



**Urban Vitality, Urban Renewal: How Immigrants Are Transforming Cities (Tues. 9:15-11:00)**

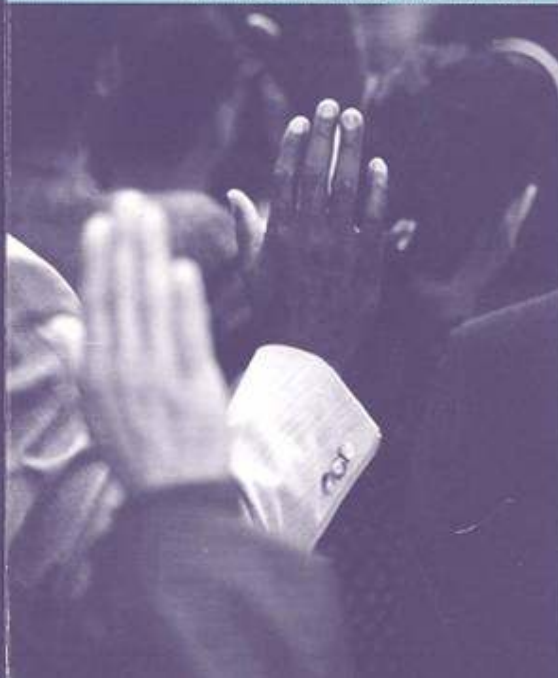
**MIGRATION AND THE CITY**

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### EUROPE AND ITS IMMIGRANTS IN THE 21ST CENTURY

A NEW DEAL  
OR A CONTINUING  
DIALOGUE OF THE DEAF?

