



ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION ET
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CITIES AND IMMIGRATION: INTEGRATION AND SOCIAL COHESION THE SOUTH OF MADRID IN INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

An initiative of the Fundación Instituto de Cultura del Sur with the support of the
Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo.



FOREWORD

The OECD Workshop on “Regional Development and Social Cohesion – Cities and Immigration” was held in Leganés on 2-3 July 2010 and co-organised with the Foundation “Instituto de Cultura del Sur” (FICS). The workshop focused on immigration trends in OECD urban areas and on the functional linkages between migration flows and regional development. These proceedings contain the 5 papers presented at the workshop. The papers assess various aspects of immigration and urban development, such as: migration trends in OECD urban areas, welfare and social cohesion, social acceptance and civic participation, and media narrative of the phenomenon. The executive summary briefly presents the main messages of the papers and the conclusions of the discussion. The workshop agenda is provided in the annex. The proceedings also contain materials from a second workshop, organized by FICS, which was held in Alcorcón, on 17-19 November 2010.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Raffaele Trapasso, Administrator at the Regional Development Policy Division, organised the workshop and supervised the preparation of the proceedings in collaboration with Gabriela Jacomella, Research fellow at Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, University of Oxford, United Kingdom. Erin Byrne provided editorial assistance. The OECD expresses its appreciation to all participants for contributing to the success of the workshop. The Secretariat would like to thank in particular the authors of the papers included in the proceedings, and FICS for financing the organization of the seminar and the publication of the proceedings. Special thanks to José Manuel Bravo, Vice President of FICS, and Elena Salas, Director of FICS, who assisted the OECD through this process and to H.E. Cristina Narbona, Ambassador of Spain to the OECD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE OECD SEMINAR

SOCIAL COHESION AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT “CITIES AND IMMIGRATION”

Immigration and urban life are undoubtedly high on the political agenda for most of the world's countries. Cities and metropolitan areas are at the very core of a complex network of interactions and dynamics related to the displacement and replacement of people, across boundaries or inside nations and communities. It is true that, according to the International Migration Outlook 2010¹, the inflow of external migrants directed to OECD's countries decreased by about 6% in 2008, versus a previous average annual increase of 11% (which had been the trend for 5 years until then). But this has to be interpreted as a side effect of economic crisis and stagnation; the tide will most probably come back as soon as local economies begin to recover, which will likely trigger again a mechanism of skill shortages to be filled by an external labour force. Globally, the scale of the phenomenon remains massive: ILO has recently confirmed the presence of an ever expanding trend in international migration and displacement, with “a growing number of nations [...] involved with migration as countries of origin, destination or transit, or all three [...] it is estimated that there will be 214 million international migrants in the world in 2010” (OECD, 2010).²

Europe, United States and more generally so-called “first world countries” are currently the gate as well as the final destination for these massive flows of people. As for any event that involves such a huge number of human beings who are redefining their way of life, daily routine and ultimately culture in a deep and irreversible way, migration is indeed a driving and compelling force. Migration is a multi-faceted phenomenon: it can be forced or chosen, it might happen for economical or personal reasons, as a result of ideological, political, ethnic or religious persecutions or as the much awaited outcome of a long-time dream. Regardless of the motivation, it can reshape communities and societies as a whole.

This is a world on the move, and cities are the physical manifestation of – for a variety of reasons, be it thriving job markets or pre-existing community networks – most migrants consider cities as the final destination of their journey. Therefore, it is in the cities that social cohesion and identity building are most likely to be put at stake by ill-

1. OECD International Migration Outlook, 2010, www.oecd.org/els/migration/imo.

2. International labour migration. A rights-based approach, Geneva, ILO, 2010; see www.ilo.org/publns.

conceived and poorly crafted politics of integration, both at national and local levels.³ Immigrant integration is, by and large, one of the top priorities for urban administrations worldwide; the expert seminar organized by the OECD, in cooperation with the Foundation “Instituto de Cultura del Sur”, was therefore aptly dedicated to examine the issues related to social cohesion and regional development, when intersecting the themes of cities and immigration.

