



**Citizenship and New Inclusion Project –
PHASE II
VP/2003/023**

1- Citizenship and lack of rights

In the current European debate about citizenship there is a further step toward the concept of post-national or supra-national citizenship, which in the reality remains barely applicable, as most of the political rights remain firmly related to formal citizenship status in most EU States and the debate is still open on the degree to which economic social and political rights of migrants really would be covered by an international regime.

Nevertheless citizenship continues to be a key objective for migrants and a primary modus for acquiring rights and combating social exclusion. The right to migrate and contemporary the right of the state to limit immigration, cause an asymmetry between citizens and not-citizens and entitle national states to the power of exclusion.

The common analysis about migrations emphasizes the unequal distribution of economic and political power on a global basis and views migration as a major mechanism by which capital mobilizes cheap labour. Contemporary, in the global scenario, the increasing number of obstacles to the movement of men and women escaping from poverty ends up to coincide with a sort of “giving economic value” to clandestinely which is functional to capitalistic production.

In recent years States policies on migration throughout Europe have become more repressive, not least in areas such as conditions of family reunion which are of particular concern to women. Official and popular discourses have attempted to construct a national and European identity based on myths of origin that exclude the past and contemporary contribution of non-Europeans. Migration in this view is seen as a new phenomenon that is disruptive of existing social structures rather than part of a continuing process of economic and cultural development. The current preoccupation with cultural phenomena and with identity, while potentially enriching our understanding of migrant experience, has also tended to overshadow concern with issues of basic rights and to discourage collective political response.

Unfortunately these policies also provide the ideological contexts for attacks on human rights for migrants and create a climate of xenophobia that undermines the rights and security in society as a whole.

In this view migrant workers are more and more tied to their employers and lose immigration or employment status in their own right.

Social citizenship

The international pressures within a culture of human rights and the internal realities of 'guest workers' becoming permanently settled have compelled the nation-states to introduce new measures in order to allow for naturalisation and residence; that is why the principle of equality should not any longer be bound to nationality as a prerequisite for access, but rather be linked to alternative conditions, like the presence in a territory and the residence.

The recognition of social rights, as economy, healthcare and education should be based on the principle of residence and not that of nationality, but social inequalities are not cancelled by citizenship, even when it reaches its ultimate achievement with the introduction of the social rights: foreigners, those who are not accepted as citizens, remain as such.

Access to welfare services

The citizenship systems influence the risks of poverty and social exclusion because the states, by determining rights and responsibilities, define the borders of inclusion granting or not, from an institutional point of view, access to specific provisions or participation opportunity

In the last ten years changes in welfare and social politics have led again the debate to social cohesion. Particularly emerged the necessity to invert the processes of deprivation and dismissal from choosing and acting capacity rethinking the role of the intervention target, and to test new models of inclusion policies.

On the other hand in the welfare systems there is a tendency to reformulate the issues of citizenship, right and risk, in individual terms, ignoring that the growing inequalities are deepening the gap between the excluded people and social life, and are risking to generate a fracture that cannot be handled.

In Italy for example welfare budget expenditure is moving from universalistic to individual provision and there is a tendency towards state regulation rather than to state provision. Social policies are subordinated to the demands of maintaining competitiveness and there is an extension of the market into public services.

Current policies are in fact producing increasing diversity of rights for migrants, based on their legal status, length of residence and the status under which they entered Europe, as well as their class and ethnic background.

While legally permanent residents have gained some of the social rights associated with citizenship, increasing numbers of new labour migrants are being denied these rights.

Migrants' access to welfare services in the country of settlement has been restricted through formal rules as well as institutional practises and when formal rights exist the access to institutional structures of welfare states may be restricted by discriminatory practises.

These difficulties of accessing mainstream services have forced migrants to provide for their own welfare needs through the family and wider social networks and through voluntary organisations.

During the phase 1 in almost all the Countries involved in the project we found health services run by volunteer doctors for providing special services for irregular

migrants, in spite of the legal recognition to emergency medical treatment for all .

What we learnt during the phase 1

Migrants have been incorporated into aspects of social citizenship within the country of settlement in different ways but the current legislation has produced a hierarchy of migrants rights to welfare according to their immigration and citizenship status.

The conceptual debate about citizenship tends to concern the principles of participation but pays less attention to the resources required to be able to take part in the public life.

What is often overlooked is the role of the state in shaping job status through immigration policies and rules. For different reasons families of migrant workers may find themselves in an irregular status for factors outside their control and may be forced to settle without access to welfare pushing many into poverty and unregistered work.

Little is known of the extent of which migrants have been able to access basic rights in many European states, and the strategies they have used to overcome exclusion from these rights. However there is a gap between the formal rights and the substantial rights they are able to enjoy

It is perhaps in the arena of civil rights that formal citizenship can have more importance, but little is known about it.

A knowledge improvement about the concept of social citizenship is one of our objectives during phase 2

The recognition of political rights are indispensable to ensure and sustain migrants' status

Welfare access

Generally speaking, the willingness and ability of welfare providers to make their services appropriate to the needs of migrants is more effective and responsive at local level . However, it's vital to include these services in the mainstream provisions, as special services, such as production of information about education and health in local languages tends to be uneven. In addition, services aimed at particular groups, like migrants, tend to be seen as 'extras' and are particularly vulnerable to funding cuts.

In many European States there is a growing gap between the needs of migrants groups for welfare provisions and the services they are able to enjoy

Much of the policies are contained in semi-formal rules and regulations that do not appear in the legislation itself and can be influenced by discriminatory practises.

3) Migrant policies and labour segregation

The position of migrants in the labour market is of particular concern for the consequences in relation to concrete benefits arising from the recognition of

formal rights.

Although explanations in terms of structural reasons, linguistic competence or lack of qualifications, there is often evidence of direct and indirect discrimination. One effect of the immigration policies is the tendency to favour the concentration of migrants in certain sectors of activity, characterised by the worst working conditions, which contributes to the ethno-stratification or ethnicization of the labour market. In fact discriminatory regulations market it difficult for qualified migrants to find employment outside ethnic niches, determining a strong segregation in low qualified and poor jobs and a real brain-waste phenomena, through the under-recognition of the migrants' skills.

Gender perspective

As European women have achieved greater legal and economic equality with men, immigration policies continues to restrict the autonomy of migrant women. Equal opportunities between men and women has not been extended to migrants, yet. At the same time, gendered ideologies and practises also restrict women's independence.

Even immigration policies contribute to the legal construction of migrant women as a subordinated subject, in fact they either condemn migrant women to depend on their husbands, through family reunification policies, or they force them to work in those female activities that are refused by women of the receiving societies. Central to our understanding is the position of migrant women in many European countries is how they are situated in terms of wider society and within their own families: women entering the receiving countries through family reunification become dependent on their husbands and for some years they can't gain an independent status and are not allowed to enter the labour market for a stated period. During this probationary periods of marriage the partners have to stay together, often trapping women in unhappy marriages and suffering abuses and violences with few chances to gain their economic independence.

Domestic and care job

The demise of the European welfare state combined with changing patterns of family organisation within Europe encourages both governments and individuals to consider domestic workers as both useful and necessary.

