

SUNS AND SHADOWS OF INTEGRATION OF MIGRANT WOMEN

Experiences of EnFeM project



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The book was prepared by the Društvo Jasa
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Fundación Pública Andaluza El legado andalusí
Maison des Cultures et de la Cohésion Sociale de Molenbeek
Johann Daniel Lawaetz-Stiftung
Pluralis Asbl
Alfea cinematografica
Alianza por la Solidaridad



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Maribor, 2018

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Introduction

Mateja Jamnik

Reality shapes mankind - and mankind shapes reality. The cruel reality in certain parts of the world (wars, famine, anarchy, etc.) resulted in a state of confusion, fear, anger, etc. for people living there. Any many are immigrating to a safer, more developed world. As they co-created the reality in their previous environment, they do so in the new one. The new environment must therefore ensure that the new reality does not change for the worse, but, if possible, changes for the better.

With these goals, countries that foreigners are migrating to are implementing various programmes for promoting immigrant and refugee integration. The EnFeM project is one of them. We helped migrant women in Italy, Spain, Belgium, Slovenia, and Germany to familiarise themselves with the new environment with creative filmmaking workshops. And by forming women groups, composed of equal numbers of migrant and local women, both younger and older (from 16 to 60 years of age). In addition to the basic task - learning and improving filmmaking and video-editing skills - we took some time to cover various life-related topics. This also contributed to a pleasant atmosphere and easier communication (presented below).

As there are many similar activities organised in other cities in the EU, we prepared a selection of other similar good practices for promoting migrant women integrations implemented in our vicinity. Every project partner selected two to four practices from their country.

Immigrant and migrant integration is a necessary and demanding social task and a challenge for the developed world. Especially migrant women integration, as their situation is much worse because of their different social role. The examples of good practices of migrant women integration are a good model for integration in general, as this Guidebook, among others, clearly confirms.



Društvo Jasa and Alfea Cinematografica: painting on the silk and shooting documentary movie.

Multiplicity of integration of migrant women

Mateja Jamnik

Various factors affect the methods and success of migrant women integration: previous lifestyle, level of education, marital status, age, individual personality, development of the new environment, character traits of the population, etc.

Uneducated older women arriving with their families have a harder time accepting any impulses from the new environment, especially in the case of more religious people. In such cases, younger members of the family - those attending school, going to work, participating in courses and social events - can act as a sort of "bridge" to the local population. They can also be already integrated compatriots.

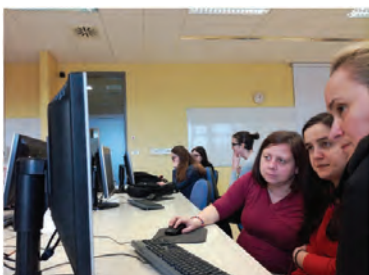
Integration of children and youths attending school and educated working adults is easiest. Even if they retain their language and their own culture, they spontaneously, gradually, through contact with the local population, adopt cultural elements and ways of life in the new environment. The more active their social life, the more effective their spontaneous integration. It can be further accelerated by marriage with a local.

In fact, integration takes place (or doesn't take place) primarily on the mental level. It is an interaction between a migrant woman and her environment. If a migrant woman experiences the new environment as her own, she will be spontaneously becoming part of this environment. And the environment will start to perceive her as "its own". But this will happen if it detects her desire to be a useful part of the environment. This is the best, most logical and most effective form of integration.

Of course, the opposite is true as well.

Ostensible indicators of integration are also common - the migrant woman does what is required by regulations, but does not change her lifestyle. Such a situation can be burdensome for both the migrant woman and the environment.

The best solution - including for integration of migrant women - is that eternal rule: We all take care of society - the society takes care of everyone. This eternal truism was taken into consideration when we looked for good practices for promoting integration of migrant women.



Društvo Jasa: Editing (videos and photos) and post production.

Examples of existing good practices

Examples of ARCI - Comitato Territoriale di Lecce



ARCI - Comitato Territoriale di Lecce has worked for years on cultural and social policies, on social disadvantage, legality, active participation in preventing the risk of social exclusion and promoting better life conditions for young people, minors, economically disadvantaged citizens and families, from the perspective of integration of policies and resources. It promotes good practices at schools for legal education, rights, gender respect, promoting prevention measures against homophobic attitudes, educating for respect of all forms of disability and diversity. It has been active for years in the field of immigration with several activities in order to contribute to the creation of social, civil and economic integration paths for migrants and refugees in Lecce and its province, improving the reception, access to jobs, promoting care and education integrated programs and creating a network of local "support" to strengthen their independence. So in order to prevent the phenomena of social exclusion, disadvantage of vulnerable people and the danger of social deviance, ARCI offers several services, focusing on a methodology of networking and inter-institutional collaboration between third sector and public and private institutions.

Contact:

Arci Comitato Territoriale Lecce

Via Brunetti, 101

73019 Trepuzzi (Le)

Italy

Tel/Fax: 00390832755828

Mobile phone: 0039 3776898719

E-mail: lecce@arci.it

Website: www.arci.le.it

Contact person: Anna Caputo, President of the Association

Basket-weaving workshop

Organiser and participating partners

ARCI-Comitato Territoriale di Lecce, Municipalities of Galatina, Sogliano Cavour, Trepuzzi, Novoli, Squinzano; Association "Pro Loco Trepuzzi", Istituto statale comprensivo Polo 2 "Tito Schipa" Trepuzzi; Istituto statale comprensivo Polo 1 "Costantino Soz" Trepuzzi



www.arci.le.it

Via Brunetti, 101 - Trepuzzi (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.comune.galatina.le.it

Via Umbertoio I, 40 - Galatina (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.comunedisoglianocavour.gov.it

Piazza Armando Diaz, 13 - Sogliano Cavour (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.comune.trepuzzi.le.it

Corso Giuseppe Garibaldi, 20 - Trepuzzi (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.comune.novoli.le.it

Via Moline, 1 - Novoli (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.comune.squinzano.le.it

Via Giacomo Matteotti, 10 - Squinzano (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.prolocotrepuzzi.webnode.it

Via San Giuseppe, 30 - Trepuzzi (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.ic1trepuzzi.gov.it

Via Giuseppe Elia, 1 - Trepuzzi (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.ic2trepuzzi.gov.it

Via Europa, 2 - Trepuzzi (LE) Puglia, Italy

Year of implementation, duration

From 2014 to 2017

Number of migrant women involved

25 migrant women

Number of "teachers" or tutors

1 teacher

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding?

This activity was financed by the *Ministry of Home affairs* - €12,000.

What kind of activity was it?

The project is a training workshop on the art of basket weaving according to the Salento tradition, aimed at migrants. Through theoretical and practical lessons, migrants learn the techniques of weaving and the use of materials typical for Salento: cane and olive.

Results and products

From this experience and from the skills of the "new artisans", "panari" were born - some baskets of various shapes and colours mixing cultural and personal elements that give life to original creations of artistic craftsmanship. These products could be decor objects, and they carry a welcoming message. During the work of realisation, we have given the various models an original name in the language of origin of the people who created them in order to together create new strong and lasting weaves, symbols of meeting and sharing with the world.

Short description

In Salento, the art of basket weaving is closely linked to rural activities and the necessities of country life. The Salento tradition includes a rich variety of baskets, of different shapes, colours and variety of materials, which were and are still used for the collection of fruits and vegetables: large baskets made of cane and olive were used during the harvest for grape harvesting; "panari" of various sizes were used for the collection of olives, figs and any type of fruit; small baskets were used at home to store eggs and fruit.

During the workshop, migrants learnt the art of basket weaving in the Salento tradition in order to make handmade baskets for the gathering of produce and domestic life. The attendees learned the different techniques to prepare the materials (soaking, cutting of the pipes, etc.), the most common types of weaving (weaving with three weavers and choral weaving), and then the practical implementation of the various

types of baskets: “panari” (typical basket of Salento) - the traditional basket. Through demonstrations and practical exercises, the basket-weaving techniques are taught to the participants until they reach mastery in this art and are able to make a basket on their own.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

The weaving of baskets exists in all countries and represents a sort of universal container that has always belonged to mankind. The theme of weaving is an activity that allows transferring knowledge about history and local knowledge through practice.

In detail, the workshop had the following objectives:

- training young basket weavers
- establishing a permanent workshop for the production of traditional baskets
- offering new job opportunities to migrants
- transmitting knowledge relating to history and local knowledge, facilitating the process of social and economic inclusion of migrants

Recommendations for local authorities

Today, thanks to the example of other countries, the art of basket weaving has been re-evaluated as an important cultural heritage and an interesting form of artistic expression; people buy baskets at a sustainable price, they have re-learned to recognise the typical shapes of their areas, to appreciate the local materials used, and the longevity of these artefacts. The art of weaving can also become a practice applicable to interior or garden furniture. It is a universal language able to combine different cultures, since it has developed in various geographical areas where men and women have always made artefacts through the weaving of fibres.

This type of workshop has highlighted the manual and craftsmanship qualities of the participants who have transformed the raw material by weaving, cutting and making a unique and unreproducible product. In addition to the importance given to manual skills and creativity, this workshop has provided the opportunity to teach professional skills, since final products are sold in local markets and festivals organised to give visibility to products that migrants have created and offering opportunities for knowledge and cultural exchange between migrants and local people.

Options of upgrading

After the various experiences, a permanent workshop was set up involving several projects and proposing to set up a production and work cooperative.

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

Country (SPRAR funds - Ministry of Interior)

Summarised key ideas

- social inclusion
- social autonomy
- social economy
- handmade creation



Singing workshop

Organiser and participating partners

ARCI - Comitato Territoriale di Lecce, Municipality of Trepuzzi, Galatina, Lecce, Patù, San Pietro Vernotico, Bari, Bande a Sud, Comitato provinciale Unicef, Fondazione Notte della Taranta, Istituto statale comprensivo Polo 1 "Costantino Soz" Trepuzzi, Istituto statale comprensivo Polo 2 "Tito Schipa" Trepuzzi, Marco 6.31, Orchestra Popolare di via Leuca, Associazione Blablabla, Officine Cantelmo



www.arci.le.it

Via Brunetti, 101 - Trepuzzi (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.comune.trepuzzi.le.it

Corso Giuseppe Garibaldi, 20 - Trepuzzi (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.comune.galatina.le.it

Via Umberto I, 40 - Galatina (LE) Puglia, Italy

Via Rubichi, 16 - Lecce Puglia, Italy

www.comune.patu.gov.it

Via Giuseppe Romano, 65 - Patù (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.spv.br.it

Piazza Giovanni Falcone - San Pietro Vernotico (BR) Puglia, Italy

www.comune.bari.it

Corso Vittorio Emanuele II 84 - Bari Puglia, Italy

www.bandeasud.it

www.facebook.com/ComitatoUnicefLecce

Via Francesco Rubichi, 27 - Surbo (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.lanottedellataranta.it

Via Dafni, 11 - Melpignano (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.ic1trepuzzi.gov.it/istituto.html

Via Giuseppe Elia, 1 - Trepuzzi (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.ic2trepuzzi.gov.it

Via Europa, 2 - Trepuzzi (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.facebook.com/OrchestraPopolareDiViaLeuca

www.facebook.com/associazioneblablabla

www.officinecantelmo.it

Viale Michele de Pietro, 12 - Lecce Puglia, Italy

Year of implementation, duration

From 2015 to 2018

Number of migrant women involved

30 migrant women

Number of "teachers" or tutors

1 teacher

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding?

This activity was financed by the Ministry of Home Affairs - €15,000.

What kind of activity was it?

The singing workshop is an effective instrument of knowledge of music, an experience where different personalities meet and compare. The singing becomes the meeting point on which a lot of paths converge: musical education, cultural growth, education to responsibility, construction of interpersonal relationships.

Results and products

- journey to discover traditions and culture of the host country
- musical training
- education for responsibility and cooperation
- interpersonal relationships
- growth of self-esteem, trust in others, discovering uniqueness in differences
- free expression of emotional sphere and of the musical attitude at individual and collective level
- awareness and information
- promoting social inclusion

Short description

Through the study and the analysis of the texts and the melody of the songs, the migrants have discovered another world and developed curiosity towards a different

culture. They have formed a choir called “Made in the World”. This experience has allowed them to learn not only the basic techniques of music, but also to create an individual and collective dimension in which they can express their musical attitude. They have translated emotions into words: they have composed a text of an unreleased song. During the numerous performances, Italian songs and some of the Salento musical tradition were sung.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

Educating through music is one of the most effective pedagogical systems for integration, building friendships and learning to trust one another. Music is an unparalleled instrument of social development.

Innovative approaches of this workshop are:

- Improving the learning of the Italian language and culture through singing that stimulates attention, concentration and memory. Song rhythm improves motor coordination and linguistic skills, allowing them to learn language and popular tradition of the new context where they live.
- Improving their quality of life by encouraging socialisation and integration, teaching collaboration, creating cohesion and the sense of belonging, and, on the other hand, reinforcing their own identity.
- Creating employment opportunities enhancing the exchange of cultures and musical traditions, involving migrants in a sort of a journey in the musical identity of the Salento and Italian territory.
- Sensitising community and encouraging inclusion. Creating cultural promotion and social development. The choir is the metaphor of civil cohabitation, since it stimulates solidarity, respect and self-esteem.

Recommendations for local authorities

“Made in the World” has performed for different refugees’ days organised by ARCI (in Lecce at Officine Cantelmo, in San Pietro Vernotico, Brindisi). During this workshop, migrants conveyed their emotions, raising interest and enthusiasm in the local population and municipal administrations; the choir represents a useful means of raising awareness of local community on the issues of refugees. The choir performed in Trepuzzi for the fifth edition of the “Bande a Sud” festival. It also performed on several important stages, such as “Notte della taranta” in Melpignano, a famous international music festival. The success achieved by the “Made in the World” choir has attracted more attention, and it has collaborated with schools, churches, municipalities and local associations. A project has been set up with 5-year-olds of the kindergarten school Istituto statale comprensivo Polo 1 “Costantino Soz” in Trepuzzi in class meetings to create moments of knowledge, comparison, mutual

listening and discovery of cultural differences through games, dances and music. This led to the creation of a multicultural party where “Made in World” performed with the children. The collaboration continued with participation in the Friendship Olympics, promoted by the Province of Lecce and by the UNICEF Provincial Committee and with the performance in Bari during the event “Bari liberate”. In addition, it has collaborated with the Istituto statale comprensivo Polo 2 “Tito Schipa” in Trepuzzi, with the churches on the theme of the mafia, where the migrants told about their difficulties during the journey and the exploitation they have suffered by the hand of the traders. Through the workshop and the composition of the musical group, the migrants could experience joy and fun of singing together, improving their approach in difficult and traumatic situations; furthermore, they have acquired musical education, and have discovered Salento and the Italian culture through the texts of the Italian song tradition.

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

Country (SPRAR funds - Ministry of Interior)

Summarised key ideas

The singing workshop has represented a positive intercultural experience based on dialogue and meeting of populations from an artistic and musical point of view, as well as an educational one. “Made in the World” has become a real symbol of inclusion and social development, promoting culture and social interaction.



List of useful contacts, names of organisations, links, etc.

- “Made in World” choir by Arci Lecce at the event “Notte della Taranta” 2016 in Melpignano
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ze4Agg-4kG4>
- “Bande a sud” Festival 2016 in Trepuzzi
- <http://www.leccesalento.it/pec-events/eventi-lecce-salento-trepuzzi-bande-a-sud-2016-p-funking-made-in-world/>
- Refugees’ Day in Casalabate

- <http://www.leccenews24.it/attualita/un-canto-di-liberta-stasera-si-esibisce-a-casalabate-il-coro-made-in-world-.htm>
- Refugees' Day at Officine Cantelmo in Lecce
- <http://www.lecceprima.it/politica/arci-lecce-giornata-rifugiato-convegno-2016.html>

Needlework workshop

Organiser and participating partners

ARCI - Comitato Territoriale di Lecce, AFG (Associazione formazione globale), Associazione Ricamarte (Castrignano dei Greci), "Migrants du monde", Municipality of Squinzano, Galatina, Castrignano dei Greci, Patù



www.arci.le.it

Via Brunetti, 101 - Trepuzzi (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.afgformazione.com

Via Trebbia, 10 - Casarano (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.facebook.com/salento.ricamarte.5

Via Vore, 17 - Castrignano dei Greci (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.migrantsdumonde.com

www.comune.squinzano.le.it

Via Giacomo Matteotti, 10 - Squinzano (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.comune.galatina.le.it

Via Umberto I, 40 - Galatina (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.comune.castrignanodeigreci.le.it

Via Costantinopoli, 47 - Castrignano Dei Greci (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.comune.patu.gov.it

Via Giuseppe Romano, 65 - Patù (LE) Puglia, Italy

Year of implementation, duration

From 2016 to 2017

Number of migrant women involved

20 migrant women

Number of "teachers" or tutors

2 teachers, 1 tutor

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding?

This activity was financed by the *Ministry of Home Affairs* - €20,000.

What kind of activity was it?

It was a creative needlework training course for migrant women participating in the projects managed by ARCI Lecce, replicable for other women in the area.

The partnership with the AFG training school and other associations provides the planning and global training services, thanks to a widespread network of collaborations, conventions and protocol agreements with several local authorities, trade union organisations, professional associations and institutions in the field of training.

