

REPORT

International Intercultural Cities Comparative Meeting Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain

September 22nd, 2022

Pompeu Fabra University, Campus de Ciutadella



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



Universitat
Pompeu Fabra
Barcelona



The International Intercultural Cities Comparative Study (2021-2023). Funded by the Erasmus+ programme of the European Union
<https://iiccs.com/>

Report layout elaborated by: Juan Pablo Santangelo,
Research Assistant, GRITIM-UPF



Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Programme.....	2
3. Institutional power point presentations	7
4. Social media reach (selection)	39
5. Photo gallery	47

1. Introduction

On September 22, from 9 am to 2 pm, the International Intercultural Cities Comparative Meeting was held in the city of Barcelona, with the aim of discussing the conditions that promote or hinder the implementation of intercultural policies in several cities and compare the contextual aspects that operate behind the process. Similarly, as part of the same activity, from 2.30 pm to 4 pm two discussion groups were conducted, one political and the other social, to promote a more specific debate about the shortcomings and comparative advantages of the intercultural approach in practice.

The Conference brought together diverse groups, namely: in the morning, five (5) scholars from Australia, Canada and Spain, seven (7) policy officers and thirty (30) members of social entities; in the afternoon, five (5) policy officers and twelve (12) representatives of social entities. The format of the activity allowed for individual presentations in the morning, interaction with the public and two discussion groups in the afternoon. The division was due to methodological criteria, in order to collect impartial and objective information, and to deliver a rather contextual and comparative approach firstly and subsequent debate sessions related to interculturalism on a daily basis.

It was an opportunity for scholars, public officers and local stakeholders to learn from comparative experiences, discuss the governance of interculturalism, critically review its deficits and expose daily situations related to the institutional and territorial management praxis of this approach. The information collected not only will facilitate the publication of books, papers and reports, but also will contribute to strengthen the links between politicians and social entities and ultimately improve the quality of intercultural policies.

Although different opinions regarding the approach, all the groups expressed their satisfaction with the possibility of having an interactive space to discuss and learn the foundations and contextual variances of the intercultural perspective. In a similar fashion, they shared the need to address structural reforms that could enable the implementation of intercultural policies. Lastly, they emphasized some of the typical frustrations related to working within the field, the most fragile aspects of interculturalism, and a series of recommendations to improve the strategy of design and implementation of intercultural policies.



Gemma Pinyol, Ricard Zapata-Barrero, Bob White, Glenda Ballantyne, David Radford and Marta Morell

2. Programme



International Intercultural Cities Comparative Meeting University Pompeu Fabra-Barcelona 2022, 22nd September

Location: Sala Polivalente, 24.S18. Edificio Mercè Rodoreda, 24. Campus de Ciutadella, Universidad Pompeu Fabra, Ramón Trias Fargas 25-27, 08005 Barcelona

The event includes simultaneous translation English to Catalan – Catalan to English

Framework and rationale of the program

The International Intercultural Cities Comparative Study (ICCS, 2021-2023) is a three- country (Australia, Spain and Canada) research project supported by the [Erasmus+ programme of the European Union](#). Scholars from Australia, Quebec and Spain will join Catalanian local policy makers and social stakeholders to discuss the conditions fostering success for cities implementing intercultural policies and compare contextual drivers. This could be a unique opportunity for the Catalanian policy and social network contributing to the governance of interculturalism to critically review each other and with international scholars the more than one decade of implementation of this policy approach.

In **Session 1**, a key-lecture prepared by D. de Torres, will provide a first framework of discussion. He will critically overview the main patterns and challenges of the Spanish experience, focusing on contextual factors. Then a **Session 2** will gather the main scholars of the ICCS project. This will be an opportunity to compare the factors of success and failure of 4 cities: Ballarat and Salisbury (Australia), Sabadell (Spain) and Sherbrooke (Canada). Both Sessions will have a discussant with the purpose to summarize the main diagnosis, challenges, and recommendations, and coordinate an open discussion.

We intend the morning to be interactive and ask all attendees to participate actively and openly. We will share with everyone the final results through a final report and an acknowledgement of your participation.

Schedule

9:00-9:15 Participants reception

9:15 - 9:30 Welcome: The International Intercultural Cities Comparative Study: overview of the project

Glenda Ballantyne, Senior Lecturer, Sociology Deputy Chair, Department of Social Sciences, Swinburne University. Melbourne, Australia.

Ricard Zapata-Barrero, Professor at the Department of Social and Political Sciences, Pompeu Fabra University. Director GRITIM-UPF. Catalonia, Spain.

9:30 - 10:30 Session 1: Key-Lecture. The Spanish experience in perspective: a critical and contextual overview





10:45 - 12:30 Session 2: Comparing intercultural cities: European, Australian and Canadian contexts

Chair: Marta Morell, Tinenta d'alcaldesa de Feminisme, Benestar Animal i Participació. Sabadell City Council. Catalonia, Spain.

Speakers:

Glenda Ballantyne, Senior Lecturer, Department of Social Sciences, Swinburne University. Melbourne, Australia.

Ricard Zapata-Barrero, Professor at the Department of Social and Political Sciences, Pompeu Fabra University. Director GRITIM-UPF. Catalonia, Spain.

David Radford, Senior Lecturer (Sociology), Research Degree Coordinator University of South Australia. Adelaide, South Australia.

Bob White, Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Montreal, Director of the Laboratory for Research on Intercultural Relations (LABRRI). Montreal, Canada.

Discussant: Gemma Pinyol, expert from the Council of Europe within Intercultural Cities Programme and Coordinator of the Spanish National Network of Intercultural cities (RECI). Catalonia, Spain.

12:30 - 13:00 Follow-up questions and debate with the audience

13:00 – 13:15 Concluding remarks: further research and social-policy actions

Ricard Zapata-Barrero, Professor at the Department of Social and Political Sciences, Pompeu Fabra University. Director GRITIM-UPF, Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain.

13:15 - 14:00 Cold lunch and networking will close the morning event

Participants

- Ahmed, Fatima, Diàlegs de Dona President
- Araneda, Rodrigo, Director of Acaathi
- Ballantyne, Glenda, Senior Lecturer, Department of Social Sciences, Swinburne University. Melbourne, Australia.
- Bocar Sam, Amadou, President of Coordination of Senegalese NGOs in Catalonia (CASC)
- Bonomi, Javier, Fedelatina President
- Caballé, Elena, Director of Diversitas Institute
- Carrera, Raquel, Tècnica SCAI (Servei Ciutadà d'Acolliment als Immigrants)
- Casermeiro, Pedro, Rromane Siklovne President
- Copetudo Padrera, Isabel, Territory Programs Coordinator, Gramanet City Council
- Cuevas Jara, Ro, Associació 9 Barris Acull
- De Torres, Daniel, Director Spanish National Network of Interculturalcities (RECI), Catalonia, Spain.
- Drouillas, Rodrigo Pietro, Diversitas Institute
- Ferrer Escobar, Bárbara, Deputy Mayor of Social Rights, Gramanet City Council
- Fernandez, Manuela, Diversity Director, Equality and Feminisms Secretary, Catalonia Generalitat
- Fernandez Moreno, Teresa, Barcelona Interculturality Program, Barcelona City Council
- Geha, Carmen, GRITIM-Pompeu Fabra University
- Ghassan Saliba Zeghondi, Catalonia - Lebanon Association





