

# EUROPEAN PROGRAMME FOR INTEGRATION AND MIGRATION

## GRANTS PROGRAMME 2006

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## 1. Grants awarded to European-level NGOs

<b>Name of the organisation:</b> DECEMBER 18vzw		<b>Country:</b> BELGIUM
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<b>Amount awarded:</b> 50,000.00 EUR	<b>Expected date of completion:</b> 1 March 2007	
<b>Summary of project objectives and methods of achievement:</b>		
Objective 1: Consolidation of the European Platform for Migrant Workers Rights		
Methods of achievement:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Expanding the membership with the aim to be represented in each of the 25 EU member states</li> <li>- Developing a three-year action plan and work programme that would start in 2007</li> <li>- Undertake a mapping exercise across the EU and the wider Europe with respect to the positions of civil society actors, government agencies and policy makers regarding the UN Migrant Workers Convention</li> </ul>		
Objective 2: Assessing the EU's migration and integration policies and practices from a rights-based perspective.		
Methods of achievement:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Produce (pilot) shadow reports to the European Commission's Annual Report on Migration and Integration; focusing on the following five member states: Denmark, Estonia, France, Ireland and the United Kingdom. The work will be carried out by the EPMWR members from these states (see section C for the membership list). These reports will compare the issues addressed in the Commission's report with the situation on the ground in the five member states, taking as a reference framework the international standards as elaborated in the UN Migrant Workers Convention as well as the Common Basic Principles on Integration, which the EU Council adopted in 2004.</li> </ul>		

<b>Name of the organisation:</b> EUROPEAN COUNCIL FOR REFUGEES AND EXILES		<b>Country:</b> UK
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<b>Amount awarded:</b> 50,000.00 EUR	<b>Expected date of completion:</b> 1 March 2007	
<b>Summary of project objectives and methods of achievement:</b>		
<p>The overall objective of this project is to influence the European and national policy agenda's on how to best integrate immigrants (in particular on asylum seekers and refugees). The project will focus on the implementation of the Common Basic Principles (CBP) on integration in policies and practices throughout the EU, while taking into account other policy initiatives such as the EU strategy on Social Inclusion and existing EU legislation such as the Long Term Residence, Family Re-unification and Anti-Discrimination Directives. In the initial project period of six months, the project aims to further develop and promote common policy recommendations based on the practical experiences of NGOs relating to CBP 3 (Employment is a key part of the integration process and is central to the participation of immigrants, to the contributions immigrants make to host society, and to making such contributions visible), CBP 5 (Efforts in education are critical to preparing immigrants, and particularly their descendants, to be more successful and active participants in society) and CBP 9 (The participation of immigrants in the democratic process and in the formulation of integration policies and measures, especially at the local level, supports their integration).</p>		

ECRE believes that integration is most likely to be successful if regarded as a two-way process involving active efforts towards integration from both host societies and individuals. Across the EU, integration measures and programmes are mainly focused on the role of refugees and their communities in the integration process, whereas few projects work with the host community as target group. This project aims to address this imbalance by truly tackling integration as a two-way process involving both newcomers and actors in the host society (such as employers, educational institutions, services providers and the host population).

To this end, the project will:

- Build on the results of the ECRE/Caritas Europa INTI 2004 project, which established a NGO Network of Integration Focal Points consisting of integration experts from 30 NGOs in 20 EU Countries. Through this and previous projects, ECRE and its members already developed common policy recommendations based on practical experiences of NGOs that we want to further develop and promote through this project.
- Sustain and extend this Network to other stakeholders such as local authorities (through the EUROCITIES and ERLAI Networks) and migrant and refugee associations, thus creating a broad and knowledgeable coalition with a powerful voice in the EU integration debate. ECRE will try to secure further funding to sustain the activities of the Network of Integration Focal Points with applications to the INTI 2006 Call for proposals (expected in June) and the next phase from the EPIM programme
- Hold one project planning meeting with partner agencies from the NGO network of Integration Focal Points to: a) identify and agree on the topics within the three selected CBPs that need more research and policy work b) review and select existing experiences / models of good practices to be used in our advocacy work c) discuss a common advocacy strategy and decide on the advocacy actions to influence politicians, civil servants and decision makers within the six months project period and beyond d) set up three task groups that will carry forward the policy and advocacy work, focusing on one of the CBPs each.
- The task groups will produce three policy briefs with the common policy messages on selected CBPs (3,5 and 9).
- Hold one seminar to promote our common policy messages and experiences / models of good practice with local authorities, refugee and migrant associations and key stakeholders in the host society. The aim of the seminar is to build regional coalitions to advocate for common policy positions
- Carry out specific advocacy actions to promote the common policy messages, including contributing to relevant meetings and conferences, meeting MEPs, MPs, ministers and government officials, ongoing advocacy work by the ECRE secretariat on integration issues depending on timing, focus and opportunities of the EU Agenda, including responding to commission proposals.
- Share and promote in the field of integration through the seminar, ECRE Website and electronic integration newsletter