Results and products

The course has created a production workshop in which migrant women who have attended the course will work together; some women have put the skills they have acquired into practice in their countries for a mutual exchange of tailoring knowledge and skills. The workshop has promoted and supported social inclusion of disadvantaged people through the acquisition of a social role; it was useful to learn appropriate cognitive and manual skills essential for this kind of work and for social autonomy; it has supported women in the acquisition of perseverance and responsibility, a necessary condition for the fulfilment of a future job; it has stimulated new skills aimed at finding a job, but also useful in the domestic context; it has provided an educational space to evaluate the work resources of the people involved.

Short description

It was a training course of creative and craft needlework, aimed at making clothing with different fabrics and styles. During the activity, different items of clothing (skirts, dresses, shirts, gilets, etc.) and accessories (phone cases, bag holders, scarves, belt, etc.) were produced, starting from the skills acquired in the countries of origin (Somalia, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, etc.) of some of the participating women. The workshop was based on the idea of redemption of the person and of the territory itself, creating alternatives through creativity and integration, through a concrete and valid response to the needs of areas with work-related problems in Southern Italy. The course focused on modelling, packaging and the ability to create clothing items by hand. Starting from a pattern or developing the bases with the teacher, the participants were able to cut the fabric, pack the clothing item, and finally finish it with handmade techniques.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

The proposing organisations have long been the protagonists of the social and cultural development and promotion, and are recognised by the local community as social actors. They intend to reach agreements with the local institutions and local social services in order to include other women in vocational training. The local intercultural community will be the protagonist of a new way of communication to continue in the training of other women and in the implementation of skills acquired. In addition, the needle workshop was created in a space with tables, antique and modern frames, sewing machines and various materials where women can work, meet other migrant and local women interested in the creation and manufacture of clothes, bags, belts, decorative drapes, etc. The final products are sold for different local events organised by ARCI and municipalities. A fashion show is a useful tool to make the project known and to promote its results. The fashion show can take place at local events, in the context of cultural initiatives or festivals, thanks to local actors and the proposing organisations. It will also be the tool to transfer to other countries the idea of social economy, the basis of the project. The travelling shop will be a communication tool, since it will be run through markets and meeting places, with logos and images, as well as with tailoring products and other handmade goods.

Recommendations for local authorities

We need to build welcoming communities able to see migrants as an opportunity for the overall enrichment of the territory, for their multicultural and economic contribution. To achieve this objective, we should develop cultural initiatives in the territory, aimed at presenting different cultures and their potentials. Public events, fashion shows (using tailoring products), social dinners (using African and Asian food and flavours), and theatre shows on themes of intercultural integration can create stable relationships between citizens of any origin, achieving the conditions for the development of the area.

Options of upgrading

It is necessary to implement the social needlework workshop, improving its productivity through a specific and qualified training activity with the help of experts in tailoring and design; organising an adequate marketing and promotion of the activity through e-commerce and web marketing strategies, and by equipping a travelling “shop”, as well as the creation of an Exhibition Centre.

Implementing the network with other associations engaged in socioeconomic activities to empower each other will allow further promotion of the social economy and a spirit of emulation from other organisations to give migrant women the opportunity to apply their knowledge, skills in the field of tailoring, giving them first of all the opportunity to

have a job and to become qualified individuals to train and support other women who want to access to the workshop.

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

Country (SPRAR funds - Ministry of Interior)

Summarised key ideas

- social inclusion
- social autonomy
- social economy
- creation
- communication



Theatre workshop

Organiser and participating partners

ARCI - Comitato Territoriale di Lecce, La Fabbrica dei gesti, Municipality of Trepuzzi, Galatina, Squinzano and Lecce, Cantieri Koreja Teatro Lecce, Manifatture Knoss Lecce, Têtes de Bois, CSV Salento, Libreria Liberrima, Scuola Circo Cirknos, Chiesa Santa Maria delle Grazie (Squinzano), AMA (Accademia mediterranea dell'attore), Casa delle donne (Lecce)



www.arci.le.it

Via Brunetti, 101 - Trepuzzi (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.lafabbricadeigesti.it

Via Cerundolo - San Cesario di Lecce (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.comune.trepuzzi.le.it

Corso Giuseppe Garibaldi, 20 - Trepuzzi (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.comune.galatina.le.it

Via Umberto I, 40 - Galatina (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.comune.squinzano.le.it

Via Giacomo Matteotti, 10 - Squinzano (LE) Puglia, Italy

www.comune.lecce.it

Via Rubichi, 16 - Lecce Puglia, Italy

www.teatrokoreja.it

Via Guido Dorso, 70 - Lecce Puglia, Italy

www.manifattureknos.org

Via Vecchia Frigole, 36 - Lecce Puglia, Italy

www.tetesdebois.it

www.csvsalento.it

Via Giovanni Gentile, 1 - Lecce Puglia, Italy

www.liberrima.it

Corte dei Cicala, 1, 73100 Lecce LE

www.facebook.com/cirknos

Via Vecchia Frigole, 36 - Lecce Puglia, Italy

www.smdellegrazie.altervista.org

Piazza Vittoria, 36 - Squinzano (LE) Puglia, Italy
www.accademiaama.it
Via Vecchia Frigole, 36 - Lecce Puglia, Italy
www.casadelledonnedilecce.blogspot.it
Piazzetta Ignazio Falconieri 1/b - Lecce Puglia, Italy

Year of implementation, duration

From 2016 to 2017

Number of migrant women involved

20 migrant women (with local women)

Number of “teachers” or tutors

2 teachers, 1 tutor (linguistic and cultural mediator)

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding?

This activity was financed by the Ministry of Home Affairs - €11,000.

What kind of activity was it?

The theatre creative workshop aimed at mobilising the creative resources of individuals in order to create a collective project, new perspectives on the space we live in, and looking for a new way of thinking about our territory in cultural diversity.

The workshop was a place of sharing and comparison in which the thematic contents were born under the guidance of expert trainers who facilitated the construction of an environment of socialisation and open-mindedness.

Results and products

- listening and respect for the work of others
- solidarity and teamwork
- strengthening critical sensibility
- developing verbal and body language

Short description

The workshop does not produce only the results of theatre work, but it proposes a focus group to deal with the key themes of reception and integration, with the use of theatre games and other artistic languages, allowing a participatory reflection on reciprocal points of view and an active cultural exchange. The workshop path with migrants

and the local community allows visualising the mutual prejudices and overcoming them in a harmonious way. It is based on corporality, on mutual observation, on the construction of a relationship of mutual trust, the visualisation of the relational obstacles, and the possible alternatives for overcoming them. It is focused on daily rituals and cultural differences; it has created a composite group that has shown a great inclination to cultural exchange and overcoming mutual prejudices and suspicions. The women involved had the opportunity to access an educational path and participate in a collective creative process in order to strengthen their self-esteem and self-consciousness as migrant women through the process of artistic creation.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

The theatre workshop develops and strengthens some key competences of citizenship, such as designing (producing a theatrical text), communicating through acting, singing, instrumental practice, musical and body improvisation, and collaboration in problem solving. At the early stage, games and exercises are used to gain greater self-awareness, more effective communication skills and greater control of emotions. We also experimented with the use of sound effects made with voices or with recycled materials, and the use of new technologies for music compositions created by women or repertoire pieces revisited in a contemporary way, with innovative sound production practices and acoustic and electronic instruments. The practice of musical theatre offers a considerable reinforcement of the promotion of self-esteem, self-confidence and constructive confrontation, respect and enhancement towards the others. The group performed a public performance for the “Squinzano Giovani” event organised by the municipality in collaboration with several local associations and the local church, in which musical compositions and plays were presented during the workshop. In addition, the group of asylum seekers took part in various sport competitions organised by the church, allowing the group of young people to create stable and friendly relationship, and to participate in social activities (dinners, trips), which are relevant for integration purposes of asylum seekers and to implement effective strategies to integrate migrants in local communities. An initiative called “Mamme narranti” (storytelling mothers) was also organised in 2016 in collaboration with some municipalities of Salento, local associations and local theatrical academies: an itinerant journey through fables, drawings and memoirs on the theme of meeting of cultures. Storytelling is a formidable tool of education for tolerance and respect for adults and children, and, with fairy tales, mothers transmit to their children a simple and universal message of inclusion, sharing and openness towards others. For the Women’s Day on 8 March 2017 a theatrical performance was organised: it was held in the central square S. Oronzo in Lecce, where migrant and local women took part in the initiative of ARCI Lecce and Casa delle donne “Non una di meno” (not one less).

Recommendations for local authorities

It is necessary to identify the tools to build solidarity and cosmopolitan communities, to strengthen the presence of migrant women and refugees in an institutional context of reception and openness that could give them a place in the society, and draw up an action plan for a better integration of migrant women at the local level through access to culture. We need to facilitate the access to cultural initiatives, promote intercultural dialogue with the host society, between migrant and local women, raise awareness of local population and civil society, provide practical opportunities for access to training, social life and local culture, and reduce the isolation of migrant women at the local level.

Options of upgrading

The participants will continue as trainer apprentices, coordinating the group of asylum seekers by taking charge partially of the discipline and management of some aspects concerning the organisation of the workshop.

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

Country (SPRAR funds - Ministry of Interior)

Summarised key ideas

Citizenship, social and cultural inclusion, innovative practices.



Examples of Fundación Pública Andaluza El legado andalusí



Fundación Pública Andaluza El legado andalusí / Andalusian Public Foundation El legado andalusí

As part of the Regional Government of Culture of Andalusia, the Andalusian Public Foundation El legado andalusí works to promote cultural and rural tourism, the dissemination of our monumental and artistic heritage, especially from the Andalusian period, and the management of European projects.

The broad Andalusian potential - based on historical, cultural and landscape resources - is materialised in the creation of a network of routes that aims to raise awareness of towns and other places of interest linked to the Andalusian civilisation. The main goal of the Foundation is to reinforce these routes as drivers of development in these areas.

This Foundation has renewed the Council of Europe's European Cultural Route certification. This important recognition once again highlights the value of the Routes of El legado andalusí as a quality project of sustainable cultural tourism at the Andalusian, national and European levels.

Since its beginning, this Foundation has organised a large number of thematic exhibitions in Spain, France, Germany, Morocco, Tunisia, Mauritania, Pakistan and Spain, showing the splendour of al-Andalus culture and bringing the public closer to Andalusian civilisation.

The Andalusian legacy has published more than 80 scientific and informative titles focused on historical, cultural and tourist themes. Plans, maps and information leaflets, among others, complete the wide range of dissemination material.

An outstanding activity, derived from the cross-border nature of its objectives, is the achievement of different projects within the framework of the European development programmes articulated by the European Union.

Ms Marina Martín. Managing director.

Mr Javier Rodríguez. Responsible for Tourism and European Projects Department.

Ms Julia Saiz-Pardo. European Projects technician.

www.legadoandalusi.es

You are not alone

Media and awareness campaign “Migrant woman, we say it to you in any language: You are not alone.”

Organiser and participating partners

Andalusian Institute of Women, depending on the Regional Ministry for Equality and Social Welfare



<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/institutodelamujer/>
Instituto Andaluz de la Mujer
C/ Dña. María Coronel, 6
41003 Sevilla (Spain)
Tel.: 954 544 910
consulta.iam@juntadeandalucia.es

Year of implementation, duration

February - March 2017

Number of migrant women involved

5,520

Number of teachers or tutors

10

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding?

Public funding - Regional Government of Andalusia through Andalusian Institute of Woman, County Council of Sevilla and Labor Ministry of Spain.

What kind of activity was it?

Media and awareness campaign

Results and products

- 1 media and awareness campaign in 5 languages
- 10,000 leaflets printed
- 1 telephone line in order to reply any kind of questions made by women
- 5,520 consultants attended of women

Short description

This media and awareness campaign in 5 languages carried out by the Regional Government of Andalusia (Spain) tried to give to know to the migrant women the resources that can be reached in Spain in case of being victims of violence, trying to avoid the barriers of languages. Also, this initiative included a telephone line for the attention of women and migrant women. Information for immigrant women in Andalusia on their rights in the practice of the principle of equality and non-discrimination between men and women. The campaign informs about fundamental rights as a citizen for migrant women and where to go to exercise these rights or claim them.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

- Collaboration among different public institutions in order to fight against this problem
- First time that this information about rights in Spain is given in leaflets in different languages
- To reinforce the use of a telephone line for the attention of women and migrant women

Recommendations for local authorities

- Encouraging public and private institutions and NGOs to work together in this field
- The town councils can be an echo of this initiative

Options of upgrading

- Meetings and workshop can be organised through the region in order to spread this useful information and message
- This information can be also distributed by the Embassies of Spain in the origin countries of migrant women

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

Region

Summarised key ideas

- Cooperation among public and private institutions and NGOs
- Clear contents in media campaign informing about the rights of migrant women

- Clear messages in leaflet about this issue
- Useful telephone line 24 hours a day in order to reply any kind of consultation made by women

List of useful contacts, names of organisations, links, etc.

<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/institutodelamujer/>

consulta.iam@juntadeandalucia.es

www.dipusevilla.es

www.empleo.gob.es



Audiovisual workshop

for migrant women

Organiser and participating partners

Andalusian Public Foundation El legado andalusí



Organiser:

legadoandalusi.es

rutaslegadoandalusi.es

jrodriguez@legadoandalusi.es

jsp@legadoandalusi.es

Collaborators:

CAR (Refugee Hosting Centre)

CEAR

ACCEM

Red Cross

CEPAIM

Red Andaluza de Pobreza y Exclusión Social

Year of implementation, duration

January - March 2018

Number of migrant women involved

30

Number of teachers or tutors

2

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding?

As part of the European project EnFeM (financed by the European Commission-Directorate for Internal Policy and Migration).

€12,975

What kind of activity it was

Participative workshops

Results and products

- 60 hours of teaching
- 2 days per week (3 hours each day)
- Total duration: around 3 months
- 1 poster
- 50 photos
- 20 backstage videos

Short description

This audiovisual workshop for migrant women shows the process of audiovisual creation to this social group. The main objectives of this workshop are: to increase in this group self-confidence and sense of belonging to the local population; to provide a learning experience that relates both to technical skills related to film production and to the broader context of cultural and social perceptions acquired through the informal workshop setting; on this purpose, the workshop has a structure among equals, instead of a teacher-student structure and to establish new individual connections between migrant and local women.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

- Practical and pro-active courses, since it is intended that the students not only acquire the knowledge of use of the photo and / or video camera, but also learn to use the editing programs, which have a new look on the camera and its use to maximise the acquired training
- Use of the image in order to organise public intercultural and intergenerational integration
- Collaboration among different public institutions in order to fight against this problem

Recommendations for local authorities

- Encouraging public and private institutions and NGOs to work together in this field
- The town councils can be an echo of this initiative

Options of upgrading

- Meetings and workshops can be organised through the region in order to spread this useful information and message
- Possibilities to make another workshop with a short documentary as final product

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

EU

Summarised key ideas

- Cooperation among public and private institutions and NGOs
- Use of audiovisual tools in order to facilitate female immigrants' social integration, defined as their access to resources, participation, and belonging
- Social and integration policies, as well as an individual's own efforts to become part of a society, affect an immigrant's capacity to cope with problems and barriers, achieve participation and access, and realise belonging

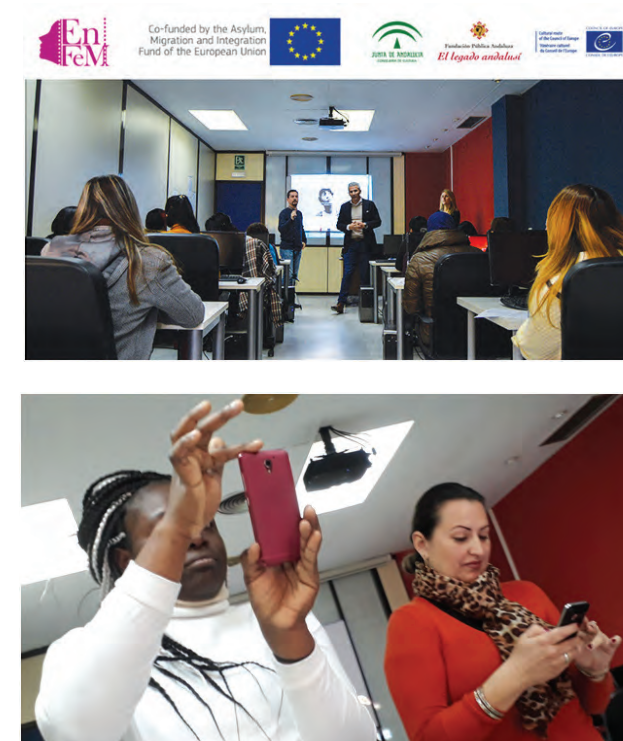
Useful links

www.legadoandalusi.es

www.accem.es

www.cruzroja.es

www.cepaim.org



Photographic exhibition and participative ateliers

Organiser and participating partners

Andalusian Public Foundation El legado andalusí / Granada School of Art (Escuela de Arte de Granada).



Organiser:

legadoandalusi.es
rutaslegadoandalusi.es
escueladeartedegranada.es

Year of implementation, duration

October, November, December, 2016

Number of migrant women involved

20

Number of teachers or tutors

2

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding?

