



Project INVOLVE Impact Assessment

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Project coordinator



Partners



CCIVS
70 YEARS
Coordinating Committee for
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1948-2018



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Project INVOLVE

Social Impact Assessment

Contents

Section I. The INVOLVE Project

1.0 How the INVOLVE Project was born.....	03
1.1 The INVOLVE project and its activity on the territories.....	03
1.2 Local contexts involved by INVOLVE and the Local Hubs	05
1.3 The implementation of INVOLVE	09
1.4 The inclusion model and its application in local contexts.....	12

Section II. The social impact of the INVOLVE Project and its assessment

2.1 The methodology. The expected impact and its assessment.....	14
2.2 The impact assessment results	16
2.2.1 Composition of questionnaire respondents.....	16
2.2.2 The impact of the INVOLVE project on expected attitudes.....	34
2.2.3 The point of view of the Stakeholders.....	45

Section III. Concluding remarks

50

Appendix.....	54
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Section I. The INVOLVE project

1.0 How the INVOLVE project was born

Legambiente is the leading *partner* of the INVOLVE project, *INtegration of migrants as VOLunteers for the safeguarding of Vulnerable Environments*. The project is co-financed by the Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs of the European Commission through the AMIF – *Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund*.

The AMIF Program Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund is the European Union funding instrument that supports the development of EU policies on Migration and Asylum. It promotes the sharing of responsibilities among Member States to effectively manage migration flows, refugees and displaced persons as well as to develop a common European policy on immigration.

1.1 The INVOLVE project and its activity on the territories

The project started in January 2019 and aims to enhance the inclusion of third-country nationals by involving them in voluntary activities targeted at environmental heritage recovery and improvement. The objective is to bring third country and European host country citizens together around these activities and build safer and more cohesive communities.

The project builds on and explores a model of social inclusion that is adjusted to small, medium and larger cities. In this context, local institutions play an important role alongside civil society, host country citizen communities and third country nationals, with these groups working together to contribute to territorial improvement.

The model has been implemented in seven pilot locations - Rovigo, Paestum and Scicli in Italy; Veynes and Communauté de communes du Pays de Saint-Aulaye in France; and the Pankow and Mühlenkiez districts in Berlin, Germany. These areas represent small, medium and large towns where numerous migrants have resided for some time now, but are not yet fully integrated into the social fabric of their host communities.

To achieve its overall objectives, the project has worked driven on 3 main components:

- *Raising awareness in the host community through local community hubs*. These are meeting places for sharing social and personal experiences, identifying critical issues and shaping



common actions together with third-country nationals to rehabilitate and improve the local area.

- *Capacity building* among local authorities. In pilot areas, local administrative capacity has been strengthened in the areas of long-term planning, creating means of inclusion for foreigners and building a sense of community belonging.
- *Migrant involvement*. The active participation of third-country nationals and host communities in inclusive voluntary activities aimed to foster a greater sense of belonging and citizenship for all. All participants have been coordinated to simultaneously contribute to urban rehabilitation, further reinforcing the cohesion of the local culture.

The INVOLVE project has lasted 36 months and aimed to involve:

- 4 partners from 3 European countries: the Legambiente (coordinator) from Italy, *Solidarités Jeunesses*, CCVICS (*Coordinating Committee for International Voluntary Service*) from France and ICJA (*Volunteer exchange worldwide*) from Germany
- 7 local community hubs
- 700 citizens, including Europeans and third-country nationals, who will participate in environmental volunteer activities
- 35 local authorities involved in training on inclusion policies and practices, community networking and conflict management
14 territorial rehabilitation activities
- 7 international volunteer camps
- 10,000 people reached by the project

BOX. The partner organizations of the INVOLVE project

LEGAMBIENTE

Legambiente is the most comprehensive environmental association in Italy. It organises numerous awareness campaigns and information activities regarding environmental issues, fights against illegal activities affecting the environment and promotes solidarity. It also addresses the issues of biodiversity conservation and sustainable territorial development. Its 18 regional offices, 1,000 local groups and more than 115,000 members and supporters allow it to stay active throughout the country. In addition, more than 1,000 young people participate in its volunteer camps each year and 30,000 school classes take part in its environmental education programmes.



CCIVS - COORDINATING COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE

CCIVS is an international non-governmental organisation engaged in international voluntary service. It has 176 members in 84 countries and approximately 30,000 volunteers participate each year. It supports and develops projects of different types based on the concept that collaboration is the most effective way to overcome cultural differences. It also works closely with the UN and UNESCO. Since 2015, it has been carrying out the IVS (International Voluntary Service) programme for Climate Justice.

ICJA - VOLUNTEER EXCHANGE WORLDWIDE

ICJA volunteer exchange worldwide, a member of the International Cultural Youth Exchange (ICYE) Federation, since 1949 promotes peace by offering youth and volunteering exchange programmes. Supported by national and EU funding programmes, ICJA sends around 300 and receives around 90 long-term volunteers per year. ICJA also organizes international Workcamps as well as trainings, youth exchanges and conferences focussing on diversity, peace education and sustainable development. Since 2015 the programme "SAWA" supports the exchange and cooperation of refugees with members of the local community by facilitating their participation in the "Federal Voluntary Service" programme in Berlin.

SJ (SOLIDARITÉS JEUNESSES)

Solidarités Jeunes is a popular educational movement that promotes citizen volunteering and intercultural meetings. It also organises international voluntary projects and makes concrete contributions to peacebuilding. Active in several regions across France, the movement aims to promote local social development and political and civic consciousness, particularly in marginal and disadvantaged areas of the country.

1. 2 Local contexts involved by INVOLVE and the Local Hubs

In the INVOLVE project, the Local Community Hubs present in the seven pilot locations of the project are configured as places for meeting and sharing personal and social experiences: here the citizens of third countries and European ones identify the environmental and cultural criticalities of their territories and plan actions municipalities for the enhancement and promotion of these common goods. Hubs are therefore the main tool of knowledge and action of the project and a physical space in which to facilitate the meeting of citizenship ideas.

The Local Community Hubs are present in the seven pilot locations of the project and are spread over three European countries:

FRANCE

Communauté de communes du Pays de Saint-Aulaye, France

The Communauté de communes du Pays de Saint-Aulaye, in the department of Dordogne, is composed of six municipalities totalling just under 10,000 inhabitants. These include: St



Aulaye-Puymangou, La Roche-Chalais, Parcou-Chenaud, St Privat en Périgord, St Vincent-Jalmoutiers and Servanches. The territory remains largely rural and is characterised by a high unemployment rate. This impacts the weakest segments of the population who are at greater social risk. The high unemployment levels may, in turn, lead to migrant inclusion efforts being seen in a negative light. The Sem & Vol association, a delegation of Solidarités Jeunesses, collaborates with PRAHDA (Programme d'accueil et d'hébergement des demandeurs d'asile – Reception and Housing Programme for Asylum Seekers) with the main aims of supporting migrants, providing them with orientation services, helping them toward administrative independence and promoting their access to health care and schools. Sem & Vol also collaborates with the Ami24Ouest association to direct migrant families to services and encourage independence through work, access to education and inclusion in local social networks.

Veynes, France

Veynes is a town of about 3,000 inhabitants, covering an area of 5,500 km², and is located in the department of Hautes-Alpes. Its position on the Italian border has made it a transit and reception area for refugees crossing via the dangerous Col de l'Echelle route, which is 1,760 meters above sea level. According to data from the Tous Migrants organisation, more than 5,000 people arrived at the solidarity shelter in Briançon within this region in 2018. In 2017, the Prefecture rejected 1,900 people crossing at the Italian border compared to 315 in 2016. This situation has created a climate of strong social tension between the local population, who are eager to help migrants, and local authorities, who are responsible for rejecting them. The LesVillagesDesJeunes association, one of the eight regional delegations of Solidarités Jeunesses, has participated in migrant reception activities through various initiatives. Firstly, it has partnered with a local centre for asylum seekers to help young people take part in international youth work camps. This allows third-country nationals to meet with other young people, learn French, discover the area where they live and engage in social activities. In 2018, 20 young people participated in this programme, a number three times larger than previous years. This significant increase shows how successful this opportunity has been. In addition, LesVillagesDesJeunes has included 3 migrants in their "Back to Work" programme for marginalised and unemployed people. In this programme (STARTER), participants are given the opportunity to attend specific courses organised in collaboration with 11 other associations undertaking similar integration initiatives. Finally, daily activities (visits, cooking, games) have been organised for children under age 18 who do not yet have a stable placement solution.