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<b>Amount awarded:</b> 50,000.00 EUR <i>NB: 45,341.30 EUR if requested documents for additional funding are not accepted</i>		<b>Expected date of completion:</b> 1 March 2007
<b>Summary of project objectives and methods of achievement:</b>		
1. Setting the context		

Most actors recognise that migration is a welcome and necessary development in, particularly as Europe faces new demographic and economic pressures. The member states of the European Union face a variety of different contexts with regard to immigrants and third country nationals. The flows of migrants *to and from* a territory relate to the developments specific to the history of each member state, as well as particular economic and policy developments, whether it roots in colonial history (France, the UK, Netherlands,) the so called *guest workers* from the 1950 to the 1970s (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Luxemburg, Sweden), and the new immigration countries of the 1980's and 1990's (Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Finland, Ireland). In parallel the restrictive immigration policies of the last thirty years and the situation of temporary workers trafficking, undocumented workers, and asylum seekers have created new clusters of immigrants without legal status who are treated as *second class citizens*: socially excluded and subject to various forms of discrimination with regard to access to rights, employment, education, and social services. These migration trends combined with family reunion mechanisms have created different patterns and situations when it comes to integration in the so-called 'host societies'. These different historical experiences have greatly influenced the development of national legal and administrative frameworks for integration, but also contribute to stereotyped and biased perceptions and attitudes by the majority population

*Assessing the relationship between migration, integration, Social inclusion and Anti-discrimination policies : identifying the missing policy links*

- EU policies on integration and migration are rooted in a complex policy framework. This has to be acknowledged as one of the stumbling blocks of recent attempts to provide comprehensive effective strategies to the integration of all types of migrants. For example difficulties lie in what policy analysts have identified as *the fierce struggle* between the overall approach to the EU framework for integration and the legally binding acts produced by a common immigration policy (soft versus hard law/policy approaches) In that regard the CBPs are in fact intended to assist member states in formulating integration policies for immigrants by offering a non binding guide of principles against which they can assess and judge their policies.

- The positive and inclusive approach adopted in the CBPs, particularly in terms of the social inclusion imperative, has not informed legal developments in the field of migration.

In fact looking at recent developments one could say the opposite is true: the failure of member states to transpose the directive on long term residence (2003/1109) and the restrictive right to family reunification elaborated in Directive 2003/186. It is also argued that these directives should be the centre piece any EU integration policy.

- Many of the policy approaches to date have recognised that anti-racism and the fight against discrimination are an important element of any integration strategy. However they have failed to recognise that *anti-discrimination, and social inclusion are both prerequisites for, and modus operandi of, successful integration strategies.*

- In the labour market, employment rates for ethnic minority groups and migrants are markedly lower than for the majority population. Discrimination and racism are key factors in the labour market exclusion of all migrant and ethnic minority communities, and consequently affects their ability to avoid poverty and promote integration. Unfortunately to date this reality has been inadequately addressed in European employment and social policy initiatives. According to the European Anti-Poverty Network (EAPN) discrimination is generally not well addressed in the National Reform Programmes (*EAPN, A Future Worth Having, 14 March 2006, p. 14*). A successful EU approach to labour market integration needs to consider discrimination and wider structural obstacles to the labour market at the same time.

- "The 11 Common Basic Principles on Integration" adopted by the Council at the end of 2004 fail to adequately take into account the centrality of anti-racism and antidiscrimination policies in integration strategies. . This limited approach is reflected in the Commission Communication on *A Common Agenda for Integration* published in September 2005. Anti-discrimination is not named in the 11 Common Basic Principles, and in the annex, which elaborates on the content of the principles, is referenced in less than half of the principles. This is a serious flaw in the approach adopted in the CBPs. Consequently, ENAR has identified the emerging European policy framework on integration as an important opportunity to promote best practices, as well as to identify the weaknesses of strategies that do not promote inclusive societies, equal opportunities and respect for diversity. A 'joined up' European approach has the potential to foster a progressive understanding of the concept of integration.