Regional Government of Andalousia
€6,000

What kind of activity it was

Exhibition and participative workshops

Results and products

- 30 hours of teaching
- 2 days per week (3 hours each day)
- 1 poster
- 50 photos
- 1 leaflet

Short description

"Invisible" was the name of the photographic exhibition that took look at the everyday life in a Gaza women's prison.

This photographer has been working in conflict zones in the Middle East for more than ten years. A daughter of a Palestinian father, Maysun expresses through photography the lives of Palestinians in the diaspora, starting with those who lived in Barcelona and then those who had to leave their homes for the successive wars in Gaza and the West Bank and were in refugee camps. It subsequently covered the situation of refugees in the Middle East (Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt). But her camera has also portrayed extreme situations in Ukraine, Crimea, Southeast Asia and Kosovo. Since 2005, she has thus reflected all the aspects of a culture that must survive with a conflict that lasts forever and what it entails uprooting in generation after generation.

The Women's Reform and Rehabilitation Centre, the only women's prison in the Gaza Strip, located in Gaza City and controlled by Hamas, houses some 40 women prisoners, including women, babies and children.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

- Besides the exhibition, there were practical and pro-active workshops of photography
- Encourage participants to realise both personal and assigned photo projects
- Help to develop, realise and finalise each participant's project
- Learn to critique the photographic work of others and one's own
- To develop the capacities of the persons and to integrate them in the social integration

Recommendations for local authorities

- Use of the different forms of art to walk towards social integration
- Encouraging public and private institutions and NGOs to work together in this field
- The town councils can be an echo of this initiative

Options of upgrading

- Meetings and workshop can be organised through the region in order to spread this useful information and message

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

Region

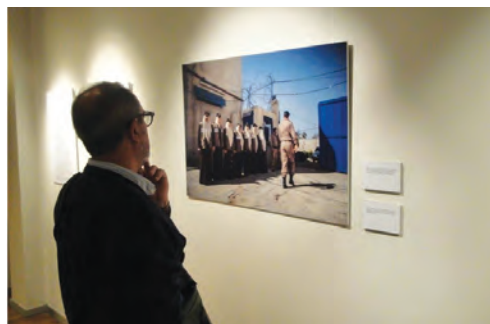
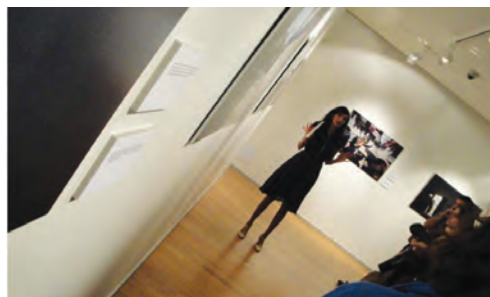
SUMMARISED KEY IDEAS

- Cooperation among public and private institutions and artists
- Use of the photography as a tool in order to facilitate female immigrants' social integration, defined as their access to resources, participation, and belonging
- Generate participation and interaction through social photography among migrant women
- To generate spaces of dialogues where the development is reflected, evidencing society through photography
- Empower migrant women with the discourse of social reality

Useful links

www.legadoandalusi.es

www.escueladeartegranada.es



Stop Rumours

WORKSHOPS AND CITIZENSHIP INITIATIVE

Organiser and participating partners

Organisation Andalucía Acoge/Ministry of Employment and Social Security (General Secretary of Immigration) of the Spanish Government/European Union through its ASYLUM program.



Organiser:

<http://stoprumores.com/>

Year of implementation, duration

2016-2017

Number of migrant women involved

250

Number of teachers or tutors

30

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding?

European Union through its program ASYLUM

What kind of activity it was

Workshops and citizenship initiative

Results and products

- 30 workshops
- 80 hours of teaching
- 1 poster
- 50 photos
- 1 leaflet
- 1 media campaign
- 5 citizenship initiatives

- Guidelines
- Strategies of interpersonal communication
- Graphic material: 16 infographics

Short description

This was a project launched from Andalusia Acoge together with a team of 18 social entities that are part of the Initial “Stop Rumors” Network. A network open to all associations, individuals and organisations that want to join this initiative and the association “Málaga Acoge” is part of it from the beginning of the project. The basic objective of “Stop Rumours” is to fight against negative and uncertain rumours that hinder coexistence in diversity in our immediate surroundings, especially those related to immigrants. Turn them around and understand that rumours are nothing more than that, unfounded gossip. With the example of other anti-rumour strategies in places such as Barcelona and Tenerife, in Andalusia Acoge has taken on the responsibility of setting up an Andalusian Anti-rumour Agency.

With funding from the Ministry of Employment and Social Security (General Secretary of Immigration) and co-financed by the European Union (Asylum program), Andalusia Acoge seeks with this project to promote an active citizenship trained and informed to combat rumours. And it did so in three differentiated dimensions: raising awareness through interpersonal dialogue, raising awareness in the space of coexistence itself and networking, with the implementation of collaboration agreements with the different actors and entities involved.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

- Final study about the perception of the citizen to migrant people
- Setting up to set up new Rumour Free Spaces in the provinces of Andalusia, Ceuta and Melilla. These centres have emerged as a new way to link institutions and organisations to the Stop Rumours Agency. They are intended to help change the culture of the organisations that are constituted as such. Through specific training courses for the technical staff who carry out their work in a given area, the aim is to give them tools and acquire a commitment so that rumours have no place, preventing their spread and providing contrasting information that turns it into a Rumour Free Area. This work is also a long-term one, as the training sessions and collaboration between the different entities that promote Stop Rumours and these spaces will continue in the coming months.

Recommendations for local authorities

- Use of innovative tools in order to walk towards social integration
- Work of the Spanish Government together with NGOs as an example in this field
- Contributions of the town halls

Options of upgrading

- This scheme allows a second part in order to make a revision of the rumours that have been the central in the first part

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

Region

Country

SUMMARISED KEY IDEAS

- Workshops and rumour free spaces for the cooperation among public and private institutions
- Generate participation and interaction through social workshops among migrant women
- To generate spaces of dialogues (Rumour Free Spaces) where the development is reflected, evidencing society
- Empower migrant women with the discourse of social reality

Useful links

www.stoprumores.com

<http://acoge.org/>

www.empleo.gob.es/



Examples of Maison des Cultures et de la Cohésion Sociale de Molenbeek-Saint-Jean

A House to be Built Together



For the past twelve years, La Maison des Cultures et de la Cohésion Sociale (The House of Cultures and Social Cohesion) in Molenbeek-St-Jean has served as an exciting multidisciplinary space dedicated to cultural awakenings, encounters, and dialogue. Since 2006, children inhabit the Maison with their discoveries, adults cross paths in unexpected ways and artists and visitors (more than 60,000 a year) share enriching moments together.

Some aspects of culture unite us while others serve to differentiate. Of course, there are different ways to see and to do, to say and to listen. This entanglement is precisely the key concern of the Maison des Cultures.

These cultures, consciously defined in their plurality, express our desire to open up, to break down barriers, to invite dialogue and exchange.

The focus on social cohesion primarily concerns the conceptualisation and development of joint projects. Projects through which creativity and expression take centre stage. Artists and staff function in these contexts as tools, as intermediaries, as developers of talent. As a place of welcome, of encounter and of dialogue, la Maison des Cultures et de la Cohésion Sociale's programming takes into consideration the daily needs and realities of Molenbeek's residents.

Contact

Rue Mommaerts, 4
1080 Molenbeek-Saint-Jean

Tel.: 02 415 86 03

Fax : 02 414 71 89

E-mail: contact@lamaison1080hethuis.be

Website: <http://www.lamaison1080hethuis.be/>

Contact person: Dirk Deblieck

txt, Is Not Written Plain

Organiser and participating partners

Globe Aroma.

<http://www.globearoma.be/project/txt/>

<http://hanamiletic.com/work/txt-is-not-written-plain/>



Year of implementation, duration

2017-2018

Number of migrant women involved

14

Number of „teachers” or tutors

1

How was the activity financed

Flemish government (Vlaamse overheid, Vlaamse gemeenschapscommissie)

City of Brussels (Stad Brussel)

Individual support

What kind of activity it was

Artistic text and textile workshop

Results and products

The workshop resulted in an exhibition of textiles and poetic texts compiled by the group of women in December 2017. A public workshop on textile is scheduled for March 2018

Short description

Since early 2017, Croatian-born visual artist Hana Miletić has been working with a culturally and ethnically diverse group of women living in Brussels through a

workshop organised at the Globe Aroma, an arts and community centre for refugees and newcomers to the city. Miletić and a dozen women have been coming together regularly to conduct a text and textile workshop that they have developed together. During the workshops they shared their skills that span generations and connected their diverging cultural experiences. They also expanded each other's intellectual horizons and provided a complexity of personal accounts. Working with texts allowed for a truly collaborative, shared, project to develop, while the textile component provided a similarly broad creative framework. As the fabric was compiled by different women's hands, the resulting piece embodied the extended time-span and collaborative aspect of the piece. The exhibition of the textiles and the texts produced at the workshop are placed on view via a public exhibition. A workshop open for the public hosted in the spring of 2018 further opens up this intimate workshop towards the broader public.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

The approach of the workshop is highly personal, flexible, collaborative, and fully attuned to the interests and needs of the participants. Given that the artistic work is developed and executed in collaboration with one of the important community centres and cultural meeting places of Brussels it uniquely caters to refugees and recently arrived citizens, the project. One hugely important aspect of the project is the notable lack of hierarchy between the teacher/artist and the women with whom she collaborates. As such, txt, Is Not Written Plain departs from a full awareness of the priority of dialogue and collaboration, of shared ideas and communication between all participants. It thus bypasses focusing on a fixed agenda of requirements and education/integration tools, foregrounding a more nuanced and complex vision of how to integrate social work into artistic practices, or indeed how to apply artistic exchange to processes of cultural exchange. The activity thus successfully overlaps artistic activity with the notion of more traditional modes of community building of women through a decidedly feminine tradition of textile production.

Recommendations for local authorities

Aspects of this unique project that can possibly serve as a model for the societal and cultural integration of women centre on the particular interaction between an artistic vision and the social, cultural, intellectual and emotional connections that come forth from this exchange. In doing this, it is important to start from the vision of an artist and provide avenues of collaboration with organisations that cater to socially marginalised groups, a basic structure that might be relevant in the framework of various disciplines.

It seems pertinent to emphasise that this project provides a fully flexible modality with regards to the interaction between the project "leader," i.e. the artist, and the

women who work with her. This lack of a teacher/student relationship provides a distinct work dynamic that might be useful to implement in a variety of workshop contexts.

Another distinct aspect of the workshop concerns the specific medium with which the participants work. Weaving and more generally working with textile is a time-consuming endeavour, but one that is central to the social and artistic networks of many cultures, and habitually (though not exclusively) attached to feminine spaces and modes of labour. The takeaway of this medium-specific component is the importance of adapting a workshop to the medium on which it is centred. Here, an intimate, expanded creative process inevitably provides a very fruitful way to expand the value of the project, connecting people, cultures, aesthetics, skills and histories. The finished product thus has value both as an artwork and a process of social exchange in development.

Lastly, combining the private workshop structure with a public one provides a model through which the knowledge, experiences, and skills of the participants will expand through the wider community, and engage a larger group of people.

Options of upgrading

The value and validity of the project is rooted in a very specific workshop structure. Any "upgrade" would depend on the willingness of its participants to continue or expand the project.

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

City council
Region
Private

Summarised key ideas

txt, Is Not Written Plain is a unique collaborative workshop between an artist and women with various cultural and ethnic backgrounds. It lacks the traditional teacher-student hierarchy and is based on an extended form of creative exchange and communication through the production of texts and textiles. The resulting piece is exhibited and accompanied by a public workshop at a later date.



List of useful contacts, names of organisations, links, etc.

Globe Aroma <http://www.globearoma.be/over-ons/missie/>

Hana Miletić <http://hanamiletic.com/>

Other documents relevant for the guidebook

An important footnote to highlighting socio-cultural activities at Globe Aroma is a highly contested recent event from February, 2018, during which police raided the premises of the organisation and arrested seven participants, allegedly on the ground of their illegal immigrant status. As had been widely reported in Belgian media, one person was due to perform at a cultural event at the site on the day of his arrest.

This occurrence points to the precarious position cultural organisations are placed in when working with refugees and migrants irrespective of their migration status. The desired outcome of social integration of those migrants who arrive to Brussels hinges on a full degree of trust and a lack of discrimination regarding their participation in cultural projects of various types. Yet in light of this recent event, the immunity of those actively involved in creative processes is placed in question, as is the status of organisations such as Globe Aroma as so-called “safe spaces”, sites where marginalised people can come together to share ideas, experiences and connections without a risk of repercussions. These developments will undoubtedly render more difficult the cultural work of recruiting and actively involving recent migrants, yet it hopefully also invites a more substantial revision of the relationship between state authorities and non-profit organisations working with a wide range of people and the rights of the latter to protect its constituents.

The widespread public outcry over the raid and the extensive and highly vocal series of public protests that followed it seem to confirm that citizens with wide-ranging backgrounds are taking it upon themselves to give a voice to refugees and demand more security and dignity for incoming migrants and refugees.

<https://www.bruzz.be/en/videoreeks/maandag-19-februari-2018/video-demonstration-against-police-action-art-center-globe>

Organiser and participating partners

Masion des Cultures et de la Cohesion Sociale

With

Pluralis asbl (Belgium)

CIOFS-FP (Italy)

RARE Studio (UK)

Cooperative cinematografica ALFEA

CFE Citizens for Europe

AID-ROM

IIT Intercultural Institute from Timisoara (Romania)

KISA (Cyprus)

Fundación Juventud y Cultura



<http://nicerproject.eu/>

Federica Ruggiero CIOFS-FP fruggiero@ciofs-fp.org

Franco Alvaro Project manager it.alvarofranco@gmail.com

Year of implementation, duration

February 2016 - October 2017

Number of migrant women involved

Two groups of approximately 15

Number of „teachers” or tutors

5

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding?

EU Asylum, Migration, Integration Fund

What kind of activity it was

Cultural / creative activity in the context of theatre and performance arts

Results and products

Extensive cultural exchanges between young migrant and non-migrant groups and addressing issues of social integration through creative means (namely theatre and music).

The organisation, development and performance of this joint group as well as a group of school age children.

Short description

The aim of the Project was to “elaborate a new approach to the integration of refugees at the local level.” This included fostering a greater respect towards refugees and raising the awareness, openness, and tolerance of the local population as well. More concretely, the project in Molenbeek included two components. It sought out the active participation of both local and migrant individuals and various processes of cultural and local integration in the neighbourhood.

The first part involved school-aged children (9-13) and their theatrical training within a school setting. The result of this was an extensive theatre play and performance that was written, rehearsed, and performed publicly. The ultimate project that was presented to the audience addressed in a creative way topics such as prejudice, exclusion, alienation, but also integration, collaboration, and establishing basic connections between individuals.

The other component consisted of a collaboration between young refugees and a diverse volunteer group of young locals who worked together to bring the project to fruition, organised on site at the MCCA (18-24). This part also evolved around the development of a series of theatrical sketches that addressed the above-delineated themes, presenting an engaging multi-lingual performance, presented at MCCA. The performances also had an important musical component that bridged languages, cultures, and traditions.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

The project focused on the specific urban context within which each partnering organisation operated, figuring out local challenges and issues of societal integration for the youth, especially at each site. The project tackled these areas through a multidirectional approach that included both theoretical engagements with the idea of the societal marginalisation of the migrant (compilation of a methodology, good practices, etc.) as well as hands on exchanges through creative workshops.

The project shows on the one hand that difficult topics such as migration, the refugee crisis, and complex questions of identity and belonging can successfully be introduced and discussed at an early age through creative projects.

Recommendations for local authorities

The initiative implemented with school-aged children could present a model for a more systematic collaboration between cultural organisations and educational institutions to tackle a range of societal questions.

Options of upgrading

The project as such involved a mixed group of migrants, but further implementations of similar projects might introduce the topic of gender (and gender disparity) into the broader conversation around social integration, and the question of how a gendered refugee/migrant experience can inform creative performing arts projects.

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

EU Asylum, Migration, Integration Fund

Summarised key ideas

The project engaged the marginalised role of migrants/refugees and their often negative image among their host communities. In order to tackle this image, the project developed two theatre/music workshops, one involving school age children and one a mixed group of migrants and non-migrants from Molenbeek. The theatrical/musical productions that were the result of these workshops were presented for the public at the MCCA.



Show what I see / Toon wat ik zie

Organiser and participating partners

VIVA-SVV in partnership with Globe Aroma

<http://www.viva-svv.be/gelijkheid/wereldvrouwen/Pages/Tentoonstelling.aspx>

<http://www.globearoma.be/project/toon-zie-wereld-vier-gevluchte-vrouwen-beeld/>



Year of implementation, duration

2017

Number of migrant women involved

4

Number of „teachers” or tutors

4

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding (for whole project / only for this activity)

Internal funding by VIVA in the amount of EUR 7,000. The organisation has been partly recuperating the cost of the project by charging a fee for loaning the exhibition to venues.