EDITED BY DEMETRIOS G. PAPADIMETRIOU

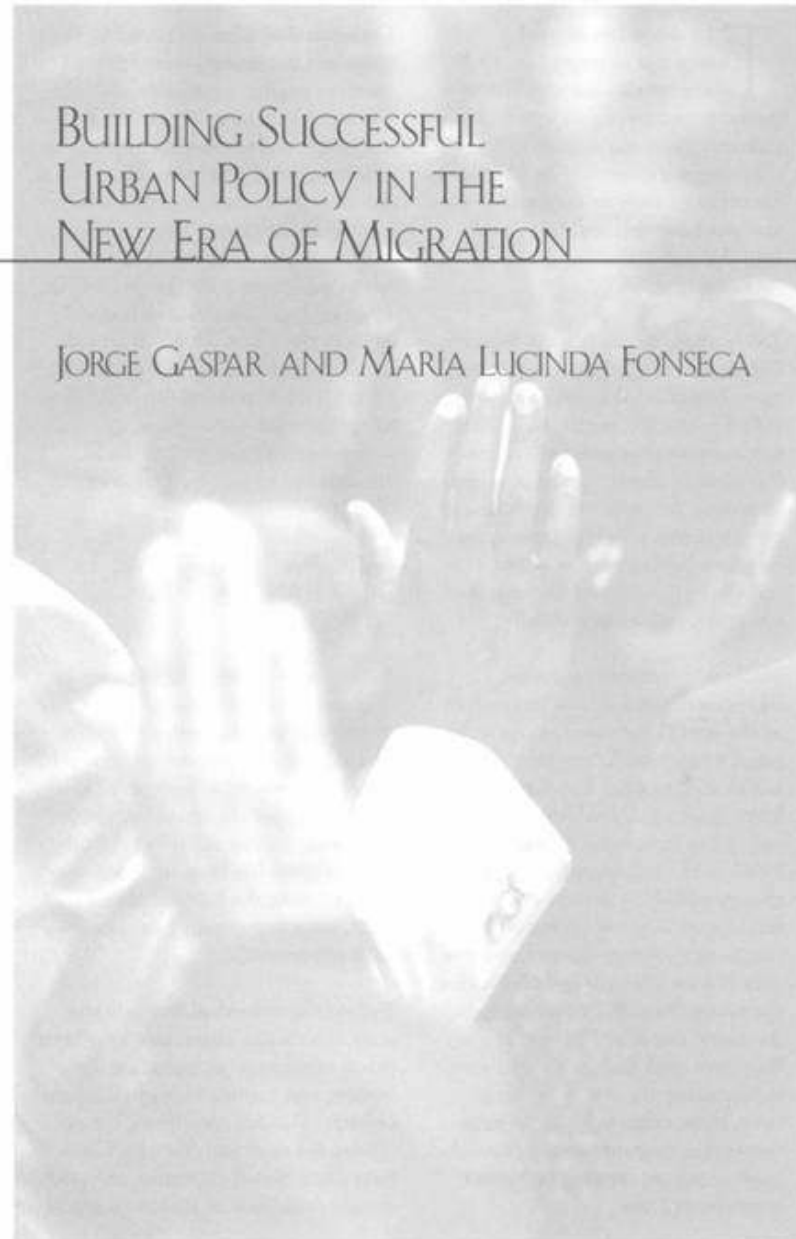


 **mpi**  
MIGRATION POLICY INSTITUTE

LUSO-AMERICAN  
FOUNDATION

### BUILDING SUCCESSFUL URBAN POLICY IN THE NEW ERA OF MIGRATION

JORGE GASPAR AND MARIA LUCINDA FONSECA





- ➡ **MIGRATION AND THE NATURE OF CITY**
- ➡ **METROPOLIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION**
- ➡ **IMIGRANTS AND CITY RE-BUILDING**
- ➡ **THE PROMISED CITY: CITIES OF HOPE, DESIRED CITIES AND DREAMED CITIES – RECYCLING THE URBAN SPACE**
- ➡ **WE ARE IN LISBON, PORTUGAL**



### MIGRATION AND THE NATURE OF CITY

- Since time immemorial, cities have been places of contact, juxtaposition, cooperation and conflict, between different cultures
- Migratory movements towards cities: a reality for thousands of years
- Contributed decisively to the enrichment of the *communities of communities* that were these cities.
- Immigrant populations comprise a considerable resource of human capital that is enabled to respond to the numerous demands/expectations of urban areas
- The growth of cities has always been fed by migration, whether directly from rural areas or successive stages of migration from one urban center to another more distant one.
- Today international migration is mainly composed by inter-urban movements (*the need to review the meaning of urban*)



### METROPOLIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATIONS

- Immigrants and ethnic minorities tend to be concentrated in the most important urban agglomerations of each receiving country.
- Large metropolises and national capitals comprise privileged spaces of interaction, putting different parts of the world in contact with one another and emerging as structural nodes in the world economy.
- The concentrations of immigrants in the four largest American cities: New York (2.9 million), Los Angeles (1.5 million), Chicago (629,000) and Houston (516,000). While these four cities housed 17.7% of the total foreign-born population, they were home to only 4.4% of the native-born population.
- In 2001, the foreign-born living in Canada represented 18% of the total population. However, in the cities of Toronto and Vancouver, the foreign-born population comprised 43.7% and 37.5% of the cities' populations, respectively.
- In Copenhagen, the percentage of foreign nationals in 2002 was 11.4%, compared to a national average of 5%.