### *The role of civil society*

Civil society organisations and NGOs play a crucial role in fostering integration at the national, regional and local levels. In particular anti-racist NGOs and those more broadly concerned with the rights of migrants, play an essential role in the integration process.

ENAR's experience demonstrates that where there is an active NGO sector, there is more likely to be strategies, activities and awareness on integration and anti-discrimination. It is felt that the civil society and the policy makers need to engage in the debate adopting an holistic approach with regard to addressing integration as a policy area intersecting with the broader social policy agenda.

The purpose of ENAR's policy seminar would be to explore the intersections between the racism, discrimination, the social inclusion and integration agendas from the perspective of migration, recognising that these concepts are intrinsically linked. This seminar would provide the opportunity to explore the links between these European policy agendas and provide recommendations for a more cohesive approach to European efforts to promote inclusive societies giving attention and care to migrants. It will aim to address the view points shared by the civil society concerned with the integration agenda. It will seek to empower the civil society and policy makers to clarify the conceptual framework surrounding integration and acts a driving force to forward policy changes.

### 2. Project Objectives

ENAR's project has the following core objectives:

- a) Raise awareness among the ENAR membership and policy makers on the core issues surrounding the debate on integration and its inter-secting lines with antidiscrimination, social inclusion and migration policies;
- b) Gain an overview of and state of the play of migration policies at European and national level and the various types of migrants (movements and legal status);
- c) Assess critically the 11 basic common principles in relation with various policy parameters including legal status, social inclusion, anti-discrimination, equal opportunities, political rights, civic, social, cultural participation and confront those with the situation needs of various categories of migrant population;
- d) Gain an overview of the best practices and lessons learnt from civil society with regard to the integration of migrants
- e) Act as forum for exchange between anti-racist civil society, migrants organisations, anti-discrimination European networks, social NGOS & policy makers;
- f) Define guidelines to a common European integration framework
- g) Contribute to enhancing structured cooperation between Member States, EU institutions in defining the way forward.

### 3. Methodology

#### *The need for an holistic approach to Integration*

Research conducted at European level has tended to suggest a normative framework, which form the essential requirements of integrations strategies. The European civic citizenship and Inclusion Index (*European Civic Citizenship and Inclusion index -published in 2005*) has aggregated a common framework informed by a set of normative criteria composed of the following core policies elements:

#### Labour market inclusion

Residence  
Family Reunion  
Naturalization  
Anti-discrimination

This normative framework has been informed by the scoring of more than 100 indicators designed to describe what action is necessary in order to create favourable conditions for immigrants inclusion and integration. The findings have revealed that there are clear opportunities for member states to create more favourable conditions for immigrant inclusion and that member states are implementing their policies inconsistently. In particular it appears that within the Lisbon strategy's Open Method of coordination (the National Reform Programmes) the policies related to the social inclusion of migrants are not handled in a systematic manner and that anti-discrimination policies lag behind when it comes to inclusion of migrants. The conclusion is supported by ENAR Members, for example in Ireland ENAR was informed that the NRP would not refer to migrants, as they would be addressed in the OMC on Social Inclusion and Social Protection! It is clear that the complex policy environment at EU level is leading to policy 'pigeon holing' in both the national and European contexts.

Adopting a clear anti-discrimination approach. ENAR will identify key barriers to integration and the various elements necessary to ensure effective integration of migrants and third country nationals. It will establish inter-policy linkages which the clear view of ensuring that an anti-discrimination perspective underpins that framework. The basic rationale for integrating migrants is that every one is entitled to the same fundamental rights and freedom regardless of their nationality, ethnic, or racial backgrounds as set out in the European convention of human rights. Equal rights for all members of a community are reflected in policies that promote equal opportunities and combat discrimination.

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<b>Amount awarded:</b> 50,000.00 EUR		<b>Expected date of completion:</b> 1 March 2007
<b>Summary of project objectives and methods of achievement:</b>		
<u>Political context and objectives</u>		
<p>Women now account for more than 45% of the migrant population in the European Union. Whereas in the past, women tended to join their partners under family reunification policies, many immigrant women are now successfully developing strategies for their own social mobility and to support their families. Member States of the EU are seeing both an increase in skilled and unskilled women immigrants, who are finding jobs in sectors of the economy where there is a shortage of labour. Despite their contribution to cultural diversity and to economic and social development in the host country, immigrant women experience high levels of poverty and social exclusion and remain invisible in European debate in the field of integration/migration.</p> <p>Integrating immigrant women in the host country is a dynamic process that requires recognition of the specificity of women's experience and an understanding that the discrimination that immigrant women experience, based on racism and sexism, develops both in the host country and is often also present within the immigrant communities themselves.</p> <p>It is clear that within the context of social development and policy advocacy, immigrant women themselves are going to be best placed to articulate their experiences and their concerns. It is the belief of EWL that immigrant women from across the EU should have the opportunity to meet, to organise themselves and to speak out in order to advocate their rights and needs.</p> <p>The objectives of this project are therefore to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To provide a starting point from which immigrant women living in the EU begin to articulate their own experiences</li> </ul>		

and concerns and to advocate their rights to European decision-makers;