GERMANY

Berlin, Mühlenkiez District, Germany

The Mühlenkiez is located in the north-east of Berlin and belongs to the district of Prenzlauer Berg and until 1990 was part of the district of the former German Democratic Republic (GDR). The district was selected because it features a unique mix of migrant populations of different generations and locals mostly from former East Berlin / GDR. In addition to having the hub in Mühlenkiez, ICJA has also carried out part of the activities in the district of Neukölln counting on the collaboration of the Kulturmarkthalle. The KulturMarktHalle association was born in 2017 with the idea of creating a meeting place between locals and migrants. This is where the idea of the INVOLVE project comes into play to create local meeting centers to contribute to breaking this isolation and separation between old residents and newcomers, in order to facilitate the inclusion of different population groups through the tool of volunteering.

Berlin, Pankow District, Germany

Pankow is a large district of Berlin, spread over 103 km² with a population of almost 405,000 inhabitants. The area, located in the eastern part of the city, was under the control of the GDR (German Democratic Republic) before the fall of the Berlin Wall. This story helped shape different perceptions of migration with respect to the areas of West Berlin that were part of the FRG (Federal Republic). The ICJA has been operating in this district for many years through the Freizeitzentrum Upsala center. This center is an important local base for volunteer activities. It is also an important meeting point for the administrative district of Pankow and the six NGOs with which the ICJA collaborates as part of its refugee work under the SAWA Program. Freizeitzentrum Upsala serves as a recreation center, organizing various cultural and social events to promote daily interaction between migrants and residents of the district. At the same time, these activities also emphasize the benefits of peaceful social interaction that respects diversity and strengthens coexistence between migrants and locals. In collaboration with the INVOLVE project, the administrative district of Pankow realized a new structure to support social development, further improving its volunteer projects and local-migrant interaction activities.



ITALY

Paestum, Campania, Italy

Paestum, in addition to being a famous cultural and tourist destination, is also known for its fertile Piana del Sele, a large completely agricultural area in the province of Salerno. An estimated 2,610 of the 25,000 inhabitants in the municipality of Capaccio Paestum are foreigners. This amounts to 11.44% of the entire population. 300 of these foreigners are housed in reception centres in the area. Legambiente Paestum, in its more than 30 years of activity, has fought to protect the cultural and environmental heritage of the region. It is committed to offering concrete help against intimidating labour practices and social disparity. Among the many initiatives it has put in place are a listening space for migrants at Tower 27 along the wall of the ancient city and activities in local reception centres such as Ortomondo. The latter aim to combine sustainable western agricultural techniques with those of migrants' home areas. There is also the Ciclofficina, which is managed by two young male asylum seekers. Their collaboration in protecting local heritage, restoring the Argonaut's Path and maintaining the dune oasis and ancient city walls, has made migrants into true custodians of the local area. Paestum is an ideal Hub for the INVOLVE project, which aims to further strengthen respect for diversity in the community and educate citizens in caring for the area's natural, historical and cultural riches.

Scicli, Sicily, Italy

The Scicli area, as well as the entire province of Ragusa, has been affected by migratory flows since the 1980s, with migrants coming mainly from Tunisia, Morocco, Albania and Romania. Over the last decade, migrant landings there have increased. For this reason, Legambiente Scicli has launched a series of initiatives to promote migrant inclusion and social development. It is also collaborating with reception centres in the region and Mediterranean Hope's Casa delle Cultura. The latter is authorised by the Prefecture of Ragusa to work with vulnerable groups. In a short time, Mediterranean Hope has become synonymous with inclusion, reflection and social development, accommodating up to 40 people. In addition to legal help and health care, guests there can take courses to learn Italian and pursue a secondary school qualification. The centre also tracks the entrance of children into kindergarten and/or compulsory schooling. Over the centuries, different migratory flows have always added to the plurality and wealth of Sicily's culture. The INVOLVE project has therefore found the area to be fully aligned with its ideals: Scicli, a UNESCO city, has always been a human crossroads.



Rovigo, Veneto, Italy

Rovigo is a town of 51,000 inhabitants located in the Polesine of Veneto, between the Adige River in the north and the Po in the south. In Rovigo, foreigners account for 9.62% of the resident population, mainly coming from Romania, China and Albania. After getting a residence permit, asylum seekers there generally move to larger neighboring cities in search of work, communities, facilities and a place where they can reside. Meanwhile, the lack of available jobs and adequate social services is having a significant impact on the loss of population in rural areas. Legambiente Rovigo has therefore long been promoting the concept of sustainable, welcoming and multi-ethnic cities. The association carries out numerous activities encouraging migrant inclusion, such as the cleaning and maintenance of urban parks and environmental improvement. It also supports sport projects such as Ambientiamoci – qui nessuno è in trasferta! (Let's settle down – no one here is just passing through) as well as workshops on active citizenship. The INVOLVE project strengthened and implemented the civil society network which addresses local improvement, inclusion and social development.

1.3 The implementation of INVOLVE

In INVOLVE's 7 Local Community Hubs, more than 14 permanent voluntary activities have been set up. They represent the Project's key tool for encouraging encounters between different cultures and taking care of both people and places together.

Also for the INVOLVE project, the pandemic due to COVID-19 strongly influenced the prosecution of the project, in particular the volunteer activities.

In order to ensure the continuity of actions, the Technical Committee has adapted and simplified the activities to carry on, where necessary, always under the supervision of the European Project Officer.

Thanks to the great commitment of the Local Coordinators and Social Workers of the Project, voluntary activities continued to take place ensuring the safety and protection of all participants in project activities, while fully respecting all the containment measures taken at the local, national and international levels. Furthermore, INVOLVE managed not only to maintain the social relations already established but also to become a determining element for social cohesion, in light of the pandemic global health drama that has accentuated



inequalities, creating new social marginalities among the most vulnerable people, often foreigners.

Below are the volunteer activities carried out in the project's pilot locations.

State	Local HUB Location	Activities
FRANCE	La Communauté de Communes Du Pays de Saint Aulaye	<p>The Communauté de Communes Du Pays de Saint Aulaye Local Community Hub involved the local population and foreign communities (especially asylum seekers) in actions of valorisation and knowledge of the cultural and natural heritage, in order to break down cultural barriers and improve the inclusion of third-country nationals in local communities.</p> <p>The three projects elaborated by the local HUB are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a shared garden on the communal space located between the PRAHDA reception centres. • Orienting migrants towards local sports and cultural services and associations. • Enhancement of the Dronne riverside by creating a trail with explanatory panels on the fauna, flora and aquatic environment.
	Veynes	<p>The Veynes Local Community hub aimed to reinforce to a more human and sustainable reception and inclusion of migrants in the region. Several participatory workcamp and activities have been set up in the direction of a public of young international adults and locals.</p> <p>The two projects elaborated by the local HUB are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workcamps and activities for the valorisation of the landscape heritage, the maintenance of technical know-how and local craft traditions. • Digital training activities in order to support inclusion and autonomy of third country nationals in the area. • Workshops on the topic of “living together” using the educational support of cooking and processing local products.
GERMANY	KulturMarktHalle, Mühlentkies, Berlin	<p>The Local Community Hub in KulturMarktHalle is a neighborhood meeting place for intercultural exchange and for bringing together people with different life plans, experiences and stories.</p>