The choice of an institutional partner such as the city of Leganés did not happen by chance. Leganés belongs to an urban system composed of six medium-sized cities located on the southern outskirts of Spain’s capital, Madrid. These cities have been experiencing a huge and ever growing input of migrant citizens – temporary workers as well as permanent dwellers – that has changed for the better their physical, psychological and economic geography. Only fifty years ago, these cities were small towns on the periphery of Madrid. The rapid and sustained industrialization of the entire Madrid region in the 1960’s and 70’s deeply transformed them. To mention just an example, Getafe went from around 20 000 inhabitants in 1960 to over 120 000 in 1975. Rapid urban growth resulted from mass immigration from other parts of Spain. Political awareness and activism became prominent in the area amidst the social conflicts that marked the final years of the Franco dictatorship. In the 1980’s, in the context of economic restructuring and de-industrialization, the area underwent a sustained recession, with the de-localization of plants and firms and high rates of unemployment. Mounting socio-economic challenges triggered a vigorous response both from local public powers and private stakeholders seeking to foster local firms, and a number of pro-active measures came into existence in these years. In this context, a second wave of mass immigration, this time international, has been taking place since the end of the 1990s.

What once were typical provincial towns, with a vast majority of Spanish-speaking inhabitants usually commuting to the main city for work and entertainment, have now become multi-faceted and multi-levelled centres of cohabitation, with people speaking different languages and rooted in diverse cultures, with as many daily schedules and needs as their role in this newly born, mixed society allows them to develop. Today they are medium-sized cities, with a considerable degree of diversity. The largest city within the south of Madrid area is Fuenlabrada, with over 205 000 (2009), followed by Leganés (190 000), Alcorcón (180 000) and Parla (110 000). One out of 8 inhabitants in Alcorcón, Fuenlabrada and Leganés, and one out of four in Parla have a nationality different than Spanish.

This is, of course, only one of many similar examples that might be found all over continental Europe as well as in the United Kingdom, or again overseas, in a pattern that brings together realities as far away and disjointed on the world map as, for instance, the United States and Australia. All over the planet, academics, practitioners and politicians are asking themselves the same question: how can we deal with the presence of migrants in cities and metropolitan areas so that we avoid the creation of contemporary ghettos, while at the same time involving pre-existing local communities in the process of building a new and cohesive social identity?

3. Immigration policy is usually set at a national level. However, regional and local governments can be responsible for its implementation and also have different sets of policy tools affecting immigrant integration.

The Autonomous Community of Madrid (Comunidad Autónoma de Madrid), as mentioned in OECD's Territorial Review,⁴ attracted half a million foreign migrants between 2000 and 2006 – 13.3% of regional population was foreign-born in 2006. Immigration has been a driving force behind Madrid's economic success during this period, due to the capacity of the metropolitan region to absorb newcomers, and avoid the formation of immigrant enclaves or ghettos. Local governments within the region played an important role in this process, especially because a huge share of migrants settled in the external belt of the capital, where the bulk of regional manufacturing jobs were concentrated, particularly in the South of Madrid area. The settlement of millions of immigrant workers, increasingly accompanied by members of their families, made imperative the adoption of measures and policies geared toward fostering integration and social cohesion. Although the financial and economic crisis, which started in the summer of 2007, has challenged immigrant integration in the area due to a massive increase in unemployment rates; so far, social and economic infrastructures supporting the migrant population proved to be resilient during the economic recession. The challenge is now to protect the capacity of integrating newcomers, offering them the possibility of making the best of their talents and cultures. This would be a way to contribute both to fulfil their expectations and to promote the economic development of the recipient localities. It is worth noting, however, that the volume of immigration sharply decreased during the recession. This could represent a relative advantage to protect the current framework of local welfare.