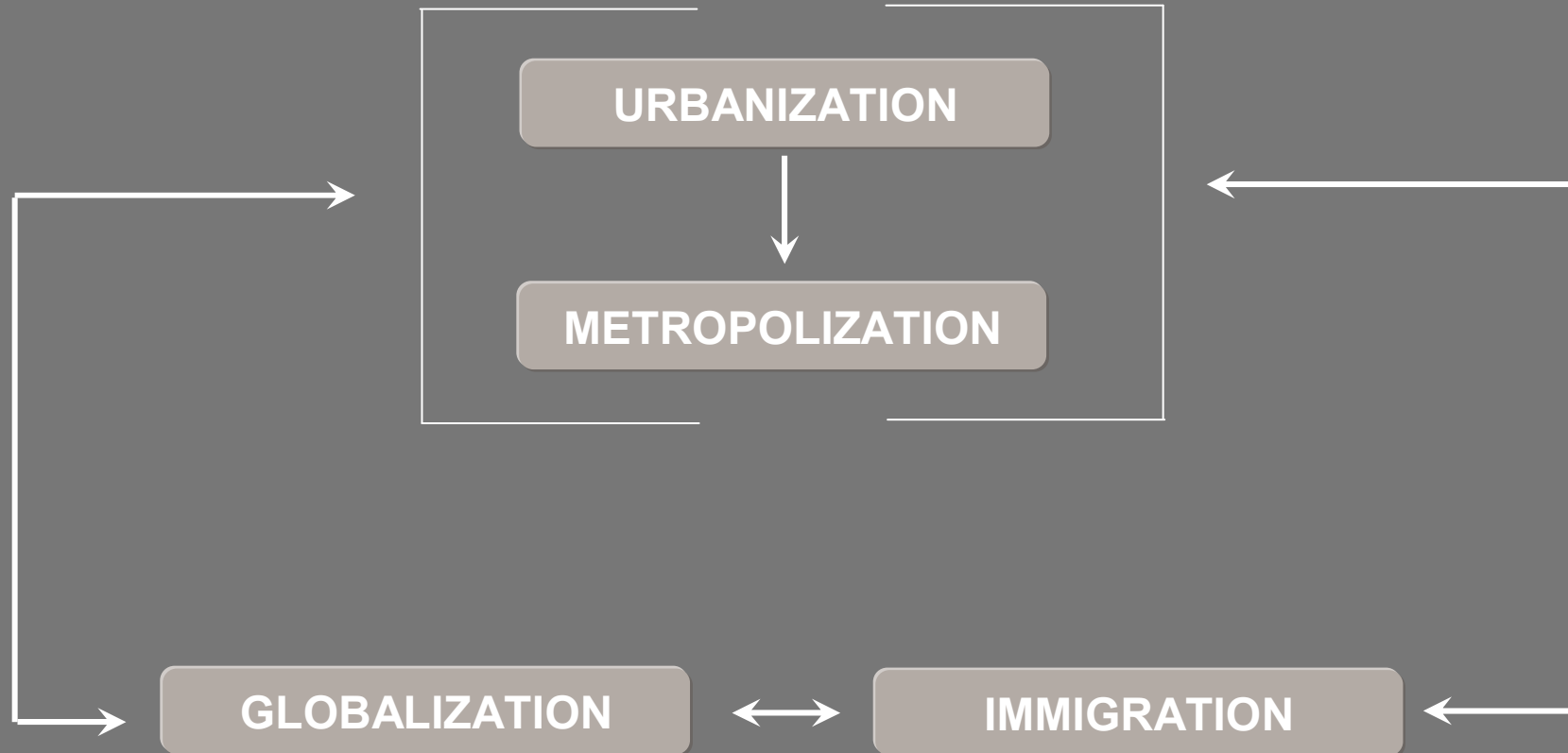


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- In Amsterdam, 48% of the population is of immigrant origin, compared to 17% throughout the Netherlands
- In Vienna, 16.2% of the population is foreign, compared to a national average of 9.4%
- In 1999, 37% of the foreign and naturalized population living in France was concentrated in Paris.
- According to the 2001 Portuguese Population Census, 55.5% of the foreign population having responded to the census in Portugal lives in the Lisbon Metropolitan Area.
- In Eastern Asia, as in Europe, North America and Oceania, the foreign population tends to be concentrated in big cities: Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Seoul, Hong Kong and Singapore.
- Large cities are increasingly more multi-ethnic and multi-racial and all indications point to these differences growing further in the future.
- International migration is, currently, one of the agents of globalization . (Sassen, 1998).



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*Immigration is one of the constitutive processes of globalization today  
(Sassen, 2006)*



### Cities are spaces of frontier and global identity



#### **Chullage**

RAPPER, FILHO DE IMIGRANTE DE CABO VERDE, 29 ANOS

"Não sou uma pessoa hifenizada. Ser um afro-português ou um afro-europeu, metade africano e metade português, isso é um disparate. Sou um africano nascido em Portugal a falar das coisas do mundo."



#### **Kalaf**

CANTOR ANGOLANO, 28 ANOS

"Chegar e assimilar o lugar é a coisa normal para fazer. É esse o comportamento de um estudante de um mundo global. Não há muita diferença entre um jovem de Luanda, de Benguela e de Lisboa."



#### **Alípio Neto**

SAXOFONISTA E COMPOSITOR BRASILEIRO, 37 ANOS

"Não sou a Carmen Miranda. Não faço uma música necessariamente brasileira. Faço uma música que tem uma identidade global."