What kind of activity it was

Artistic / creative and social activity

Results and products

An exhibition of 39 panels and a booklet

Short description

The project revolves around the meeting and collaboration between four migrant women and four female photographers. Forming pairs, they work together to produce

images that reflect only that what the migrant women want to portray or translate visually to the wider world about themselves, their backgrounds, or their lives in Belgium. In doing this, they counter preconceived stereotypes about their status as migrants and also take control over the way in which they and / or their stories are represented. The exhibition that is mounted at the end of the project reveals the multiplicity of voices and visual narratives coming from the migrant women. It thus breaks down stereotypes about this demographic as a one-dimensional, homogenous group. Additionally, it complicates the widespread media representation of migrant women as dependent, helpless and weak. The project thus empowers the participants while inviting the wider outside world to rethink their preconceived notions about migrant women specifically.

The exhibition that is the result of this project was not only mounted in one specific location, but has been made available to travel to other cultural organisations and ones charged with handling social issues.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

Given the small scale of the project, there is a clear level of intimacy and ease with which the migrant women can learn the basic techniques of photography or expand their existing skills in these areas. While usually, creative projects are run by one or two instructors who address a larger group of subjects (migrants, refugees, or other marginalised groups), the dynamic of a pairing and the conversational tone of the learning process appears rather unusual. Framing the learning process not as a top-down, hierarchical process but one that is rooted in dialogue appears a hugely beneficial and productive approach.

Additionally, by creating an easily transportable and mountable exhibition, the project gains increased visibility beyond the organisation that managed the project and thus also for the artistic-creative achievements of the women involved in the project.

Recommendations for local authorities

Local authorities could further encourage the development of such intimate cultural activities with small grants, which nevertheless can then allow organisations to develop projects that reach a larger segment of the population (here, for example through the traveling exhibition concept).

Options of upgrading

The basic structure of working with small groups and an equal number of migrants and “professionals” appears applicable to a wide range of practices and subjects, from creative writing to filmmaking.

The idea to recuperate the cost of such a project by making it available as a pre-packaged exhibition also appears as an interesting model. It could inspire a wide range of similar cultural activities for which there is only a limited budget available.

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

City council
Region

Summarised key ideas

Collaboration between a small group of migrant women and photographers creates an intimate way of producing joint photography projects.



List of useful contacts, names of organisations, links, etc.

Sofie de Neve sofie.deneve@viva-svv.be

Cinemaximiliaan

Organiser and participating partners

Organised by artists Gawan Fagard and Gwendolyn Lootens

Participating partners as per the website:

Bozar Cinema, CC Strombeek, Umedia/Cinema For All, Cinema Galeries, Cinema Nova, Cinema RITCS, Charleroi Danses/La Raffinerie, Courtisane, Davidsfonds Itterbeek, Dalton Distribution, Filmer à tout prix, Film Fest Ghent, Fondation Boghossian/Villa Empain, Fondation Henri Servais, GC De Maelbeek, GC Everna, Globe Aroma, Goethe Institut Brüssel, G.S.A.R.A., Kaaitheater, Kimiaf, Kuiperskaai, Kunstenfestivaldesarts, Media Desk Flanders, Muntpunt, Needcompany, Odisee, Pianofabriek, Savagefilm, SMAK, Steinerschool De Es, Cinea, Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen, Z33 huis voor actuele kunst

<https://www.facebook.com/cinemaximiliaan/posts/1669498329967481>

[http://www.cinemaximiliaan.com/
cinemaximiliaan@gmail.com](http://www.cinemaximiliaan.com/cinemaximiliaan@gmail.com)

Year of implementation, duration

Ongoing - Launched in September 2015

Number of migrant women involved

The number of migrants can range from dozens of audience members in the case of public open air screenings to a smaller group for domestic film-viewing experiences.

Additionally, the broad network of volunteers helping with the actual realisation of the screenings provides ways for the migrant community to be involved as more than just passive recipients of this initiative. They help with the technical aspect of screenings, produce advertisement (such as signs) for upcoming events, and are otherwise actively involved in making Cinemaximiliaan happen.

The list of volunteers taken from Cinemaximiliaans website gives an idea of the range of migrants working on this project:

"Ayham, aid worker and international relations student (SY), Terry, accountant (BE), Quinten, filmmaker (BE), Dirk, communications manager (BE), Louay, aid worker and film student (SY), Lubnan, shoemaker and actor (IQ), Ayman, nurse and dancer (PS), Shamsia, social worker (AFG), Ali, journalist (AFG), Reza, graphic designer (AFG/IRN), Batul, teacher (AFG/IRN), Abdullah, cook (IQ), Bassel, sound designer (SY), Daphne, filmmaker (NL), Anna, language teacher (BE), Frederike, social worker (BE), Sheri, worker (AFG), Lotte, filmmaker (BE), Agata, curator (PL), Aukje, artist (NL), Elke, journalist (BE), Karar, truck driver (IQ), Abbas,

barber (IQ), Gailan, air-conditioning technician (IQ), Yusur, geometry student (IQ), Javid, photographer (AFG), June, sociology student (SGP), Fatma (SO), Hala, social geography student (LBN), Adrian, human right's activist (MX), Emma, artist (NL), Marie-Laurence, social worker (BE), Mahmood, student (AFG), Emma, musician (NL), Laura, filmmaker (BE), Ghulam, student (AFG), Sandra, filmmaker (NL), Ruchira, translator (IN), Ben, computer scientist (BE), Korneel, photographer (BE), Saif, musician (IQ), Fanny, social worker (BE), Ali, painter (IQ), Ella, student architect (BE), Azmi, engineer (SY), Constance, student juriste (BE), Tareq and Ahmed, air-conditioning technician (IQ), Maria, international affairs officer (SY/SE), Katrien, curator (NL), Flo, filmmaker (BE), Cathérine, artist (BE), Annemie, tour manager and teacher (BE), Kym, artist (UK), Solange, social worker (BE), Mehdi, journalist (MAR/BE), Matthias, film scholar and filmmaker (BE), Haider, instrument maker (IQ), Shadan and Nagham, teachers and social workers (SY), Shalan, musician and composer (SY), Anisa, anthropology student (ALB/GR), Nedjma, dramaturge (ALG/BE), Joëlle, landscape architect and social worker (BE), Hanana, social worker (MAR/BE), Hans, film director and script writer (BE), Ahmed, veterinary (IQ), Kinshuk, documentary director (IN), Firas, monteur (IQ), Angela, journalist (SY), Ermira, sales manager (ALB), and many many more"

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding (for whole project / only for this activity)

The project works with private funds, donations, and through institutional support from a wide range of organisations.

It receives support from:

Vlaams Audiovisueel Fonds
Nederlandstalig Brussel
Stad Brussel
King Baudouin Foundation
Flanders

What kind of activity it was

Cinemaximiliaan is an ongoing cultural project that brings migrants together for informal film viewings.

The mounting of the mobile cinema structures, the selection of the films, and the recruiting all happens through a network of volunteers, many of them (recent) migrants who work together to complete the project.

Results and products

The results of the Maximililiaan initiative are less clearly delineated than a workshop's goals but are hugely important.

For one, the project achieves a sense of purpose for the many refugee volunteers that help implement its essential infrastructure.

Additionally, the shared cinematic experience creates a bond between refugees from different backgrounds and local communities.

Short description

Cinemaximiliaan started in the summer of 2015 with an impromptu screening at the eponymous park in Brussels that also served as an impromptu gathering place for refugees as they awaited decisions on their legal status (as of March 2018, the group of refugees at the site are gradually moved elsewhere). This first event effectively turned a public space associated with marginalisation, boredom, frustration, and hugely limited resources (cultural or any other type), into a destination for both recent migrants and the local population. Cinemaximiliaan has since then provided regular sites of leisure through joint film-viewing. Since it established screenings at the Maximiliaanpark, it has branched out its activities. It has travelled to other centres for asylum seekers across Belgium and held specialised screenings for example for migrant children specifically. It has also organised screenings in collaboration with various art centres and has recently launched an initiative to collaborate with individuals who host smaller groups of refugees in their homes for shared movie watching. At this stage, Cinemaximiliaan is an umbrella concept for a range of "pop-up cinema" events organised specifically for newcomers to Belgium.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

Cinemaximiliaan quintessentially represents the efforts of a grassroots organisation, as it started with an action and an idea that was executed on a markedly small scale, lacking any type of financial or institutional support. Although it has now grown considerably and is one of the best known cultural initiatives of Brussels with regards to providing cultural resources to refugees and migrants, it remains true to its initial format and is largely driven by enthusiastic organisers and volunteers, rather than a rigid institutional or financial structure.

The basic premise of the project also confirms the fundamental use of cinema and broader film culture to connect people of diverging backgrounds. It offers film screenings as a way to share a given physical space, be it public or private, but also allows to collectively experience what is unfolding on the screen regardless of one's social, economic, or cultural background. It thus highlights the role of cinema as a mode of emotional release and a type of bonding.

Recommendations for local authorities

Given the relatively low cost of the event and the ever-growing network of participants, Cinemaxmiliaan is a model for fusing cultural activities with societal goals without large budgets or extensive infrastructural support.

Options of upgrading

Due to the flexibility and openness of the project, the expansion of specific side projects or the implementation of an increased number of screenings seems to be an interesting way to continue to expand the reach of this initiative. More generally, the Cinemaximiliaan concept is there to be shared across a range of creative exchanges amongst and between newcomers to a city and those who already live there.

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

- City council
- Region
- Country
- Private



Examples of Društvo Jasa



Društvo Jasa, a non-profit NGO, was founded in 1997 with a goal to actively “co-shape” the society on relevant areas: **environment, ethics, enterprise, consumerism**, etc.

Jasa cooperates with experts in the field of education and art. The transfer media that uses for raising knowledge is high quality art book.

More than 500 Slovenian companies, 100 municipalities, Ministries and development institutions as well as all educational institutions (1036). Yearly around 22.000 people are involved.

Contact:
Jasa Association - Društvo Jasa
Kopitarjeva 1
2000 Maribor
Slovenia
Tel: 00386 41 767 228
E-mail: jasa@onezimosvet.si
Website: www.onezimosvet.si
Contact person: Mateja Jamnik, M.Sc., president of the association

School for mothers

Organiser and participating partners

Primary school Leskovec pri Krškem and Kindergarten Krško within the project "Challenges of intercultural coexistence"



<http://www.medkulturnost.si>

Year of implementation, duration

From year 2014 (in 2014 within the project "Developing intercultural as new form of coexistence")

Number of migrant women involved

2014: 10 (1 location); 2016: 32 (2 locations); 2017: 17 (1 location)

Number of „teachers“ or tutors

1

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding?

Activity was implemented within the project "Challenges of intercultural coexistence". It was co-financed by the *Republic of Slovenia* and the *European Union* from the *European Social Fund*. The justified costs for the complete projects was EUR 3,000,000.00.

What kind of activity it was

Learning of communicative Slovenian language

Results and products

Participants of the "School for Mothers", mothers of immigrant children who visit the *Primary School Leskovec pri Krškem* and *Kindergarten Krško*, are improving their communicative ability of using the Slovenian language. The participants are able to make new social contacts and at the same time, they can get more easily and faster involved in the wider local environment.

Short description

School for Mothers is teaching Slovenian language to parents (mothers) of immigrant children. It is an intensive course of Slovenian language for better communicative ability and inclusion into kindergarten and school. The focus is on everyday use of language - personal identity, home and living, body and health, food and beverage, shopping and services, education and school, free time, my city. The purpose of the course is also the inclusion of mothers and their families in a wider local environment and socialisation outside the school. It provides activities for newcomer families that immediately help them to connect with others and support them in a wider social environment. It encourages the socialisation among families of immigrant and families of other children.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

In the Slovenian formal education, this type of teaching Slovenian language is new. This is the benefit of the project "Challenges of intercultural coexistence" (and previous project "Developing intercultural as new form of coexistence"). School for Mothers is an opportunity for mothers of immigrant children to connect with each other and with a wider local environment, and to learn Slovenian language mainly for use in everyday life. The teaching is based on practical work and role-plays - at a doctor, meeting with schoolteacher, etc. With this method, we would like to get closer to real life and useful Slovenian language.

Options of upgrading

School for Mothers could become a model for integrating parents of immigrant children in activities of educational institutions. The implementation of this form of teaching of the Slovenian language could be also related to other activities as part of the educational system (for example: thematic, cultural, sports days, December stalls, events, etc.) and as part of a wider local environment (for example: language learning through practical workshops - cooking, sewing, creating, etc., participating events, fairs, etc.). The opportunity for the development of more structured forms of teaching can be found in additional sources of funding of local communities and municipalities.

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

Country and EU

Summarised key ideas

"School for Mothers" is an intensive language course for mothers of immigrant children, where they learn the language and gain basic communicative ability. The benefit of such course is the inclusion of immigrant mothers into school and kindergarten

environment and the local community. It also provides additional opportunities and support for active participation in the local community.



Participants of the "School for Mothers"
(2017 group)

List of useful contacts, names of organisations, links ...

ISA institute - coordinator of the project "The challenges of intercultural coexistence"

info@isainstitut.si; 00386 59 016 138

Project website: <http://www.medkulturnost.si/>

Other documents relevant for the guidebook

Useful handbooks and learning materials: <http://www.medkulturnost.si/gradiva/>

Initial integration

Organiser and participating partners

Ljudska univerza Celje, Public Institute for Adult Education, Celje, Slovenia



<http://www.lu-celje.si/>; info@lu-celje.si; +38634286750;

Year of implementation, duration

2012-2018, during the whole year

Number of migrant women involved

12 participants per course. Third-country nationals are eligible to attend this course.

Number of „teachers” or tutors

Five teachers of the Slovene language and two cultural mediators for the Albanian language

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding

Republic of Slovenia, Ministry of the Interior and the European Union, the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund

What kind of activity it was

Free Slovenian language courses for immigrant women

Results and products

The program covers 180 hours of organised education. The initial module covers 60 hours and the continuation module 120 hours. At the end of the course follows the exam for basic level.

Short description

The Initial Immigrant Integration Program is an educational program for learning Slovene language. The program contains various topics from life and work, which strengthen the integration of immigrants into the Slovenian society. Introduction to

education: Personal identity, Presentation and greetings, Contact with the new country, Slovenia and its inhabitants, Housing and residence, family and home, Labour market and workplace, Health and social security, Education, Schooling of children, Public life in Slovenia, Slovenian history, society, culture and constitutional order, Human rights, Economics, Natural environment, plants and animals, Media, Slovenia and the European Union, Slovenian Cultural Institutions, Slovenian tradition and holidays, etc.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

If the program includes participants without the knowledge of Slovene, it makes sense, that the group does not include participants with different first languages. The key features of the program are the open curriculum, the link between the content areas and the active involvement of the participants in the program. In the learning process, the participant, with his/her teacher and with other participants, evaluates the experience he/she has acquired. The forms of implementation of the program are precisely defined in the implementation curriculum. The curriculum can also be combined with self-study or learning at consultations in smaller groups. In the initial module of the program we can also include a cultural mediator.

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

City council
Region
Country, Ministry of the Interior
The EU Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund

Summarised key ideas

Foreign language, Slovenian, free language learning, integration



First steps

Helping Albanian speaking women learn Slovene as a second language as a preparation for a 180-hour course

Organiser and participating partners

UPI-ljudska univerza Žalec
www.upi.si, 03 713 35 50



Year of implementation, duration

25 May 2017 - 27 June 2017

Number of migrant women involved

14

Number of „teachers“ or tutors

1

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding

The activity took place within the Centre of Self-directed Learning and was free for the participants.

What kind of activity it was

Language workshops

Results and products

Improving the language competences of the Albanian-speaking participants of the program and improving intercultural competences.

Short description

The women took part in 30 lessons in total. They met twice per week in the morning in our organisation.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

When working with Albanian speaking women the motivation factor is very important. Since we couldn't start with the regular 180-hour course before August, we decided to offer them a couple of sessions of Slovene language in May and June (before the summer holiday) in order to keep them interested in the course that was to start at the end of August. This proved a great idea: we had a full group later in August and before entering the "official" course, the women managed to get to know some basics, such as alphabet, greeting, numbers; so the start of the First Immigration Steps program was easier for them.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

There was no especially innovative approach.

Recommendations for local authorities

The local community should create programs and/or offer space where migrants could socialise with the local residents in an informal way to help beat stereotypes and to make integration a two-way process. Further, a 180-hour Slovene language course does not even nearly meet the language needs of the Albanian speaking community. There are many reasons for this (e.g. low literacy in their first language, low education, big cultural differences); therefore, more hours of language teaching are needed.

Options of upgrading

Regular implementation of such workshops as preparation for the Initial Immigrant Integration Program (First Immigration Steps).

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

Country



Symbolic picture

List of useful contacts, names of organisations, links, etc.