- Gimenez José, Ramón Lliga del Drets del Pobles, Sabadell
- Hellgren, Zenia, Senior Researcher and Vice-Director GRITIM-UPF
- Isem, Gemma, Acsar Foundation
- Isufi, Enerida, Tècnica Fundació Privada Pere Closa
- Marcucci, Diletta, Research Assistant, GRITIM-Pompeu Fabra University
- Martínez Casanovas, Carme, Tècnica de Drets Civils, Ajuntament de Sabadell
- Martínez Meritxell, Directora de la Xixa Teatre.
- Martínez, Raül, Deputy Director of CEPAIM Foundation
- Mendez López, Carmen, Fundació Secretariado Gitano, Sabadell
- Morell, Marta Tinenta d'alcaldesa de Feminisme, Benestar Animal i Participació. Sabadell City Council
- Navas, Manuel, Federació d'Associacions Veïnals (FAV) Sabadell
- Noumri, Omar, Mayor of Castelló de Farfanya
- Olivos, Ana Lucía, international migration projects and NGOs with a focus on migration in Barcelona
- Pajares, Miguel, President of CCAR Comissió Catalana d'Ajuda al Refugiat
- Palau, Olga Jiménez, Cap de Servei de Drets Civils i Ciutadania, Sabadell City Council
- Perez Riera, Georgina, Responsable de Comunicació i Premsa Municipal, Ajuntament de Manlleu
- Pinyol, Gemma, expert from the Council of Europe within Intercultural Cities Programme and Coordinator of the Spanish National Network of Intercultural cities (RECI)
- Postigo Fernandez, Alexandra, Master in Public and Social Policies, Pompeu Fabra University
- Radford, David, Senior Lecturer, University of South Australia. Salisbury, Australia
- Ramirez, Marta Perez, Spanish National Network of Intercultural cities (RECI)
- Rodríguez Perez, Mari Carmen, Tècnica de Departament d'Interculturalitat i Pluralisme Religios, Ajuntament Barcelona
- Santangelo Juan Pablo, Research Assistant, GRITIM-Pompeu Fabra University
- Silva, Sebastián Andrés, Master in Public and Social Policies, Pompeu Fabra University
- Sipi Remei, Founder of E'waiso Ipola Women Association
- Torres, Santi, Migra Studium Foundation
- Troguet, Jordi, Federació d'Associacions Veïnals (FAV) Sabadell
- White, Bob, Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Montreal, Director of the Laboratory for Research on Intercultural Relations (LABRRI). Montreal, Canada
- Xarbau, Xavier, Tècnic d'Acollida i Ciutadania, Ajuntament de Salt
- Zapata-Barrero, Ricard, Full Professor at Pompeu Fabra University. Director GRITIM-UPF. Catalonia, Spain





International Intercultural Cities Comparative Study University Pompeu Fabra-Barcelona

Afternoon debate sessions

2022, 22nd September

Location: Salas 23.103 y 24.202, Edificio Mercè Rodoreda, Campus de Ciutadella, Ramón Trias Fargas 25-27.

Framework and rationale of the program

The International Intercultural Cities Comparative Study ([ICCS](#), 2021-2023) is a three- country (Australia, Spain and Canada) research project supported by the [Erasmus+ programme of the European Union](#). Scholars from Australia, Quebec and Spain will join Catalonian local policy makers and social stakeholders to discuss the conditions fostering success for cities implementing intercultural policies and compare contextual drivers. This could be a unique opportunity for the Catalonian policy and social network contributing to the governance of interculturalism to critically review each other and with international scholars the more than one decade of implementation of this policy approach.

In the afternoon, two discussion groups will be held within the study's framework to share the project's social and political implications.

We seek to have an interactive afternoon. We will share all the final outcomes and a final report will follow.





Schedule

14:30-16:00

Policy Roundtable (Room 23.103)

Chair: Ricard Zapata-Barrero, Professor at the Department of Social and Political Sciences, Pompeu Fabra University. Director GRITIM-UPF.

- Fernandez, Manuela, Director of Diversity, Equality and Feminisms Secretary, Generalitat Catalonia
- Fernandez Moreno, Teresa, Barcelona Interculturality Program, Barcelona City Council.
- Ferrer Escobar, Bàrbara Deputy Mayor of Social Rights, Gramanet City Council.
- Jiménez Palau, Olga, Cap de Servei de Drets Civils i Ciutadania, Sabadell City Council
- Noumri, Omar, Mayor of Castelló de Farfanya, Lérida Province
- Pinyol Gemma, expert from the Council of Europe within Intercultural Cities Programme and Coordinator of the Spanish National Network of Intercultural cities (RECI)
- Xarbau, Xavier, Tècnic d'Acollida i Ciutadania, Ajuntament de Salt

14:30-16:00

Social Roundtable (Room 24.202)

Chair: Zenia Hellgren, Senior Migration/Diversity Scholar at the Department of Political and Social Sciences at University Pompeu Fabra and Vice-Director of the research group GRITIM-UPF.

- Ahmed, Fatima Diàlegs de Dona President.
- Araneda, Rodrigo, Director of Acaathi
- Bocar Sam, Amadou, President of Coordination of Senegalese NGOs in Catalonia (CASC)
- Bonomi, Javier, Fedelatina President.
- Carrera, Raquel, Tècnica SCAI (Servei Ciutadà d'Acolliment als Immigrants).
- Casermeiro, Pedro, Rromane Siklovne President.
- Cuevas Jara, Ro, Associació 9 Barris Acull.
- Ghassan Saliba Zeghondi, Catalonia - Lebanon Association
- Mendez López, Carmen, Fundació Secretariado Gitano, Sabadell.
- Navas, Manuel, Federació d'Associacions Veïnals (FAV) Sabadell.
- Santi, Torres, Migra Studium Foundation.



3. Institutional presentations (power point presentations)

The International Intercultural Cities Comparative Study

Barcelona Roundtable
22 September 2022

Dr Glenda Ballantyne, Lead Researcher

With the support of the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union

The International Intercultural Cities Comparative Study

From The EU To The Antipodes:
Embedding Intercultural Cities In Australasia And The Asia Pacific

Incorporating the *International Intercultural Cities Comparative Study*

A science/policy dialogue mapping convergences and divergences among intercultural cities in Spain, Canada and Australia

The Cities

Sherbrooke, Quebec. Pop. 173,207, Foreign born <10%

Sabadell, Catalonia. Pop. 207,500, Foreign born 11%

Ballarat, Victoria. Pop. 111,000, Overseas born 13%

Salisbury, South Australia. Pop. 140,000, Overseas born 30%

- members of the Council of Europe's Intercultural Cities (ICC) program
- approximately the same size
- scholars active in research



The Investigators

Dr **Glenda Ballantyne**, Senior Lecturer, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Swinburne University of Technology, Victoria, Australia

Professor Bob White, Département d'anthropologie, Université de Montréal, Québec, Canada

Professor Ricard Zapata-Barrero, Department of Political and Social Sciences, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Barcelona-Catalonia-Spain

Dr **David Radford**, UniSA Justice and Society, University of South Australia

Professor Robyn Eversole, Centre for Social Impact, Swinburne University of Technology, Victoria, Australia

Dr **Kiros Hiruy**, Centre for Social Impact, Swinburne University of Technology, Victoria, Australia



Background

- The 'intercultural city' model is gaining traction around the world as a local-level diversity policy approach
 - ICC is a key player, over 150 cities
 - Spreading beyond Europe - Canada, Asia, the Americas, Australia

- Wide variation in how the core principles of intercultural dialogue and interaction are being translated into policies and practice



Aims

To map the variations in how cities implement intercultural policies

To analyse the contextual drivers shaping variations

To identify the conditions fostering success for cities implementing intercultural policies





Research questions

1. How do the cities understand the core principles of the intercultural approach?
2. How are the cities translating these principles into policies and programs?
3. What factors have assisted or hindered the implementation of intercultural policies and programs?



Overarching research question

4. How have contextual factors shaped the implementation of intercultural principles
 - How do national and regional contexts and governments influence the implementation of the intercultural cities approach?
 - How do existing diversity policy frameworks – such as multiculturalism – shape cities' intercultural policies and practices?



Contexts

Spain: little international immigration, no history of multiculturalism, located in Europe, a region experiencing heightened anti-diversity sentiment and the origin of the intercultural cities approach

Canada: a settler colonial society, new wave of migration in the post war period, pioneer of multiculturalism at the federal level with a history of interculturalism at the regional (Quebecois) level

Australia: a settler colonial society with significant post-war immigration, early adopted of multiculturalism, embedded at federal and regional levels. No history of intercultural diversity policy.





Analytical framework

Interpretations of interculturalism: what is the relative weight accorded to the recognition of diversity, the fight against discrimination and the promotion of intercultural dialogue?

Implementation of intercultural policies: how have cities addressed collective identity, inequalities and racism, and intercultural competency?

Contextual factors: how have multi-level governance structures and prior diversity management approaches influenced the implementation of intercultural policies?



Data

Participating cities' policy documents

ICC metrics

Focus groups with participating city policy makers and stakeholders.



International Intercultural Cities Comparative Study

City of Ballarat Australia

Dr Glenda Ballantyne



Australian Context-migration patterns

- Settler-colonial society
- Racially selective immigration program until the mid-twentieth century
 - 'White Australia' policy
- From 1960s on
 - wide number of countries of origin
 - Asian immigrants outnumber Europeans
- From 1990s
 - Shift from low-skilled to skilled migrants

Australian Context – diversity policies

- Until 1950s - assimilation
- Since 1970s – multiculturalism
 - Adopted in the 1970s as a framework for managing post second world war immigration migrant settlement
 - Retains high levels of support among the public and political leaders
 - Conservative parties have placed more emphasis on cohesion and unity in the last two decades
 - A central part of Australian national identity



Australian context- multicultural policy at 3 levels of government



- Federal government
 - Introduced the policy in the 1970s
 - protect minorities from discrimination
 - ensure equality of opportunity
 - recognise and value diversity
 - Ethnic Community Councils established to represent migrant groups to government
- State governments
 - increasingly taken on responsibility for multicultural agendas
 - since the 2000s, have required local governments to adopt measures to meet the needs and enable civic participation of diverse communities
- Local governments
 - the interface between diversity policy and the community

A success story?



