research centres, with the objective of developing further common activities.

The Project will overcome barriers among different disciplines that curb the exchange of knowledge and persons in the academic world. The promotion of trans-national mobility for all researchers, will foster interaction and fusion of different expertise and diverse perspectives for exploring the challenges international migration is posing to urban governance in different contexts. The possibility of publishing scientific articles on the SSIIM Paper Series will contribute to their curriculum development and excellence.

The Project will promote a lasting cooperation among the participants and is conceived as the initial step that will allow for the other academic institutions, research Centres and international organizations working in the field of international cooperation such as IOM, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, ILO to join in.

**Obiettivi della ricerca** – The number of international migrants is currently estimated to be over 210 million (UNDP, Human Development Report 2009. Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development, New York), well above the 155 of only twenty years ago and bound to increase, if only for the recent occurrences in the Mediterranean. The direction of migration flows is mainly South to North or, more specifically, from low- and middle-income to high-income economies: in 2008, migrants in OECD countries amounted to approximately 90 million, with another 20 million in non-OECD high-income countries, essentially the Gulf and Singapore. However, international migration also follows a South-South direction: almost some 40 percent of all movements take place between countries in the South. When adding irregular migrants, whose numbers are unknown but certainly higher in developing countries than in Northern countries, migration flows in the South contribute to a large share of the worldwide migration (Ratha, Shaw, 2007, South-South Migration and Remittances, Development Prospects Group, World Bank).

Since the great majority of international migrants head towards cities, where job opportunities are highest, international migration has become essentially an urban phenomenon affecting all dimensions of policymaking, from local development, to education, health, housing and security. Migration policies can be divided into two categories: i) national immigration policies that aim at controlling the national territory and setting the rules for governing migration inflows, and ii) migrants policies, implemented at the local level to cope with the new demands arising from increasingly multicultural cities.

The presence of diverse cultures within the city is often contradictory to the acceptance of common values and the objective of reconciling them may prove quite difficult. Collective space is where the couple diversity/common values becomes most evident through the encounter, competition and conflict of individuals and communities. Given that in

contemporary globalized cities collective space is where the presence of the other is the norm, collective space is where the willingness of society to include or its stance to reject become manifest. The intercultural city is precisely where equivalence of differences is recognized and accepted, primarily in collective space. SharingSpace objective is to share the understanding of perceptions, uses and provisions of public space in different EU MSs, ACs and TCs among researchers so as to contribute to foster on one hand the sense of understanding and tolerance, on the other the sense of belong and citizenship.

**Website:** [http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/106514\\_it.html](http://cordis.europa.eu/project/rcn/106514_it.html)  
<http://www.unescochair-iauav.it/ricerca/progetti-in-corso/sharingspace/>