- To initiate a debate at European level on the urgent need for a gender-specific approach to integration/migration policies;
- To develop and strengthen networking opportunities between immigrant women.

#### Methods

EWL proposes to organise a European Seminar in January / February 2007 on the empowerment and integration of immigrant women in the EU (approx 30 participants). The participants will be women leaders with immigrant communities, identified and selected with the support of EWL's member organisations across Europe and other actors active in the field of immigration/integration. EWL is open to ongoing liaison with other relevant networks and could involve in particular the European Network Against racism FNAR), Solidar and the Platform for Undocumented Migrants (PICUM) in the preparation of the Seminar and its follow-up. EWL could consider being part of the expert advisory group that SOLIDAR aims to set up to ensure a link between the ongoing work in the field of integration/migration at European level.

The aims of EWL seminar are:

- To ensure the opportunity to immigrant women across Europe to meet and to identify their concerns in the context of the European integration debate;
- To formulate concrete political recommendations in the framework of the European decision-making process.

A manifesto, summarizing the main recommendations emerging from the discussion, would be adopted at the Seminar.

In order to guide the discussions during the Seminar, a background paper will be drafted, in consultation with the participants, prior to the Seminar. The background paper will identify and address the main challenges faced by immigrant women in terms of integration in the EU. It would include:

1. Legal status: dependent status under family reunification, the application of personalstatus law
2. Women's Human rights: violence, health, education of immigrant women
3. Promoting the participation of immigrant women in public, political and economic life
4. Exploring the possibilities to develop and strengthen networking between immigrant Women

The background paper will make the link between the particular concerns of immigrant women and the Commission's Communication on "A Common Agenda for Integration: Framework for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals in the European Union", including the Common Basic Principles for immigrant integration policy in the European Union (CBPs), agreed in November 2004. Other materials to explore include the transposition and implementation of the two anti-discrimination directives adopted in 2000, the Programme of action of the World Conference Against Racism (Durban, 2001) as well as the recent resolution and recommendation of the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly on the integration of immigrant women in Europe.

The Seminar will be followed by the publication of written report that would include background information, the main issues raised in the debate, the manifesto adopted at the Seminar and a list of participants.

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<b>Amount awarded:</b> 50,000.00 EUR <i>NB: 34,200.00 EUR if requested documents for additional funding are not accepted</i>		<b>Expected date of completion:</b> 1 March 2007

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Atlantic Philanthropies • Bernard van Leer Foundation • Compagnia di San Paolo • European Cultural Foundation • Fondation Bernheim  
Freudenberg Stiftung • Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian • Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust • King Baudouin Foundation • Mother and Child Education  
Foundation • Robert Bosch Stiftung

A NEF initiative managed by the Migration Policy Group

**Summary of project objectives and methods of achievement:**

Over the last few years, the numbers of migrants in Europe, who have not obtained asylum and are not returned to their country of origin has grown. These people often remain in Europe with a so-called "tolerated status" or as complete illegal migrants. They are left to live on the street in a precarious situation with no right to any social support.

The goal of this project will be to map the reality of this particular migrant community in Europe in the hopes of laying the groundwork for the development of a possible advocacy position. The main objective of the overall project is to insure the future protection of the members of this community and promote their integration.

This project will take into account the recent report of the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM) released in October 2005, and the relevant analysis, legal research, and recommendations contained therein which refers to migrants with irregular status. It will also take into account the consequences of the tightening of asylum procedures within the European Union.

The project will be conducted with the support of 11 JRS national countries in Europe (Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, United Kingdom and Ukraine) that have regular contact with migrants in irregular situations. A comprehensive report of this research will be produced, and a media briefing will be conducted. National governments will be better informed of the situation of irregular migrants in their countries. Information from the study will be used to develop a long-term strategy for advocacy on behalf of irregular migrants, with the objective of improving their situation in European society.