		<p>The two projects elaborated by the local HUB are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban gardenings in order to sensitize people to the topics of sustainability and environmental protection, to preserve traditional knowledge in the mindful treatment of nature, and to test innovative approaches. • Planning and implementation of a building project such as a TinyHouse, as an example of community action in order to create a space to strengthen community cohesion, social interaction and social participation.
	Upsala, Pankow, Berlin	<p>The Local Community Hub of Upsala is a recreation centre, organising various cultural and social events to promote daily interaction between migrants and district residents.</p> <p>The two projects elaborated by the local HUB are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban gardenings in order to sensitise people from the neighborhood to the topics of sustainability and environmental protection, to contribute to nature conservation for native animals and to adapt the outdoor area of the Upsala to the changing challenges of the pandemic. • Performing arts (theatre, art, music, dance, photography, video, etc.) on topics of education for sustainability for participants from the neighborhood, including new and old Berliners.
ITALY	Paestum	<p>The Paestum Local Community Hub involved the local population and foreign communities (especially asylum seekers) in actions of valorisation and knowledge of the cultural and natural heritage, in order to break down cultural barriers and improve the inclusion of third-country nationals in local communities.</p> <p>The two projects elaborated by the local HUB are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The maintenance and valorization of four areas along the coast. • The valorization of the cultural heritage, in particular the area of the Archeological Park of Paestum and Velia and its ancient walls. <p>During the executions of the projects, there have been actions and activities of cleaning, maintenance, gardening, infographic signals, guided tour related to</p>



		both projects, cultural and artistic events etc.
	Rovigo	<p>The Rovigo Local Community Hub focused on improving the inclusion of second-generation young people by implementing projects in collaboration with the most representative schools in the area.</p> <p>The three projects elaborated by the local HUB are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of collective spaces and green areas in schools. • Training on climate change issues and preparation of a brochure on the negative effects on the most vulnerable peoples and the migration phenomenon. • Co-design of a school library as a place for meeting and cultural exchange.
	Scicli	<p>The Local Community Hub of Scicli focused on improving the inclusion of long-established foreign communities, asylum seekers and refugees in the local community, collaborating with reception centres in the region and Mediterranean Hope's "Casa delle Culture".</p> <p>The two projects elaborated by the local HUB are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practice of sports and particularly yoga as a tool for inclusion and cultural exchanges among asylum seekers, refugees and locals. • Activities to enhance and preserve Scicli's landscape heritage, including workshops and carpentry courses to create signposts for signposts for hiking trails.

1.4 The inclusion model and its application in local contexts

Starting from the activities carried out in the Local Hubs and from the deepening of the stories of the TCNs involved, the Local Hubs network was able to elaborate the INVOLVE Inclusion Model, i.e. a set of ten key factors that should characterize to guarantee the quality of the reception / integration of third country nationals into local communities.

BOX. The Inclusion Model

KEY FACTORS	DESCRIPTION
COOPERATION	Develop cooperation activities and strategies between various institutional levels, institutions and social bodies (associations, local committees, etc.) and between social bodies.
NETWORKS	Implement projects for the inclusion and integration of third-country nationals in host communities. Such projects must be shared among various social actors and take into



	account the differences and similarities between local areas.
AWARENESS AND EMANCIPATION	Prepare the project team and host communities for possible conflicts. Develop skills of inclusion, integration, and diversity education in the project team and in the host communities, providing seminars that illustrate the multiple forms of discrimination.
INFORMATION	Keep the local community constantly informed about the project objectives and the results achieved, both by the administrative managers and by the management body, so that the effects on the local area (economic, cultural, social) are clear.
CULTURAL EXCHANGES	Organize meetings between residents and newcomers. Organize activities to be carried out together (environmental volunteering, reorganization of public spaces, sports activities, gastronomic exchanges, social events, etc.). Organize initiatives with schools and cultural centers.
INVOLVEMENT	Promote diversity between the project team and the recipients of the same (citizens of third countries and host community), based on cultural differences, gender, ethnicity, migratory background, disability, etc.
PUBLIC SERVICES	Promote the improvement of social, health and education services so that they meet the new requirements of the territory.
AUTONOMY	Develop training activities and skills that empower citizens from third countries to find work and organize their civic life independently.
COMMUNITY HUB	Create a community hub for continuous integration, one physical space for cultural exchange, shared learning and personal growth.

Based on this set of key factors, each Local Hubs involved the stakeholders of their territory in order to:

- conducting a participatory analysis of local contexts in light of the strengths and weaknesses of their context with respect to 10 key factors,
- select together the areas of action on which to focus and co-design the activities to be carried out together to consequently improve the inclusion of TCNs
- monitor the progress of the activities started in order to evaluate their performance and progress over time with respect to the 10 key factors of the model.

For a more detailed description of the Inclusion Model and its application in contexts, see the Inclusion Model Report. Enhancing the models of inclusion of third country nationals in local communities: a path for the involvement of local institutions and civil society organizations.



Section II.

The social impact of the INVOLVE project and its assessment

2.1 The methodology. The expected impact and its assessment

The INVOLVE project, from its initial proposal, specified that a longitudinal assessment of the social impact be carried out, focusing on an ex-ante/ex-post comparison.

There are many reasons making a counterfactual approach impracticable or impossible. Given the type of project beneficiaries (local and TCN) and the participant recruitment procedures, it was impossible to find a control group which had the same characteristics to those of the local and foreign groups involved. And moreover, if they had been able, would have been prepared to play the role of the control group, that is, not participate in the project but, at the same time, remain willing and available for the assessment needs throughout the project's entire period.

It must be remembered that a control group should have characteristics typologically similar to those of the participant group, however, this had not been considered at the beginning. The differences within the participant group, particularly the TCN, according to those variables held to be important (e.g. country of origin, education, language proficiency level, number of years living in the host country), should have been present in the control group in the same percentages.

Of course, pandemic would have made it even more difficult to maintain contacts with the members of the control group if it had also been set up at the beginning.

Throughout the longitudinal assessment, a participative-reflective approach was preferred, that is, not simply to externally verify expressing an opinion at the end of the course but, instead, aimed at raising the awareness of the project organisers involving them in the different phases of the study to increase their ability to respond and maximise the impact for the beneficiaries.

Theory of Change. The logic of the INVOLVE Project and expected social impact

Therefore, the first step was to reconstruct and share, with the partners, the project's "Theory of Change" (ToC), namely, the definition of the project's impact and how the concrete activities foreseen by the project and carried out by the various actors, reconstructing together the relationship between the different activities, contributed to the outputs, outcomes and impact (see "appendix Theory of Change" chart).

This first assessment step is particularly important from a reflective point of view, and it is worth mentioning the effect on the awareness and motivation of the partners themselves. During the implementation of the activities, the various actors involved in the different steps, can often risk losing the overall meaning of the activities, sometimes, only focusing on the part of the activity that concerns their role, thus jeopardising the final impact. Moreover, regarding the Theory of Change, the partners could focus on the risks of translating the



activities into outputs, the outputs into outcomes, and reach the expected impact. Thus, through these activities, the partners were able to individuate, even before the start up, mitigation actions to be put in place in order to reduce the risks that could have affected the expected outcomes. (see appendix Mitigation activities chart)

The ex-ante and ex-post questionnaire. Principles for formulating the questions for the collection method

Once the expected impact was established, the partners became involved in the operative translation of this impact into observation tools.

Thus, the partners contributed to transforming the level of the impact, not only into the observable aspects of each partner in their own contexts, but also into questions of a transversal questionnaire for various local contexts, and questions for the participants and stakeholders so as to be able to understand the changes in their perceptions. Indeed, as expected, the project resulted in a comparison between ex-ante and ex-post results for the activities carried out in the hubs.

With a further summarising of the definition of the expected impact, the partners agreed on the idea that through the INVOLVE project activities, the participants could develop a more positive attitude in 3 areas:

- attitudes to a multi-cultural society;
- attitudes to the integration system;
- attitudes to civic participation.

According to the partners, this could also influence the willingness of the participants to be committed to other further initiatives where locals and migrants become involved in the environmental and cultural recovery and consolidation of local contexts and, therefore, to be further seen as opportunities for the host contexts.

By thus reasoning, it was therefore easier to focus on the questions.