So, in spite of the increased restrictive immigration laws and as open admission of the inadequacy of the public services, in many European Countries a special channel is left open for the domestic workers, for the least-valued tasks, such as attending to the sick and the elderly

Particularly in Southern European countries there is a preserved form live-in work which recalls the historical image of the servant, which involves migrant women. In Italy almost half of all migrants are women, who are often unaccompanied and enter low-wage service sector occupations such as domestic work. In the last amnesty , in 2002, about 40% of the regularized workers were women, mostly live-in domestic and care workers.

Many domestic workers work illegally and their wages are almost half the market rate. Consequently, undocumented employment and the threat of expulsion could be used to impose excessive forms of exploitation.

This form of segregation is also supported by a visible racialized differentiation and a total absence of citizenship rights which in fact perpetuates the poor working conditions.. So some ethnic groups fit better with the employers requirements, such as women of Catholic religion, rather than Muslim workers, and white women rather than black ones (the case of the Pontiac women in Greece, the women from Poland and Ucraina in Italy, the women from Philippines who have taken the place of Somali women).

In addition the construction of their social identities is based essentially on their labour and consequently their maternal identities has been marginalised to enable them to better fulfil their labour function.

In spite of the absence of recent and reliable figures, due to the high percentage of irregular workers, the domestic work, invisible, vulnerable and insecure, has become the main working opportunity for migrant women, regardless of their level of education and previous work experience.

In Emilia-Romagna Region 4 pilot projects, several research activities and one Equal project have been funded for supporting the domestic workers.

What we understood from our preliminary work is that

- *domestic work is often irregular, exposing women to hard and long hour job, subordination, difficulties in performing their motherhood, as their children usually remain in their countries of origin and obstacles in the access to the health and social services, absence of any labour market protection and the consequent acceptance of worse working condition. For example domestic workers continue to be excluded from legislative measures enacted to facilitate women's maternity, to suffer from exploitation and in some cases of sexual harassment*
- *in live-in work there is a lack of separation between work space and private space*
- *the domestic work sector is categorized as an unskilled sector but a high percentage of migrant workers had attended university or had a degree*
- *domestic work is often not only a temporary occupation for migrant women but it may become a transgenerational permanent occupational niche for some specific groups.*
- *the acceptance of live-in domestic workers as an ideal solution to a general lack of welfare infrastructure may encourage the dismantling of the welfare system by the state and the local institutions*
- *the acceptance of live-in domestic workers is an ideal solution to perpetuate the traditional family structure*
- *the voluntary and religious associations dealing with domestic workers usually adopt an inclusive approach, often representing the interests of the employers*

In all the countries involved in this project actions have been taken by local institutions for granting permission to regularize migrant women working in this sector, which is undoubtedly the first step for the empowerment of these women, allowing them to move from live-in to out domestic work, to live with their families, to access health and social services, to get family reunification. But while there is a clear support for their labour market integration, there is still a disregard for their social and political citizenship.

Most of the women associations involved in the phase 1 provide support for the labour qualification of women in the domestic sector with a strong purpose of overcoming simple integration policies and identify innovative tools for the proper recognition of these women skills, as well as legal support for entering new and more qualified labour sectors (for example funded projects for documenting the skills through the NVQ System).

4) The women associations: top-down organisations or grassroots initiatives?

The migratory and citizenship regimes also affect the ways in which migrants can become members of a society, the extent to which in doing so they are able to retain their cultural identity and the possibility they have of organising autonomously and representing themselves even through associations or organised groups.

In some European countries the state has played an important role in supporting the creation of migrant organisations for the allocation and administration of resources and services, always run by male leaders, with the mandate of representing the entire communities.

In the UK and Sweden where multicultural policies have been developed the debate is still open on the degree of conformity to dominant values which is requested to migrants. Women groups also underline the patriarchal nature of multicultural policies that support male leadership and the persistence of 'traditional' values which can support inequalities and repressive practises for women.

Many associations have been funded by public money and the governments have in some way determined which ones were worthy of being funded, and in some way were able to exert a great social control over them. So several immigrants and ethnic organisations have been co-opted and politically marginalized.

In the European countries which have only recently become countries of immigration, like Greece, Spain and Italy migrants have had less opportunity to build political organisations.

The marriage between the religious idea of charity and the idea of popular solidarity have produced the development of many non-profit organisations that administer social services together with public bodies.

The general withdrawal of state in the social services provision and the problems for the migrants of accessing public services have often enhanced the creation of voluntary and religious organisations, or by community organisations to provide responses for their welfare needs and to ensure a better management on migration issues.

There is a lack of autonomy for immigrants' associations, especially the ethnic communities' associations, which have no direct access to resource and representation, so their field of action is limited either to reproduction and protection of their culture of origin or to the provision of services to the immigrant population. In fact the representation of migrants is often confused with civil society organisations themselves, and migrants can find themselves at a structural

disadvantage as autonomous actors, enjoying fewer opportunities to become independent. In other words there is a tendency to consider migrant associations in paternalistic terms.

In the last ten years migrant women have received attention from the Institutions in their potential role as vector of integration and funding has been made available for training migrant women as mediators between new migrants and local welfare and educational bodies. They are not merely interpreters but are involved in providing information to patients and operators and even taking case histories and home visits. There are few dangers, however, due to the lack of neutrality of the mediators, and to the risk to isolate the patients, who finally interact with services only through someone else (paid by the Institutions).

So the still open question is: to what extent migrants associations respond to migrants' needs or to Institutions' needs to create intermediate de-politicized bodies with the purpose of developing conservative integration policies, and reinforcing social control.

Grassroots initiatives

In all the countries involved in the project women have tried to enhance collective actions to challenge racialized exclusion as well as to transform social and power relations within families and communities, with the purpose to compete for state-allocation resources and to penetrate mainstream political and policy agenda. These grass-roots associations are on the one hand increasingly focused on local problems and on the other more linked to national and transnational associations and networks.

They develop a daily politics and sustain the view that power relations and processes of inclusion and exclusion takes place across a range of social relations and are not confined to the arena of formal and state-oriented politics.

They negotiate and contest their positioning in the receiving societies and become active subjects who participates in and shape them.

Most of them have adopted a double approach, providing services for meeting practical women' needs and politically questioning the structures that impact on women's lives.

They reinforce the awareness of the new migrant women who very often are very reluctant to exercise their rights, because of their weakened position in the receiving society. They also try to dismantle the social and racialized construction of migrant women from the 'poor countries' as victims and underskilled, with insufficient language knowledge, being responsible of their marginal situation in both the labour market and in society at large, which reflects and reinforces the dominant stereotypes and prejudices of the receiving society.

They usually arrange Reception Centres which function as emergency housing, they provide support and advice like legal assistance, struggle against violence and forced marriages, challenge injustice and racist practises, provide space for women to empower and to organise political struggles, like the campaigning for

the right to vote.

They usually reject the 'communal option', many of them being interethnic (Southall Black Sisters in the UK, The Somali Women Association in Sweden, the SUSI Centre in Germany, Almamater and Trama di Terre associations in Italy), and try to foster self-determination control, recognition and independence.