<b>Name of the organisation:</b> PLATFORM FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS		<b>Country:</b> BELGIUM
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<b>Amount awarded:</b> 50,000.00 EUR		<b>Expected date of completion:</b> 1 March 2007
<b>Summary of project objectives and methods of achievement:</b>		
<u>Objective</u>		
- The overall objective of the project is to promote the human rights of undocumented migrants and to mainstream undocumented migrants in social and integration policies at national and European levels.		
<u>Monitoring and reporting</u>		
PICUM intends to report on the social exclusion of undocumented migrants and the protection of their rights in Europe. PICUM's research, monitoring and reporting activities will target the implementation of European policies on return, penalization of assistance, integration and social exclusion. In particular, PICUM will monitor the situation of undocumented migrant workers, access to health care for undocumented migrants, as well as access the basic social rights of undocumented minors in Europe. Based on its expertise of human rights and social integration of undocumented migrants, PICUM will underline direct consequences in terms of social cohesion and integration in Europe. PICUM will produce an annual report on trends concerning the human rights of undocumented migrants, and will also issue a series of policy briefs on various issues concerning undocumented migrants. These policy briefs will focus on the following themes: an analysis of how managed migration schemes produce undocumented migrants; the health care needs of undocumented migrants; gender issues and undocumented migrants; and integration issues concerning undocumented children and adolescents.		
<u>Advocacy and mainstreaming</u>		

PICUM will closely follow European policies with a specific focus on the Hague Programme 2005-2010, the Community return policy, the penalization of assistance to undocumented migrants and the Integration strategy.

PICUM will also report on the position of undocumented migrants in social policies at European level, mainly the Social Inclusion Strategy. PICUM will follow-up policy decisions taken by the Council of Europe and other international organizations such as the UNHCR, UNHCHR, ILO, etc. PICUM will participate in hearings and will organize public events with European policy makers in order to promote the mainstreaming of undocumented migrants in European policies.

#### Awareness raising and capacity-building

PICUM intends to raise awareness about policies and practices on the national and international levels regarding human rights of undocumented migrants. PICUM will highlight the important role of the civil society in supporting integration of undocumented migrants and will promote legal instruments to fight against the penalization of assistance to undocumented migrants. PICUM will publish an overview of international and European legislation on human rights applicable to undocumented migrants, to be used by field organizations to protect undocumented migrants more effectively. Building on the expertise gathered in its Action Plan for the Protection of Undocumented Migrant Workers, PICUM will develop a format of a training module that can be used by NGOs and trade unions in Member States to protect undocumented workers. PICUM will disseminate its expertise to its members, to NGOs and international organisations, trade unions and other professionals engaged with undocumented migrants, policy makers and the wider public.

## 2. Grants awarded to national-level NGOs

<b>Name of the organisation:</b> JESUIT REFUGEE SERVICE – PORTUGAL		<b>Country:</b> PORTUGAL
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<b>Phone:</b> +351 217 54 16 20	<b>Fax:</b> +351 217 54 16 25	<b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.jesuitas.pt/jrs">www.jesuitas.pt/jrs</a>
<b>Amount awarded:</b> 25,000.00 EUR	<b>Expected date of completion:</b> 1 March 2007	
<b>Summary of project objectives and methods of achievement:</b>		
<u>Project objectives</u>		
1) encourage positive attitudes and community-building in order to support a better integration; 2) raise awareness of migration issues and encourage reflection about them in schools.		
<u>Specific methods</u>		
1) organising appealing sessions about migrant issues in 40 schools (for students, teachers and other school agents). In each session, students will be given the opportunity to reflect on and discuss these issues by means of three different methodologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• presentation and discussion of relevant notions concerning present-day national and international migrations, mediated by a speaker (the Project Coordinator), with the aid of a PowerPoint presentation. This discussion</li> <li>• will be made livelier and more profound by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o the introduction of a multimedia life story of a young immigrant currently living in Portugal and studying in a Portuguese school. This will provide students with an opportunity to relate to the story of a real person who is about their age.</li> <li>o the intervention of an actress using techniques of the so-called 'infiltration theatre'. The school participants at the session will not be aware that the actress - who is a Serbian immigrant actress living in Portugal - is actually an actress and that her interventions have been carefully planned.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		
2) Organizing a Final Gala (in March 2007) with a play prepared by the immigrant actress and the children that were more responsive and interested during the school sessions.		
We aim at developing a play that, through theatre, reflects the knowledge that has been apprehended during the project, as a new vehicle to the awareness-raising of the general population. All the participating schools and students, as well as their families, and personalities of the immigration area, will be invited.		