Tina.baloh@upi.si - coordinator of programs for migrants at UPI-Ljudska univerza Žalec

I'm active +

I am an active member of multinational society

Organiser and participating partners

Lead partner: Ljudska univerza Nova Gorica

Partners: Cooperativa Orso - Torino (IT), Mozaikkultur - Gaziantep (TR), Pučko otvoreno učilište Zagreb (HR), Association Adice - Roubaix (FR)



<http://www.lung.si/projekti/i%e2%80%b2m-active/>; kontakt: (tanja.krpan@lung.si; Barbara.fajdiga.perse@lung.si)
<https://www.facebook.com/Imactiveplus/>
www.pou.hr; kontakt: Tihomir Žiljak (tihomir.ziljak@pou.hr)
<http://adice.asso.fr/>; kontakt: Terje Kolamets (terje.kolamets@adice.asso.fr)
<http://www.cooperativaorso.it/>; kontakt: Francesco Tarantino (tarantino@cooperativaorso.it)
<https://www.facebook.com/mozaikkultur/> kontakt: Serap Keskin (mozaik-kultur@hotmail.com)

Year of implementation, duration

1 September 2014 - 30 September 2016

Number of migrant women involved

78

Number of „teachers” or tutors

15

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding

€264,667.81 complete project

What kind of activity it was

Erasmus + KA2 - Strategic partnerships

Results and products

The project included 15 mentors who gained additional skills and competences for working with immigrants, learned procedures and forms for identifying and evaluating informal and occasionally acquired knowledge, all of which were practically tested and supported with the feedback to co-shape the final curriculum of the program to promote the social integration of third-country nationals.

We included in the project 5 cultural mediators, which facilitated and encouraged the process. They have gained additional skills to encourage intercultural dialogue with third-country nationals.

78 immigrant women participants in the pilot exercise gained the necessary knowledge and skills that contribute to their greater employability. Throughout the project activities, all partners have established contacts with employers in the local environment, thus helping to eliminate prejudices and, consequently, to open up the possibilities for employment of third-country nationals (reducing the socio-economic crisis). Through promotional activities and public events, the project helped to eliminate prejudices and make the public aware of the multicultural environment, the promotion of intercultural dialogue and European values. Through project activities (in particular practical training of participants and organisation of intercultural events), cooperation between educational institutions, non-governmental organisations, and employers was strengthened.

An educational program for the promotion of social integration of immigrants, developed in the project, offers the opportunity to enrich the educational offer of the organisations involved in the project, especially for the Croatian and Turkish partners, who did not implement such activities before joining the project. Through diversified project activities, all involved target groups, participants, and the general public learned the cultural and linguistic diversity of the European space, and developed awareness of the positive effects of migration and the importance of promoting interreligious and intercultural dialogue.

Prepared curriculum or the educational program was tested in 5 countries in heterogeneous groups of immigrants - third-country nationals; in addition, it was examined before the final design by a professional external evaluator, who is involved in the preparation of new educational programs. The project enabled better understanding the needs and characteristics of the target group by employers, thereby increasing the opportunities for their employment and reducing unemployment in the EU.

The project has contributed to increase the awareness of the target group on the importance of lifelong learning and the possibilities of identifying and recognizing informal and occasionally acquired knowledge, which can have a positive impact on the reduction of absenteeism and increase inclusion of young immigrants in informal and formal education programs.

Through project activities, the cooperation with the local community and other participants in the field of integration has strengthened, and the possibilities for financing such programs and their inclusion in policy planning have increased.

Short description

The main objective of the project was to encourage the social integration of third-country nationals in society, and especially to the labour market, as it is a key factor in successful integration. With this project we wanted to contribute to the resolution of some of the problems identified in the Europe 2020 strategy, in particular to increase the employment of women (including legal immigrants) among the working population aged 20-64.

The vulnerable target group - third-country nationals had the opportunity to participate in informal education and training programs (pilot program *I'm active*), designed to take into account their characteristics and needs, and in addition to acquiring theoretical knowledge, they also offer practical skills, in particular those which facilitate the entry into the labour market.

Integration into the labour market is a key aspect of social integration, therefore with this program, which incorporates employers' practice and awareness of immigrants about the importance of developing key and professional competences and an active job search, the opportunities for social inclusion of this target group and integration into the European labour market have increased. Participants learned about different aspects of the European space, including working legislation, constitutional legislation, etc., which contribute to their understanding of the environment in which they live and increase the possibilities for faster integration. The participants of the program also learned about the local labour market and learned the skills and knowledge that are crucial for successful job search. In some cases the inclusion in the Program was a stepping stone for participants further opportunities for active participation in the labour market - some of them were involved in longer programs for acquiring practical skills, work experience, which were financed from other resources. Some participants were given the opportunity to occasionally or regularly get a job through the pilot program.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

The project was created in the hope of upgrading immigrant programs that the LUNG has learned in the past, sharing existing experiences and knowledge between organisations in partner countries, and creating a flexible program that can be used in different countries and organisations. Partnerships which have experiences with immigrants were involved in the project team, so they actively contributed to the implementation of project activities and shared their experiences in planning and implementing training activities. In the project activities we also included the process of identifying and recognizing informal and occasionally acquired knowledge. Through the procedures for identifying and evaluating informal and occasionally acquired

knowledge, the mentors who became involved in training, could tested the tools in pilot projects in partner countries. The tools and procedures that were developed at the Slovenian Institute for Adult Education in the framework of a special project were transferred to the partner countries and concluded that this area is still underdeveloped within the EU framework. On the basis of diverse activities and evaluation of the project, educational materials were created in 6 languages, which means complementing such resources, aimed at stimulating the integration of immigrants that is the topic that has recently been intensively dealt with by the EU and Turkey.

The curriculum of the program for the encouragement of the integration of third country nationals is, according to the assessment of some colleagues of the Slovenian Institute for Adult Education, appropriate for the verification that would bring it to publicly accredited training programs with appropriate supplement. The program is complemented by experience of pilot projects in partner countries, envisaging the interweaving of various theoretical and practical activities that encourage the use of acquired knowledge and skills in practical situations, and encourage intercultural dialogue between third-country nationals and the general public.

Options of upgrading

The materials produced in the project are accessible internationally and can be used with some adjustments in the education of mentors working with immigrants, and individual elements of the program for the promotion of social integration can be included into activities already designed for immigrants so they can gain on value and effectiveness.

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

EU: European Commission

Summarised key ideas

The key objective of the project was to encourage the social integration of immigrants, in particular by engaging into the labour market. In the project, 16 mentors from 5 countries were trained, a total of 78 immigrant women and 5 cultural mediators were included, 440 training courses were carried out, 27 organisations involved in the practical work and on the basis of all the acquired experience, two intellectual results were finalised: Tutorial and guidelines for mentors immigrant programs and the Curriculum for the implementation of the immigrant program.

Other documents relevant for the guidebook

Curriculum and recommendations for the implementation of the social integration program and the development of cultural dialogue with third-country nationals (with emphasis on the integration into the labour market). (EN)

Manual and guidelines for the implementation of training for mentors. (EN)

Examples of Johann Daniel Lawaetz-Stiftung



The Lawaetz-Foundation is a non-profit organisation which was founded in 1986 by the Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg.

The Foundation is active in various areas of labour market, social and urban development policy. Core activities entail consulting and project management, building and neighbourhood management, technical assistance of programme implementation, evaluation, applied research and knowledge transfer, as well as cooperation within European exchange projects (mainly regarding the issue of social exclusion).

The practical work of the Department Consulting, Evaluation and Transfer, which will take part in the URBACT-projects, focuses mainly on research on the basis of primary and secondary data analysis, the evaluation of EU-sponsored programmes; programme assistance on labour market, and social policy interventions with regard to implementation, monitoring, and documentation; consulting to policy-makers, administration and organisations on the planning and controlling of programmes and instruments; and on transfer of knowledge, action approaches, best practice models in the regional, national and transnational context.

The Lawaetz was partner of several transnational projects funded by EU-programs like DAPHNE, URBACT, INTERREG, EQUAL; NOW and others

Contact:

Lawaetz-Foundation (Hamburg, Germany)

Dr. Ulrich Schenck

+49 40 / 39 99 36-56

schenck@lawaetz.de

www.lawaetz.de

Amnesty for Women Hamburg

Organiser and participating partners

Amnesty for Women e.V.

www.amnestyforwomen.de
Schillerstraße 43,
DE 22767 Hamburg
Telephone: 0049 (0) 40 384753



Year of implementation, duration

1986

Number of „teachers“ or tutors

All legal advice and psychological/social counselling are offered by different servants in the following languages: German, English, Spanish, French, and Thai

Next to the Board of Directors with two women, three counsellors and four teachers are working for the association.

What kind of activity it was

The centre offers support and advice:

- on securing social benefits (unemployment pay, social welfare, child benefits, parents' money, allowance for nursing care);
- on domestic violence and sexual harassment, on (imminent) homelessness and apartment-hunting;
- on family law in the case of break up/divorce, on right of residence matters;
- on questions concerning kindergarten, school and apprenticeship;
- on finding a suitable German language and integration course;
- on language problems, e. g. correspondence with official agencies, and offer companionship for consulting official agencies, lawyers and doctors in accordance to our personnel resources;
- on questions concerning the German insurance system; and
- on questions concerning employment law (business, the obligation to contribute to social security);

Women with special challenges (mental and/ or physical) are also welcome. As needed, they have the possibility to do a consultation in the neighbouring barrier-free "Freak Café"

Results and products

Amnesty for Women e.V. offers the following courses:

- German classes,;
- Special interest courses, e.g. sewing course;
- Self-help groups;
- Women courses;

Short description

Amnesty for Women e.V. is a non-profit organisation, established in Hamburg in 1986 as a counselling centre and international meeting point for women.

As a human rights organisation, the main goals of *Amnesty for Women e.V.* are to raise awareness about and to fight against isolation, segregation, repression and all kinds of violence (e.g. domestic violence, women trafficking) which women are subjected to due to their gender and being migrants.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

All legal advice and psychological/social counselling are offered in the following languages: German, English, Spanish, French, and Thai

Recommendations for local authorities

A regular external evaluation could give a feedback and contribute to the amelioration of the services.

Summarised key ideas

- Social inclusion
- Social rights
- Human Rights



MiMi Migrant-medicine

MiMi Migrantenmedizin

Organiser and participating partners

Verband für offene Kinder- und Jugendarbeit Hamburg e.V.

Partner:



Ethno-Medizinisches Zentrum e.V.

www.mimi-hamburg.de

MiMi Hamburg
c/o Werkstatt Drei
Nernstweg 32
DE 22765 Hamburg

Isabel Marin Arrizabalaga

E-Mail: info@mimi-hamburg.de

Phone: (040) 38 67 27 47

Mobile: (0176) 57 35 05 53

Year of implementation, duration

Since 2005

Number of migrant women involved

At more than 10,000 meetings more than 100,000 migrants were informed directly

Number of „teachers“ or tutors

Until now, about 2,000 mediators of health were trained as mediators of health in Germany and Austria by local MiMi-experts.

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding

The intercultural project “MiMi Hamburg” is financed by the City of Hamburg



What kind of activity it was

MiMi- Hamburg has the objective to support the access of migrants to the health care system in Germany. The main part of the concept is to train already well-integrated migrants with good language skills into mediators of health and integration. These mediators have the task to explain the elementary basics of the German health care sector, without language or cultural barriers. They are bridging together migrants with similar experiences and German health services. Migrants without contacts to the German-speaking health services can be reached. In this way, the project contributes to equal chances, participation and integration of persons with a migration background.

Short description

The intercultural health mediators convey their essentials of the German health system to their nationals without language and cultural barriers. The newly trained health care workers have already conducted a whole series of independently organised meetings as information events for their local people in Hamburg and have been honoured for their exemplary intercultural prevention work for more participation in the German health care system:

- Native-language information events on the German health system in general and other topics, such as Women's health, mental health, child health, nutrition, etc.;
- Development and moderation of native speaker talks;
- Translations in different health contexts;
- Support for campaigns on current health issues;
- Individual support in special health conditions;
- Development of further settings for mutual understanding of people with a migration background and health promotion;

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

The health mediators are well-known all over Germany and Austria. It is an experienced approach ready to transfer.

Recommendations for local authorities

The “Medical Chamber” (Ärzttekammer) and the “Association of Statutory Health Insurance Physicians” (Kassenärztliche Vereinigung) could develop similar services, financed by their funds.

Options of upgrading

It could be asked if the misunderstanding between doctor-men and their patients should be a challenge for both groups. At the moment, only patients are the target group of this approach.



Summarised key ideas

Medicine
Social Integration
Participation

Stop - Against Partners Violence

StoP - Gegen Partnergewalt

Organiser and participating partners

University of Applied Sciences Hamburg (in cooperation with different local partners)
www.stop-partnergewalt.org/wordpress/stop-konkret/steilshoop/



Year of implementation, duration

The “StoP”-approach is successfully working since 2010 in low income neighbourhoods in Hamburg, Germany.

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding

The projects in Hamburg are financed by the University of Applied Sciences, the Department of Social Affairs and the Districts where the projects are located. The projects have different budgets, relating to the local challenges, their tasks and activities.

What kind of activity it was

“**StoP**” is the abbreviation of the German words for: Neighbourhoods Free of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). In English it could read: **S**ay no **to** Partner Violence! “**StoP**” is about “community mainstreaming” of the issue of Intimate Partner Violence. Using methods of community organising and community learning we focus on local neighbourhoods and informal social networks as important resources to prevent and reduce IPV.

“StoP” is a new neighbourhood-based approach to prevent and reduce domestic violence. It is about “community mainstreaming” of the issue using the method of community organising. Social networks / neighbours are crucial in preventing domestic violence and supporting victims, but this potential has been neglected so far. “StoP” answers to the fact that many people have limited access to services because they are rare or far away, because of cultural or language barriers or distrust of social

service and government systems. Mostly, people turn to informal networks of family, friends and neighbours for support. So it is important that ordinary people, not only professional helpers know what to do and what to say. And: Neighbours are the ones who are nearby when domestic violence happens. Sometimes a quick reaction means an important difference. Not only close friends - often it is neighbours who hear, know or at least have a suspicion about what is going on. Their attitudes and reactions have an important influence on the way people act. They can encourage disclosure and help seeking and stop violence. Studies prove that the rate of lethal violence against female partners is higher in neighbourhoods where the norm of non-intervention is strong. Police and Social work cannot do the job alone. It needs a strong civil society. And that means ground/ grassroots work: face to face communication, not sitting in offices but reaching out, doing door knocking, being present in shopping centres, playgrounds and in the street, bringing neighbours together, empowering people to speak out and take action, supporting victims and paying attention.

Results and products

One result is an already tested curriculum for training - with social workers, teachers, urban planners, civil servants and other interested persons as target group.

Short description

The StoP project aims to strengthen those affected by violence and social networks in urban districts in such a way that partner violence is no longer endured, concealed, ignored or tolerated. Partner force is not a new, but still a very invisible topic. According to a study by the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth from 2004, every fourth woman in Germany, who has lived in a couple relationship, has suffered from physical violence. Every third woman encounters mental violence, such as the extreme control of the partner's leisure activities. Almost every seventh woman is the victim of sexual violence. But shame or lack of information prevents the person concerned from talking about the issue, getting help or calling the police. If the attentive and informed neighbourhood assistance is present, if the topic of partner violence is publicly addressed, then health and life can be saved.

Ideally, the approach has eight steps:

1. A local community centre is starting the initiative, taking over the lead
2. (Non-scientific) research of the neighbourhood, looking for local partners and supporting bodies
3. Building groups of interested and active neighbours, first steps of communication
4. Local networking: building cooperation with local partners
5. Concrete activities with local partners, e.g. workshops
6. Individual support of persons with experiences

7. Involving political bodies

8. Developing and starting political strategies for sustainable structures

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

“StoP” is innovative because it combines professional knowledge about prevention of Intimate Partner Violence and community development / community organising.

Recommendations for local authorities

It's a challenge for smaller cities to develop and establish similar services. Therefore, the States (Bundesländer) should take over the responsibility.

Summarised key ideas

- Social inclusion
- Social autonomy



The MUT-project

Organiser and participating partners

DaMigra e. V.

<http://www.damigra.de/mut-projekt/ueber-das-projekt/>

DaMigra e. V

Dachverband der Migrantinnenorganisationen

Am Sudhaus 2

12053 Berlin

Telephone: 030 255 685 12

info@damigra.de



Number of „teachers” or tutors

In Hamburg, a team of three women is working for the project:

ellebeidy@damigra.de;

0049 (0)40 469 905 62

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding

The projects are financed by the Federal Government of Germany

What kind of activity it was

The aim is to enable women with a history of escape and migration to live a self-determined life in their new environment. For this to change, with the MUT project DaMigra e. V. falls back upon valuable experiences of women with a migration history, who have been living in Germany for some time. As “encouraging and bridging ladies” they inform, advise, educate and accompany women who have fled, thereby supporting their social participation. The MUT project organises nationwide events, counselling and empowerment projects for women with a migration history. Empowerment and teaching about Human Rights are the two main approaches.

Short description

Women with a history of escape and migration have the right to know their own rights. They have their own needs and interests whose articulation they no longer want to leave to others. The MUT project not only provides refugee and migrant women with orientation, but also encourages them to naturally demand their social, political and economic participation. Empowerment and human rights education are among the focal points of the MUT project. Migrants and refugee women share a common experience. They live in a country where they are often not perceived as an equal part of society.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

Innovative is the approach to work with “encouraging and bridging ladies” as coaches of new arriving migrants or women with the attitude to increase social contacts, to become more independent.

Recommendations for local authorities

The City of Hamburg could start similar activities, financed by own resources.

Options of upgrading

One option is to carry out additional services, e.g. language training, with the advantages of an one-stop-shop.