Women tend to be more open to cross ethnic lines, some researchers argue that their relative exclusion from ethnic mobilization provide a common platform for women and a common basis for forming coalitions.

In some Countries, like Sweden and United Kingdom, they try to put under discussion the notion of 'multiculturalism' as expression of tolerance, which in fact leaves intact inequalities and repressive practises towards women. For example domestic violence is often tolerated in the private sphere on grounds of 'non intervention in the customs of others'.

They develop a strictly interweaving process with women of the receiving countries and push forward their power and capabilities of negotiation with the local institutions.

Their demand for autonomy, however, and the right to state-funds is a critical dilemma. Increased engagement with the state through state-funding may reduce the ability of organisations to mobilize in political actions.

What we learnt from phase 1

The data collected during phase 1 have confirmed our starting hypothesis concerning the innovative level of the practices of the women's associations and cultural centres created and self-run by groups of women in Europe. However, the role of these organisations, their identity, the negotiation mechanisms at the institutional level and the mingling of the practice of citizenship with the influence on local policies would have to be further investigated. This is what we are proposing to do in the next phase, adopting participatory methodologies.

These centres and associations, moreover, become important reference points also for native women who are at risk of becoming poor and excluded.

Another element that should be understood more deeply concerns the added value of the mix of practices and strategies between migrant and native women who, in these places, experiment negotiation patterns that are used at different levels: private/public, men/women, departure background/arrival background, family models, classes, cultures, and they gain important visibility and social and political recognition.

In particular, we believe the following points should be studied more in depth:

- the impact of these practices on local policies*
- the contribution of this interaction on the concept of social citizenship*
- the impact of the associations on the strategies of empowerment of migrant women*
- the analysis on the aspects of autonomy and negotiation with institutions*
- the improvement of new models of participation enhancing the interaction among people/associations/institutions*
- The data collected during Phase 1 show the importance of "empowering*

actions" for the process of citizenship, but we need more elements for the identification of proper indicators of citizenship related to the link women practises/local policies

The identified area

Strategic area: social situation and policies for the integration of immigrants and ethnic minorities

Approaches and institutional mechanisms:

encouraging the development of local communities as a tool to promote participation and the capacity of marginalised people to rely on themselves, as well as to consolidate the social capital

development and methods for the systematic promotion of sex equality and evaluation of the gender impact in relation to the social integration policies

There are significant differences between the stated involved in the project, due to the different integration and welfare models as well as their of level of decentralization, but in Italy the concrete application of policies for migrants is left to the local authorities, such as Regions, Provinces and Municipalities.

The Emilia-Romagna Region is very active in the sector of social inclusion policies and has accepted, being the first region in Italy, art. 13 of the Treaty of Amsterdam in its own Statutory law.

The Emilia Romagna Region is setting up the second report about social inclusion, where priority is given to the promotion and inclusion of migrants, with a particular focus on the lone migrant women, with children and the recognition of proper rights.

It's worth noting that the Region is introducing at local level different support tools which have been cancelled by the Centre-right government at national level in the last two years : for example the 'citizenship salary' for poor and excluded people.

Recently in Italy with the coming into power of the right wing coalition, changes to immigration law have been approved which aims to transform even long-term settled migrants into flexible, undocumented workers whose resident permit could be withdrawn in case of unemployment.

After the implementation of this law the Region has confirmed, through a decree issued by the Health Department, the right to health care for all migrants, independently from their status.

In the Regional law on immigration, still under discussion, the regional 'Women Centres' run autonomously by interethnic women associations, are formally recognised as public spaces of socialisation and active citizenship, as observatories for preventing social conflicts and as consultation bodies for the institutions. Moreover there is a will to create permanent structures for monitoring inclusive policies and practices anchored to the political debate on the rights (e.g.

the creation of a network/group of study and reflection/territorial observatories) and to test new ways of enlarged participation in the decision-making processes, which could be linked to the participatory forum foreseen by this project.

The same law will shape new model of representation for migrants, accordingly with the local institutions.

In the same view some municipalities in Emilia Romagna Regione are experimenting different forms of migrants' participation to voting at local level. For example in the Municipality of Cesena migrants will take part in the next 2004 elections for the Neighbourhoods' Councils.

We would also mention a new proposal issued by another Italian Region, Liguria, for granting the right to vote to migrants ,which will be soon discussed by the Regional Council.

Due to these new experimentations, and to the fact that a network of local institutions is involved in this project, the analyses and results can be accepted by the regional policies and the proposals for the definition of future plans against poverty and marginalization.

Our greek partner DOKPY - Greece

(Municipal Organisation for Social Intervention and Health)

Provides support services for minority and migrant groups in the area of Neo Ionia Magnesias.

Social poverty is linked to health problems because migrants and gypsies are poor people with unstable jobs so they cannot gather work experience to be entitled to health and social secure.

The main objective for Dopky is to support integration policies as well as to struggle and campaign for the recognition of proper rights for all.

In this view Dopky carried on a strong action on a legal basis with the local and regional Institutions, for providing documents for Roma people – **in 2001 about 800 people got the proper documents and participated in the local election.**

Dokpy has been working since 2000 on funded projects by the EC- under the Community Action Programme to combat Discrimination 2001-2006 and is the project applicant of the project "Development of Empowerment Skills to Move Obstacles for Integration-DESMOI", phase 2.

Dokpy will actively involve the Pontiac Women Association in the project activities, particularly in the organisation of the local forums.

Main objectives:

Our focal point is a knowledge improvement about the concept of social citizenship at local, national and European level, as effective tool to prevent insecurity and social exclusion. From this starting point, a crossing line through the project development, we will

- deepen the analysis about the practises of citizenship developed by the women associations across Europe (autonomy, identity, freedom, self-

determination, empowerment) and to a knowledge improvement about the spaces of negotiation between men/women on a gender/cultural perspective which can lead to real empowerment opportunities in the public and private domains, through the identification of patterns of citizenship indicators

- better understand how these practises could be developed by different population groups and could enhance the definition and the practises of citizenship for all
- enhance a better understanding of the impact of these practises on the local policies in different territories of the Countries involved, with a special focus on two issues: the access to health and social services and the access to the labour market
- **create a strong link with some territories**, through the creation of participatory forums, with the purposes of: a) experimenting public spaces of democracy participation and exchange among institutions, associations and individuals about different issues b) support a wide dissemination of the project objective, c) enlarging the debate to different publics and stakeholders which overcome the gender analysis and d) collecting information on support of the in-depth analysis and the organisation of the further thematic workshops
- **verify the possibility of transforming these forums in permanent consultative bodies at local level**
- **promote an active and mutual exchange of the best and innovative policies/practises at transnational level, through the organisation of thematic seminars** on three selected issues: access to health and social services, access to the labour market (with a special focus on migrant domestic workers) and local policies/and social citizenship with the purpose, among others, to identify best models and practises and to verify their transferability and adaptability to different contexts, and to create a permanent network of Institutions at European level
- reinforce the culture of solidarity and the sense of belonging to a community, while at the same time starting up a more incisive action to promote the recognition of the fundamental rights for everyone and a different culture of tolerance and respect
- promote a wide dissemination not only of the project results but also through an accurate recording and description of the processes, through the setting up of a 'story book'

The main activities can be summarized as follows:

1st year:

- a) kick-off transnational meeting
- b) in-depth analysis (In order to be able to act, that is, to operate and fully enjoy one's own rights, people should have above all: * awareness (normative internalisation, socialization), * capacity of access and the necessary conditions for their development and * empowering policies, (the role of public policies as empowering policies that can produce mixed capacities, therefore, the attention to needs in concrete circumstances) and positive action aimed not so much at redefining the power balance, but rather aimed at placing each person on a level of equality of opportunities.