### IMMIGRANTS AND CITY RE-BUILDING

- **“Immigrants as bearers of urban regeneration” :**
- **Economic regeneration**
- **Physical renewal**
- **Social and cultural rebuilding**
- **Appropriation of public spaces with tradition and centrality by immigrant populations contributes gaining the belonging to a city**

- From Stockholm to Lisbon, Manchester to Rome, we are witnessing increasing settlement within inner cities by newly arriving immigrants.
- However the importance of social housing projects in European cities largely dictates the settlement of immigrant communities.



### THE PROMISED CITY: CITIES OF HOPE, DESIRED CITIES AND DREAMED CITIES – RECYCLING THE URBAN SPACE

- To emigrate is also to search for a new type of belonging, for greater proximity to the law of the city. To emigrate is, then, forever the search for the promised city, even if they only find the *slums of hope* (Mike Davis, 2006).
- The will to construct the promised city is strong, facilitating the recycling of urban space and turning the city once only dreamed of into a desired reality.
  - Such is the case in Berlin
  - Such is the case in Amsterdam
  - Such is the case in Tensta
  - Such is the case in Södertälje
  - Such is the way that, with Assyrians and other communities, whether Christian or Muslim, the stigmatized Sarcelles (in the outskirts of Paris) would reconstitute itself, at once gaining a sense of both urban and national belonging.





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VENREDI  
&  
SAMEDI  
LA CUISINE  
RESTE  
OUVERTE JUSQU'À  
5H DU MATIN

APRÈS VOS SPECTACLES VENEZ MANGER  
DANS UNE AMBIANCE CONVIVIALE



TEOFILO CHANTRE  
Le 14 septembre 2006













### THE CASE OF PORTUGAL

- **Portugal between centre and periphery vs Portugal between emigration and immigration**
- **50 years of demographic instability**
- **A recent immigration phenomenon**
- **Local policies and immigration**
- **Portugal towards a multicultural society ?**

### ➤ Immigration and territorial planning

- Develop an integrated immigration policy that incorporates the receiving and social insertion of immigrants and guarantees their equal treatment as regards their access to social services, education, housing and employment, responding to their specific needs and involving civil society (2006-2013). *PNPOT 2-4*
- Promote the insertion in municipal planning instruments of social objectives to combat urban segregation and to receive and integrate immigrants, particularly through the institutionalization of the principles of variety and mixture of uses and housing types *PNPOT 4-3*

The logo for 'PNPOT' consists of the letters 'PNPOT' in a bold, sans-serif font. The 'P' and 'N' are white, while the 'P' and 'O' are green, and the 'T' is white. The logo is set against a red rectangular background.





### ➤ Local Policies and Immigration

#### ➤ Immigration and housing policies

- The centrality of the house in the migratory process
- Housing, community and urban insertion
- The importance of providing public facilities :  
schooling, health, leisure
- The importance of retailing
- The central issue of social housing in the immigration  
hosting context



### ➤ Local Policies and Immigration

#### ➤ The structuring role of the public transportation

- Transportation mode, urban form and segmentation of urban space
- The individual transportation *boom* and its desegregating effect
- Social segregation and transportation mode in the Metropolitan Area of Lisbon
- Contradictions and tensions when designing transportation policies



### ➤ Local Policies and Immigration

#### ➤ The importance of well designed and well kept public space

- Public space and quality of life
- Immigrant communities and public spaces
- Agoraphobia and agoraphilia
- Vitalization and renovation policy