City competitiveness is related to local welfare and well-being. For urban areas, this means that the concentration of resources in a place is tied to agglomeration economies but does not necessarily translate into increased economic performance.⁵ Agglomeration economies are conditional on the existence of a pooled labour market, backward and forward linkages among firms, and knowledge spillovers. The components of agglomeration economies need a conducive environment not merely depending on the market. For instance, backward and forward linkages among firms and knowledge spillovers can be dramatically affected by negative externalities associated with urbanisation, including congestion and environmental costs. The presence of a pooled labour market where a range of specific skills and competences are available can be endangered by the emergence of pockets of poverty and exclusion within the urban community. For these reasons, urban social policies implemented through effective governance are as important as economic development policies to support regional competitiveness.

4. *OECD Territorial Reviews: Madrid, Spain, 2007.* See www.oecd.org/dataoecd/3/44/39905260.pdf.

5. On average, urban regions tend to be richer than intermediate or rural regions in OECD countries. However, there are cases in which urban areas underperform, while rural regions display skyrocketing growth trends (How Regions Grow, OECD, 2010). This means that there is no single path to attaining sustainable growth and suggests that there are opportunities for growth in all types of regions.

Cohesion and social policies can increase the resilience of regional economies to exogenous shocks. In times of economic recession, local governments have to face new challenges regarding integration and social cohesion, facing the potential for social exclusion and conflicts increases. A good example on how a local policy can improve immigrant integration and social cohesion comes from the municipality of Parla, one of the municipalities that form the area of the South of Madrid. As discussed in the assessment of the municipalities of the South of Madrid prepared for the Foundation “Instituto de Cultura del Sur”, drawing on an OECD methodology, and included in this publication, the city of Parla has implemented a specific policy to promote accessibility of public services at a local level and tailor the services to the specific needs of the different immigrant communities living and working in the area. The municipalities are also improving social cohesion by enhancing civic participation in the local decision mechanism. For instance, citizens are directly involved in the elaboration of local policies through public assemblies (see Arango and Brey’s contribution included in the second section of this publication).

The South of Madrid area is therefore, to this extent, a good pilot case for an assessment of the relationship between social cohesion and regional development. The aim of the seminar held in Leganés at the beginning of July 2010 was to put in touch administrators and experts who, in various fields, could provide insights and useful suggestions to be integrated into local policies and strategies. The issue is clearly a very complex one and presents a plurality of nuances that need to be addressed with specific actions and interventions, which in turn need to be tailored to the peculiarity of the location and its recent history and development pattern. Following this structure, the seminar took into account several theoretical approaches to understanding the issue of immigration. The goal was to develop a shared multi-disciplinary analysis of international migration and its impact on regional development. The group of speakers who were called in to take the floor during the meeting in Leganés was as diverse as it could possibly be: politicians and media experts, academics from various disciplines and OECD experts. The following publication will summarize the discussion that was held during the seminar, and will provide original contributions from all the people involved in the debate.

The issue of immigrant integration in cities surely is, as already stated, a complex and multi-layered one. But it is significant to underline that the discussion brought to the surface and crystallized a core set of messages which was shared by all the participants, notwithstanding the distinction in the speakers’ approach and theoretical mindframe. First and foremost, the recent trends in migration patterns were analyzed through a cluster of new data, related to both the European Union and the United States landscapes (the contribution of Professor Susan E. Clarke is specifically devoted to this aspect of the issue). The key message here is in some ways a counter-intuitive one: despite the dominant narrative on migration, which revolves around a negative perception of migrants by incumbent communities, their presence has been almost constantly shrinking in the last 3 years. Due to the economic crisis, there are less and less immigrants who decide to cut – even if just temporarily – the ties with their homelands and move to the United States and to European countries, looking for employment. Their number – including both authorized and unauthorized immigration – has been decreasing since the beginning of the crisis, in 2007.