Summarised key ideas

- Social integration
- Empowerment
- Supporting the idea of Human Rights



Examples of Pluralis Asbl (Association Pluralis)



The association is a non-profit one, established in 2003.

Its main goals are: promote and accomplish any activity (intellectual, scientific, cultural, technological, environmentally-friendly, tourist and recreational) that contributes to the personal growth, particularly of the young and the disadvantaged; promote intercultural dialogue; invest on initiatives that promote social cohesion, active citizenship, personal accomplishment.

Prevention, information, support to group at risk of exclusion, in particular disabled people.

In the last few years, it has contributed to the European project Sportrio for young disabled people (sport as a social - inclusion instrument); Re-Play project - promote the right to play (www-re-play.eu), NiCer Project (www.nicerproject.eu) - DG HOME, OperaQ Project (DG Education).

Contact

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A new start in life

Tremplin pour la vie

Organiser and participating partners

1. CPAS (ILA) (Social Services Centre)
2. City council
3. »Agir ensemble asbl« - (*action together*) a non-profit making organisation
4. Université des ainés (UDA) (*university for the elderly*), LLN dwellers association
5. AGL General Assembly of ULC university students) and various so-called »Kots-à-projet« (*groups of students developing local projects*)
6. Municipal and private schools
7. Parishes and mosque in LLN
8. »Altérez-vous« (*a café where people can democratically express themselves in LLN*); A grocer named Buston selling organic food in Limelette, Pro- rider (encouraging bicycle riding)



www.collectifdesfemmes.be
Tél./GSM : 010/47.32.40
E-mail: tremplinpurlavie@gmail.com

Year of implementation, duration

2016

Number of migrant women involved

52 families et 68 refugees have been provided with the services of our social services centre.

Number of „teachers” or tutors

3

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding?

We are mainly working with a network of voluntary natives and former migrants who in turn provide their help to newcomers. "Collectif des femmes" is a non-profit

organisation set-up in the seventies, funded by its other projects and supported by private sponsors. It supports our project “Tremplin pour la vie”.

What kind of activity it was

- Assistance aiming at the integration of asylum seekers and refugees through housing, training and employment
- Students and dwellers’ awareness-raising regarding the issue of migration and prejudice

Short description

»Tremplin pour la vie« is aimed at refugees and asylum-seekers. This project is divided into four parts:

A. Housing: Asylum-seekers have been recognised as refugees and have to find a dwelling within a two month-period, at the end of which they have to leave the host centre.

Most of them have much difficulty in looking for a dwelling.

B. Social: In their everyday life, asylum seekers and refugees participate in a sponsorship programme with students and dwellers, in order to develop a better relationship between both parties. Such relationship will change the way Belgians consider refugees. On the other hand, the refugee will learn about the cultural background. These two processes will make both hosting and integration easier.

C. Training: Organisation of lessons in French and in citizenship. Refugees and asylum seekers are not brought together on their own but mixed with voluntary migrants.

D. Employment: Most of the times, refugees’ diplomas and degrees are not officially recognised. Some employers are looking for a manpower that does not necessarily require language skills. Sometimes these jobs require an expertise or a passion that differs from the natives’. For some employers proficiency in English is a priority.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

Provide a direct contact between Belgians and refugees to fight mutual prejudice, be in a direct contact with the French language in daily life, set-up social links. Help asylum seekers and refugees integrate themselves through housing, social links, training and employment. Awareness-raising among students and dwellers regarding the issue of migration and prejudice. Awareness-raising among refugees regarding their own prejudice regarding the Belgian culture, provide a support to those who have to give up their dreams about migration. Provide opportunities for natives and foreigners to change every party’s prejudice.

Options of upgrading

Distribution of work on the basis of the target group (students, dwellers, refugees) and on the basis of their skills (religion, administration, housing, culture, education). Thanks to contact meetings prepared by “Tremplin pour la vie” or upon invitation by partners (The Social Assistance Centre, CPAS, organises such extended meetings on this theme). On a regular basis, communication via internet and social networks upon the initiative “Tremplin pour la vie”.

Summarised key ideas

On an equality basis, our project brings together the refugees who, as representatives of their culture of origin, have something they can provide and who also learn about the Belgian culture through daily activities provided by the »collectif de femmes«. Thanks to their expertise, “collectif des femmes” is the mediator and the facilitator of the meeting. Therefore, refugees and natives are brought together through organised events. Friendships gradually develop, mentalities are changing and prejudice disappears.

The “collectif” is a link between voluntaries and refugees in their social approaches and actions.



List of useful contacts, names of organisations, links, etc.

Gracq, Association des Habitants, MigraKOT, Kot Carrefour, Kot Amnesty, CPAS, ILA, Commune, Fédasil,

Caritas, Centre de Louvrance, Service d’aide aux étudiants de l’UCL, Institut des Langues Vivantes (ILV),

Croix-Rouge, Altérez-vous, Pro-vélo, Cri-BW, Cellule des réfugiés de l’UCL, Convivial, UCL.

A group of and for women

Collectif des femms

Organiser and participating partners

AGL/IAD/AMNESTY etc.



WWW.COLLECTIFDESFEMMES.BE

Year of implementation, duration

Collectif des femmes was set up in 1979 by madame Christiane de Wan

Number of migrant women involved

In over 35 years, more than 17,000 women have gone through the »Collectif des femmes«

What kind of activity it was

- 1/ Local services
- 2/ Actions for continuing education
- 3/ Training sessions
- 4/ International development
- 5/ Development actions
- 6/ Self-expression centre

Short description

»Collectif des femmes« is a group that provides a social lift by proposing a full range of activities and training in various skills; CISP, Professional Insertion Centre; Continuing education centre-Professional guidance - Small- and medium-sized enterprises - Nursing auxiliaries - Childhood auxiliaries - Computer sciences and languages - Training in arts and textiles - basic training in French.

International cooperation: support, technical assistance, action and development with partners from southern and northern regions.

“UN TOIT POUR ELLES” “A roof for them” A home... A haven of peace to get medical care and enjoy a new and different life with HIV AIDS.

“TREMPIN POUR LA VIE” “A new start in life”, a project for refugees integration.

Le Collectif des femmes' actions are focused on the following items: housing, social assistance, training and employment.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

Collectif des femmes' educational approach involves a participative process that combines: permanent evaluation, support to quality and improvement, aids developed with and for women working in this branch of activity;

Summarised key ideas

Develop a living together practice

A group that has been developed by women on a wilful basis



List of useful contacts, names of organisations, links, etc.

Madame Christiane De Wan

Examples of Alfea Cinematografica



It is an Italian cooperative founded in 1977. Alfea realises different kinds of activities (cinema and video production, professional training, cinema distribution and cinema exhibitor) among which is production of social documentaries.

Alfea's social mission started in 1995 and is currently implemented through technical and thematic activities about racial intolerance, gender discrimination, education and social integration and inclusion. Between 2013 and 2015, Alfea was part of the partnership for the projects **Opera Q** and **Nicer financed by the** Lifelong Learning Programme of the European Union.

CONTACT

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Website: <http://www.alfeacinematografica.com/>
Legal Representative: Alberto Gabbrielli
Contact person: Stefano Nannipieri

Health comes with eating

Arci comitato di Pisa Onlus



arci.sociale.pisa@gmail.com
accoglienzaarcipisa@gmail.com
sprararci2@gmail.com

Year of implementation, duration

2018 (1 year)

Number of migrant women involved

15

Number of "teachers" or tutors

2

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding

This activity was financed by the Ministry of Home Affairs according to the Decree that designates specific funds for the Health field of the SPRAR (Service for Asylum Seekers and Refugees) Programme

What kind of activity it was

The project is a training workshop (theoretical and practical) aimed to provide to the beneficiaries basic information and practical tools about nutrition, hygiene and body care. With a collective experience, migrant women face a theme of a better inclusion through the acquisition of a different know-how.

Results and products

The migrant women involved have the opportunity to deepen their knowledge about nutrition, hygiene, and body care. This experience goes beyond different cultures, costumes and values and allows the beneficiaries to overcome many superstitions and fears, giving them concrete and useful skills to face the new reality they are getting in touch with and to take care of themselves in a better way.

SHORT DESCRIPTION

A growing body of evidence indicates that access to safe nutrition, sanitation, and hygiene has an important positive impact on life and it shows how cultural and geographical costumes can influence the approach to the topic. Achieving a complete and healthy process of inclusion of a large group of migrants arriving in Europe in these years, requires greater commitment, training and sharing experiences in many fields, maximizing impact through smart and sustainable integrated actions.

We all know the importance of a good nutrition and basic sanitation (also as concerns personal care) for health, yet, we hardly think of what not having these amenities means for people coming from countries with many difficulties in these fields.

The project is aimed to explain how proper sanitation, hygiene, and safe and healthy nutrition can contribute to reduce health risks and improve everyday life for more aware individuals (especially women).

The activities were realised through different 2-hour meetings on basic nutrition, personal hygiene and body care for adults, new-born and children. During the meetings, 2 teachers distribute booklets and other educational material, in order to allow the beneficiaries to have tools to be used as reference.

Theoretical activities were alternated to more practical moments of sharing, play and collective simulations. The last lesson was dedicated to a collective performance (using food and other practical tools) on the themes of the activities, to share with the “public” (other migrants, friends and social workers) this experience and its results.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

The theme of food, nutrition, personal and social care represent an universal cultural baggage that identify societies and people from different countries. Hygiene and health trough hygiene and food are a crucial topics for the inclusion of people in a different context. Sharing of experiences and new good practices on these topics allows women to overcome difficulties, prejudices, fears and traditional limits, safeguarding their health and supporting their social inclusion, protecting weak categories as children and new-borns.

Recommendations for the local authorities

The stronger recommendation is to implement as many activities as we can in this important field. The fact of sharing experiences and costumes of life through this common baggage, allows us to face more difficult topics, such as poverty, access to rights, self-motivation and self-care, the importance of nutrition for people and the importance of care of children and other vulnerable categories.

Collective training motivates people to get out of prejudices and to compare their way of life, improving their trust and opening minds.

A real process of inclusion cannot overlook important aspects of life as nutrition and new costumes in a new country, health in a different (social, sexual) context and self-care as individuals.

Options of upgrading

The activity could be replayed for men, setting specific issues as for women.

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

Country (SPRAR funds - Ministry of Interior)

Summarised key ideas

- Personal and shared know-how
- Personal and familiar awareness
- Social inclusion
- Social autonomy

List of useful contacts, names of organisations, links, etc.

Arci Comiato di Pisa Onlus
Via Fermi 7, Pisa
Tel. 050 23278 interno 1

L2 Italian language course

Arci comitato di Pisa Onlus



arci.sociale.pisa@gmail.com
accoglienzaarcipisa@gmail.com
sprararci2@gmail.com

Year of implementation, duration

Ongoing - implementing yearly from 2001

Number of migrant women involved

15/20 migrant women

Number of “teachers” or tutors

2

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding

This activity was financed by the Ministry of Home Affairs according to the Decree that designates specific funds for the health field of the SPAR (Service for Asylum Seekers and Refugees) Programme and of the CAS (Initial Reception Centre).

What kind of activity it was

Italian language class (L2 level)

Results and products

Participation, sharing and learning of Italian as foreign language, written and spoken.

Short description

A second language or L2 differs from the native language (L1 or LM) and a Foreign Language (LS) in terms of acquisition- learning. L2/the second language, the language learnt in the country in which it is usually spoken, for example, Italian in Italy. In the case of L2, learning is a mixture, partly controlled, partly spontaneous. The learner is “plunged” into the language and the input available is plentiful.

Italian as L2 for migrants, at any age, is the language by which to communicate, make friends, study, work, and live in Italy. It is acquired by being in contact with native speakers, us Italians, in every meeting place, from school to the workplace, in offices, in shops, in parks, on the streets, etc. It is learnt at school and in Italian courses, but also while watching TV, listening to songs, going shopping, playing games.

The activity is realised through two-hour lessons for two different groups of students, depending on their knowledge of the language. In addition to grammar lessons, the activity usually use dialogues, informal moments of sharing, brief performances and moments of public speaking as moments of training and study. The educational material is customised for each student, depending on their interests. The course frequently promote a debate on themes presented by the students, dealing with their life, daily routine, hopes, fears and expectations. The final part of the course yearly approaches the topic of technology, through the use of PC, a projector, photos and videos.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

The linguistic status of migrants may be described as that of people with a plurilingual and pluricultural identity, living under legal and social constraints, contradictions and very often also facing economic problems. It seems to be obvious that questions of language therefore can neither be observed and analysed nor be treated in isolation, because all these dimensions and factors are interrelated.

In any case, learning a language and using it through different techniques (oral, written, performative, etc.) is extremely important to allow the participants to find their way of expressing and sharing contents.

Recommendations for the local authorities

This kind of activities depend on national and political choices. The main recommendation is to continue promoting the learning of Italian language as fundamental instrument for expression, knowledge and inclusion, considering that trained and aware migrants can be an essential factor of development of a country. In this case, the value of learning is multiplied by the fact that the beneficiaries are women, a vulnerable category frequently excluded from social activities or labour market. As first step, learning the language of the reception country breaks the block that usually migrants feel.

Options of upgrading

The course could involve together women and men or refugees and other migrants, mixing more nationalities and different levels, contributing to the creation of a community based on this shared experience.

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

Country (SPRAR funds - Ministry of Interior)

Summarised key ideas

- Linguistic know-how
- Language as a key of self-motivation and fulfilment
- Social inclusion

List of useful contacts, names of organisations, links, etc.

Arci Comitato di Pisa Onlus
Via Fermi 7, Pisa
Tel. 050 23278 interno 1

Sex education training for migrant women

Arci comitato di Pisa Onlus



Arci comitato di Pisa Onlus
arci.sociale.pisa@gmail.com
accoglienzaarcipisa@gmail.com
sprararci2@gmail.com

Year of implementation, duration

End of 2016 until March 2017 - 6 months

Number of migrant women involved

10 migrant women

Number of “teachers” or tutors

2

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding

This activity was financed by the Ministry of Home Affairs according to the Decree that designates specific funds for the Health field of the SPRAR (Service for Asylum Seekers and Refugees) Programme

What kind of activity it was

Group training

Results and products

Increase awareness in the use of contraceptives and knowledge (prevention, diagnosis and treatment) of STDs.

Short description

The outbreak of AIDS and of STDs in general has given a new sense of urgency to sex education. In many African countries, where STDs are at epidemic levels, sex education is a vital public health strategy.

Nevertheless, many people (above all women) have no access to sex education, even if the society should treat sexual development and education as a normal, natural part of human development and process of awareness. This activity aims to inform migrant women about their rights as concerns sex, prevention of unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections.

Sex education is a very complex theme: it is related to human sexuality, including emotional relations and responsibilities, human sexual anatomy, sexual activity, sexual reproduction, age of consent, reproductive health, reproductive rights, safe sex, birth control and sexual abstinence.

Comprehensive sexual health education covers a range of topics:

- Avoid negative health consequences.
- Communicate about sexuality and sexual health.
- Understand healthy and unhealthy relationships.
- Understand, value, and feel autonomy over their bodies.
- Respect others' right to bodily autonomy.
- Show dignity and respect for all people, regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity.

The project contemplates a series of group meetings during which, through discussion panels, beneficiaries share different and personal ideas about sexuality , freedom, rights, family, and expectations.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

The most innovative aspect of the activity is the participatory approach used to involve the beneficiaries in any phase of the work, presenting the whole training as a collective effort to understand, grow and protect them.

Recommendations for the local authorities

Promote sex education activities and training as a fundamental factor of self-awareness and growth, healthy fulfilment of individuals, emancipation and prevention of STDs.

Options of upgrading

The activity could be replayed for men, setting specific issues as for women.

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

Country (SPRAR funds - Ministry of Interior)

Summarised key ideas

- Personal and shared know-how
- Personal and familiar awareness
- Social inclusion
- Social autonomy

List of useful contacts, names of organisations, links, etc.

Arci Comiato di Pisa Onlus
Via Fermi 7, Pisa
Tel. 050 23278 interno 1

Sally People

Organiser and participating partners

Arnera Società Cooperativa Sociale ONLUS

Società della Salute
Via Giuseppe Saragat, 24, 56121 Pisa PI
<http://www.sds.zonapisana.it/>
sdszonapisana@gmail.com



Arnera Società Cooperativa Sociale ONLUS
Via Brigade Partigiane, 2, 56025 Pontedera PI
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Sistema Toscano Antitratta
Via Giuseppe Saragat, 24, 56121 Pisa PI
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sdszonapisana@gmail.com



Year of implementation, duration

From 2000 - ongoing with triennial renewals

Number of migrants involved

300 beneficiaries: migrant women and transsexuals

Number of “teachers” or tutors

4 social workers with different skills

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding (for whole project / only for this activity)

This activity was financed by Regione Toscana and Società Della Salute (SDS - area of Pisa) for about € 50,000

What kind of activity it was

The activity consist of the work of a field operating unit working on the territory of three different municipalities: Pisa, San Giuliano and Vecchiano and operating in support of beneficiaries victims of sex trafficking and prostitution.