### ➤ Local Policies and Immigration

#### ➤ Social-cultural activities

➤ Promotion of the associative movement

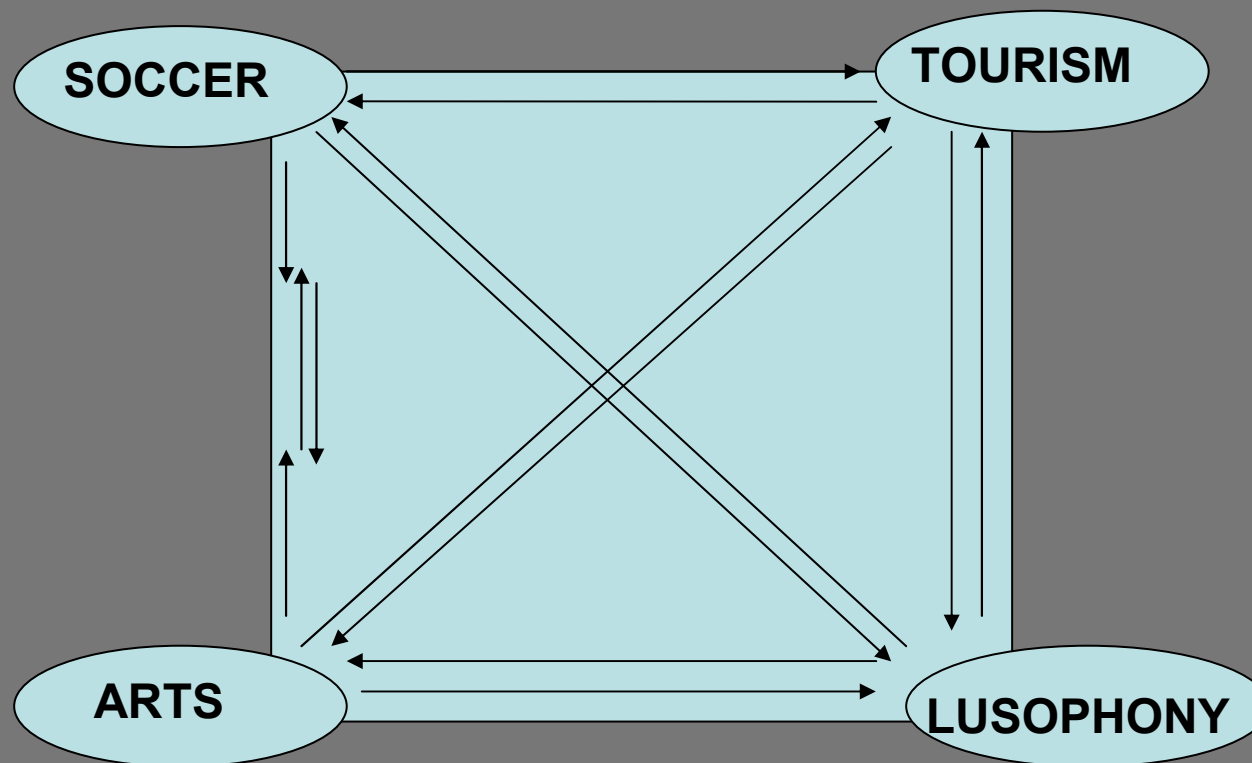
➤ Bridging school and leisure activities

➤ Supporting multiculturalism

## ➤ Immigration and Urban Empowerment

- Material: labour, entrepreneurship, consumption, housing
- Immaterial: language, culture

Four linked clusters:





### THE CASE OF LISBON

➤ **From city of many and varied peoples/nations (in terms of time and from space)**

**To**

**European gateway for Lusophony**

➤ **Centres and Peripheries**





- **Mouraria: 1000 years of urban recycling through immigration**
- **1. Muslim period**
- **2. Early Christian (12th C .)**
- **3. Renaissance – German silver craftsman**
- **4. 19th-20th. C. – Rural immigration from Northern Portugal + Galicia (Transition zone)**
- **5. Late 20th-21stC – Multicultural district (“the invention of the multicultural Mouraria”, Menezes,2004)**





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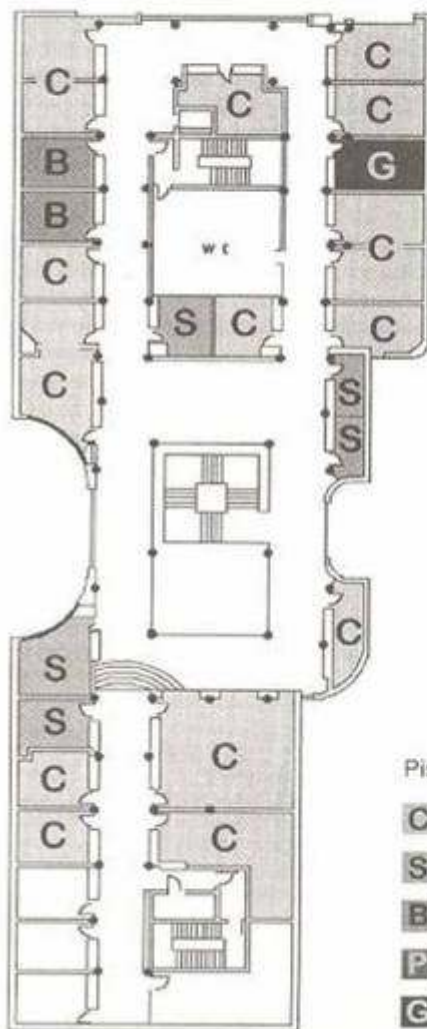
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## Centro Comercial da Mouraria