The immigration peak year can be identified as 2000 in the United States, and 2003 in Europe; the trends are similar, only the timing is different. In both cases, what once was a migration pattern that shifted through cities, using them as physical gateways to the country, is nowadays taking the shape of a proper city-centric growth. If one in eight Americans are foreign-born, in metropolitan areas the share reaches a peak of one in six. It is therefore clear that, even if facing smaller and slower flows, immigration will continue to be at the core of national and local policies and concerns; more specifically, the integration of current migrants and their children will be key in pursuing real integration. Furthermore, it should be added that a decline in immigration is not necessarily a positive factor when it comes to local growth, economic competitiveness and demographics. In many situations, immigrants' presence has already saved cities, especially the old ones, which were slowly but inexorably losing population.⁶

In striking contrast with this self-evident reality, what we are witnessing today from the strategic point of view is a total lack of any coherent policy, sometimes both at national and local level. An institutional absence, a policy void insofar as no institution – from local to international ranks – is perceived as providing an effective responses to the issue. Shifts and changes in migration patterns are mirrored by uncertainty, unease and fear on the side of public opinion. Political tensions are on the rise almost everywhere. And more often than not the only feasible alternative seems to be embodied by two contrasting trends: one towards a smooth integration, and the other towards strict law enforcement (especially on the side of tackling and expelling illegal migrants).

The debate which unfolded in Leganés shows quite clearly that a polarization in policies cannot represent a way to fill the institutional void. Immigration surely represents a challenge for local communities, but embodies also and foremost – as Representative Kyrsten Sinema (Phoenix, Arizona) and Alexander Penelas, former mayor of Miami-Dade County, elaborated in their speeches and papers – an unprecedented opportunity. Within metropolitan areas, dialogue can be built involving opinion makers, media, churches and religious communities; case studies show that multi-culturalism can and must be promoted as the greatest strength of a community. This is of course a maturity stage that can be reached only after having stayed afloat on troubled waters and having survived a set of “growing-up problems”. Sharing the experience and legacy of those communities which have already embraced the positive side of multi-culturalism could help in speeding up the process, as well as in isolating potential mistakes and investing in effective coalition building techniques.

It has to be clear that integration can be built by trying to provide short-term and emergency remedies to already deteriorated situations. A strategy that is more likely to produce successful results involves, according to the experts, a shift in focus: from ideal “social justice” to circumstantial and practical “injustices”. It is very difficult, in a context more often than not characterized by a negative perception of immigration, to push public opinion towards an acknowledgement of the need for “social justice” through which

6. It is the case of some Midwestern cities in the United States, such as Chicago and Minneapolis. According to Richard C. Longworth, “immigrants have saved these cities, bringing not only bodies and hands, but culture, colour and entrepreneurial drive... The region's poorer cities, by contrast, have almost no immigrants. Cleveland, once 50 percent foreign born, is now 4 percent” (in “Immigration and the Midwest”, published by the Chicago Council on Global Affairs, www.globalmidwest.org).

newcomers will be entitled to the same level of public goods and civil rights that local citizens already enjoy. By contrast, it is around specific “injustices” – lack of public services or public accommodations, for instance, or gaps and flaws in security systems and police controls – that identity politics (i.e., the tendency shared by marginalized communities to form limited interest groups focusing only on goals they have in common, and that ultimately define the boundaries of the community itself) can successfully be rejected. Newcomers as well as long-term foreign-born residents are therefore likely to be involved in the building of a heterogeneous coalition that sets off work towards fixing a specific injustice. The feeling of contributing to improving, even if marginally, the living conditions of the neighbourhood or a wider area is the first brick on which it will ultimately be possible to build a solid foundation for integration.⁷