The data collected during Phase 1 show the importance of "empowering actions" for the process of citizenship and

during the second phase, we will detect the **process of learning/ internalisation**, the strategies, resources and policies aiming at the **development of access capacities** and therefore we will identify appropriate patterns of 'citizenship' indicators.

Our analysis will be focused on:

- the effects of the practises on people lives and processes of empowerment

the multi-dimensional character of social exclusion and the consequent need to consider the placement of migrant women in relation to the different fields where there are inclusion/exclusion dynamics: income, professional condition, employment and housing, as well as family relationships, social relationships, health conditions, cultural capital, legal status

-the importance of focusing on the analysis of the subjective perspective of those who find themselves in a temporary or permanent condition of vulnerability and the need for reconstructing the strategies, tactics, choices and interpretations that guide their action

The processes of social inclusion/exclusion as the result of the interaction between the perceptions/interpretations of those who include/exclude and those of the included/excluded ones.

Key focus on gender perspective: given the different welfare and integration models of the countries involved, we foresee the sharing of experiences of participation and emancipation of migrant women from countries in which there is a tradition of formal inclusion and forms of direct participation, as well as the experience and influence on the real life of women living in countries like Italy, where participation forms are not encoded.

- the effects of the practises on the local policies, with a special focus on two issues: access to health and social services and access to the labour market

the impact of the results related to the analysis of the processes of exclusion/inclusion on local policies, considering the different integration models of the Countries involved in the project, through the identification of patterns of citizenship indicators

- analysis about the concept of social citizenship at local, national and transnational level

- c) Participatory forums

The defence policy of many European countries is undermining the participation in the public life of large groups of people, because there is often a lack of a precise will to promote their active and effective participation in collective decision-making processes.

At the same time we are witnessing to the undermining of the public places and spaces of political participation, also caused by a general crisis of the representation model; moreover many European democracies are developing

dynamics that lead to increasing elitist and exclusive decision-making processes. We think participation strictly linked to the capabilities is the best way for overcoming the risk of marginality of the local interventions and for enhancing a real mainstreaming of the policies aiming at fighting poverty and exclusion.

The focal point of the first year activities aims at the organisation of territorial forums as a practice of citizenship through participated democracy. In order to achieve this we will identify existing experiences, study their mechanisms and find out the territories, issues and stakeholders (women and men, migrants and native people, population and institutions, topics to deal with) with the purpose of identifying and collecting needs

d) Transnational meeting: on the basis of these results we will hold a transnational meeting marking the conclusion of the first year

During the first year a mutual exchange about methodologies and activities is foreseen with the project submitted under the same call by 'Efeso' –Bologna, under the title: 'Donne, capacità, diritti'.

2nd year:

- a. Participatory forums (in the second year we envisage the follow-up of the forum experience)
- b. On the base of the results of the research activities and the outcomes of the first session of the local forums we will organise three thematic seminars on these main issues: *access to health and social services, *access to the labour market (with a special focus on the migrant domestic workers) and *local practises/policies and social citizenship

On the cross-cut themes and pre-defined grids the different partner countries will exchange successful and experiences and results, especially with regard to the capacity of influencing/changing local policies and best applications/responses of social rights in favour of the migrants, and finally of all the citizens. During the thematic seminar a special session will be devoted to the exchange /analysis/debate over the local institutions role in shaping and supporting new local policies.

We can, thus, acknowledge the “usefulness” of a discourse on the migrant condition as a “lens” to better read and understand the risks of exclusion and disruption of the social links, as an “excuse” to create social inclusion/cohesion which is non-communitarian even for people of the receiving countries.

All the processes and the activities will be supervised by the Steering Committee.

- c. Final transnational meeting
- d. Story book in 2 languages

European democratic states have tackled the cultural heterogeneity in different ways, from assimilation to multiculturalism, but in all culturally heterogeneous societies the inequalities in the wielding of citizenship have caused some identity claims. However, identities are not defined a priori but are formed also through the participation in public life.

So the politics of difference, identity formation and citizenship should be strongly linked.

Today the defence policy of many European countries is undermining the concept of citizenship and participation in the public life of large groups of people, because there is often a lack of a precise will to promote their active and effective participation in collective decision-making processes. Anyway the concept of social citizenship should be reaffirmed and reinforced at local, national and European level in order to overcome the insecurity of people

On the base of the outcomes collected during the phase 1 we envisage to develop the phase 2 through the development of different activities aimed at: 1) deepening the research and analysis about our relevant issues linked to the concept of social citizenship, through the direct involvement of researchers and academics, in the steering committee and in the coordination group 2) connect the results of this activity with direct actions through the participatory forums in some selected territories, with a paramount role of the associations in the forums' organisation. In so doing we'll collect the most significant existing policies and practises and 3) on the base of the outcomes of the previous activities and further analysis and data collection in the Countries involved, we will strengthen the transnational exchange on three pre-selected themes through the organisation of thematic seminars, with a prevailing role of the Institutions involved in the project.

Therefore we believe it is particularly innovative to connect the more advanced research and studies, already existing, and the practises and policies not only for the purpose of measuring the impact of the empowerment processes on the local governance but to link them with public spaces of debate among people and institutions, and deepen some issues in order to provide new elements for analysis on open questions. The project activities should improve the networking among associations and institutions and also give a significant contribution in detecting the invisible processes and the know-how of the local territories and verifying their transferability and adaptability, through a reshape of the roles of the subjects involved.

During the phase 1 we recorded a great interest of the institutions to identify new methodologies and a wider perspective/power/legislation for solving multi-faceted problems even at local level.

On the other hand, the associations and groups at risk of social and exclusion are more and more aware of the lack of capability and power which in fact characterize the grassroots organisations, especially in European Southern Countries.

Consequently we think that the best and effective way of supporting real exchanges and transfers of knowledge among the partners is to ensure that the project provide responsive and innovative tools, in terms of better comprehension of the problems, transferability and adaptability of the practises the setting up of permanent consultative bodies for a mutual exchange on topic issues, like the social citizenship. Even if the starting of new processes may imply to reshape roles and responsibilities.

We plan to set up a strong coordination method for an effective improvement of the project activities and exchange among all the partners.

So we plan to create an effective coordination group which will lead the activities during all the project phases, through the setting up of detailed working plans, common methodologies and tools, which will be widely discussed during the first kick-off meeting.