Seen by many as a success story

- Relatively high levels of social cohesion & low levels of tension and conflict
- Deeply entrenched

Critics:

- Discourse of 'tolerating' minorities
- Focuses on migrant settlement, not diversity
- 'soft' support among official attitudes
- Does not address First Nations Peoples, second generations, the majority
- Insufficient focus on racism

Interculturalism



- Little presence in public debates in Australia
 - Little demand for innovation because MC considered a success story
 - Little familiarity with interculturalism
 - No institutional base like the CoE
- Despite limited momentum for innovation, four cities have joined the ICC
 - Ballarat, regional Victoria
 - Melton, peri-urban, Melbourne, Victoria
 - Maribyrnong, inner urban, Melbourne, Victoria
 - Salisbury, peri-urban, Adelaide, South Australia

Ballarat - some history

- In 1851, the Victorian gold rush transformed Ballarat from a small sheep station to a major settlement
- 200,000 migrants from around the world, including large Chinese community
- Site of the 'Eureka Rebellion,' goldminers revolted against the colonial authority of the UK over mining licences



Ballarat – 2022

Location

- Regional city in Victoria, 105 kilometers from Melbourne

Population - 113,763

- 11.21% increase in past 5 years
- 28% overseas migration, 6% international students, 19% natural growth, 47% internal migration

Main industries

- Health Care and Social Assistance, Construction, Retail Trade and Manufacturing
- Federation University

Diversity today

Birthplace – 11.3% born overseas

- Diversity has grown since 2006
- 9.5% in 2016
- Countries of origin 1-UK 2-India 3-New Zealand 4-China 5-Philippines 6-Netherlands 7-USA 8-Germany 9-South Africa 10-Sri Lanka

Languages – 7% of people speak a language other than English at home

- 5.3% in 2016
- Most common languages other than English: 1-Mandarin 2-Punjabi 3-Malayalam 4-Filipino/Tagalog 5-Hindi 6-Urdu 7-Spanish 8-Nepali 9-Sinhalese 10-Italian

Migration stream

- 65% skilled migration, 34% family and 1% humanitarian.



Why did Ballarat adopt IC?

'Outlier' among ICC cities in Australia

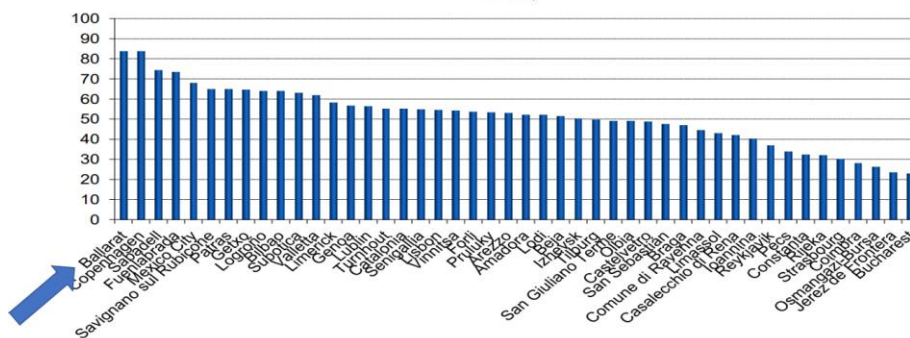
- Regional
- Among lowest level of diversity

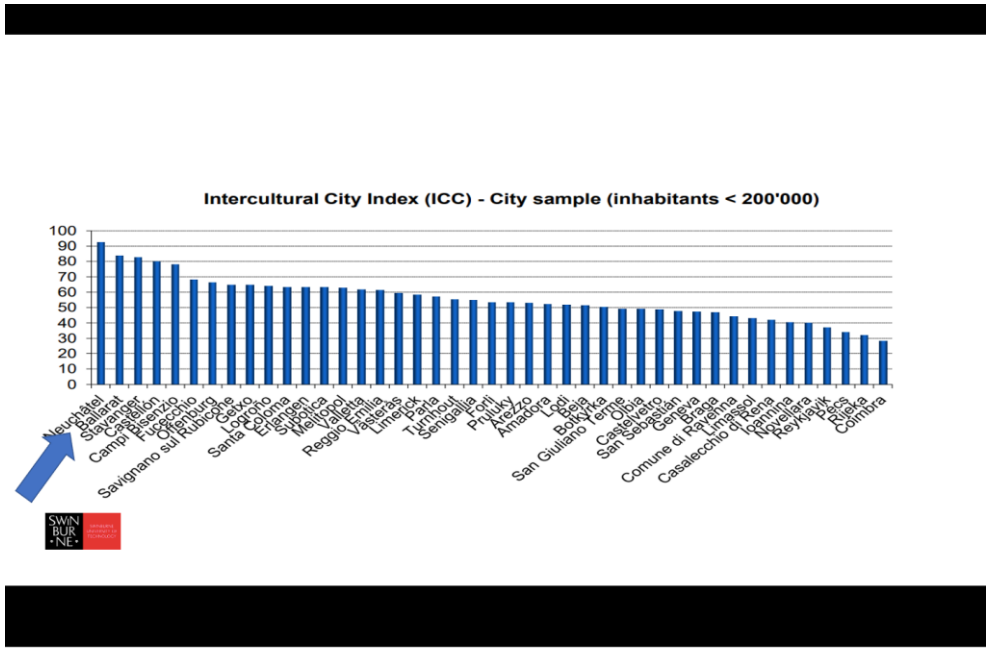
Structural affordances + appeal of the model

- All local governments required to develop policies to meet needs of diverse populations in the early 2000s
- Wide policy latitude
- Commitment from a diversity practitioner



Intercultural City Index (ICC) - City sample (non-nationals/foreign borns < 15%)





How do policy makers & stakeholders understand and interpret interculturalism?

- Focused on principle of intercultural exchange and promotion of dialogue
- Interculturalism defined in relation to Multiculturalism
 - more genuine, meaningful interaction and dialogue
 - more authentic and engaged practice

In multiculturalism, "you don't have to interact with each other. ...But interculturalism is a different thing, because that is where we interact ..., we entwine with and are .. learning from each other."
 "when they participate in decision making, they are encouraged to be active citizens"

The principle of dialogue leads recognition of diversity and fight against discrimination

"The other [strands of interculturalism] can't progress until you have the dialogue"

The difference between IC and MC

- While MC was meant to foster integration with mainstream, in practice it does not.

"I think with multiculturalism, we [are] all kept in our little boxes separate, which is where I think the interculturalism we can cross over and learn from each other"

"Multiculturalism, you're doing things by yourself. Intercultural, you are you making it inclusive, allowing others to come in to participate"



How has Ballarat translated intercultural objectives into policies and practices?

- Whole of council approach
- Universal services
- Support for intercultural interactions in the community
 - Intercultural Ambassadors Program
 - Harmony Festival
- Projects eg The Intercultural Pathways: Education, Employment & Entrepreneurship project
 - industry supported initiative, provided support for 82 disadvantaged youth and culturally and linguistically diverse community members groups.



Most successful elements of intercultural strategy

- Policy makers: whole of council approach
 - Capacity building, education, strengthening opportunities for intercultural programs
- Stakeholders: whole of society approach
 - Expanded vision of Ballarat's diversity to include the Anglo majority

What are the conditions enabling successful implementation of IC policies and practices?

Enabling factors

- Whole of council approach
- Support from elected officials
- Bi-partisan support from elected representatives
- Absence of major issues around racism, migration, multiculturalism
- Size and regional location



What are the conditions constraining successful implementation of IC policies and practices?

- 'Not enough' of the enabling factors
 - Insufficient 'buy in' from other areas within the administration
 - Insufficient resourcing
- Ballarat's relative lack of cultural diversity
- Weak networks of support for the IC approach
- Unfamiliarity with interculturalism in Australia



Gaps between policy and practice

Policy makers:

- Specific programs "look good on paper" but not always implemented
 - Lack of resources
- Promoting interaction of and with Anglo majority could be enhanced
 - Insufficient time to show value of IC
- Stakeholders
 - Need more programs on intercultural competency and combatting racism in the community
 - "I would like to see this council have intercultural competency training, not only open for the various groups and organizations, it's got to be to the wider community, stakeholders, communities of Ballarat."*



How do national and regional governance and policy contexts impact on efforts to implement IC policies?