Assessing the impact through the ex ante-ex post questionnaire

Clearly, the questionnaire to be administered to the participants in the different contexts had to be the same in the same time periods identified as ex-ante and ex-post. This meant that the partners had to find a model for a general formulation of the questions that could work in all contexts. The questions could not run the risk of being too linked to concrete examples understandable and pertinent for only one context of application. In fact, the partners thought that the context examples were difficult to transversally individuate in the various local contexts, due to their diversity in terms of size, geographical location and cultural aspects.

Another problem to be dealt with for the questionnaire, was obviously linked to the comprehensibility of the questions according to participant language and background, especially for participants coming from third countries. The composition of this group and, consequently, the relevant skills in interpreting the questions could not be anticipated. Thus, the questionnaire was made up of a limited number of general questions. Moreover, where the method of collecting the responses was concerned, it was important to enhance the role



of the “mediator” for the collector. From this point of view, the involvement of the partners in the contexts was highly important for many aspects. The role of cultural mediators in the hubs was especially important. The questionnaire, translated into the languages of the partner countries, was indeed successfully translated in the local contexts into the different languages accessible to the TCNs involved.

As well, during the more critical stages where physical distancing was required due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the questionnaire was never left to the respondents to be done alone, as they were helped with the linguistic-cultural interpretation of the questions.

The assistance of the mediators in filling in the questionnaire allowed, on the one hand, for collecting the completed questionnaires avoiding misunderstandings and, on the other, even more importantly on the reflective level and thus leading to a lack in partner awareness. This resulted in the hub managers being able to go into more detail speaking with the participants, offering ways to better understand their point of view, exploring their problems more fully through examples they had actually experienced.

In this way, the questionnaire became the basis for a semi-structured deeper analysis. In this interaction, the participants themselves had the opportunity to further understand better how, for the organisers, the specific activities of the project were not only aimed at materially achieving outputs, but also broader outcomes.

Concerning the reflective value of the questionnaire, it can be highlighted how by the raising of the awareness of the participants’ conditions, developed through the involvement in gathering information with the ex-ante questionnaire, allowed the hubs to better understand the problems in each context regarding inclusion. This increase in awareness led to an even more responsible carrying out of the activities foreseen in the project - the definition of 10 key factors for inclusion,

the involvement of local stakeholders in analysing the local context strengths and weaknesses in relation to the 10 key factors, and the identification of the areas to carry out the project involving the local stakeholders to improve the inclusion process.

2.2 The impact assessment results

2.2.1 Composition of questionnaire respondents

The ex-ante questionnaire was administered to participants during the hub activities between June and September 2020. At the end, 362 questionnaires were gathered.

The ex-post questionnaire was administered between October and November 2021. At the end, 345 questionnaires were gathered¹. The aspects of the participants reported below

¹ The relatively longer time taken for gathering the ex-ante questionnaires was mainly due to the uncertainties arising from the organisational planning (at the time, new and unprecedented) resulting from the physical distancing measures imposed by the pandemic. The number of questionnaires gathered:

In France - Communauté de communes du Pays de Saint-Aulaye - 59 ex-ante and 52 ex-post

In France - Veynes, Hautes-Alpes - 61 ex-ante and 51 ex-post

In Germany - Mühlenkiez, Berlin - 38 ex-ante and 41 ex-post

In Germany - Pankow, Berlin - 30 ex-ante and 38 ex-post

In Italy - Paestum - 62 ex-ante and 66 ex-post

In Italy - Rovigo - 46 ex-ante and 68 ex-post

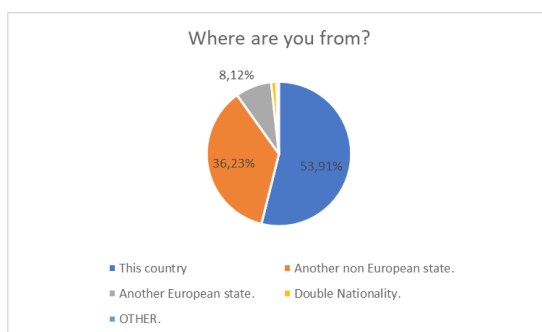
In Italy - Scicli - 49 ex-ante and 46 ex-post.



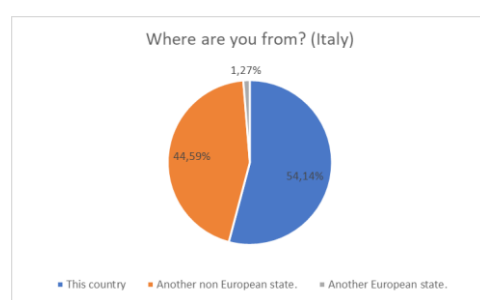
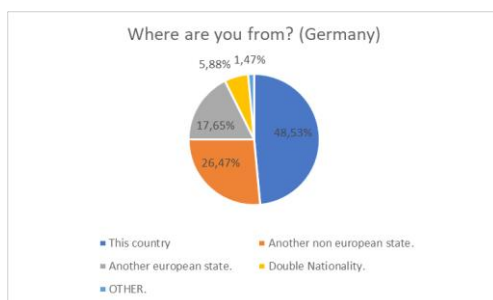
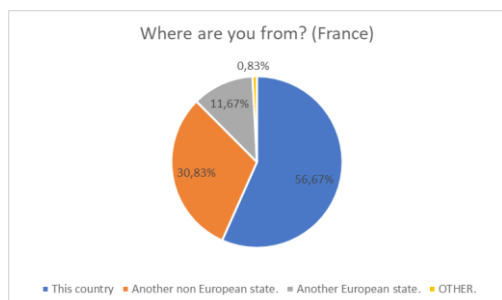
relate to those participants who completed the voluntary activities and responded to the ex-post questionnaire.

Country of origin

Concerning the participant's country of origin, in general, a little more than 36% of those involved in the hub activities were foreigners from non-European countries. A little more than half came from the country where the hub was situated. A little more than 8% came from other European countries.



Below we can see the main differences in the composition of participants in the 3 countries where the hubs were located - France, Germany and Italy.





In Italy, the participants were almost equally distributed between “locals” and those from third countries. An extremely small share came from other European countries (little more than 1%).

In France, more than 56 % of participants were “locals”. The remainder made up about 31% coming from third countries and less than 12% from other European countries.

In Germany, almost 50% was made up of Germans. The remainder was 26% coming from third countries and 17% from other European countries.

Below is the data regarding the country of origin of other European country participants:

Albania	10.71%
Belgium	10.71%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.57%
Czech Republic	3.57%
France	7.14%
Italy	14.29%
Latvia	3.57%
Netherlands	3.57%
Poland	7.14%
Portugal	3.57%
Slovakia	3.57%
Spain	10.71%
Ukraine	7.14%
United Kingdom	10.71%
Total	100

For other European countries, in the 3 project countries, below we find the composition by country of origin:

FRANCE	
Albania	14.29%
Belgium	21.43%
Czech Republic	7.14%
France	7.14%
Italy	7.14%
Latvia	7.14%



Netherlands	7.14%
Ukraine	7.14%
United Kingdom	21.43%
Total	100

GERMANY	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8.33%
France	8.33%
Italy	25.00%
Poland	8.33%
Portugal	8.33%
Slovakia	8.33%
Spain	25.00%
Ukraine	8.33%
Total	100

ITALY	
Albania	50.00%
Poland	50.00%
Total	100

It must be remembered that, in Italy, the share of participants from other European countries was very low.

In Germany, instead, Spanish and Italians together made up almost half of participants from other European countries.

In France, the most represented countries with the highest percentage of those from other European countries were the United Kingdom, Belgium and Albania.

