

Community Inclusion to Refugees



Location

Cadore, Belluno Province

Country

Italy

Short summarizing description

Since 2011, the Cooperative Cadore has been giving hospitality to asylum seekers. It started with a small group of 10 but, due to the strengthening of the phenomenon, it has been rising the number of its hosts and at the present (November 2017), Cadore SCS deals with 47 people. Except from an Afghanistan couple, they are all young men (under 30 years old), mainly coming from the Sub Saharan countries but there are also few Pakistan and Bangladesh citizens. From the very start, Cadore SCS has chosen to offer a particular kind of hospitality known in Italy as "ospitalità diffusa" (spread hospitality). The 47 refugees are hosted in 6 different small camps in 5 distinct municipalities. Some people live in a detached house, some are split in 4 flats and the larger group (19 people) stay at a former Convent . Refugee Welcome is just one of the many sectors in Cadore SCS. The Cooperative was born in 2008 to give jobs in the Environment field (ie: maintenance of t

Key Terms

Community, inclusion

Context and background, Which problems/challenges does your measure try to solve/cope with?

Asylum seekers and refugees in Italy and in Europe are often marginalized from the locals. Even after years of entering a country, refugees take little part in the life of the community and often they keep feeling alien to the hosting society. Often they move towards the larger European capitals just to escape from the feeling of not belonging since in big cities it is easier to be able to re-unite to some same nationals. But this is not real inclusion. Inclusion is to be able to communicate and build a place all together, the „old“ and the „new“ inhabitants should have links strictly woven among all the actors.

Which are the key objectives of your measure?

1. give job opportunities to the locals 2. favour education and vocational training to asylum seekers 3. create and maintain networks 4. experiment new economic enterprises

Who are the main target groups and beneficiaries of your measure?

1. Asylum seekers and refugees 2. local business in manpower difficulties (taking care of Alpine livestock, bakeries etc) 3. local professionals (from plumbers to psychologists, social workers etc)

Which actions have already been implemented and which results have been achieved so far?

Some specific projects have been implemented in several sectors: Social Seduction: Cadore Social Cooperative has been involved in a European project together with LE MAT, the name of the project is "Social Planet", thanks to the project, a video game has been created, the idea of all the project is to develop the propensity to run a social business idea in weak categories (also asylum seekers) SIMBI-orti: In 2016 a project regarding social agriculture has been implemented by Cadore scs involving disabled young people and asylum seekers cultivating a particular artichokes species choosing in the Cadore district some abandoned areas with the idea to requalify them Professional Courses and internships: Another project fulfilled by Cadore scs consists in singular course proposed to asylum seekers for give them concrete instrument to ease their inclusion in the labour market.

Which were the main problems and challenges you were/are facing when implementing the project and how did/do you (try to) overcome them?

The uncertainty of the time asylum seekers stay with us due to differences in bureaucratic iter. The difficulties in logistic, due to the wide spread territory and the few means of public transport

Link to website

<http://www.cadorescs.com>

Starting date

2011-06-01

Duration

renewed every 12 months

Regional scale

2 - small region (some municipalities, a mountain valley etc.)

Other involved partners

We work hand by hand with ULSS (Local Social-Health System), schools, Municipalities ecc

Contact person

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Category 2: Integrating migrants into the local/,regional labour market

Some data: Asylum seekers/refugges employed by the Cooperative: 4 as welcoming operators 1 enviolment sector 2 industrial cleaning Asylum seekers/refugees employed ousidr the Cooperative: 3 livestock carers 1 bakery 2 house carers

Category 3: Improving land use, nature ,protection and regional development

For this category and in particular regarding the "Land use" the agriculture project (SIMBlorti) has in part tackled the problem of the abandonment land , that is a serious problem especially in mountain rural area. Thanks to the cultivation of artichokes, 5 fields (that means XX mtq) have been requalified, and also a small hut has been transformed in a hen-house, where asylum seekers breed their hens and they eat the eggs (some photo are attached at the form).

Category 5, PR impact and awareness raising

We organize regular meetings open to the locals to explain our projects and we organized a pictures exhibit. In 2017 we partecipated to two internazional meetings, one in Switzerland and 1 in Croatia to talk about our general and specific projects. The local and national radio, press and tv talked about us (Telebelluno, La Repubblica, Il Sole 24 Ore, RDS, Huffingtonpost, et cetera

Category 6, Innovative dimension

We think that the core innovation of our projects is to give the right conditions to asylum seekers to be ACTIVE while usually the Italian system is built upon a PASSIVE way to live the welcoming phases.

Category 7, Transferability

The projects are easily transferable to similar territories.

2 photos