<b>Name of the organisation:</b> YOUNG EUROPEAN FILM FORUM ON CULTURAL DIVERSITY		<b>Country:</b> GERMANY
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<b>Amount awarded:</b> 25,000.00 EUR	<b>Expected date of completion:</b> 1 March 2007	
<b>Summary of project objectives and methods of achievement:</b>		
The "Young European Film Forum for Cultural Diversity" - Yeff! - is a European network and event bringing together young and professional film-makers of Eastern and Western Europe aiming at the promotion of intercultural exchange and youth		

involvement in modern media. The programme contains a biennial Film Festival including a Youth Video Award with respect to the topic. 13 NGOs from old and new EU member states have started this initiative with the pilot project „Yeff! Berlin 2005". The next festival "Yeff! Paris 2007" will as well assemble about 100 young people from all over Europe, first of all but not only from the countries represented in the network. It is going to offer seminars, practical work and the participation in the Prix Europe with the young people's films.

For this, the RAA as Yeff! coordinator plans to disseminate a promotion DVD based on the films and documentaries of 2005 as a call to young people beyond the countries represented in the network. The DVD will be in English as working language with a booklet in English, French and German. Also, the internet presence [www.yeff.net](http://www.yeff.net) shall be expanded to offer more tools for interactive work. As an open forum, the page shall then include an opening track with basic information in all languages of the countries in the network.

As a special programme for 2006/07 the RAA plans an award for mobile phone videos targeting the newly rising problem of hate and violence mobile films being shown round and exchanged widely between young people. This "Yeff! mobile video award" shall motivate young people to produce mobile films promoting respect, commonness, and moral courage instead of exclusion and rejection. Besides, this award, launched by mobile phone message, can serve as another means for the promotion of the "Yeff! Paris 2007" as well.

<b>Name of the organisation:</b> YOUNG EUROPEAN FILM FORUM ON CULTURAL DIVERSITY		<b>Country:</b> GERMANY
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<b>Amount awarded:</b> 25,000.00 EUR	<b>Expected date of completion:</b> 1 March 2007	
<b>Summary of project objectives and methods of achievement:</b>		
<p>The "Young European Film Forum for Cultural Diversity" - Yeff! - is a European network and event bringing together young and professional film-makers of Eastern and Western Europe aiming at the promotion of intercultural exchange and youth involvement in modern media. The programme contains a biennial Film Festival including a Youth Video Award with respect to the topic. 13 NGOs from old and new EU member states have started this initiative with the pilot project „Yeff! Berlin 2005". The next festival "Yeff! Paris 2007" will as well assemble about 100 young people from all over Europe, first of all but not only from the countries represented in the network. It is going to offer seminars, practical work and the participation in the Prix Europe with the young people's films.</p> <p>For this, the RAA as Yeff! coordinator plans to disseminate a promotion DVD based on the films and documentaries of 2005 as a call to young people beyond the countries represented in the network. The DVD will be in English as working language with a booklet in English, French and German. Also, the internet presence <a href="http://www.yeff.net">www.yeff.net</a> shall be expanded to offer more tools for interactive work. As an open forum, the page shall then include an opening track with basic information in all languages of the countries in the network.</p> <p>As a special programme for 2006/07 the RAA plans an award for mobile phone videos targeting the newly rising problem of hate and violence mobile films being shown round and exchanged widely between young people. This "Yeff! mobile video award" shall motivate young people to produce mobile films promoting respect, commonness, and moral courage instead of exclusion and rejection. Besides, this award, launched by mobile phone message, can serve as another means for the promotion of the "Yeff! Paris 2007" as well.</p>		

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<b>Summary of project objectives and methods of achievement:</b>		
<p>The project main objectives are the characterisation of immigrant women work conditions in what concerns to domestic services; evaluation of the labour legislation that regulates this type of activity and elaboration of several proposals that will improve immigrant women working conditions and, consequently, their integration. Questionnaires will be filled out in Portugal (regions of Lisboa and Alentejo), by women who work, or have worked, in domestic services. They will be completed by women of different nationalities that will be grouped into the following categories; Portuguese-speaking Africa; Western Africa; Brazil, Asia and Eastern Europe.</p> <p>The implementation of questionnaires will be done by members of the Solidariedade Imigrante organisation, which will facilitate the communication between the interviewed and the interviewer. In addition, two focus groups will be created with the objective of involving the domestic immigrant women in the elaboration of future action proposals. A partnership with Asamblea de Cooperación por la Paz is an organisation which works in the fields of human rights, international cooperation, gender issues, migration, etc from Spain through their centre in Sevilla, will allow the characterisation (using existing documentation) of the domestic migrant workers situation, a review of the Spanish legislation, and subsequent comparison with the Portuguese reality.</p> <p>The project will also involve a technical and methodological supervision of CESIS - Center of Studies for the Social Intervention, a non-profit organisation that developed extensive work in several areas such as social exclusion, ethnic migration and minorities, gender equality and social politics.</p>		