Instead, for the participants from third countries, in general, the countries of origin are the following:

AFRICA	
Algeria	2.40%
Burkina	0.80%



Chad	0.80%
Congo	1.60%
Egypt	0.80%
Eritrea	1.60%
Ethiopia	0.80%
Gambia	2.40%
Ghana	2.40%
Guinea	3.20%
Guinea-Bissau	0.80%
Liberia	0.80%
Mali	6.40%
Morocco	2.40%
Namibia	0.80%
Niger	0.80%
Nigeria	12.80%
Senegal	9.60%
Sierra Leone	0.80%
Sudan	0.80%
Tunisia	1.60%
ASIA	
Afghanistan	2.40%
Bangladesh	7.20%
Indonesia	0.80%
Iraq	6.40%
Kazakhstan	0.80%
Pakistan	3.20%
Russian Federation	0.80%
Syria	13.60%
Vietnam	0.80%
LATINO-AMERICA	
Brazil	2.40%



Colombia	4.00%
Cuba	0.80%
Honduras	0.80%
Mexico	0.80%
Peru	0.80%
Total	100

For country of origin, the largest groups of participants coming from non-European countries were those from Syria (13.6%), Nigeria (12.8%), Senegal (9.6%), Bangladesh (7.2%), Colombia (4%). However, there were not any groups that, by number, clearly dominated the others.

In the 3 project countries, the composition of the country of origin of third countries participants is:

FRANCE

AFRICA	
Algeria	5.41%
Burkina	2.70%
Congo	2.70%
Egypt	2.70%
Eritrea	5.41%
Ethiopia	2.70%
Guinea	5.41%
Mali	8.11%
Morocco	5.41%
Namibia	2.70%
Senegal	2.70%
Sudan	2.70%
Tunisia	5.41%
ASIA	
Afghanistan	8.11%
Iraq	16.22%
Kazakhstan	2.70%



Russian Federation	2.70%
Syria	16.22%
Total	100

In France, the largest groups by country of origin were those from Syria and Iraq. A very large group came from the cluster of the North African states.

GERMANY

AFRICA	
Ghana	11.11%
Nigeria	5.56%
ASIA	
Indonesia	5.56%
Iraq	11.11%
Syria	11.11%
Vietnam	5.56%
LATINO-AMERICA	
Colombia	27.78%
Cuba	5.56%
Honduras	5.56%
Mexico	5.56%
Peru	5.56%
Total	100

In Germany, the largest group was represented by Colombia. Those from Iraq and Syria together made up almost a quarter of the group of participants from non-European countries.

ITALY

AFRICA	
Algeria	1.43%
Chad	1.43%
Congo	1.43%
Gambia	4.29%
Ghana	1.43%
Guinea	2.86%
Guinea-Bissau	1.43%

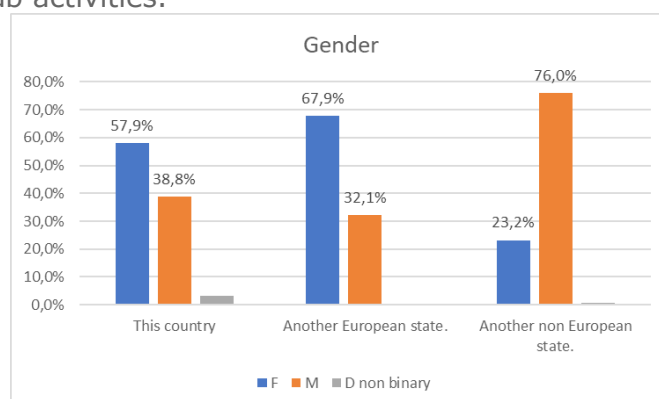


Liberia	1.43%
Mali	7.14%
Morocco	1.43%
Niger	1.43%
Nigeria	21.43%
Senegal	15.71%
Sierra Leone	1.43%
ASIA	
Bangladesh	12.86%
Pakistan	5.71%
Syria	12.86%
LATINO-AMERICA	
Brazil	4.29%
Total	100

In Italy, the number of participants originating from Sub-Saharan Africa was relatively high. The largest of these groups were from Nigeria (over 21%), Senegal (almost 16%) and Mali (over 7%). For the largest groups of those from Asia, the highest percentages were for Syria and Bangladesh (both almost 13% of the total of third country participants).

Gender

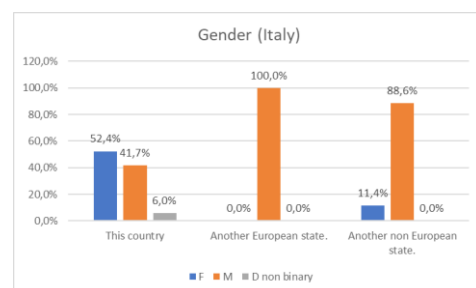
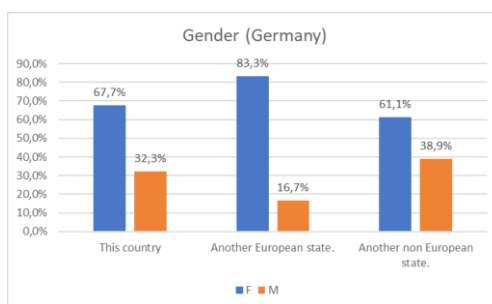
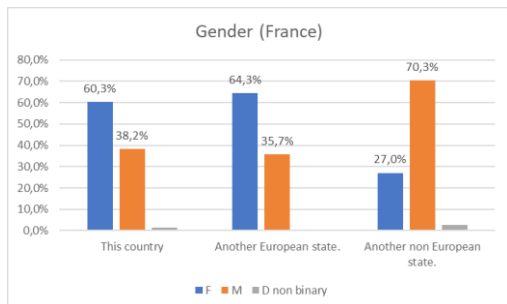
Concerning the gender composition, the graph below shows the participant gender percentages in the hub activities.



In general, amongst the participants from non-European countries, there was a clear male majority (76%). However, the males displayed a lower share from other European countries, 68% being women. The locals were made up of 58 % women and 39% men, with the remainder not being recognised in the gender division.



As far as the differences among the 3 states where the hubs were situated is concerned, the composition is the following:



For the participants from non-European countries, in France (70%), and especially in Italy (88%), there was a male majority.

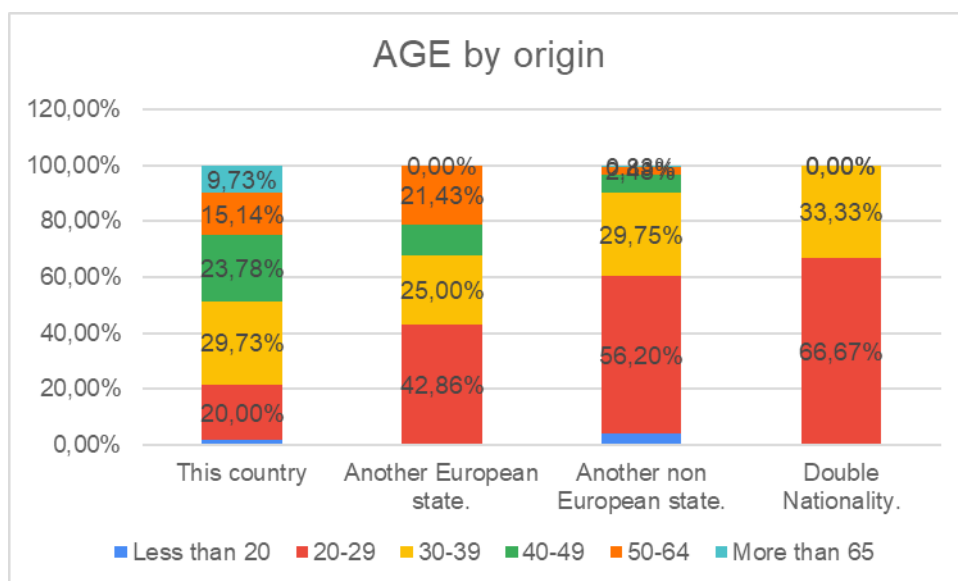
For those from other European countries, the presence in Italy was very reduced, and made up of men, while Germany (83%) and France (64%) reveal a predominance of women.

For the locals, more than half of the participants was made up of women – 68% in Germany, 60% in France and 52% in Italy with 6% non-binary.

Age

It is useful to look at the composition by age class of the different groups according to their country of origin.