- Multiculturalism – unquestioned at national and regional levels
 - Positive: successfully promoted a widespread acceptance of cultural diversity
 - Negative: there is little interest in considering alternatives to multiculturalism and little familiarity among national and regional politicians about IC

'we are a very strong, multicultural country. Why are you creating something different?'



The future of the intercultural approach in Australia

Depends on a broader and deeper public and political debate about the relationship between multiculturalism and interculturalism

- Challenges:
 - The 'brand' of multiculturalism is part of Australia's national identity
 - Multiculturalism is often thought of as simply the acceptance and valuing of diversity rather than a specific policy orientation, making debate on policy difficult



Opportunities

- There is wide acceptance of the idea of interaction and dialogue
- Recently, intercultural terms and orientations have begun emerging in MC discourse

Strategies

"Interculturalism is not a deviation from multiculturalism but a progression or evolution"





Conclusion

- Important that not only its politically appealing language around social cohesion and integration is taken up
- Also need to ensure other elements are brought in:
 - Intercultural competency and authentic dialogue
 - Combatting racism
 - Including the majority into the society's conception of diversity
 - Universal or 'whole of society' approach to service provision




Australian multiculturalism compared with Canadian multiculturalism

- Canada
 - designed as a comprehensive framework for dealing with all diversity within the nation
 - National Multiculturalism Act
- Australia
 - designed to address settlement of migrants
 - 'a shifting landscape of political debate, policy developments and piecemeal legislative reform rather than unified federal legislation'



With the support of the Erasmus+ Programme of the European Union



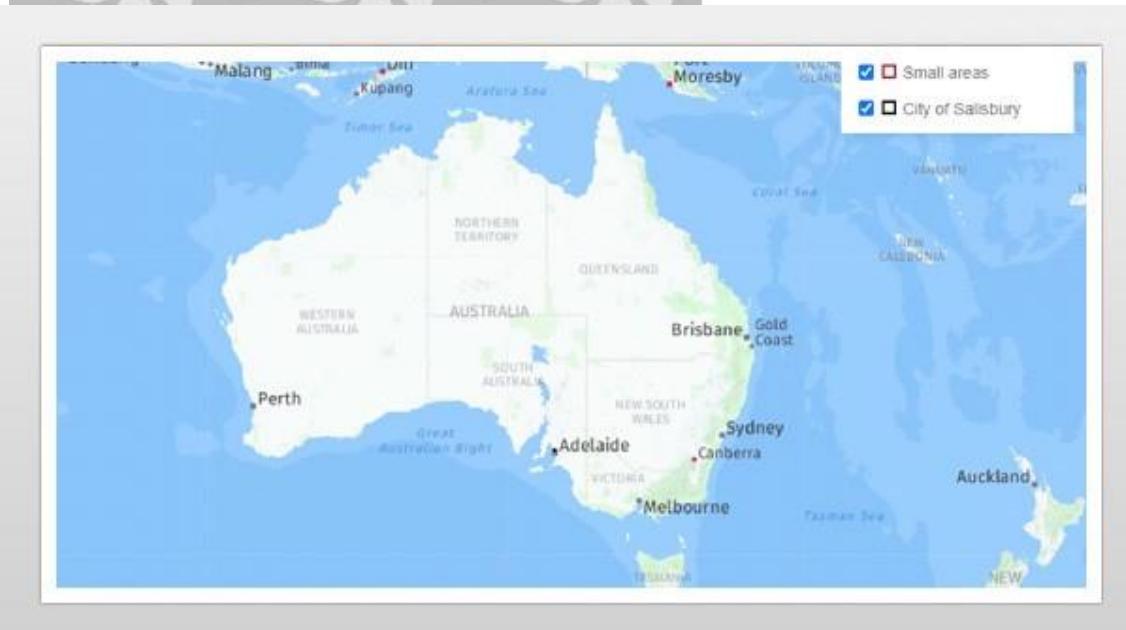
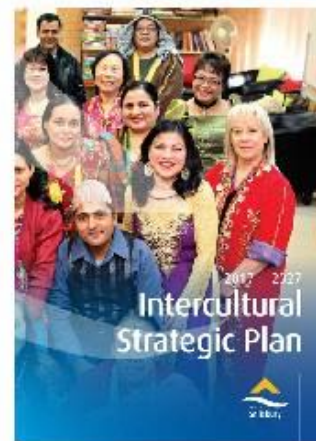
University of South Australia

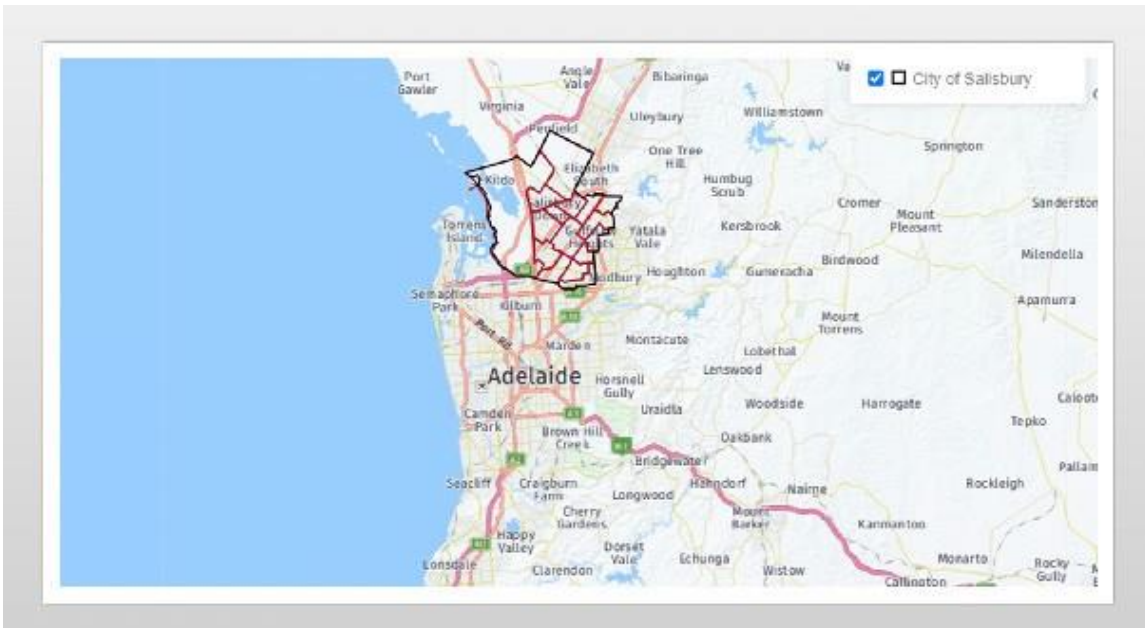
International Intercultural Cities Comparative Study