Effective and fruitful integration is one that respects diversity, without obliging immigrants to embrace wholly and passively the set of values offered and embodied by the host community. Therefore, as professor Ash Amin clearly and strongly advocates for in his paper, what is needed today is a new ability to create “politics of affinity” rather than of sheer inclusion, be it forced or not. Fear and suspicion can be broken down by the daily habit of living together, sharing spaces and experiences. What communities contribute to building – mostly without realizing it – is the so-called “urban unconscious”: an infrastructure born out of the play between humans of all backgrounds and non-humans in daily urban life. It includes concrete aspects such as public spaces, physical infrastructures, public services and technologies, as well as more “virtual” ones, including the visual and symbolic culture shared by people working and living in the city. On one side, immigrants should be granted the opportunity to influence and shape the “urban unconscious”, contributing to create – as if it were a positive and constructive counterpart of the communal struggle against “injustices” mentioned above – a new set of public goods, accessible to everyone and able to improve living standards along with city attractiveness. On the other side, policy makers and incumbents need to bear in mind that any intervention, no matter how small and ostensibly insignificant, in the “urban unconscious” plays a role in regulating the community’s response to difference.

The “urban unconscious”, as well as a new co-operative strategy for generating political consensus, cannot be shaped or built without the presence of a progressive narrative on immigration. Mainstream media outlets – on which Gabriela Jacomella, journalism fellow at Reuters Institute in Oxford, focused her research – generally share a biased and partial approach to immigration issues, often blindly supporting governments’ stance, without giving a voice to local communities and more precisely to migrants themselves. This triggers a double mechanism of exclusion: on one side, newcomers are marginalized in community life; on the other side, social isolationism and ghettoization are enhanced by the building of separated narratives.

It is therefore even more compelling to build a new narrative, which will enable the use diverse media and strategies in order to inform communities about the advantages immigration flows bring to regional economies, the ways in which it can empower local leadership and promote integration and diversity. It should trigger civic participation and contribute to shaping and fuelling democratic processes. Exclusionary approaches in the

7. It is worth noting that this approach is very much in line with the one discussed by Amartya Sen in his “The Idea of Justice” (Sen, 2009).

media should be replaced by proactive strategies for the development of participatory media, involving local administrations, private entrepreneurs and the voluntary sector. Consensus building at the local level is also a way to enhance local and regional leadership; empowered local leaders will ultimately be able to use their political capital to promote social inclusion (which in turn is intertwined with economic competitiveness). Media can undoubtedly play an important role by supporting and exploring the democratic values involved in the process, but they need to do so after having acknowledged their former biases and faults regarding the portrayal of the position and role of migrants in multi-cultural societies.

The relationship between cities and immigration is therefore a very complex and intertwined one. It is virtually impossible to focus on sheer demography without taking into account the dynamics of consensus building, and it would be a mistake to reduce the issue to its “visible” aspects, without considering how the presence of migrants affects the fluid re-shaping of our “urban unconscious”. As highlighted by H.E. Ambassador Cristina Narbona Ruiz, civil participation and control are important for improving social cohesion, consensus building and immigrant integration. A large distribution of information – also through the implementation of new technologies – can promote the globalization of democracy and basic rights, for instance the ones related to work, health and education. This process needs to be enhanced at an international level, too. As recalled by Carlos Westendorps, Secretary General of the Club de Madrid, there is a global need for social cohesion and inclusion, seen as a true political issue, more than a problem of coexistence among neighbours. It is therefore recommended to start working together to achieve this goal, possibly under the umbrella of international institutions – not necessarily at a political level – capable of fostering, promoting and supporting it.

There is no doubt that integration and the capitalization of migrants’ contribution to society can follow different political approaches. At the same time, there are some facts that should be widely recognized. The recent history of Spain and the Madrid region shows that immigration has played the role of a driver for growth. In fact, the crisis affected both economic growth and city attractiveness for immigrants. To restore previous competitiveness, it is important to bear in mind that the region and its components have to recover their capacity to be a magnet for foreign workers. The period of economic recession can also represent an opportunity to innovate the policy framework for social cohesion and immigrant integration. Spain, as well as other OECD countries, has to conceive and put into practice immigration policies that take into account the long-term labour needs, concerning every skill level and targeted on the demand. As suggested in the *OECD International Migration Outlook*,⁸ the future of working immigrants goes hand in hand with co-operation between main actors, notably employers and social partners, as well as political decision-makers of both countries of destination and of origin.