During the preparatory activities all the partners will be involved in the data collection and analysis and the results will be widely discussed. During the feasibility study for the participatory forums a strong supervision will be done by the coordination group, through fieldwork visits and a strong interaction with the steering committee.

Undoubtedly the outcomes of the forums represent a powerful model for detecting practises and policies, best or critical, reported by different stakeholders, and the forums are a challenging tool for both people/associations/ngo's and institutions.

The multiple activities carried out in the first year will lead to the preparation of the second one.

The methodologies adopted for the implementation of the second year activities are all aimed at strengthening the exchange among associations and institutions, and during the thematic workshops a special session will be devoted to the institutional exchanges.

In addition, the coordination group, under the supervision of the steering committee will accurately report not only the project outcomes but also the processes through which the implementation, the difficulties, the successes have been originated. All this will be recorded in the story book which will become a real dissemination tool.

The external evaluation activity will ensure an accurate and constant monitoring about the level and the quality of all the stakeholders participation in the processes/decision-making/activities and will enable to redress immediately critical situations.

During the first year:

- kick-off transnational meeting – which will be held in Italy
- in-depth analysis :the outcomes will be included in the 'story book'
- 4 local forums which will be held in : Italy, Greece and Germany
- final transnational meeting about the results of the first year and kick-off of the second year which will be held in Riga (Latvia)

During the second year:

- 4 local forums which will be held in Italy, Greece and Germany
- 3 thematic seminars on cross-cut themes: health access, work access, local policies/practises and social citizenship which will be held in Rome, Berlin and UK
- final transnational meeting which will be held in Italy

- a 'story book' in two languages: with the main project results as well as an accurate description of the processes
- external evaluation report

7) WORK PROGRAMME

You should provide a detailed timetable and plan of work for implementing your proposal during Phase II. This should identify clearly the specific activities, the time frame for each activity and contain a clear allocation of tasks and responsibilities amongst the partners. Please remember that your work programme must start on a specified date between 15th November or 31st December 2003 and must not exceed 24 months.

Month/Year	Location	Activity	Responsible Partner
December 1 st , 2003	Forli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication to all the national and transnational partners about the project approval - creation of the project team (roles and responsibilities, italian representatives and one representative for each country involved) -creation of a Steering Committee - creation of a restricted coordination group (in charge of leading the development of the activities) - selection of an external evaluator - organisation of the kick-off meeting, agenda and contents 	<p>Applicant</p> <p>Applicant+all partners Partners representatives and researchers</p> <p>Applicant+allpartners</p>
January 2004	Imola/Turin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) informal meeting of the project team at national level for collecting suggestions and proposals b) preparatory papers will be sent to all the partners at least ten days before the meeting date about : main objectives/language to be used/methodologies/actions c) setting up a working plan proposal (for both the research activities and the project development) to be discussed during the transnational kick-off meeting d) setting up of an evaluation plan proposal to be discussed during the transnational kick-off meeting b) First kick-off transnational meeting, to be held in Italy 	<p>Project team and Coordination group</p> <p>Applicant+all partners</p>

February 2004	Italy	<p>a) detailed report of the meeting and the common objectives discussed will be sent to all the partners (national and transnational) by the project coordinator</p> <p><u>start-up of the preparatory activities</u> b1) in-depth analysis of the existing experiences, partly detected during the phase 1, and in-depth study of their mechanisms, impact/effects related to a first hypothesis of citizenship indicators, which will be further developed during the local forums and the transnational thematic seminars. The analysis will be focused on: a) the effects of the practises on people lives and processes of empowerment, b) the effects of these practises on the local policies and c) in depth-analysis about the concept of citizenship at local, national and transnational level</p> <p>The activity will be coordinated by a <u>restricted group under the supervision of the Steering Committee</u>, will involve all the project partners and will support all the project activities, till the end of the project</p> <p>b2) Feasibility study for the setting up of the participatory forums: identification of the territories, issues and stakeholders (women and men, migrants and native people, population and local institutions, topics to deal with), experiences on the basis of an analysis of the literature and the identification of the good practices related to participated democracy, which have shown to have an effective influence on the policies, hence on the life of migrants (both men and women). The participants of each country should work as a monitoring centre and for collecting the most meaningful experiences The activity will involve the representatives of the Countries directly involved in the forums, coordinated by the restricted group nevertheless the key points of the ongoing process will be discussed by all the project partners with the purpose to identify the transferability of the</p>	<p>Coordination group</p> <p>coordination group + SBS</p> <p>all partners (for collecting information)</p> <p>+ steering Committee</p> <p>Coordination group + Partners involved in the local forums organisation (Dokpy, Susi and in Italy all the Italian partners)</p> <p>All partners for collecting information activity</p>
	Italy Germany Greece		

March 004	Italy	<p><u>Preparatory activities</u></p> <p>a) in-depth analysis of the existing experiences, partly detected during the phase 1, we will consider</p> <p>a) the multi-dimensional character of social exclusion and the need to consider the placement of migrants in relation to the different fields where there are, and inclusion/exclusion dynamics:</p> <p>-the importance of focusing on the analysis of the subjective perspective of those who find themselves in a temporary or permanent condition of vulnerability and the need for reconstructing the strategies, tactics, choices and interpretations that guide their action. ---</p> <p>-The processes of social inclusion/exclusion as the result of the interaction between the perceptions/interpretations of those who include/exclude and those of the included/excluded ones.</p> <p>b) the impact of the results related to the analysis of the processes of exclusion/inclusion on local policies, considering the different integration models of the Countries involved in the project and</p> <p>c) the concept of social citizenship at local, national and transnational level</p> <p>- Collecting papers and information from the project partners</p> <p>- Bibliography and reference documents</p> <p>The activity will be coordinated by a restricted group under the supervision of the Steering Committee and will support all the project activities, till the end of the project</p> <p>b) Feasibility study for the setting up of the participatory forums:</p> <p>identification of the territories, issues and stakeholders (women and men, migrants and native people, population and local institutions, topics to deal with), experiences on the basis of an analysis of the literature and the identification of the good practices related to participated democracy, which have shown to have an effective influence on the policies, hence on the life of migrants (both men and women). The participants of each country should work as a monitoring centre and, for collecting the most</p>	<p>Coordination group + Women association (Italian and transnational level) special contribution from SBS</p> <p>Coordination group + Dokpy, SUSI and, at Italian level, Trama di terre Almaterra +local Institutions</p>
	Italy Greece Germany		