City of Salisbury, South Australia

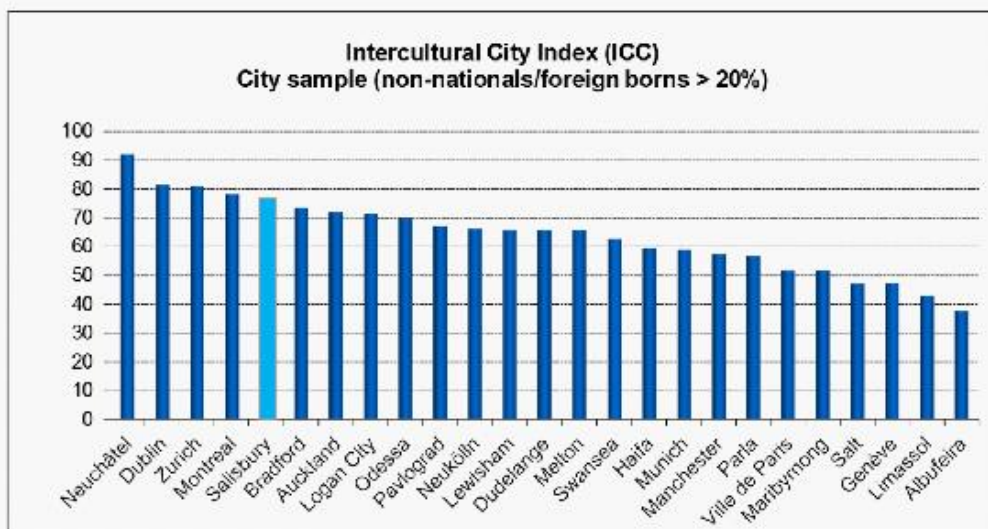
Dr David Radford

CITY OF SALISBURY
BACKGROUND

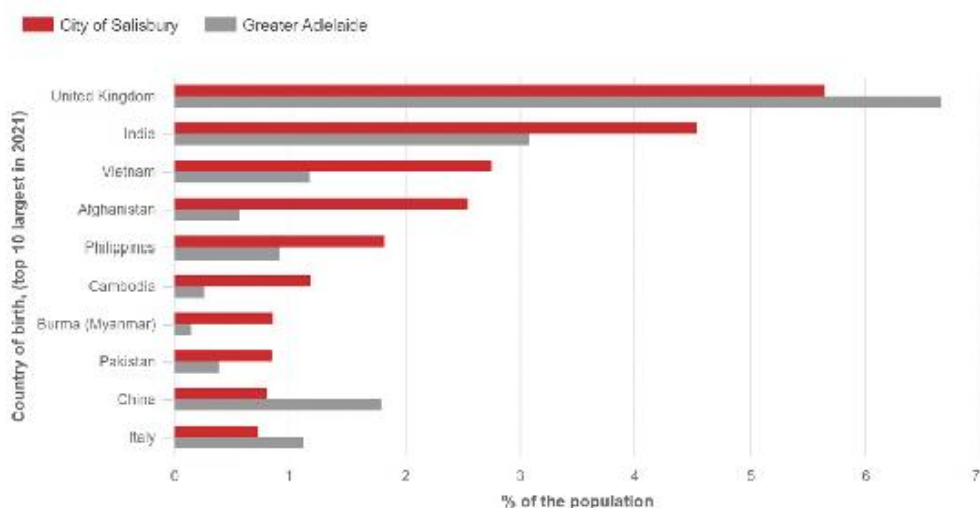




Population Information



Birthplace, 2021

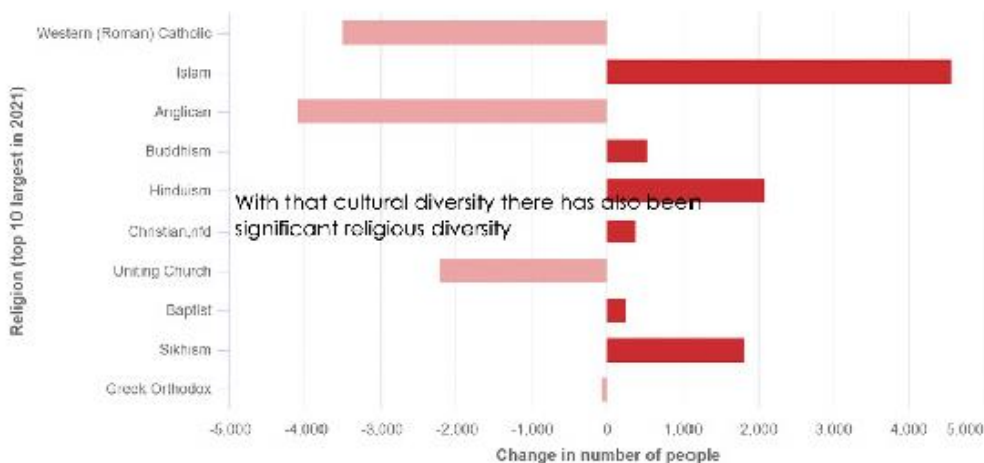


Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile by .id informed decisions.



Change in religion, 2016 to 2021

City of Salisbury



With that cultural diversity there has also been significant religious diversity

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census of Population and Housing, 2016 and 2021 (Usual residence data). Compiled and presented in profile by .id informed decisions.



Salisbury City ICC index compared to member average



Preliminary Research Findings

1. Understanding Interculturalism
2. Implementation in policy and practice
3. Conditions enabling/constraining implementation of IC policy/practice
4. Influencing Contextual Factors

1- What is Interculturalism?

a – City Representatives

- Multiculturalism (MC) – Focus on individual communities/being part of a cultural group
- Interculturalism (IC) – Helps to bring them together in social equity, giving opportunities for everyone
- "I can't be a part of another cultural group but I can be a part of an intercultural group...I've got something to offer"

Intercultural community

- IC community – a place of belonging and safety with difference, how each group can assist others
- Not leaving a person's own culture, its about bringing them together and working with what looks like totality of various cultures

Driver for 'total community'

- IC - The driver for total community, not just about cultural community or people from different backgrounds – its about everyone regardless of where they came from, their background or where they were born
- IC driving the city forward, pushing an agenda in an active way – better outcome – a collective one

Priority around recognition

- Different groups have needs but without an IC strategic plan there was not a clear way forward
 - Recognition a priority, dealing with discrimination/dialogue followed
 - There was strong engagement because of recognition and relationship with communities
 - Example: Interfaith blessing of Salisbury Community Hub
- 'They loved seeing their culture, religion recognised and invited'*

b - City Stakeholders

- Difference of opinion between MC and IC
- a. 'Why change what is not broken?'
- 'The mainstream is now multiculturalism'
- b. Mainstream has only taken what it wants - Multiculturalism refers to 'us' and 'them'
- In IC there is no hierarchy

Not what we label it, but what we do

- At the end of the day it is not the label but what we actually do that accounts, how we engage, the outcomes

Outcomes:

Everybody has an opportunity to contribute to the socio-economic, political and cultural aspect of the country

Recognition/discrimination/dialogue?

- Depends on the context – all three are important and hard to weight, they come into play and are priority at different times e.g. school environment
- Importance of leadership

2. Interculturalism in policy and practice: A 'whole-of-city' approach' – 'all of us'

1. Development of an Intercultural Strategic plan

- IC is not just community development but across the whole city, the whole city council – requires an action plan for every department, with people responsible and accountable to regularly report to the city council on delivering those action plans
- Its about everybody's business – inclusion and access creating opportunities for every resident...all of us working

2. Intercultural Community Alliance

- Different cultures, volunteers, organisations aged 18-65 who can bridge with staff implementing strategic plan – sharing of information both ways
- community ↔ city council – 2 way engagement
- Trusted by community, reliance on relationships

- Salisbury youth council '1 125' – developing future leaders
- Volunteering – new and long-term migrants – formal programmes leading to informal connections
- Social media spreading positive stories
- Identifying community champions

b. City Stakeholders – Policy and practice

- Knowing how to engage and bring people into conversation esp. with distrust of government
- Difficulty with favouring some groups above others
- Gap between government policy and grassroots
- Private sector often better at this than government

3. Conditions enabling/constraining implementation of IC policy/practice

- Risk management/risk appetite - Hesitation to convince elected city officials - is there negative implication for the city council?
- Will some groups be favoured above others?
- Critical role of leadership – elected (mayor) and non-elected (CEO)

- Allies among volunteers
- Responding to social media antagonisers
- Educational events
- Fear as the biggest obstacle

Mosque building controversy

- Salisbury had land suitable for religious activity – legitimate community request based on numbers
- Polarisation promoted from outside Salisbury
- Lack of understanding and knowledge leads to fear
- Council grappled with policy – not land but political
- Elected officials played role of community advocate
- Non-elected officials – gathered non-biased facts' not based on whether you supported or not Muslims

Other factors

- Interculturalism can be more inclusive as it has potential to include all groups – mainstream, ATSI, newer migrant communities whereas multiculturalism has been seen to be about cultural groups apart from majority traditional Anglo-Celtic (British)-background community
- Old history of multiculturalism can be hindrance – Australia is a successful multicultural society – why something new

4. Influencing Contextual Factors

- Applying for state and federal funding where Interculturalism is seen as negative or a threat to traditional views of multiculturalism
- Current – State dept. of Premier and Cabinet dialoguing with key community stakeholders on new Multicultural charter with specific discussion on different between MC and IC
- Just the 'flavour of the month'? – political cycles
- New Federal govt. with most CALD and women politicians – change of approach?