Results and products

Improve living conditions of victims of prostitution on the territory Supporting victims of prostitution working on the street (as concerns services and protection) Safeguard public health

Short description

The activity consist of an action coordinated by the Regional Anti Sex Trafficking Network and realised by Arnera. The team of social workers supports the victims of prostitution on this territory of pertinence with an integrated and multisector action: women and transsexuals are, as first step, reached on the street. Then, with other (weekly cadence) meetings, they are informed about illegal prostitutions and sex trafficking legislative framework, rights of protection and self-safeguard, health and prevention of *Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)*, contraception, and drug addiction. A third step of work, as the team becomes a point of reference for the beneficiaries, is the implementation of an action of health and legal support and access to social services. The increase of awareness of the beneficiaries and of trust towards the team, allows the project to surface critical situations or difficult personal conditions in beneficiaries and other people linked to them. Once a week the beneficiaries are attended in a public and safe social counselling. The work consist of 3 interventions per week in the field during the whole year, 1 team meeting/week, approximately 150 actions of health/legal support/year.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

The team and the places beneficiaries use together become an important point of reference, different and safer from the usual points of reference of this category of

people (clients, other prostitutes, friends or police officers). The other fundamental aspect is that beneficiaries finally have a safe and efficient proximity service and don't need to reach other to public places or to look for an informal and unprofessional support.

Recommendations for local authorities

Support this kind of activities with continuous funds, in order to:

- safeguard public health
- reduce public spending for health
- guarantee prevention and security for citizens

Options of upgrading

The project is actually developing with the opening of a protection house for victims of prostitution and sex trafficking on the territory

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

Regione Toscana and Società Della Salute (SDS - area of Pisa)
Other national funds

Summarised key ideas

- Protection for victims of prostitution and sex trafficking
- Protection for public health and STDs prevention
- Awareness for victims of prostitution and sex trafficking

Arnera Società Cooperativa Sociale ONLUS
Via Brigade Partigiane, 2, 56025 Pontedera PI
<http://www.arnera.org/>
info@arnera.org

Examples of Alianza por la Solidaridad



Alianza por la Solidaridad was born with the objective of empowering people and their communities so that they will take the reins over their own future, and be able to transform their societies fighting inequalities in a sustainable manner. We work to defend human rights, to help societies move forward to reduce inequality and to make the world a better place for both, us and the future generations to come. We support a cooperation model who finds complex, structural and long-lasting solutions to inequalities.

In Alianza por la Solidaridad, we believe that the most efficient way to fight against inequalities and injustice is through active and critic citizens that defends human rights and global justice that are political actors that demand better public policies and make the institutions accountable for their decisions. Our role is to increase the capacity of citizens to exercise their rights and influence policies that affects them. We try to give visibility to different initiatives and citizens experiences at local, national and international level to the institutions to achieve structural and sustainable changes in the long term.

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Active Female Domestic Service



Empowering female domestic workers through actions focus on building their capacities, reinforcing their skills, and promoting political advocacy in order to facilitate their access to social and labour rights.

Organiser and participating partners

SED OAC, Active Female Domestic Service

Partners:

- CEPI Arganzuela (Centre for the participation and integration of migrant people). This centre, located in Arganzuela, provides labour and social assistance to migrant people.
- Turin Group and ed de Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe concerning advocacy actions for the ratification of Convention No. 189 and Recommendation No. 201 concerning decent work for domestic workers.
- Association Los Molinos - Collaborates for vulnerable people labour inclusion.
- AIETI, Carlos III University and Complutense University concerning research studies or surveys elaboration

www.serviciodomesticoactivo.blogspot.com.es

Carolina Elias Espinoza
sedoactivo@gmail.com

Year of implementation, duration

2008

Number of migrants involved

80 women

Number of teachers or tutors

There are not tutors but 45 more active members who are involved in all the activities. SED OAC members support each other and cooperate among them when needed. They act as a connected family that find in SED OAC social and labour support. However, there are partner organisations as CEPI of Arganzuela that facilitate teachers for building their capacities.

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding

Most activities are self-financed with the participation of migrant women and the collaboration of other organisations as CEPI Arganzuela that provides the centre for weekend meetings and legal assistance and social activities that are financed by the Madrid Autonomous Government and the European Social Fund.

What kind of activity it was

Empowering female domestic workers and building their capacities through a comprehensive assistance service that includes training, workshops, leisure activities, counselling, legal assistance, and advocacy work.

Results and products

I) Building and reinforcing women personal skills for the last 10 years thought several actions as workshops, immigrants participation in social activities and providing access to legal resources.

II) The elaboration of guidelines as an instrument to facilitate the access of labour rights for female domestic workers and elaborating research studies for raising awareness about their vulnerable situation.

II) Women empowering themselves obtaining the collaboration of partners for having access to social and labour rights, i.e. the reconciliation process resulted in monetary payments to redress violations of labour rights, compensate workers for even 12 years of service, and provide for social benefits.

III) Reinforcing leadership skills within SED OAC organisation through raising awareness concerning domestic workers situation, through campaigns and the elaboration of social media materials that are disseminated through the social networks.

IV) Networking, SED OAC is a member of Red de Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe with 2 action lines strengthening the network and the members and public advocacy, for the MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION on women domestic workers and carers in the EU (2015/2094(INI) and the ratification of Convention No. 189 and Recommendation No. 201. They have obtained the symbolic support of some local councils as Getafe, Zamora and Valencia councils among others. However, it is national government that have to ratify the Convention No. 189 and follow the Recommendation No. 201. In this direction, they launched a petition change.org that was signed by 200,000 people.



Short description

According to the data of the Labor Force Survey (EPA) for the fourth quarter of 2017, there were 466,000 employed persons as domestic personnel, among them 460,200 (97.91%) were women. Likewise, the number of Social Security affiliations in the Special Household Scheme in this period was 420,188, which means that more than 10% of the people who work in this feminised sector do so without any type of social protection. As a result, SEDOAC was constituted in 2008 for female domestic workers that did not have access to their social and labour rights. During last ten years, SEDOAC is empowering their members and building their capacities through a comprehensive assistance service that includes training, workshops, leisure activities, counselling, legal assistance, and advocacy work. As a member of the Turin group and Red de Mujeres Latinoamericanas y del Caribe, SEDOAC carries out effective advocacy actions for the ratification of Convention No. 189 and Recommendation No. 201 concerning decent work for domestic worker. Indeed the formalisation of paid domestic service would give women domestic workers access to certain rights to healthcare and retirement.



Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

The innovative approach is that the women beneficiaries who are leading SEDOAC and carry out the actions and have obtained the collaboration of other institutions as CEPI Arganzuela are able to take advantage of the needed resources concerning comprehensive social and labour assistance.

- They have launched raising awareness actions with the collaboration of institutions as Carlos III and Complutense universities.
- They organise social and leisure activities to support all their members and facilitate their welfare and access to their rights.
- They are not only working at a national level, but also they are linked to international networks and work advocacy actions for the ratification of Convention No. 189 and Recommendation No. 201 concerning decent work for domestic workers, adopted on 16 June 2011.



Recommendations for local authorities

SEDOAC recommends local authorities to raise awareness about female domestic workers situation and their rights. Since local government cannot adopt the legal measures needed to improve the situation of female domestic workers, they would recommend to the National government to provide tax benefits to employers who respect female domestic workers and ratify Convention No. 189 and Recommendation No. 201.

Options of upgrading

All the activities are carried out with the collaboration of several organisations and many of them are self-financed among their members. However, SEDOAC has presented with the USO organisation (workers union) a project to the Madrid City Council in order to have access to a Centre that would provide a comprehensive assistance to Female Domestic Workers.

Summarised key ideas

SEDOAC members are female domestic workers who are organised to have access to their social and labour rights.

- They launch actions for building capacities and reinforcing skills for empowering women.
- SEDOAC

Breaking prejudice walls

Community Inclusion and coexistence; building and reinforcing women migrant skills

Service of Neighbourhood dynamisation, Neighbourhood Association Alto San Isidro and Regional Federation of Neighbourhood Associations of Madrid

<https://aavvmadrid.org/>
dinamizacion.altosanisidro@aavvmadrid.org



Year of implementation, duration

“Alto de San Isidro Association” has worked for the last 12 years within the district. It started as a self-managed experience with the support of the Neighbourhood Association in 2008.

Number of migrant women involved

30 women

Number of “teachers” or tutors

6 voluntary teachers

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding

Although most activities are self-financed with the participation of migrant women and the collaboration of the voluntary trainers, in some stages, funding has been obtained from a specific grant from the Madrid City Council and a specific budget from the Neighbourhood Association.

What kind of activity it was

Spanish and Arabic literacy classes, workshops on culture, sewing, crafts, gastronomy, and cultural activities.

Results and products

- I) Building and reinforcing women personal skills through workshops, immigrants participation in social activities and facilitating access to resources.
- II) Women empowering themselves proposing activities and exercising active citizenship within the neighbourhood and the district.
- III) Reinforcing leadership skills. 3 women are members of the Association Board of Directors since June 2017.
- IV) Networking, commitment to participate in most community networks with the Neighbourhood Association, with the Municipality Space of Equality among others. Coexistence actions as “Otoñalto”, including Cultural exhibitions about Al-Andalus heritage as common heritage of Muslims and Europeans.

Short description

As a result of a group of neighbourhood migrant women initiative who looked for a place to learn the Spanish language, Alto San Isidro was constituted in 2008. This action coincided with the Neighbourhood Association integrated by vulnerable citizens, especially those with difficult access to social resources.

Indeed, these vulnerable beneficiaries were of Moroccan origin with a very diverse profile in terms of age, origin, education background, and period of residence in Spain. After learning Spanish, the Morocco women migrants had to learn Arabic language to preserve their culture and acquire literacy skills in their mother tongue.

Once the literacy needs were covered, they start to develop their social and leadership skills with the organisation and carry out several that have facilitated the social inclusion of these women and their families within the neighbourhood, including their active participation at the educational centres where their children are studying, and better access to the social resources available within the district.

Indeed, although the Alto de San Isidro neighbourhood is a neighbourhood with a very diverse population, as a consequence of this project these women have taken a very important role having a very active participation and assuming leadership skills as it can be shown by the fact that three of these women are part of the board director of the neighbourhood association and attend various meetings or cultural and associative activities inside and outside the neighbourhood.

Innovative and unique approaches

The women beneficiaries are at the same time the ones who decide and carry out the activities and actions. Therefore, this innovative approach has the following results:

- Sharing of knowledge is encouraged, the participants are women who have very diverse profiles but all contribute to learn from each other, and they feel useful within the Association.
- The appropriation of an associative neighbourhood place by empowered migrant women and their active participation.
- Respectful accompaniment on the part of the Neighbourhood Association and the Neighbourhood Promotion Service in the projects that are undertaken.
- Most activities are self-managed.
- The participation of migrant and Spanish volunteers generated an intercultural space.

Recommendations for local authorities

- Technical and financial support for encouraging civil participation
- Support for women's empowerment experience
- Approach to migrants from the social resources of the city, district and neighbourhood

Options of upgrading

Activities as Spanish and Moroccan pastry workshops are upgrading together with the language class. Indeed, the manager used to be one of the women beneficiaries, Hafida, who is a member of the Association Board of Directors. The migrant women are still proposing and carrying out activities and actions with the association support. Three of them are members of the Board of Directors.

Summarised key ideas

The actions are identified from the needs of women beneficiaries.

- They are the leaders of their own process
- They promote an intercultural space
- They promote citizen participation



Young women as active citizens

Building leadership skills

Tayba Association

www.asoctayba.com



Year of implementation, duration

During the last 10 years.

Number of migrant women involved

10 women teachers have been involved, more than 15 young women volunteers under 35 years old have carried out all the actions. As a result, there were about 1500 direct beneficiaries and about 2500 indirect beneficiaries for the last 10 years.

Number of teachers or tutors

Six tutors

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding

The activities are free of charge. Those activities that have costs have been covered both by the fees of the young participants, and by a small funding from the Foundation of Pluralism and Coexistence. Therefore, the activities are mainly self-financed.

What kind of activity it was

Non-formal education actions, cultural and leisure activities.

Results and products

We can underline the following results:

- 1) Reinforcing social skills through training concerning associative and social work, and active participation in society.
- 2) Building leadership skills through promotion and coordination of youth projects.
- 4) Reinforcement of identity and feeling of belonging.
- 5) Cohesion among the work team

In consequence, the following products can be highlighted

- Training courses
- Coexistence actions through carrying out cultural activities
- Leisure meetings
- Playroom for children
- Junior (teenagers) activities

Short description

Building and reinforcing capacities and skills of young women through education and their organisation and management skills. As a result, young women have become leaders in the community and representatives of other organisations. Throughout the last 10 years, young volunteer girls have promoted and carried out different actions. They have shown their leaderships skills carrying out their work.

As a result of that, many educational projects have been carried out, such as the junior course for adolescents to help them to develop their personality with balance. Other project is the Playroom or games library service which is an initiative to transmit them universal values. In addition to the training specific courses, women acquire personal and social skills having available a place for learning and having practices. Finally, the different leisure activities and youth meetings among migrant, second generation youth and young Spanish people have established new friendships and experiences. Through these coexistence activities social diversity is valued. As a result, many of the women who acquired and reinforced skills in Tayba become other youth association's representatives.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

Innovation is the biggest challenge that Tayba faces on a daily basis and the factor that guarantees each initiative success. Indeed, the youth collective goes through multiple changes, which means that teachers and tutors have to be very alert to have their attention. Although it is very difficult since young people are connected to technology and social networks. Tayba takes advantage of leisure activities to promote social values since the attendance number is usually very high compared to a course or conference. Among these activities, Tayba organises excursions, meal meetings, etc.

The Innovation approach is mainly developed through the search of youth needs in order to make youth women feel part of each project by providing them the role and responsibility to carry it out, and design new innovative activities. Indeed, the value added of Tayba work comes from the youth innovative approach since the young women

who carry out the actions are the ones who understand completely young people needs, desires and efforts. This is summarised with the motto "From Young to Young".

Recommendations for local authorities

Taking into account 10 years of experience mainly with second generation of Muslim immigrants in Madrid, Tayba Association provides the following recommendations:

- Citizenship concept: This concept is very limited and it should be modified in order to include second generation of immigrants. Indeed, young Muslims need to feel part of society in order to achieve a complete and positive inclusion. Actually, they are documentary citizens but the population still see them as outsiders or immigrant stereotyped by their name, belief or colour. These prejudices affect negatively their social inclusion, especially when they realise that the population classifies them as immigrant instead as Spanish citizen.
- Increase Muslim participation and collaboration: Local authorities should be more open to the Muslim community promoting their participation in order to visualise cultural diversity and encourage coexistence. It is crucial to organize more intercultural meetings.
- Promoting volunteering work: Nowadays, volunteer work has to be developed for building an intercultural and solidarity society. In this sense, the local authorities should promote the importance of voluntary work and the development of it from basic education.
- Promoting associative movement: It is necessary to protect and reinforce the associative work providing financial instruments in order to facilitate the work of building youth skills and coexistence.

Options of upgrading

It is upgrading continuously through voluntary work

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

Private

Summarised key ideas

Tayba initiative was launched in order to facilitate migrants to be part of society and even develop their skills and lead actions that will benefit this society, summarised by our motto "the best of people is the best beneficial to others".



List of useful contacts, names of organisations, links, etc.

Tayba Association collaborates with other organisations such as:

La Rueca Association

<http://www.larueca.info/tag/ciudad-lineal/> Pluralismo y convivencia Fundation

<http://www.pluralismoyconvivencia.es/>

Building capacities in Tourism services

Professional training in the hostelry business branch (as cook assistant or waiter) for young people from 16 to 21. Since this Programme is targeting at-risk youth, personal, and socioeconomic factors are taken into account for students' admission.

UFIL Puerta Bonita. Public programme, financed, monitored and evaluated at the national level, by the Consejería de Educación de la Comunidad de Madrid (Madrid Autonomous Region Education Bureau)

<http://ufil.puertabonita.madrid.educa.madrid.org>



Year of implementation, duration

Although, the programme duration is a year and a half, it may be adapted to each case, depending on personal performance and situation (it can be extended or shortened). The academic year begins in September and ends in June. The number of migrant students have increased this year (2017-2018), mainly from the Maghreb and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Number of migrant women involved

The students use to be about 50% Spanish and 50% with migrant origin (migrants and second generation students, sons or daughters of migrants). Although the exactly number varies from one year to another, the migrant students' number have increased this academic course. Indeed, 12 students out of 16 are migrants in the gardening groups, particularly from the Maghreb and Sub-Saharan Africa. Women migrant prefer the hostelry courses. This year there are about 15, three of them are Muslim women: two from Morocco and one from Senegal.

Number of teachers or tutors

3 of gardening, 3 of cooking, 2 of carpentry

How was the activity financed and the amount of funding

The European Social Fund contributes to Human resources together with the Consejería de Educación de la Comunidad de Madrid (Madrid Autonomous Region Education Bureau).

What kind of activity it was

Educational programme is adapted to each case in a personalised approach. Indeed, the programme includes not only the acquisition of basic skills in different disciplines, such as cooking assistant, waiter, gardener or carpenter, but also it is completed with courses related to those disciplines as Occupational Hazard Prevention, internships in businesses, etc. In addition, workshops for the acquisition of personal skills, such as punctuality and responsibility and basic cultural knowledge (mathematical, oral and written expression, history and geography, among others), are organised. Finally, those students that cannot speak Spanish language receive specific support throughout the academic year.