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<b>Summary of project objectives and methods of achievement:</b>		
<p><u>Background and Framework</u></p> <p>Integration of migrants and related integration policies became a crucial issue in the political agenda in many EU member states during the second half of the 1990ies. However, the beginning of discussions can be traced back to the second half of the 1970ies, when significant immigrant minorities settled down in different countries, and family reunification became a clear trend. It became then impossible to ignore that the social structure in many European countries had been permanently changed by immigrants who settled and were becoming a relevant component of the receiving societies. Consequently the idea of temporary migrant labour recruitment schemes was abandoned and integration policies started to be planned.</p> <p>Even though relevant international laws and in particular EU directives frame integration policies, integration of migrants was, and still is primarily decided at national level. At this level <b>different typologies</b> have been built. The most common are based on three types:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. an assimilationist Republican model that foresees a generous provisions of rights addressed to individuals (main example the French case),</li> <li>2. a functionalist guest worker model inserted in an ethnically defined nation state that gives immigrants cultural rights</li> </ol>		

- in order to facilitate their repatriation (main examples Germany, Austria cases),
3. a multicultural and communitarian model (UK, Netherlands and Sweden cases) that gives cultural rights in a tradition of plural societies.

In the recent years, huge policies changes have strongly detached the national cases from the models. In particular, the need of sharing common public values and mastering a vehicular language is becoming a dominant policy guideline in many EU countries, including those which used to adopt multicultural policies.

However, the assimilationist Republican model had to face many problems as well, and has undertaken some important changes up to accepting sort of positive action. These policy changes and revisions of national incorporation models were due both to the fear of political and cultural alienation, particularly risky in a context of transnational terrorism, and to high rates of unemployment and welfare dependency of some immigrants minorities, especially in some EU states, even after generations. After these revisions, national cases can no longer be classified in the 'original' types; furthermore even in the past, they never perfectly matched the types, and some authors are today questioning the utility of building and making use of typologies.

Besides mismatches and crises of traditional policies paradigms, relevant departures from the national models and policies and significant differentiations have always been observed at sub national levels. The responsibility of implementing integration policies, often with remarkable degrees of discretionary power, is mainly put on regional and local authorities even in political systems not characterised by high levels of devolution. Local policy actors (public administrators and civil servants, elected politicians, officials of workers Unions and employers confederations, ONGs; religious organizations) also invent practices and policies then embodied into national policies. As consequence, many challenges have to be faced directly by local and regional policies.

It is then important to focus on local level and:

- to analyse well established best practices;
- to support research on local integration policies and their possible transfer not only from the periphery to the centre at national level, but also across national boundaries within Europe.

Accordingly, collaborating municipalities, due to their extensive experiences not only in implementing but also in initiating and inventing integration policies and measures, should be enabled to share their experiences and make profit of each other successful practices, as well as to learn form each other failures.

The decision to pay attention to the evaluation of supposedly good practices and to the transferability of innovative local practices is supported by the fact that there is some consensus among important political institutions at the European level that local and regional authorities should exchange their experiences In this perspective, one criterion for evaluating the 'quality' of a practice is its transferability (a measure is judged more positively if its beneficial impact is not confined to very specific context and circumstances but can be to some extent 'generalized', exported in a wider context).

Among the different sectors in which municipalities play a strategic role in promoting integration, we chose to focus on education of immigrant children, as we deemed it essential for integration. In fact, according to the "Common basic principles on integration policy", adopted by the European Council, education is a priority area of intervention, especially to support children's scholastic achievement, to prevent early school-leaving

Moreover, focusing on education at local level contributes to: 1) support the socio-economic integration of second and 1.5 generation; 2) promote the positive interaction between students of different origin and the process of secondary socialization to tolerance, pluralism and democratic values; 3) avoid the risk of reproducing exclusion over generations in a knowledge based society and of stabilizing stratifications along ethnic lines; 4) prevent negative effects on welfare system and social cohesion due to lack of integration.