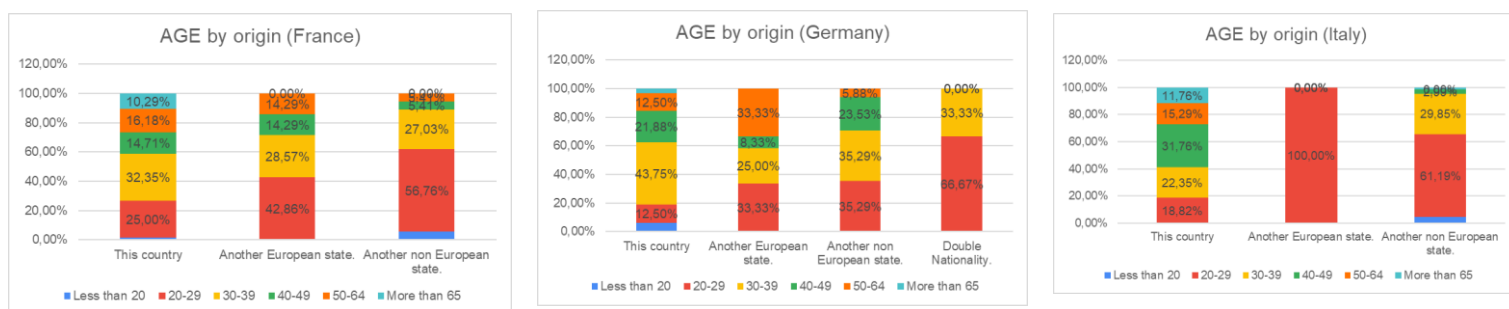
In general, the composition of participants in the INVOLVE Project who responded to the questionnaire was the following:





It is clear how the share of young people is higher in groups of participants coming from third countries and from other European countries. Instead, amongst the locals, the biggest age group was for those between 30 and 39 years (almost 40%), with a consistent presence (almost 24%) of people between 40 and 49 years, and those between 20 and 29 years (20%). The age group between 54 and 64 years (considered an active age in Europe) was relatively large among locals (a little over 15%) and those from other European countries (over 21%) who wanted to be involved in active projects in another country. Only in the group of locals do we find the group of individuals of a more advanced age (10%), generally considered to be work active (64 years), a sign that activism can also be sought by older aged people.

For the salient differences among the 3 states where the hubs were situated, the compositions were:



In the 3 countries, amongst participants from third countries, the age group between 20 and 29 years was the largest, particularly in France (almost 57%) and Italy (over 61%). The other predominant group (about 30 % in the 3 states) was that between 30 and 39 years.

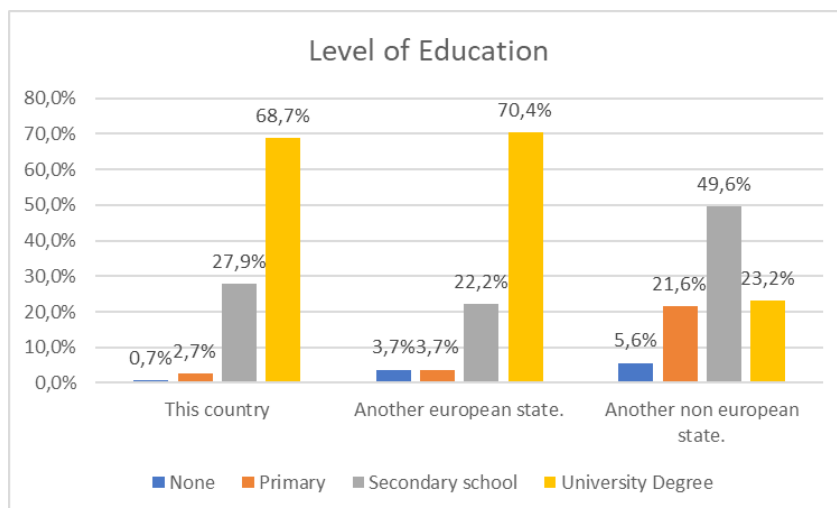
These 2 age classes are the most important also for participants from other European countries, however, in Germany, in particular, there was also a high presence (over 33%) between 50 and 64 years.

If, amongst the locals in France and Germany, the biggest group was made up of the 30 to 39 age class (over 32% in France and more than 43 % in Germany), in Italy, the largest group was the 40 to 49 age class. In Italy and France, almost a third of locals was over 50 years.

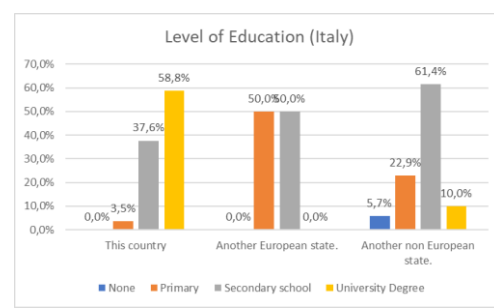
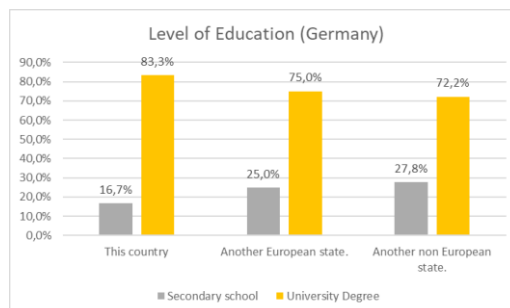
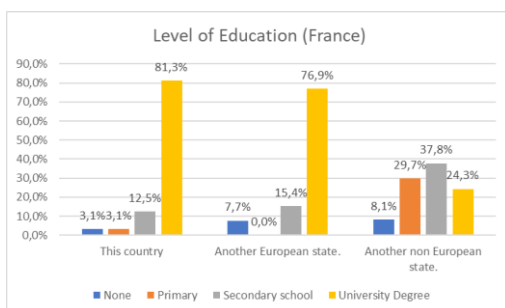
For locals from other European states (a group especially present in France and Germany, instead, in Italy with a low number), as in Germany, a good third involved the 50 to 64 age group. Both in Italy and France, more than 10% of locals were over 65.

Education

Regarding the level of education of participants, the groups of locals and those coming from other European countries was marked by a high educational level (about 70% of both groups had university degrees).



Instead, the group of those from non-European countries was made up of 50% of people with a high school diploma.

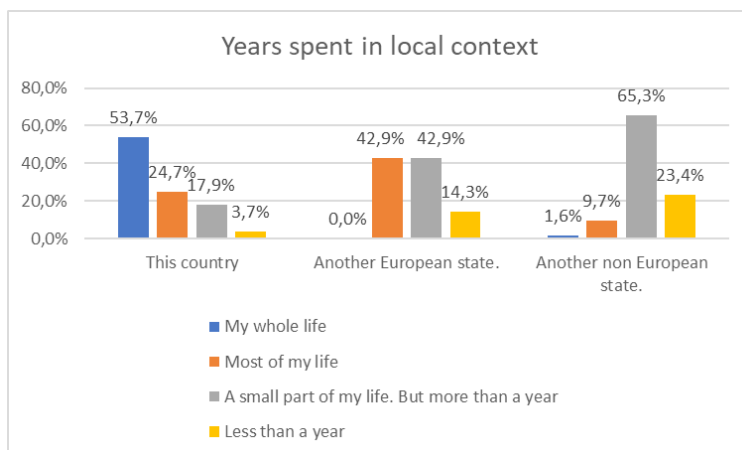


In the French, German and Italian hubs, the majority of locals had university degrees. However, in Italy, amongst the locals there were also many with high school diplomas (almost 40%).

What is particularly interesting is that, in Germany, both locals and those from other European and non-European countries numbered a majority with university degrees. In Italy, among those from third countries, a good 62% had a high school diploma.