- Restructuring local government – Management of IC not in urban services but community well-being committee as a vehicle and governance to drive IC agenda across the council
- Community members don't want to always be 'migrants' or 'refugees' but a part of local communities
- The everyday Australian is not necessarily Anglo any more



THE INTERNATIONAL INTERCULTURAL CITIES COMPARATIVE STUDY (IICCS):

SOME PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS FROM QUÉBEC

*Bob W. White, Ph.D.
Département d'anthropologie
Université de Montréal*

QUÉBEC IN CANADA

- *Only official french-speaking province in Canada*
- *Historical tensions between French and English Canada*
- *Competition between multiculturalism and interculturalism*
- *Only province to have jurisdiction over its own immigration*
- *Expansion of QC Ministry of Immigration in last 5 years*

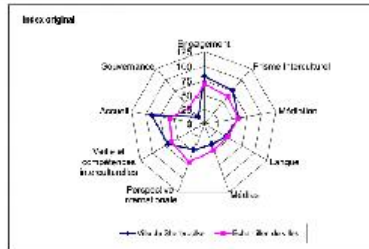
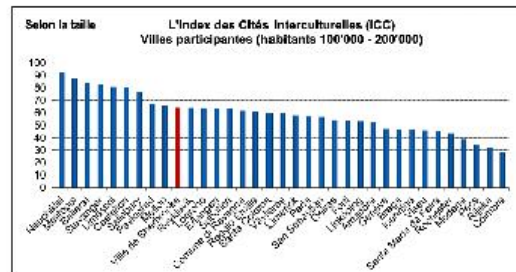


LABRRI
LABORATOIRE DE RECHERCHE EN RELATIONS INTERCULTURELLES

SHERBROOKE IN QUÉBEC

- *6th largest city in Québec (170,000), 130+ communities*
- *3rd largest immigration region in Québec, 50% refugees*
- *University of Sherbrooke 20% of the local population (2000 international students from 100 countries each year)*
- *Eastern Townships, historically bilingual region of Canada*
- *4th intercultural city in the Americas, 2nd in Canada*

LABRRI
LABORATOIRE DE RECHERCHE EN RELATIONS INTERCULTURELLES



IICCS
Sherbrooke
Québec

Focus groups *with 25 local actors* (June 2022)

City representatives: leisure and community development, libraries, human resources, communications, public works, fire department, police

Community stakeholders: refugee support group, employment integration, post-secondary education, local school board, leisure, intercultural dialogue





UNDERSTANDING INTERCULTURALISM

- Confusion concerning terminology
- Positive disposition towards IC and a vague familiarity:
Rapprochement, mutual adaptation, vivre-ensemble
- Concern about misusing the terms:
 - Too theoretical (« j'ai comme un syndrome d'imposteur »)
 - Too political (« des mots qui sont plus près du citoyen »)
- Cities often find themselves in a double bind, having to choose between multiculturalism and interculturalism

LABRRI



Multiculturalism vs. Interculturalism



LABRRI



TRANSLATING INTERCULTURALISM

- Municipal authorities in francophone cities are unsure about how to promote the idea of diversity without provoking backlash from French-speaking majority
- Creativity in terms of policy frameworks and programmes
(living together policy framework, inter-departmental committee, intercultural councils)
- IC policy can have an impact on organizational practices and structures
(recruiting police officers, adapting forms in HR forms, parrainage professionnel)

LABRRI



ASSETS AND OBSTACLES

- Mainstreaming interculturalism, professionals have the expertise but no political support, other departments become dependant on them.
- Cities taking on role as local facilitators; stakeholders want them to go beyond facilitating (« faire faire »), and take a leadership role (« la ville est trop discrète »)
- Strong sense of attachment to Sherbrooke, but the city does not know how to promote a sense of municipal identity (current « ouverte, accueillante, innovante »)
- Most significant obstacles experienced by local authorities: language barriers and systemic discrimination



LABRRI
LABORATOIRE DE RECHERCHE
URBAINE

STRUCTURAL CHALLENGES FOR CITIES

Promoting meaningful interactions:

« Au Québec on a toujours été capable de se côtoyer... Donc c'est un peu normal qu'il y ait le souci du vivre-ensemble, mais c'est difficile pour les villes de savoir comment faire pour encadrer les interactions positives. »

Avoiding cultural ghettos:

« Si on veut éviter les ghettos, il va falloir que l'urbanisme soit un peu plus encadré qu'il est à l'heure actuelle... chaque communauté garde sa langue, on n'en arrivera pas, on risque de diminuer... Donc le fait de faire l'interculturel, ça aide à préserver la langue. »

The problem of non-participation:

« Sherbrooke c'est une ville où il y a des gens qui sont très ouverts à la diversité, mais qui sont les gens du groupe majoritaire qui ne se pointent pas? Quand on pense aux quartiers homogènes francophones on pourrait considérer que c'est un ghetto aussi! »



LABRRI
LABORATOIRE DE RECHERCHE
URBAINE

THE BROADER POLICY CONTEXT



Meetings in Montreal on September 15th with city representatives and stakeholders from across the province



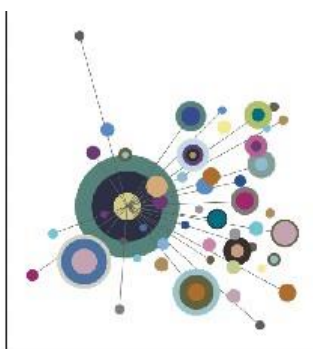
LABRRI
LABORATOIRE DE RECHERCHE
URBAINE

THE BROADER POLICY CONTEXT

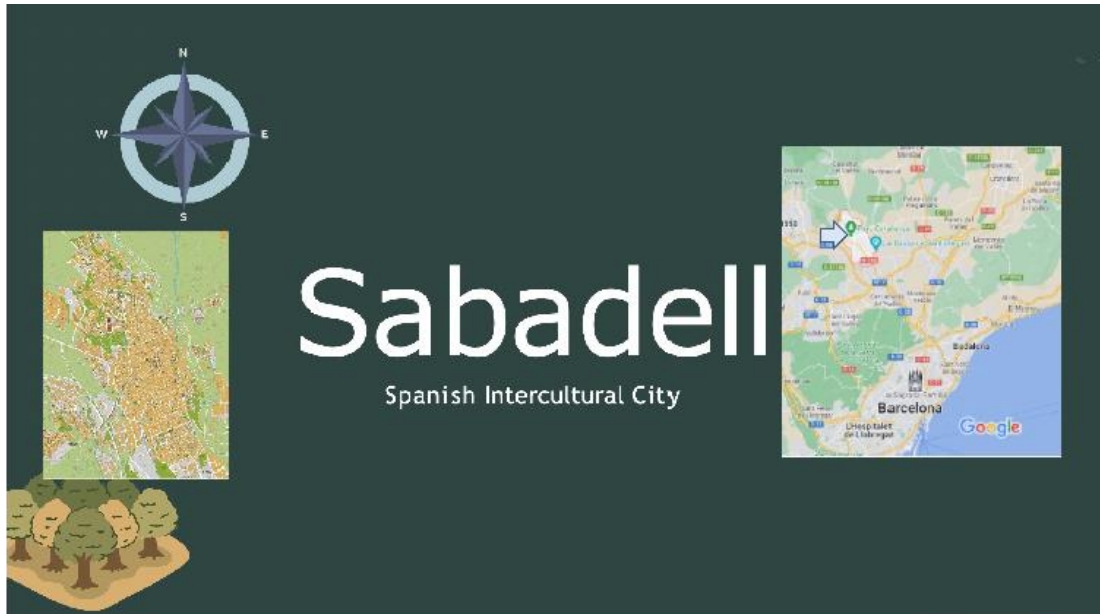
- *Changing roles of cities in the context of super-diversity: role model, mediator, funding agency, and pedagogue*
- *Varied experiences with provincial government: « The government has too much control » and « there is a lot of arbitrary decisionmaking » vs. « Close contact helps us build trust »*
- *Divergent visions of interculturalism : government's version of IC seen as assimilationist, refusal to acknowledge systemic racism*
- *Participation in ICC and RÉMIRI as a form of leverage*



LABRRI
LABORATOIRE DE RECHERCHE EN RELATIONS INTERCULTURELLES



LABRRI
LABORATOIRE DE RECHERCHE EN RELATIONS INTERCULTURELLES



Intercultural Cities of the Council of Europe (2012) and *Spanish Network of Intercultural Cities since 2014.

Fifth largest City in Catalonia

216,520 inhabitants (IDESCAT 2021)

15% of foreign population (32,400 inhabitants)

21,55% Moroccans, 7,37% Bolivians, 6,34% Rumanians

+ 8 religious communities and + 70 worship centers

Sabadell profile

Roma population

Following a 2008 study, the Fundació Secretariat Gitano estimated that there were 8,000 gypsy people in the city, just over 4% of the total population. Today, the estimate is +10,000 people

Immigration is part of its heritage.