<p>April 2004</p>	<p>Italy</p>	<p>- Setting up of a common grid of analysis, methodologies to be used for effective exchanges, evaluation of the results, effective links between the local forums and the next thematic seminars, communication tools about the on-going processes available through the applicant and the partners websites -Key focus on gender perspective: given the different welfare and integration models of the countries involved, we foresee the sharing of experiences of participation and emancipation of migrant women from countries in which there is a tradition of formal inclusion and forms of direct participation, as well as the experience and influence on the real life of women living in countries like Italy, where participation forms are not encoded.</p> <p>c) First proposal for structuring the 'story book'</p>	<p>Coordination group + Dokpy, SUSI and, at Italian level, Trama di terre Almaterra +local Institutions</p>
	<p>Italy Greece Germany</p>	<p>Preparatory activities a) in-depth analysis of the existing experiences, partly detected during the phase 1 – and in-depth study of their mechanisms, impact/effects related to a first hypothesis of citizenship indicators, which will be further developed during the local forums and the transnational thematic seminars. The analysis will be focused on: a) the effects of the practises on people lives and processes of empowerment, b) the effects of these practises on the local policies and c) in depth-analysis about the concept of citizenship at local, national and transnational level - Collecting papers and information from the project partners - Bibliography and reference documents The activity will be coordinated by a restricted group under the supervision of the Steering Committee and will support all the project activities, till the end of the project</p> <p>b) Feasibility study for the setting up of the participatory forums: identification of the territories, issues and stakeholders (women and men</p>	<p>Coordination group + Women association (Italian and transnational level) special contribution from SBS</p> <p>Dokpy, SUSI and, at Italian level, Trama di terre Almaterra +local Institutions</p>

May 2004	Italy	<p>have an effective influence on the policies, hence on the life of migrants (both men and women). -The responsible for the coordination of the feasibility study will visit all the Countries which will host the participatory forums, for a fieldwork analysis and last discussion with the local partners c) evaluation activity: collecting papers and information about the on-going process</p> <p><u>Preparatory activities</u> a) in-depth analysis of the existing experiences, partly detected during the phase 1, and in-depth study of their mechanisms, impact/effects which will be further developed during the local forums and the transnational thematic seminars - Collecting papers and information from all the project partners - Bibliography and reference documents The activity will be coordinated by a restricted group under the supervision of the Steering Committee and will support all the project activities, till the end of the project b) Feasibility study for the setting up of the participatory forums: identification of the territories, issues and stakeholders (women and men, migrants and native people, population and local institutions, topics to deal with), experiences on the basis of an analysis of the literature and the identification of the good practices related to participated democracy, which have shown to have an effective influence on the policies, hence on the life of migrants (both men and women). -The responsible for the coordination of the feasibility study will visit all the Countries which will host the participatory forums, for a fieldwork analysis and last discussion with the local partners c) evaluation activity: collecting papers and information about the on-going process d) first preparatory papers for the forums available on the applicant website</p>	<p>Coordination group + trans partners</p> <p>Dokpy, SUSI and, at Italian level, Trama di terre Almaterra +local Institutions</p> <p>External evaluators</p>
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August 2004	Italy	<p>a) The first draft about the results of the in-depth analysis themes (access to health, work access, citizenship practises/local policies) will be sent to all the partners for suggestions/integrations/discussion This activity will be carried out by the coordination group under the supervision of the Steering Committee</p> <p>c) evaluation activity: collecting papers and information about the on-going process</p>	<p>Restricted coordination group + all the partners</p> <p>External evaluators</p>
Sept. 2004	Italy Greece Germany	<p>a) Organisation of the forums in the selected territories</p> <p>Participation of a coordinator belonging to the project team</p> <p>b) Reports about the results (contents, suggestions, contributions for the organisation of the thematic seminars) Evaluation report about the level of participation of Local Institutions and how the Forums can become stable Consultative Bodies, in that perspective a special section will be discussed during the final transnational meeting</p> <p>c) contributions for the 'story book'</p> <p>e) Evaluation activities: the evaluator will participate to at least one Forum, will collect all the reports about the forums, will collect all the documents about the preparatory activities.</p>	<p>Dokpy, SUSI and, at Italian level, Trama di terre Almaterra +local Institutions</p> <p>coordination group</p> <p>External evaluators</p>

October 2004	Italy Germany Greece	<p>a) Organisation of the forums in the selected territories</p> <p>Participation of a coordinator belonging to the project team</p> <p>b) Reports about the results (contents, suggestions, contributions for the organisation of the thematic seminars) Evaluation report about the level of participation of Local Institutions,</p> <p>c) Organisation of the final transnational meeting which will be held in</p> <p>d) Contributions for the story book</p> <p>e) Evaluation activities: the evaluator will participate to one of the forums held in Italy, will collect all the reports about the forums, will collect all the preparatory documents about the preparatory activities.</p>	<p>SUSI</p> <p>Project team + coordination group</p> <p>External evaluators</p>
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November 2004	Riga	<p>On the basis of the results of the preparatory activities we will hold a transnational meeting marking the conclusion of the first year and the opening of the second one, in which we envisage the follow-up of the forum experience and a much greater effort for a transnational exchange through some thematic transnational seminars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - discussion about the results of the in-depth analysis about the three selected themes (access to health, job segregation, citizenship practises/local policies) carried out by the restricted group under the supervision of the Steering Committee - all the partners exchange experiences and results, especially with regard to the capacity of influencing/changing local policies in favour of the rights of migrants, and finally of all the citizens to better understand the concept of social citizenship - all the partners exchange experiences and results with the purpose to evaluate the experience of the participatory forums on different levels: a) effective permanent tool for enhancing local democracy and participation b) effective consultative body of influence on local policies at local level c) effective space of discussion for supporting the visibility of excluded people d) effective space of exchange between the needs/demands level and institutional policies/services answer level <p>All the partners discuss the activities for the second year: thematic seminars preparatory activities and expected results, final conference and story book, dissemination</p> <p>Discussion about the effectiveness of the transnational partnership in view of the development of the activities for the second year.</p> <p>Discussion about the management of the project and, if the case, re-definition of the roles</p> <p>Discussion about the activities of the second year: thematic seminars and effective transnational exchanges, thematic seminars and preparatory actions</p>	<p>Project team + coordination group+ steering committee</p> <p>All partners</p>
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December 2004	Italy	<p>Draft of a report about results and on-going processes after the first year.</p> <p>Draft of the final evaluation report about the first year</p> <p>First draft of the story book, translation and sending to all partners</p>	<p>Project team + steering committee</p> <p>External evaluators</p>
January 15, 2005	Germany Greece Italy	<p>a) Organisation of the forums – second part- for deepening analysis and contents, with the purpose to collect more details about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the impact of citizenship practises developed at local level by women associations on policies at local level - the coherence between citizenship indicators and the local policies - to deepen the concept about social citizenship at local, national and transnational level <p>The forums will be held in: Turin, Forli, Berlin and Neo Ionia Megnesias</p> <p>b) External evaluation – collection of information</p>	<p>Dokpy, SUSI and, at Italian level, Trama di terre Almaterra +local Institutions +coordination group</p> <p>External evaluator</p>
February 2005	Italy Greece Germany	<p>Organisation of the forums –second part- for deepening analysis and contents, with the purpose to collect more details about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the impact of citizenship practises developed at local level by women associations on policies at local level - the coherence between citizenship indicators and the local policies - to deepen the concept about social citizenship at local, national and transnational level <p>The forums will be held in: Turin, Forli, Berlin and Neo Ionia Magnesias</p> <p>b) External evaluation – collection of information</p>	<p>Dokpy, SUSI and, at Italian level, Trama di terre Almaterra +local Institutions +coordination group</p> <p>External evaluators</p>