Participant years spent in the local hub context

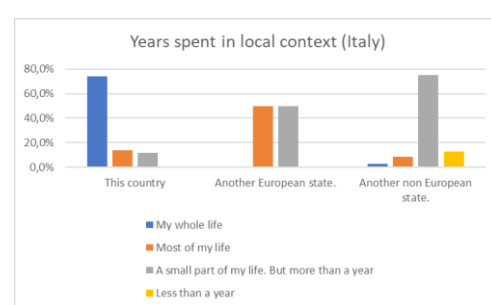
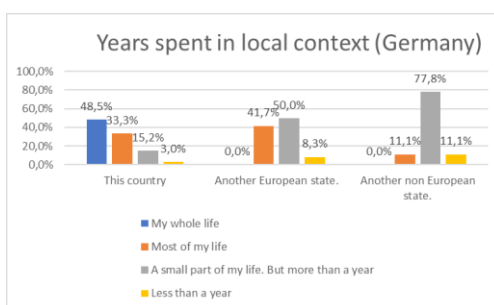
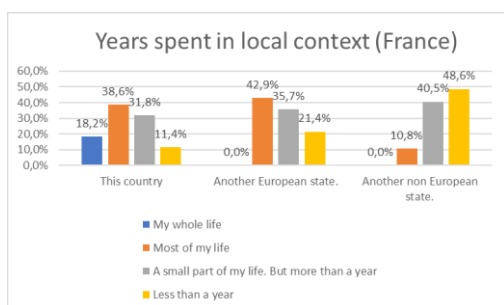
Regarding how long the different groups of participants had lived in the context where the hub carrying out the activities had been activated, it is useful to particularly look at the composition at the time the hub was set up using the ex-ante questionnaire.



It is worth noting that among the locals, the participants born in the state where the hub was located, the number of people who had not been there for a long time was not irrelevant. A sign perhaps that the hub's activities were seen as a driver for involvement and integration, even for those born in the same country, but not originally from the local context. In the group of participants from other European countries, more than 40% had spent their life in the local context.

Amongst the participants from non-European countries, over 65% confirmed to have spent more than one year in the hub context. More than 23% confirmed to have begun the hub activities after living in the area for less than one year.

Concerning the salient differences for the 3 countries with hubs:



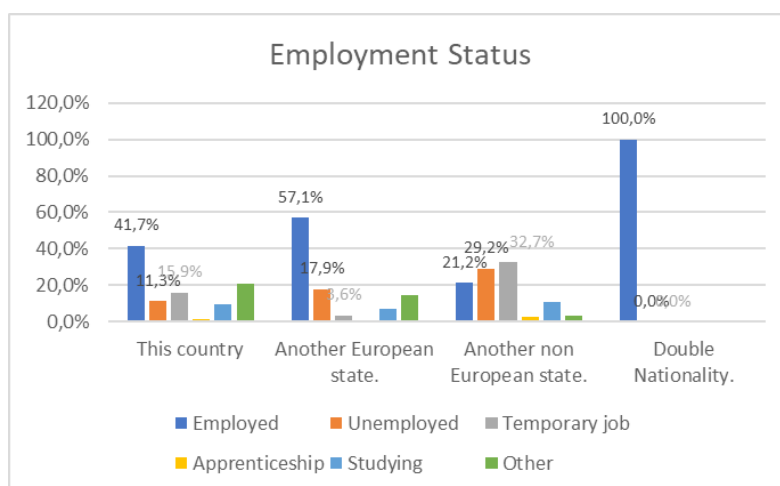


In France, the majority of the locals declared to have lived in that context for most of their lives. Therefore, we are looking at locals who had more direct knowledge of the movements. Instead, in Italy, the predominance of locals living in that context for almost all their lives is clear.

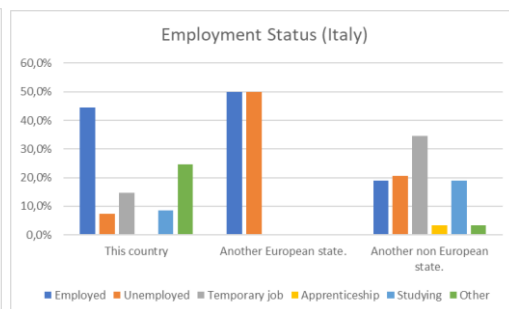
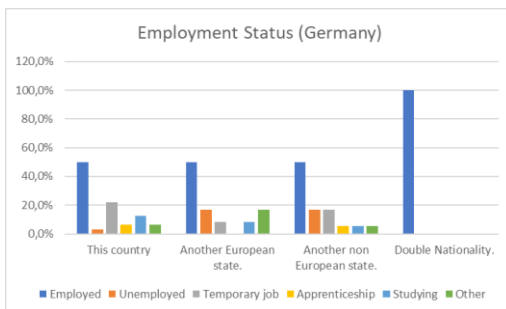
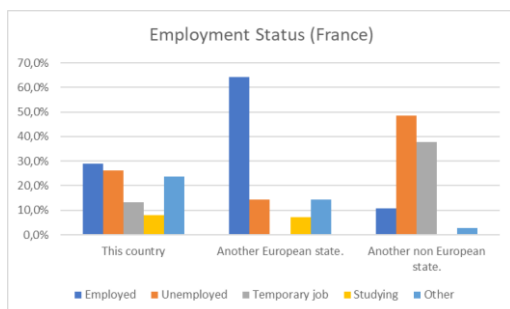
In France, among those coming from third countries, most taking part in the hub activities had been living there for less than one year. In Italy and Germany, instead, the percentage of those from third countries participating in the hub activities for more than one year can clearly be seen.

Employment status

Regarding employment status, the composition of the participants is the following:



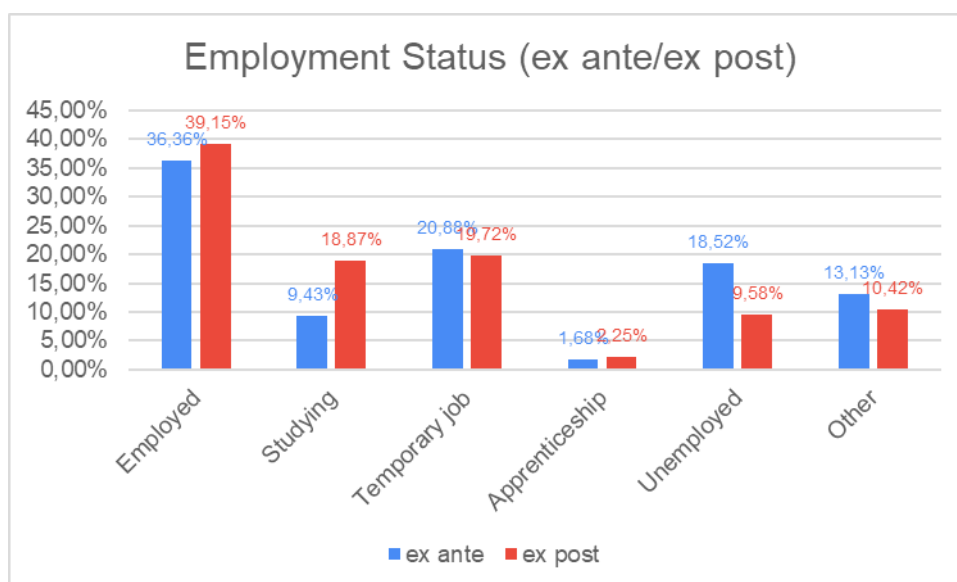
From the graph, it is clear that the percentage of employed is much higher for locals (42%) and amongst those from other European states (57%). For those from non-European countries, the percentage of unemployed was higher (29%), or they held temporary jobs (33%). It is also interesting to note that the share of locals and those from other European states who were unable to define their employment status, is a sign of the high informal economy in the hub context.