A traditionally industrial (textile) city (known as factory city, since more than 50% population worked for textile), the urbanization process that began late XIXth, took place mainly in the 60s of the last century with a first wave of internal migrants. Creation of neighborhoods around a historic center full of factories

Sabadell is Intercultural City

The first plan defined to work with and for interculturality dates from 2000, when the European Charter for the Safeguarding of Human Rights was signed. Besides, both the Centre for the Care of Women and the Commission for Coexistence were created in 2004, which are critical instruments for dealing with the issue of hate. This means a journey of almost two decades of experience and accumulated knowledge and work.

EVOLUCIÓ DE LA POBLACIÓ DE SABADELL 1850-2005



La immigració dels pastors de començar fa 19 anys migracionals que rep Sabadell.

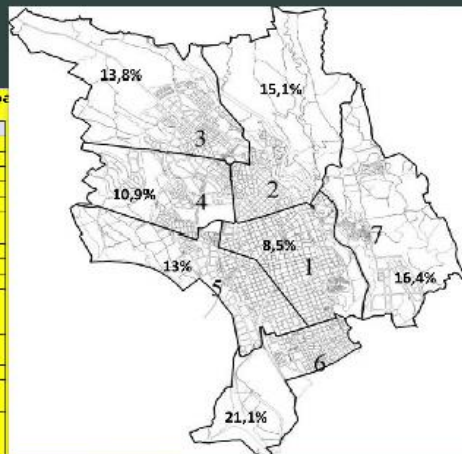
Elaboració propia a partir de: Nicolau, J. (2005). *El Barri de Sabadell* (p. 10-2005) i *Demografia i Història de Sabadell* (p. 24).

Issues of social inequality and territorial distribution have always been on Sabadell's agenda

Table 1 - Percentage of population and foreign population by Sabadell

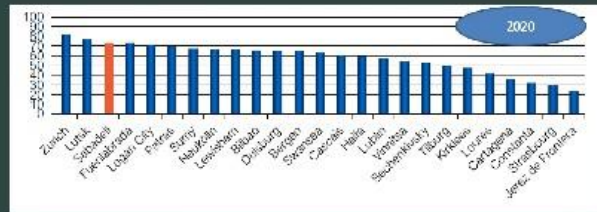
Sector	Foreign Population	Total	%
District 1	4.701	55.547	8,5%
Centre	2.813	37.124	7,6%
Sant Dleguer	3.888	18.223	10,4%
District 2	3.827	25.375	15,1%
Can Puiggener i Topores	1.942	6.783	28,6%
Creu Alta	1.885	18.502	10,1%
District 3	4.653	33.638	13,8%
Ca n'Ornan	3.204	19.617	16,3%
Nord i Sant Julià	1.449	14.021	10,3%
District 4	4.562	41.833	10,9%
Barandó	499	11.949	4,2%
Can Rull	2.355	16.761	14,1%
Concòrdia	1.708	13.223	12,9%
District 5	2.655	20.494	13,0%
Can Feu i Oest	1.552	10.243	15,2%
Gràcia	1.098	10.251	10,7%
District 6	6.492	30.798	21,1%
Creu de Barberà	4.273	21.129	20,2%
Sud i Sant Pau	2.219	9.669	22,9%
District 7	1.480	9.058	16,4%
La Serra i Est	1.480	9.058	16,4%
Total	28.378	216.543	13,1%

Source: Pla Sabadell Ciutat Intercultural 2021-2025, Setembre 2021, Ajuntament de Sabadell. Dades informacion

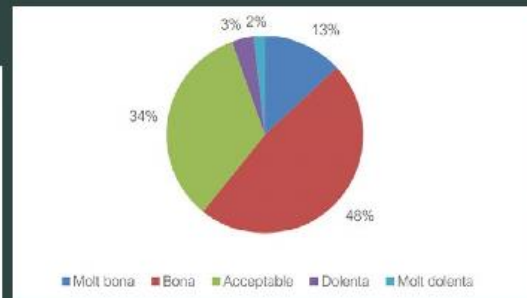
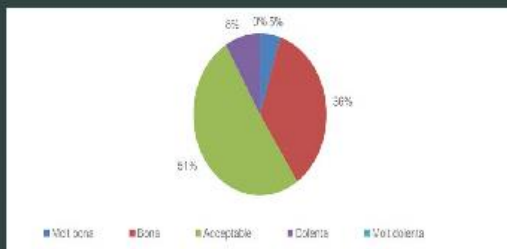


Sabadell in the Index of Intercultural Cities, Comparative 2017-2019

Sabadell has consolidated the workspaces where it already reached the highest score, like engagement and reception, and has enhanced in other dimensions like intercultural lenses, media Or the language. The city has worsened in terms of mediation, and still needs to move forward on issues of intercultural governance or competition.



Cohabitation in Sabadell



In the public survey, most participants point that coexistence in the city is acceptable, and a little over a third consider it good. Only 8% of participants consider coexistence in the city to be bad, and no one considers it very bad.

The neighborhood coexistence is valued positively in the city. In this regard, almost half of the participants consider coexistence to be good, 34% consider it acceptable and 13% consider it very good. Only 3% sees it as bad, and those who value it as very bad are 2% of the participants

How does Sabadell understand interculturalism? With a focus on the recognition of diversity, the fight against discrimination and the promotion of intercultural dialogue

Sabadell follows a rather ICC construction of Mc vs Ic, from the *White Paper 2008*

Part of hospitality and welcoming. Entails Sabadell is not homogeneous society from the beginning

MULTICULTURAL (BRITISH MODEL)
Based on outcomes and inequalities it generated. Specific actions. A society segregated into groups that maintain their culture and traditions, without interaction with others. Melting pot of cultures that can generate ghettos

Prevention rather than conflict resolution (pro-active rather than reactive)
Tool against populism, racism, hate speech
Tool against discrimination
Instrument for socialization in Diversity
Diversity understood broad sense, including all forms of difference, not only migrants

IC does not see MC as an instrument for equality building.
For IC the main instrument for equality building are anti-discrimination policies and social policies.
IC is a strategy for cohesion-making and Community-building

INTERCULTURAL

Model based on what is common among people over difference. Three principles in its last Intercultural Plans:

Equality: From an intercultural perspective, the concept of equality is understood as a basic commitment to promote equality of rights, duties and opportunities, within the framework of an inclusive concept of "resident citizenship".

Recognition of diversity: Considering diversity as a structural element of society, making it visible and recognizing it is key in the intercultural approach. At the same time, while accepting the differences, it is necessary to work to highlight the common elements and the similarities that unite the citizenry as a whole.

Positive interaction. The most innovative principle of the intercultural perspective is to emphasize the importance of facilitating contact, interpersonal relationships and positive interaction between citizens of diverse profiles and socio-cultural origins.

Sabadell Intercultural Plan 2022

Sabadell Intercultural Plan

- Consistency of action
- Recognition of rights
- Transversality
- Participation
- Gender perspective
- Intersectionality
- Evaluation

Five strategic lines of action

1. Rights and duties for everyone
2. Value of diversity
3. Strengthening ties
4. Historical Memory
5. Global commitment Governance

Main Actions

- Commitment diversity
- Education
- Neighborhoods
- Public Services
- Business and Labor market
- Cultural and Social Life
- Public space
- Mediation and conflict resolution
- Language

FOCUS GROUPS 9th September 2022



Policy Makers from all sectors:

- Economic Promotion
- Trade and Consumption
- Sports
- Health
- Social Action
- Education
- Community Intervention
- Citizen Participation
- Municipal Police
- Feminism and Gender
- Youth
- Life Cycles
- Civil Rights and Welcoming



Civil Society: both nationals and migrants associations

- Romans
- Federation of Neighborhood Associations of Sabadell
- Roma Secretariat Foundation
- The People's Rights League
- Citizen Service for the Reception of Immigrants
- Red Cross
- Mercantile Sports Club
- Christian Family Center
- Anasitq Socio-Cultural Association (ASCA) Torre Romeu

Sabadell Distinctive features

Accumulated knowledge that is now part of the heritage IC

1. DNA Network culture - as a way of working IC (internal and external with other cities and civil society).
2. IC in the field of historical memory: remembering the hrv of the city as a hrv of migration (broad European history related to democratic and human rights values and contextual dimensions).
3. Diversity > broad sense: Sabadell has incorporated Roman population and other forms of diversity
4. Link between innovation and the context specificities that require distinctive responses
5. The territorial approach (decentralization). Territory is a unit for the implementation of IC (district)
Each district is a different reality / has its own challenges
6. The mediation of the IC is also a pattern for Sabadell.
7. Space-based approach of identity building (neighborhood)
8. IC is a daily-life experience / practice

Key distinctive Challenges

- Specific budget
- Monitoring and evaluation mechanism
- Intercultural participation of citizens
- Free riders communities / people
- Producing an atmosphere of trust is as important as equality as a condition for promoting positive contact
- Capacity building: Intercultural Training for national associations
- More inclusive legislation
- Not neglect social inequalities that promote separation between groups
- Reach the most peripheral neighborhoods and the most closed groups

Fears and frustrations

Although decades of work, discrimination, racism and xenophobia are still increasing

Greater coordination is needed between social entities and the City Council

Albeit the index of intercultural cities is useful, more measurement tools are needed to evaluate ic policies.