Education field combines the capacity to counteract at the same time structural, cultural as well as 'common identity' marginalization. Recent North American and European research on second and 1.5 generations indicates that the vast majority of immigrant children, regardless of ethnic origin, aspire to college degrees and professional-level occupations. In

this, they mirror the aspiration profile of American or European Union-born youth overall. However, a large proportion of these children grow up under conditions of severe disadvantage and face major impediments to attaining their goals. This strong mismatch between aspirations and the resources for attaining goals has led some researchers to suggest that the second generation may be trapped between the low-skill/income jobs and education histories of their parents and their own style aspirations.

To fight against their risk for school failure, projects, initiatives and policies have been developed by local authorities involving schools, associations, NGOs, immigrants' communities to improve education and training of migrant youth.

A set of measures evaluated as being 'good' practices is available in this crucial field of integration policies (support for school performance from outside the school system, individual and small group mentoring for improving school performance, programmes for the talented among the immigrant children). The respective measures are not limited to the institutionalized school system, but extend also to measures supporting the regular education within or outside the school system. Support for integration within the school system or accompanying school tackles indirectly also the problem of social and structural problems in the neighbourhood.

This sector of policies deals with the more general context of local integration policies. Some cities and districts may have been setting up action programmes for local integration policies in the recent years, including the organization of special integration offices within the municipal administration or the establishment of working groups and councils.

#### Proposal and goals

This project proposes that a) two selected cities (Geneva as centre of integration of immigrant students and Budapest as centre of integration of Roma children) with sound experiences in promoting and inventing integration measures should evaluate good practices in education field and should define if these practices could be transferred; b) a city (Turin), latecomer to migrants integration, should experiment some of such measures.

Municipalities - also mid-sized cities - which are willing to participate in the project must specify necessary rules and conditions for the implementation of the empirical test of transferability of a measure. The urban level, however, has to be considered within its regional, national and European context: opportunities and constraints under which the cities can promote integration policies and measures have to be analysed. The selected best practices in Geneva and Budapest will be presented to Turin Municipality's Educational Services Department to take necessary administrative measures to implement the good practices whose transfer will be decided to test.

The project shall be carried out in cooperation between the following actors:

- A. Well established research centres on immigration and immigrants' integration policies which should cooperate in selecting the practices and evaluation the results of the empirical transfer. These centres have experience in comparative research on integration, evaluation of integration measures and policies in a multilevel context, and show a record of cooperation with local public services, authorities, and nongovernmental organisations.
- B. High level staff of the local administrations, the social and/ or educational public services involved as experts in the evaluation of the selected practices (in Geneva and Budapest). The municipality of Torino is ready to provide local data, and experienced staff to support the evaluation and selection of the good practice. Turin Municipality's Educational Services Department is ready to take necessary administrative measures to implement the good practices whose transfer will be decided to test.
- C. Supporting institutions from local non-governmental organizations: in Turin, the experimentation will be realized with the support of ASAI, an NGO working together with Turin Municipality in developing school activities for immigrant children.
- D. International experts in migration themes, specifically in integration policies.

A transfer of various measures realized in practice could contribute to the creation of an inventory of good evaluated practices which also provides knowledge on the preconditions and the necessary context for their successful implementation.

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open up the debate and dialogue with Dublin City Council (DCC) on the integration of migrant workers and their families;</li> <li>• Enhance visibility and the integration needs of migrant workers providing essential services within the City;</li> <li>• Develop a results orientated integration action plan (incorporating the CBP's) with Dublin City Council; and</li> <li>• Demonstrate the effectiveness of partnership approaches between statutory and NGO organisations in the pursuit of integration and equality.</li> </ul> <p>Working with DCC to establish a working group on integration. this group will be developing the policy framework for a focus on integration within DCC's work. Its initial action will be to map the situation of migrant workers involved in delivering Dublin City Council core functions i.e. refuse, environmental, traffic, transport, maintenance. A core part of this action will be to identify the integration needs of those migrant workers directly linked to DCC. This approach ensures a high level of commitment, visibility and focus on migrant workers who are employed in the 3 D jobs - dirty, dangerous and difficult. This approach also allows MRCI to consolidate its relationship with senior management in DCC and involve the political leadership of the Council. The next phase will be to develop a strategy and action plan on integration, using the Common Basic Principles. A key part of this plan will be establishing targets and ensuring the ring fencing of resources. During the time span of this initiative MRCI will convene a roundtable for city councillors on the CBP and the topic of integration.</p>		