8. See www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3746,en_2649_33931_45591593_1_1_1_1,00&&en-USS_01DBC.html.

As in the case of climate change policy, also in the field of immigration policies the cost of inaction could be very high. The capacity of local and regional communities to absorb, integrate and capitalize on the presence of foreign-born citizens depends, in large part, on the availability of specific policy tools that can be used to facilitate processes of integration. The lack of such instruments negatively affects the capacity of a given community to be open to immigration, triggering xenophobia, intolerance, suspicion and fear. These instruments include the maintenance of an active public sphere, decent public services and vibrant public spaces, environmental respect and protection, insurance against hazard and risk, and utilities and technologies that enable rather than disable. These are the components of a culture of respect for the commons that is key in a process towards reconciling differences.⁹ Economic policy is, on the other hand, inseparable from this cultural aspect. Tolerance and inclusion can be promoted only when economic solidarity is a shared concern, surpassing ideological convictions and partisanship.

This publication is divided into two sections. The first one is edited by the OECD, the second section is coordinated by the Foundation “Instituto de Cultura del Sur” (FICS). Section I presents a collection of papers and contributions about the issue of social cohesion and urban development with a focus on immigrant integration. Such a collection presents several policy approaches to local welfare, and aims at providing a critical tool in and of itself, as well as an opportunity for discussion among both academics and practitioners, working in national, regional and local governments. The first part of this section presents the annotated agenda of the seminar the OECD and FICS organised in Leganés in July 2010. The first five contributions cover the speeches delivered at Leganés by institutional players:

- Mr. Montoya, Mayor of Leganés;
- Mr. Penelas, former Mayor of Miami-Dade;
- Mr. Westendorp, Secretary General of the Club de Madrid;
- Mr. Pezzini, Director of OECD Development Centre; and
- H.E. Ms. Narbona, Permanent Representative of Spain to the OECD.

These are followed by five academic papers, focused on both theoretical issues and implementation: the contribution of OECD Secretariat about urban policy trends in OECD countries, including Professor Clarke’s assessment of the impact of the crisis on international migration flows, Professor Amin’s discussion of the role of public commons in enhancing social cohesion, Rep. Sinema’s analysis of how to build consensus across communities on sensitive issues, and Ms. Jacomella’s evaluation of media’s role in generating a public narrative on immigration.

9. Amin et al., *A Manifesto for a New Europe*, see www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2010/jul/14/manifesto-new-europe-politics-hope.

Section II focuses on a more local and national debate about dynamics in the South of Madrid and Spain. It includes an analysis done by Prof. Joaquín Arango (University Complutense of Madrid – Ortega y Gasset Foundation) and Prof. Elisa Brey (University Complutense of Madrid – University of Liege) of the competitiveness of the South of Madrid area. Conducted at the request of FICS, the analysis draws on the OECD methodology for assessing urban areas. The aim of the study is to give policy guidance to local governments within the South of Madrid area. Section II also includes contributions from a workshop organized by FICS with the support of the OECD, to assess social cohesion and immigration, which was held in Alcorcón in November 2010. The interventions presented include those of:

- Mr. José Manuel Gómez Bravo, Vice Chair of the Foundation Instituto de Cultura del Sur;
- Mr. José María Ridaó, writer, journalist, diplomatic and director of the Meeting;
- Mr. Tomás de la Quadra-Salcedo, former Territorial Administration Minister of Spain (1982-1985), former Justice Minister of Spain (1991-1993) and former President of Council of State of Spain;
- Mr. José Luis Pardo, Professor of Contemporary Philosophy, Complutense University of Madrid;
- Mr. Guy Bajoit, Professor Emeritus at the Anthropology and Sociology Unit of FOPES (Open Faculty on Economic and Social Politics), and the Development Studies Institute of Catholic University of Lovaine;
- Mr. Carlos Westendorp, Secretary General of Club de Madrid and Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Spain (1995-1996);
- Mr. Claudio Aranzadi, former Industry Minister (1988-1993) and former Ambassador of Spain to the OECD;
- Mr. Gaspar Zarrías, Secretary of State of Law Enforcement of the Spain;
- Mr. Juan Hunt, ILO's Director's Spanish Office;
- Mr. Jean-Pierre Garson, Head of the Non-Member Economies and International Migration Division, OECD;
- Mr. Miguel Ángel Aguilar, journalist, President of the European Journalist Association;
- Mr. Jordi Sevilla, former Public Service Ministry of Spain (2004-2007);
- Mr. Federico Gutiérrez-Solana, President of Spanish Universities Presidents' Council;
- H.E. Ms. Cristina Narbona, Spain's Ambassador to the OECD; and
- Enrique Cascallana, Mayor of Alcorcón City, President of the Fundación Instituto de Cultura del Sur.

**OECD WORKSHOP
SOCIAL COHESION AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
CITIES AND IMMIGRATION
Excmo Ayto. Leganés Salón de Plenos (Floor 0)
Plaza Mayor 1, 28911 Leganés
2-3 July 2010**

DAY 1 – July 2nd 2010	
17:00 – 19:00	<p>Opening ceremony and public debate IMMIGRANT INTEGRATION IN THE SOUTH OF MADRID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Rafael Gómez Montoya, Mayor of Leganés, Foundation ICS Board Member - H.E. Ms. Christina Narbona Ruiz, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Spain to the OECD - Mr. José Manuel Gómez Bravo, Vice President Foundation ICS - Mr Mario Pezzini, Interim Director, OECD Development Centre, OECD - Mr. Alexander Penelas, Former Mayor of Miami, Florida, US - Mr. Daniel Peña, Rector of University Carlos III, Madrid - Mr. Carlos Westerndorp, Secretary General, Club de Madrid - Mr. Rafael Gómez Montoya, Mayor of Leganés

DAY 2 – July 3rd 2010	
EXPERT SEMINAR	
09:30 – 10:45	<p><i>Session 1: The next city: The Urban Landscape in 2020</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome: Mr. Rafael Gómez Montoya, Mayor of Leganés, Foundation ICS Board Member (5mns) <p><i>Floor to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dr. Raffaele Trapasso, OECD (15 mns) <i>Urban Development Policy trends in OECD</i> - Mr. Manuel Robles Delgado, Mayor of Fuenlabrada, Foundation ICS Board Member
Coffee break	
11:15 – 13:00	<p><i>Session 2: A New Framework for Regional Development: Integrate Immigrants and Promote Social Cohesion</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Alex Penelas, former Mayor of Miami-Dade County, Florida - Prof. Ash Amin, University of Durham, UK - Mr. Mathew Hodes, Director of Programmes, Club of Madrid
Lunch break	
14:30 – 15:45	<p><i>Session 3: How did the crisis impacted urban regions?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prof. Susan Clark, University of Colorado at Boulder, USA - Mr. Mario Pezzini, Interim Director, OECD Development Centre
Coffee break	

16:00 – 18:00	<p>Session 4: How to build consensus for public policies in cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mrs. Kyrsten Sinema, Member of the Arizona House of Representatives, USA - Mrs. Gabriela Jacomella, Research fellow at Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, University of Oxford, UK - FICS' Representative
18:00 – 19:00	<p>Conclusions and final remarks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Mario Pezzini, Interim Director, OECD Development Centre - FICS' Representative

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