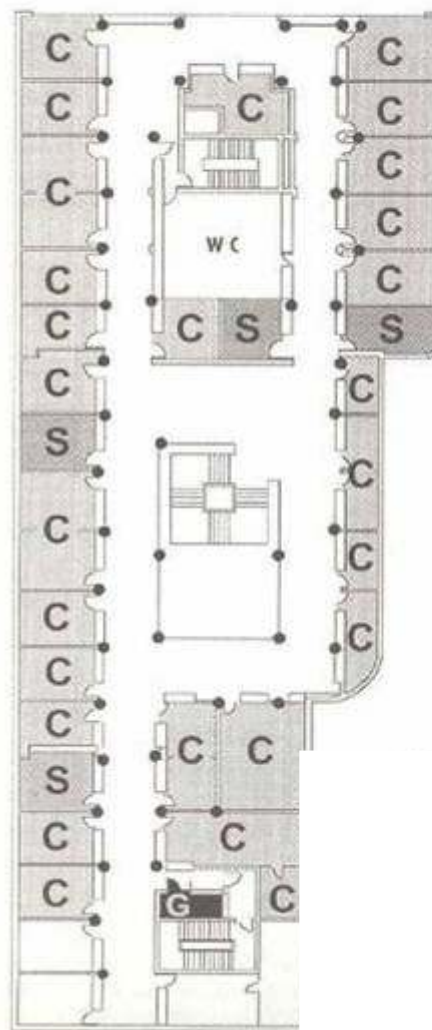
Piso 2\_Origem Nacional dos Lojistas



Piso 2\_Legenda

- C** China
- S** Senegal
- B** Bangladesh
- P** Portugal (Indo-Moçambicanos)
- G** Guiné

Piso 3\_Origem Nacional dos Lojistas



Fonte : C.Bastos, 2004





### ➤ **MOURARIA: 1000 years of urban recycling through immigration**

➤ **The futures: Place identity vs theme park.**

➤ **Gentrification?**

➤ **“A multiplicity of Mourarias”(Menezes,2004 )?**



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Nos seus novos projectos de negócio, Chen tem apostado no abastecimento de produtos nacionais, contribuindo assim também para o crescimento empresarial português.



## UMA "CHINATOWN" PORTUGUESA

Nas suas viagens pelo mundo, Chen Jiang visitou os bairros chineses de várias cidades ocidentais, entusiasmando-se com o dinamismo, criatividade e prosperidade das comunidades chinesas aí radicadas. Na sua opinião, estas "chinatowns" são o exemplo ideal de uma simbiose entre os imigrantes chineses e a comunidade local, juntando cultura, artesanato e comércio e beneficiando ambas as partes, sobretudo pelo incentivo ao turismo que estes bairros representam. Assim, o sonho de Chen seria transformar o Martim Moniz, aproveitando a forte presença chinesa que ali se faz já sentir, num bairro deste tipo. O entusiasmo por este projecto levou-o a adquirir o portal do pavilhão da China na Expo 98, que seria reutilizado como pórtico de entrada desta "chinatown" alfacinha. Infelizmente, lamenta, a Câmara Municipal de Lisboa, em finais da década de 90, não se deixou convencer pelo projecto, de forma que o portal, à espera de melhor utilização, se encontra colocado em frente às instalações da sua empresa em Porto Alto. Contudo, apesar de ter já uns anos, "o projecto de uma chinatown lisboeta continua a ser uma boa ideia", insiste Chen Jiang.



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