Results and products

Students that complete the formation programme obtain an official certificate that accredits the knowledge acquired. In addition, the index of inclusion within the labour force once completed the academic programme is high, reaching even 60%. Examples of success cases are Maimuna and Khadilla who actually work in “Olivia te cuida” (Olivia takes care of you) company as a chef and a cook assistant. Finally, the students that do not complete the courses, acquire diverse personal and social skills, and have a positive experience in a warm and accepting environment, reinforcing their self-confidence, all of which can lead to a “new beginning” for them.

Short description

The programme offered by the UFIL for young people from the age of 16 to 21 at risk of exclusion is not only an academic programme but it is an instrument to facilitate youth inclusion, building capacities in tourism services, reinforcing personal and social skills, and creating an atmosphere of friendship among them and the teachers. Their contributions and suggestions are estimated, and they work every day to learn to value their own achievements. The students have the opportunity to have practices, such as catering, usually in another public institution. These are experiences of great value for the students that prepare them for facing labour responsibility and being able to accredit an experience that will be appreciated for future jobs.

Intercultural exchange is frequent in daily class and workshops. For example, the question about the meaning of halal when preparing food as a natural entry into a dialogue on cultural difference. Often brought about by the teachers through the choice of movies, press selections, cultural visits. UFIL coordinates raising awareness actions related to gender equality and the prevention of xenophobia. In this sense, UFIL organises workshops on sex education and on prevention of gender violence, with gender experts who facilitate debate and active participation, especially encouraging female students.

Many refer to Puerta Bonita as “a house” and comments such as “here there are no whites and blacks” or “here we are all family” are frequent. Professional relationships in

the workplace is another aspect that provides ample food for thought and dialogue, and an opportunity for women to redefine boundaries and express what they are comfortable with and how to address others.

Innovative and unique approaches of these activities

Building and reinforcing personal and social skills is a cross-cutting focus, with particular attention to the gender perspective and human development. The relationships that develop within amongst all its members, based on a climate of deeply felt respect, it is the most innovative aspect of Puerta Bonita, and its most remarkable feature. The UFIL applies an intercultural approach to all the actions. Migrant students often refer to the cultural clash, they face when they arrive. Therefore, the UFIL proactive strategy tries to reduce this culture clash with several actions. UFIL avoids positioning within an “outsider/insider”, “local/migrant” framework and repeatedly encourages students to ask questions, learn about others, and question their own cultural assumptions. The methodology used both in the classroom and in the workshop tries to strengthen this line; the classroom activities are based on participation and start from the knowledge and interests of the young people, trying to expose them to new stimuli and interests always reinforcing their capacities and self-esteem. UFIL tutors and teachers work through weekly assemblies, of multiple participation mechanisms for the young people (assemblies of delegates and of profile, centre magazine, students participate in the Council with an active role, specific activities of participation, among others participation tools). In addition, these sessions are complemented with continuous mentoring work, so that young people, often from traumatic or painful experiences, feel accepted and part of the group.

Puerta Bonita is well known and valued by a wide spectrum of professionals: counsellors, associations and individuals working with young people at risk of exclusion, or with young refugees or immigrants unemployed.

Recommendations for local authorities

Since it is a public institution, there is communication with local authorities. The Programme is very necessary since migrant young people are at serious risk of social exclusion, especially women.

On the other hand, UFIL is a labour insertion resource that has to be a flexible instrument sensitive to market changes. Recently, a carpentry group was closed and a new group with a service profile has opened this year in Restaurante-Bar. Therefore, recommendations are communicated and the needed changes are adopted.

UFIL is taking actions to face the educational challenge of having large numbers of migrant students. Additional intercultural resources will support to have even better results and achievements.

We need to raise awareness and facilitate more public resources in order to have more women students in some areas, such as gardening. The groups would greatly benefit from the inclusion of more women.

Options of upgrading

The programme will continue in the next years with the needed flexibility to add new courses and workshops in order to be adapted to student's profiles and labour market. In this sense, UFIL has launched a course for all teachers on Teaching Spanish as a Second Language, since this is our most pressing need. In addition, more intercultural instruments are needed for fighting Islamophobia and prejudice. As a result, UFIL will collaborate with organisations such as FUNCI that provides intercultural exhibitions as Islam Heritage of All and Al Andalusi Garden that puts in value Al-Andalus as common heritage and example of coexistence.

Funding sources to develop the PRACTICE

Country

Summarised key ideas

UFIL does not only offer an academic programme for young people from the age of 16 to 21 at risk of exclusion, but also an instrument to facilitate youth inclusion, building capacities in tourism services, reinforcing personal and social skills, and creating an atmosphere of friendship within the Centre. The labour inclusion rate is 60%.

List of useful contacts, names of organisations, links, etc.

Some of UFIL collaborators are La Merced Association, the Spanish Refugee Aid Committee, the CEPAIM Association, the Pan Bendito Association, a key organisation that works with people at risk of exclusion.



Experience of filming workshops in the EnFeM project

Filming workshops

Sonja Simonyi and Maryam K. Hedayat

The film component is an essential part of the project. This means that the basic idea behind the project is to have a group of local and migrant women (the ideal division would be 10/10, so 20 women in total) meet on a regular basis (preferably weekly) and work together on one large or several shorter films or related audiovisual projects (documentary, personal short essay film).

The film component of the workshop can be expanded to include theatre, dance, yoga classes, museum visits, discussions of local culture, legal matters, etc. But these should only be developed in addition to a tangible film project that is the end result of the workshop.

The workshop will feature weekly meetings during which women collectively learn about basic tools of film (and photography). This includes: basic use of a camera, basic editing, fundamental interview techniques, etc. The point is not to provide a professional film production course, as the EnFeM project does not give out diplomas to participants. The basic aim is to give women enough technical skills and self-confidence to start recording their environments and channel their thoughts/creative impulses and eventually shoot their own collaborative film project. As part of this, the other big component is for the group to develop a sense of intimacy and social cohesion that will make working together a useful as well as educational exercise.

The two key components to launch the EnFeM project should be:

- Finding a workshop leader(s). This might be the most important component! The workshop leader needs to be a dynamic and sociable woman who has basic skills as an educator of film/photography/media AND social skills / experience working with migrant communities. Empathy, kindness, patience, flexibility are a must in managing a diverse group of participants. She will be in charge of leading the weekly workshops and developing the structure of the classes (what she is teaching to participants from week to week) either in collaboration with your organisation or by herself.
- Finding participants coming from local and migrant communities of women in your town.

The Participants

- Identify community centres, government-based organisations, social clubs, and language courses aimed at new citizens, etc. where you think you could find your target group for the workshops.
- Prepare a flyer or some documentation briefly outlining the project, its thematic focus (film/photography), its target group (women), and start date of the project, and contact information for your organisation. It's also helpful to highlight to people that this is a FREE workshop.
- Reach out to people within the organisations you identified as relevant to spread the word about the project. You can send out emails to staff explaining the project or make flyers that you distribute at these sites.
- You can also contact individual people you know (both locals and migrants), or do more informal reaching out via colleagues, friends, etc.
- Plan to have about 25-30 people for initial sign-up as not everyone will commit to the project due to various reasons. While it seems unadvisable to ask people for full names early on, you can start a list of participants by getting first names and some form of contact information (email, phone number). This way you can trace/communicate with participants as needed.

The Workshop Leader

- Finding a person to run these film/photography workshops is probably the most important component of your project.
- This person should have enough knowledge about filmmaking to be able to teach the women the basic elements of film/media production. She can be a recent film student, a filmmaker or an artist working with film/video. You can reach out to film schools, art schools, cultural centres, or similar types of organisations to find this person.
- The workshop leader should have some background as an educator or some experience working with marginalised social groups so she can adequately engage the workshop participants who will most likely comprise a diverse group in terms of age, interests and technological skills.
- Another significant goal of this person will be to use educational tools that focus on the visual, rather than verbal modes of transferring knowledge, given that language can be an obstacle for several workshops that combine a wide range of "locals" and "migrants".
- The workshop leader also needs to know that this is a workshop geared towards social cohesion and not a "film school". As such, she needs to be flexible and keep an open mind regarding the course outline. For example, if she sees that her initial outline for classes was too advanced for the participants, she needs to be able to adapt her course outline and revise from one week to the next.
- It is advisable to provide an assistant to the workshop leader given the size of the

class. This can be someone who has different strengths than the workshop leader (for instance photography vs film) or who can help manage big differences in levels within the class.

Language courses

The film workshop should be complemented by a course that focuses on a loosely defined "language" component. Rather than being a classical course solely focused on grammar and vocabulary, this part is meant to strengthen the social cohesion / cultural exchange aspect of the project and may focus more broadly on topics of culture, societal issues or various modes of "integration". It is thus the most flexible part of the project and should also be developed in collaboration with the workshop leader and the specific social/cultural/linguistic context of your communities. We recommend you discuss this after the workshop launches, once you have basic information on who will attend the courses.

The Workshop

- We recommend organising an info session ahead of the official start of the workshops. This way you can explain the main idea behind the project to interested parties ahead of time. At Molenbeek we organised this as an informal open house where we served hot drinks and had a chance to explain in more detail what the project is about to the women who dropped by. This personal interaction was/is an important way to build trust and increased interest!
- It is also important to fix a start date for the workshop well ahead of time and to come up with an exact schedule. When doing this, keep in mind what would be the best option for your participants. For example: evening classes if you mostly have working people vs daytime slots for stay at home mothers and those without a fixed workplace. - We at Molenbeek opted for a Friday morning slot.
- The exact content of the workshop is rather flexible, but again, it is essential to focus on film and media production. The workshop leader can obviously be the most helpful in providing an outline for your classes and help your organisation figure out a realistic timeline for the project as a whole.
- The practical-technical requirements (where to meet with the women but also the type of equipment that is needed to ultimately complete the project including cameras, computers for editing, etc.) should also be discussed with the person running the workshop. While the film project needs to be completed with semi-professional equipment, the first few classes can be focused on working with students' cell phones. This is helpful in providing everyone a chance to actively participate with tasks and also gives you (the organisation in charge) some time to figure out these technical components.

In summary: even shorter checklist:

1. Find workshop leader (at least a month before the first class)
2. Fix date for info session and start of the first class
3. Make promotional materials (flyer, email announcement, etc.)
4. Plan film/photo workshop together with workshop leader (dates, outline for workshop, film equipment needed)
5. Find 25-30 participants - Reach out to organisations in your community: send out flyers, emails, meet with people (one or two weeks before info session)
6. Hold info session (one or two weeks before the first class)
7. Start workshop
8. Find materials (before first class or during the first 4 to 6 weeks of classes)
9. Find assistant/"language" teacher to work alongside workshop leader (within the first month of classes)

From socializing by filmmaking to the more pleasant coexistence

Mateja Jamnik

In the EnFeM project, filming workshops were carried out by project partners (Arci Lecce, Alfea Cinematografica, Lawaetz fundation, Alianza per solidaridad, Jasa Association and El Legado) in their cities.

Workshop participants were women of different ages (from 16 to 60), half of them migrant women and half "locals". They were led by smaller groups of experts (a psychologist, a social worker, a linguist, a film expert, etc.).

The purpose: to accelerate the integration of migrant women through the use of film and artistic method that is also useful in everyday life. It is a new approach that has confirmed a very successful model for learning and socializing.

Here are some useful findings:

Good sides of filming workshops

- The use of the camera as a social glue, beyond the professional skills facilitated by the language learning
- A path of professional and human growth where women have known each other, they have studied and become attached, through an apparently technical work but rich in hundreds of shades
- A path of social and cultural inclusion between migrant and non-migrant women: the cultural exchange and the affection created among the participants during the creative process overcomes any barriers and inhibitions
- The camera is a powerful tool for communication: participants feel more at ease than using other ways, such as narration
- Having a story as goal allows participants to reflect on themselves, cultural differences in a genuine exchange of experiences
- Images (through the camera) build an universal language and activate a double step process: at first the video becomes a game that people do together, then a way to express feelings and a collective story in a more structured way
- Creating a story is a goal that gives participants time to choose wisely which images are more powerful and efficient, that brings to a necessary synthesis helping to find a collective meaning, re-construct our own biography, think about ourselves from a different point of view, build self-consciousness
- Starting from static creation/exercises to go on with movement and filming (as an evolution of the work)

- The use of tools and objects linked to the different cultures is fundamental to share in a more efficient way
- Going over initial difficulty to be filmed and photographed
- Going over initial distrust and shyness among the participants from different countries and cultures
- Learning to create an audiovisual project eminently oriented to the world of social networks
- Possibility to bring that multicultural touch to make videos in which they have captured their experiences as immigrant women in a fun, constructive and enjoyable way

Bad sides of filming workshops

- The use of a camera and the idea of filming are strongly connected to social networks: the culture of “selfie” is more present than the “self-portrait” for example. The first step in the workshop is to go over it
- Culturally, filming in Europe and, for example, Africa are very different in subjects and style of filming. Expectations can create a distance in common goals or desires about the project
- We suggest to not to give homeworks to the participant, in order to be sure to have a real engagement without consuming energies
- Difficulties to give the idea of filming as a tale and not as a performance.

A variety of topics can be worked on, such as the following:

1. Internet Security
2. Internet precautions, rss, etc.
3. The concept of creating a channel
4. Channel/YouTube account/Google
5. Main alternatives
6. How to make money with Youtube: the youtubers
7. Free online resources to build your Youtube channel from scratch
8. Types of channels and niches of followers
9. Video publishing and community maintenance. Most common errors to face an online project. Youtube elements, Instagram, Blogs, etc.
10. Retention and loyalty of subscribers and fans
11. Techniques focused on blogs
12. Inbound Marketing Techniques
13. Social networks: SEO, SEM, Facebook ADS

All of this setting as an objective of the entrepreneurship in the online world, using their personal peculiarities.



Arci Lecce: Learning how to use the camera, shooting and editing techniques.



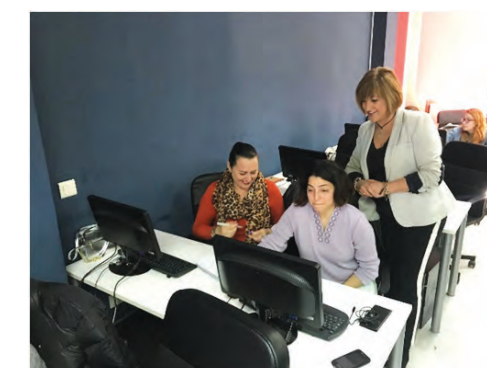
Left: Alfea cinematografica: After a talk we play with framing using a simple cloth as a versatile vehicle of creation of stories



After a talk we play as “statues” as photos and frames to go on with a brief sequence of images and then a story



El Legado: Preparation for a filmmaking session in the workshop.



Two participants in the workshop are showing their works to Marina Martín (The Managing Director of El legado).



Lawaetz Fundation: Filming with a smart phone



Left: Društvo Jasa: Learning to shoot and learning to make greeting cards - a two-layer creative workshop in the EnFeM project in the Secondary school Sl. Bistrica.

Društvo Jasa:
Interview with
writer Anej Sam



Alianza por la
Solidaridad:
Workshop -
"How to use the
camera"...



Društvo Jasa: Watching videos produced by migrant women.

Caring for each other

Mateja Jamnik

For several reasons, people migrations are a sensitive phenomenon and a major challenge for modern countries. They exhaust people who are leaving their homes physically and mentally. They can be socially and culturally stressful for target environments. Due to political ambitions, the problems are occasionally exacerbated by various political parties. So we have actual and unnecessary problems - on one side and the other.

The governments of migration countries need to raise awareness of reality. Legislation needs to be upgraded to prevent the politicization of migrations and the false presentation of consequences - harmful or beneficial. Countries should provide a legal basis for more possibilities for a constructive integration of migrants.

The same goes for the local authority. By showing the actual situation and consequences of migrant problems, they would help local population and civil society. There would be less stressful situations and more proper treatment of migrants.

The understanding of migration processes - right or wrong - is mostly determined by the media. And they do it differently - for one, migrants are the solution for the country, for others, they are a disaster. This causes serious injustice or harm - to migrants or local population and the country. This problem should also be resolved by the state in a regulatory manner, and the umbrella journalist organization - international and national - should begin to carry out their basic task: objective information.

For all, also for migrants, the same eternal and universal rule applies: it is necessary to do as much as possible for the good of all. With such an awareness of all, we would have a constructive integration.

Conclusion

Mateja Jamnik

The EnFeM project has provided a lot of benefits to all the involved partners.

In Slovenia (the integration of Albanian migrants), we all, both on the Slovenian and the Albanian side, learned more about people and life. At first it seemed: these are two worlds. When we opened our hearts to each other, we realized that we have a lot in common: we want to be useful; we want everything to be better; we want to socialize in a relaxed way, etc. Albanian women have realized that there is a lot of beautiful in the Slovenian tradition; we discover the features of their character; they read works of our author Anej Sam (in Slovenian), and we read works of Ismail Kadare. We are all better off.

The basic principle is: all people in this world have special features and a lot in common. This realization is an important condition for the constructive integration. We can conclude as follows: human logic and eternal laws are a reliable signpost in all dilemmas. Also, when it comes to the integration of migrant women.



Društvo Jasa: Planting a “tree of friendship” by local and migrant women.