March 2005	Italy Italy Germany UK	<p>a) Final analysis of the collected results of the Forums, exchange of information and outcomes, discussions, suggestions.</p> <p>b) Preparatory papers for the organisation of the thematic transnational seminar about: 'Right to health and migration policies' which will be held in Rome in May 2005, 'Work access and migration policies, with a special view on migrants' domestic job' which will be held in Berlin in June 2005, and 'Citizenship indicators and local policies' which will be held in UK in September 2005</p> <p>c) Evaluation activities</p> <p>d) collecting documents for the story book</p>	<p>Coordination group + all the partners</p> <p>Coordination group + transnational partners +Terranuova</p> <p>External evaluators</p>
April 2005	Italy Italy Germany UK	<p>a) Final analysis of the collected results of the Forums, exchange of information and outcomes, discussions, suggestions.</p> <p>b) Preparatory papers for the organisation of the thematic transnational seminar about: 'Right to health and migration policies' which will be held in Rome in May 2005, 'Work access and migration policies, with a special view on migrants' domestic job' which will be held in Berlin in June 2005, and 'Citizenship indicators and local policies' which will be held in UK in September 2005</p> <p>c) Evaluation activities</p> <p>d) collecting documents for the story book</p>	<p>Coordination group+all the partners</p> <p>Coordination group + transnational partners +Terranuova</p> <p>External evaluators</p> <p>Coordination group</p>

May 2005	Rome	<p>a) First transnational thematic meeting in Rome 'Right to health and migration policies': the contents will be better defined on the base of the results of the previous project activities, and the partners suggestions, contributions and priorities</p> <p>b) Report about the activity</p> <p>c) Papers and analysis for the 'story book'</p> <p>d) Follow-up papers for Institutions</p> <p>e) Evaluation activity:</p>	<p>Project coordination+ all the partners +project team</p> <p>Coordination group+ Terranuova</p> <p>External evaluators</p>
June 2005	Berlin	<p>a) Second transnational thematic meeting in Berlin 'Access to the labour market (with a special focus on the migrant domestic women)'</p> <p>b) Report about the activity</p> <p>c) Papers and analysis for the 'story book'</p> <p>d) Follow-up papers for Institutions</p> <p>e) Evaluation activity:</p>	<p>All the partners + coordination group+ project team</p> <p>Coordination group + Susi</p> <p>Coordination group</p> <p>External evaluators</p>
July 2005	Italy	<p>Exchange of information and discussion about the outcomes of the first thematic seminars: If the case a supplement of information/research/ will be provided</p> <p>f) Evaluation activity</p>	<p>Coordination group+all the partners</p> <p>External evaluators</p>
August 2005	Italy	<p>Exchange of information about the outcomes of the first thematic seminars : If the case a supplement of information/research will be provided</p>	<p>Coordination group+ all the partners</p>

September 2005	UK	<p>a) Third transnational thematic meeting in UK About the main issue: 'Local practises/polices and social citizenship'</p> <p>b) Report about the activity Follow-up papers for Institutions</p> <p>c)Papers and analysis for the 'story book' First draft</p> <p>d)Organisation of the final conference about the project results, which will be held in Italy in November 2005</p> <p>e)Evaluation activity</p>	<p>Coordination group+all the partners</p> <p>Coordination group</p> <p>Coordination group +Project team</p> <p>project evaluators</p>
October 2005	Italy	<p>a) Exchange of information about the results of the three thematic seminars</p> <p>b) Report about the activity</p> <p>c) Follow-up papers for Institutions</p> <p>d) Papers and analysis for the 'story book' First draft</p> <p>e) Organisation of the final conference about the project results, which will be held in Italy in November 2005</p> <p>f) Evaluation activity</p> <p>g) Final Conference which will be held in Italy</p>	<p>Project team + all the partners</p> <p>Coordination group</p> <p>Project team+coordination group</p> <p>External evaluators</p> <p>All the partners + project team + co-ordination group</p>

November 2005	Italy All the countries involved	a) Final evaluation report b) 'Story book, final draft, printing and distribution (in 2 languages) c)Dissemination activities about the project results	external evaluators all the partners+project partners+steering committee
December 2005		Final report about the activities and results, close of the project	Co-ordination group

At national level we have partners with different roles: formal partners and partners who are interested in supporting the project development but only in partaking to some specific activities

Municipality of Forli – project applicant –

The Municipality of Forli will be supported by the Research Centre 'Le Nove'

The National Commission for Equal Opportunities: a consultive Body of the Italian Welfare Ministry

Consorzio Servizi Sociali: a Consortium of 9 municipalities in Bologna Province, created in 2001 with the purpose of improving the synergy among health and social services

Municipality of Imola

Province of Cesena: Department for Vocational Training and Public Employment Offices

Province of Ravenna: Department for Vocational Training and Public Employment Offices

Emilia Romagna Region –

Department for Social Policies and Department for Vocational Training, Employment and Equal Opportunities

Trama di Terre Association (Bologna) –

Almamater Association (Turin)–

Associazione Donne del Mondo and Sesamo - Forli

NGO Terranuova – Rome –

At transnational level:

DOKPY - Municipal Organisation for Social Intervention and health, Nea Ionia Magnesia – Greece

The Greek partner will also actively involve the 'Pontiac Women Association'.

SUSI – Susi is a Centre for migrant women and families located in Berlin. They provide advice and support services for health access/rights and culture activities. Susi is strongly supported and funded by the Senate of Berlin who will be actively involved in the organisation of the local forums.

Coalition for Gender Equality in LATVIA - the Coalition presently includes 75 individuals and organizations among its members, representing a variety of interests – health promotion, adult education, trade union activities, academia, social policy, youth work, journalism.

Southall Black Sisters – London, UK – SBS is a leading and pioneering multi-award winning black women's organisation, it runs a resource center providing information, advice, advocacy, counselling and support to women and children experiencing domestic violence. It is specialised in the need of South Asian women, but also helps women from many other minority communities, including African-Caribbean women. It deals with over 2000 cases and enquiries per year from all over the country. It also undertakes educational, development, research, policy and campaigning work on violence against black women.

Coalition for Gender Equality in LATVIA:

the Coalition presently includes 75 individuals and organizations among its members, representing a variety of interests – health promotion, adult education trade union activities, academia, social policy, youth work, journalism.

This organisation is of particular interest because of their role both of

empowering grassroots associations, through the improvement of better conditions, access to rights and to decision-making processes, and supporting state institutions in development and reaching the gender equality set out in local and national policies. Of particular interest is that Latvia is a Country of departure of many migrants arriving in western Europe which in fact can provide relevant information about the capabilities at individual and institutional level. In consideration of the extensive dimension of this network a significant contribution in the dissemination activities will be given.

Interkulturelles Frauenzentrum Susi:

it is a Centre for migrant women and families located in Berlin. They provide advice and support services for health access/rights and culture activities. Susi is strongly supported and funded by the Senate of Berlin who will be actively involved in the organisation of the local forums.

We were particularly interested in joining a partner in Germany, because of their integration model based on 'guest workers' and particularly because of their recent law on citizenship as well as the open debate about the double citizenship.

During phase 1 in fact we detected in Germany significant experiences in the domain of the labour insertion and useful comparison about the welfare system organisation and protection.