There is a certain lack of training in interculturality and awareness in public establishments

More discussions between different levels of governments are needed

How has Sabadell translated intercultural objectives into policies and practices?

1. Through a commitment by officials and politicians not to politicize the issue of diversity.
2. Incorporating IC principle into most of the Sabadell Palns. Using the institutional tools to create different plans (for example, Pla de Memoria Democrática or Espai Dona)
3. Collaborative and interdepartamental work between services
4. Descentralization and link to territorial specificities

What are the conditions enabling and constraining successful implementation of intercultural policies and practices?

Constraining factors

1. Legislative framework that still discriminates;
2. Lack of resources,
3. Socio-economic inequalities;
4. Neighborhoods diversity distribution;
5. Knowledge for public officials / Nationals leaders associations
6. Stigmatization and stereotypes

Facilitators factors

1. Sharing the migration history rather than a plurality of historical narratives
2. Interdisciplinary work
3. Intersectional lens (discrimination, gender diversity, reception, violence)
4. Fluid interaction with the community

In what ways have contextual factors influenced how intercultural objectives were translated into policies and practices?

1. Prior political conditions in favor of diversity management without partisan purposes have paved the way towards objective implementation of intercultural projects.
2. The territorial associative network facilitates information collection, design and implementation of programs. Bureaucracy that in some cases helps facilitating the inclusion of newcomers (e.g: registration). Institutional decentralization of teams at the local level that tend to deliver agile and closer solution.
3. Internal mobility of policy officers make them to have a more holistic view of lc policies

4. Social media reach (selection)



Bob White @bobwhite_88 · 22 sept. ...
@DanideTorres explaining that interculturalism in cities has come a long way but there is still a lot to do. @LABRRI_ @ICCCities @RECI_JCC



Bob White
@bobwhite_88

...

Check out this new project comparing intercultural cities in Australia, Spain and Canada: iiccs.com Meeting today in Barcelona! @RicardZapata @glendballantyne @ICCCities @LABRRI_

[Traducir Tweet](#)



iiccs.com

Home - iiccs.com

From the EU to the Antipodes: Embedding Intercultural cities in australasia And the Asia Pacific Incorporating the ...




Compartimos la experiencia de estos 10 años de la RECI en el marco del proyecto 'International Intercultural Cities Comparative Study' q cuenta con @Aj_Sabadell como representante d Europa. Más info [👉 iiccs.com](https://iiccs.com) @GritimUpf @LABRRI_ @sbddretscivils @ICCities



 **Ajuntament Sabadell** @Aj_Sabadell ...

#ARA ➡ El Consell d'Europa a través de la UPF fa un estudi comparant el model #intercultural de gestió de la #diversitat entre Sabadell, Victoria i Montreal

 #Sabadell presenta el seu model a les jornades "International Intercultural Cities Comparative Meeting"

[Traducir Tweet](#)



 **Marta Morell**  @martamorellsbd ...

Un plaer haver estat avui a #Barcelona, amb motiu de l'International Intercultural Cities Comparative Meeting, organitzat per @GritimUpf, i ser "chair" a la taula "Comparing Intercultural cities: European, Australian and Canadian contexts".

 #Sabadell, ciutat intercultural.

[Traducir Tweet](#)





Learning about the city of Sabadell where #immigration is part of heritage and urban make-up, during the International Intercultural Cities comparative panel today at @GritimUpf with @RicardZapata.

#migration #Diversity #immigrant #inclusion #Spain #Catalunya

Traducir Tweet





Session 2: Comparing Intercultural Cities: European, Australian and Canadian contexts.

@RicardZapata @glendballantyne @bobwhite_88 @gemma_pinyol and Dr David Radford exposing their intercultural arguments !
@PolitiquesUPF

Traducir Tweet



AnaLucia @AnaLuciaOlivos · 22 sept.

Second roundtable
Comparing intercultural cities: European, Australian and Canadian contexts
@RicardZapata
Glenda Ballantyne, David Radford @GritimUpf @RECI_ICC







Gritim-upf
@GritimUpf



👥 Today more than 40 attendees interactively participated in the International Intercultural Cities Comparative meeting! @PolitiquesUPF @ICCities @IMISCOE @PLURISPACE1 @Plurispace2 @Aj_Sabadell @RECI_JCC @RicardZapata @glendballantyne @bobwhite_88 @gemma_pinyol @DanideTorres

Traducir Tweet



5. Photo gallery



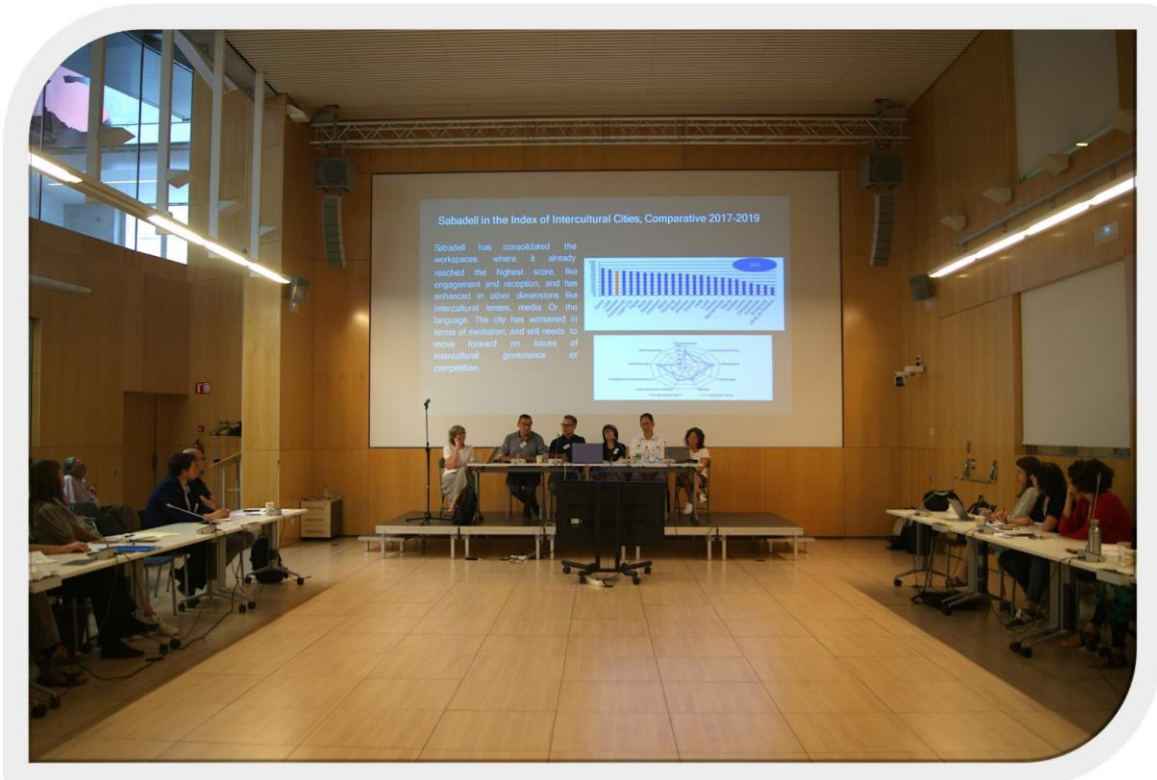
Session 1: Key Lecture. Daniel de Torres, Glenda Ballantyne (discussant) and David Radford (chair)



Session 1: Glenda Ballantyne presenting the intercultural model of Ballarat, Australia



Session 2: Ricard Zapata-Barrero presenting the intercultural model of Sabadell, Spain



Session 2: Gemma Pinyol (Discussant), Ricard Zapata-Barrero, Bob White, Glenda Ballantyne, David Radford and Marta Morell (Chair).



Omar Noumri, Mayor of Castelló de Farfanya, raising a question



More than 40 people participated in the International Intercultural Cities Comparative Meeting.



Policy officers, social entities and scholars attending session two



Session 2: Ricard Zapata-Barrero introducing Sabadell in the Index of Intercultural Cities



Policy officers, social entities and scholars taking notes and preparing questions



Coffee break discussions