Dokpy:

it is of particular interest because it is a real 'innovative laboratory' and represents a quite unusual experience for the European Southern Countries.

Dokpy, in fact, develops multiple and integrate advocacy activities in supporting associations and groups, as well as in influencing local policies through direct or indirect relationships with local institutions and as provider of social and cultural services.

Southall Black Sisters:

it is of particular interest because its policy work includes giving evidence to or participating in government and non-government initiatives, and include the Home Affairs Select Committee, Department of Health Advisory Group on Asian Female Suicide, the Home Office Working Group on Forced Marriage, the Crown Prosecution Service Advisory Group, Home Office Ministerial consultation on immigration and domestic violence, the Lord Chancellors Advisory Group, the Victoria Climbié Inquiry and the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.

SBS are currently working on a national strategy and good practice guidance to tackle domestic/gender violence against black and minority women, reforms in the criminal justice system to ensure women experiencing domestic violence obtain justice and protection both as victims and offenders, reforms in immigration laws (such as the two year probation for newly arrived spouses of British nationals or those with indefinite leave) which can entrap immigrant women in violent marriages, and reforms to asylum laws which ignore women's claim to full refugee status when in fear of gender persecution, and also to ensure these women have access to public funds, such as housing and social security benefits, to enable them to effectively escape domestic violence.

At national level we have already involved a mix of different subjects. In addition to the relevant network of national and local institutions directly involved in legislation activity, decision-making processes and policy implementation, we have a significant network of associations and NGOs.

Moreover, we want to underline that

- two academics will take part to the steering committee (one from Bologna University and the second from the Centre of Islamic Study of Exeter University)
- two social researchers will take part to the coordination group

with the purpose of strengthen the link among practise/public spaces of participation and the academic researchers with the purpose of selecting new qualitative criteria and orienting the future research in a gendered perspective

At transnational level we selected

- a network of 75 individuals and organizations
- a Centre for the support of migrant women and families. The Centre is receiving about 1000 contacts per month and is funded by the Senate of Berlin
- a public agency in charge of the whole social and cultural policies to be developed in a urban area, directly linked to the regional and national authorities.

The representatives of the associations/groups involved in the project will take part to the project team, as well as to all the project activities. They will be deeply involved in the in-depth analysis and data collection – during the preparatory actions – and will play a prevailing role in the organisation of the local forums. They will also be deeply involved in the preparatory activity for the organisation of the thematic seminars as well as in drafting the story book and disseminate the project objectives and activities.

As stated above, a special attention will be paid

- to enhance the understanding of the good practises of women associations with participative methodologies and different focuses and how these practises influence the local policies, with the purpose of mainstreaming these results through the participatory forums, and improve the knowledge about the concept of social citizenship
- to focus on a real empowerment processes of individuals groups and associations at risk of social exclusion, through the direct exchange of strategies and practises already tested in other European contexts.
- to keep a link between these spaces of experimentation and the academic researchers, with the purpose of selecting new qualitative criteria and orienting the future research in a gendered perspective

As explained in a previous section, during the preparatory activities a special focus will be put on the multi-dimensional character of social exclusion and the consequent need to consider the placement of migrant women in relation to the different fields where there are inclusion/exclusion dynamics: income, professional condition, employment and housing, as well as family relationships,

social relationships, health conditions, cultural capital, legal status
 -the importance of focusing on the analysis of the subjective perspective of those who find themselves in a temporary or permanent condition of vulnerability and the need for reconstructing the strategies, tactics, choices and interpretations that guide their action

The processes of social inclusion/exclusion as the result of the interaction between the perceptions/interpretations of those who include/exclude and those of the included/excluded ones.

Key focus on gender perspective: given the different welfare and integration models of the countries involved, we foresee the sharing of experiences of participation and emancipation of migrant women from countries in which there is a tradition of formal inclusion and forms of direct participation, as well as the experience and influence on the real life of women living in countries like Italy, where participation forms are not encoded.

This view implies a direct and strong participation of the people at risk of social exclusion involved in the project activities.

As stated in previous sections of this form, our departure point is an in-depth analysis and research about the practises developed by women associations as the results gained under the phase 1 demonstrate the innovation and the peculiarity of these experiences.

Our next steps during phase 2, however are aimed at mainstreaming the results of the preparatory activities and put them in a wider debate which will involve different people/territories/genders/ through the participatory forums and during the second year through the thematic workshops.

The balanced participation of men and women is granted by this strategy and by the fact that the different organisations involved in the project activities will be represented both by men and women (the women representing the associations will be balanced by mostly men representing the institutions).

For the effectiveness of this project we will ensure a strong participation of all the stakeholders involved, with a special focus on associations and ngo's in the first part of the project and a prevailing role of the institutions in the second year. For this purpose, during the thematic seminars a special session will be devoted to policy and decision makers.

As stated above, the project applicant is a Municipality, and at national level a relevant network of municipalities and provinces have join the project.

In addition, Region Emilia Romagna, Department of Social Policies (Youth Immigration and decentralised cooperation) and Department of Vocational, Employment and Equal Opportunities will take part in the project activities, as well as the National Commission for Equal Opportunities.

Our Greek partner is a public institution.

The German partner is a Centre funded by the Senate of Berlin so this latter will be involved in some project activities.

The Municipality of Forli has a wide experience in project management at national and transnational level, especially in the domain of the cooperation to

development projects, developed with associations and NGOs. In this domain they set up a big network of women centres and associations in the Mediterranean Countries and they set up 3 Women Centres in Algeria, Albania and Tunisia.

They created few years ago a special section devoted to the promotion of 'Equal Opportunities and citizenship' on the municipal territory. They also developed several pilot projects funded by the Emilia Romagna Region, aimed at researching and experimenting innovative tools for the life improvement of women. In the management of this project the Municipality of Forli will be supported by the research centre 'Le Nove' which have a sound experience in social projects management on different issues at national and transnational level, as stated in their enclosed curricula and will play a crucial role in the coordination group.

Dokpy has a sound experience in EU project management, especially on the Program against discrimination and other budget line for supporting employment opportunities and integration policies.

Susi has also a significant experience in transnational exchange, being part of some important European networks.

Two external evaluators will be appointed for carrying out the project evaluation.

The effectiveness and efficiency will be evaluated for the following actors/activities:

- interim evaluation of the project management, contents, outcomes and partners participation (November 2004)
- level of interaction and participation during the preparatory activities (in-depth and research activities and feasibility study for the forums) partners/coordination group/project team
- level of participation/organisation/management/reporting for the territorial forums and communication methodologies for the circulation of information in real time
- level of participation to the final transnational meeting : ngo's representatives, policy makers, researchers, Institutions, associations
- Level of interaction and participation during the preparatory actions for the organisation of the thematic seminars
- level of participation/organisation/management/reporting for the thematic workshops and communication methodologies for the circulation of information in real time and the dissemination activities
- level of participation to the final transnational meeting : ngo's representatives, policy makers, researchers, Institutions, associations
- final evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of the activities (timing and budget monitoring)
- Final evaluation about the project outcomes and the level of cooperation of the partnership