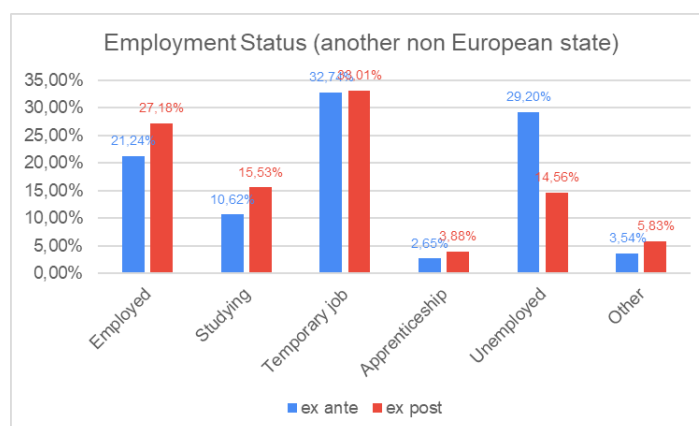
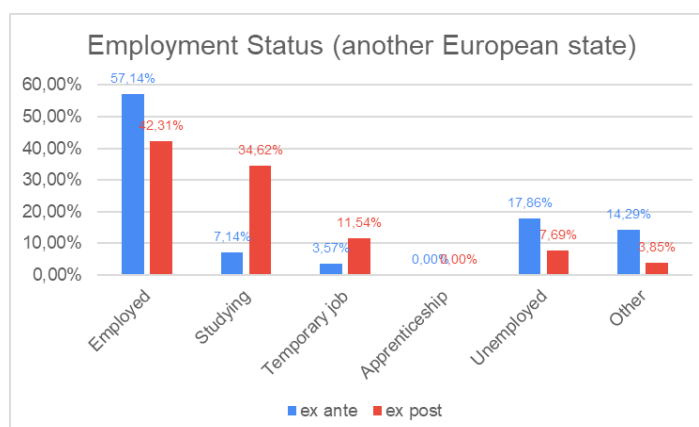
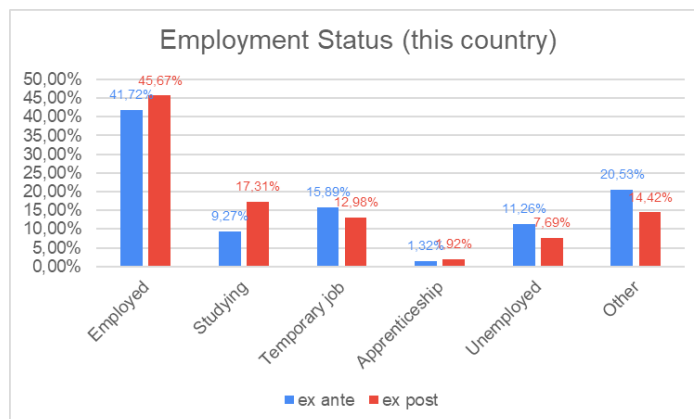
In Germany, we find a higher number of employed, also for those people coming from non-European countries. In France, there is a great variety of work situations especially among locals, and a high percentage of unemployed (almost 37%). In Italy, there is clearly a high number of those from non-European countries working in temporary jobs (about 35%) and that study (about 20%).

Given that the project was carried out in a particular historical moment when the Covid-19 pandemic was strongly hitting the economy, it is also useful to understand the ex-post-employment status.



The data shows that, amongst the participants in the hubs, the total of unemployed declined (from over 18% to under 10%). In particular, the number of individuals who had taken up studies increased (from almost 10% to almost double).

It is useful to see this data according to participant country of origin.



For participants from non-European countries, unemployment reduced by almost 30% (i.e., 15%), thanks to the increase in the employment of those who had participated in training courses and in apprenticeships, and also in working in the informal economy who declared themselves as "other" for employment status (from 3.54% to almost 6%) and those involved in temporary work. The very high share of those in temporary jobs remains quite the same (about 33%).

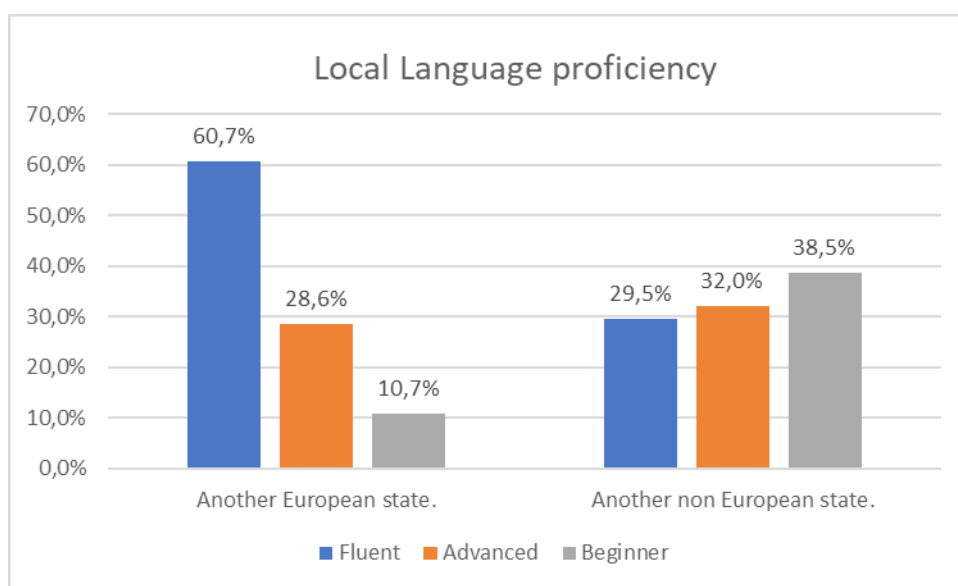


We also see a drop in the number of unemployed, but also employed, of participants from other European states. At the same time, the percentage of those enrolled in study courses rose dramatically (from just above 7% to almost 35% of this group).

In the case of the locals, the variations appear to be less marked, but also here there was a drop in the number of those declaring to be unemployed, but a doubling for those participating in study programmes (from 9% to a little below 18%).

Local language proficiency

As far as the ability to speak the local language where the hubs were located is concerned, the relevant percentages of the participants from other European and non-European countries is shown below.



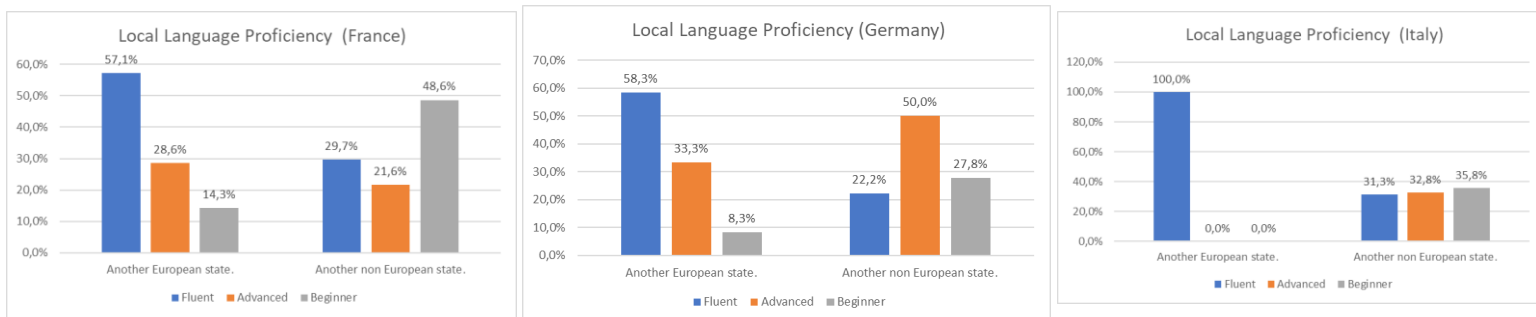
In general, most participants from other European states declared to feel completely at ease in using the local language (just over 60%). It is also worth considering here the number of years spent in the hub context and, above all, the higher educational level of the other European state participants. Only 10% of these considered themselves as beginners in learning the local language.

However, the situation of third country participants is very different. In this case, almost 40% considered themselves as beginners in the local language. Yet, it is important to note that the remaining 60% was quite equally distributed between those who considered themselves as fluent speakers and those who were advanced, with slightly more in the latter (32%). 60% of non-European participants did not perceive language as a primary obstacle to interacting in the local context. Where the linguistic ability declared by the participants is concerned, the problems related to self-reporting (over- or under-estimation of language



proficiency) must be taken into account and, for this research, the hub staff provided the relevant support.

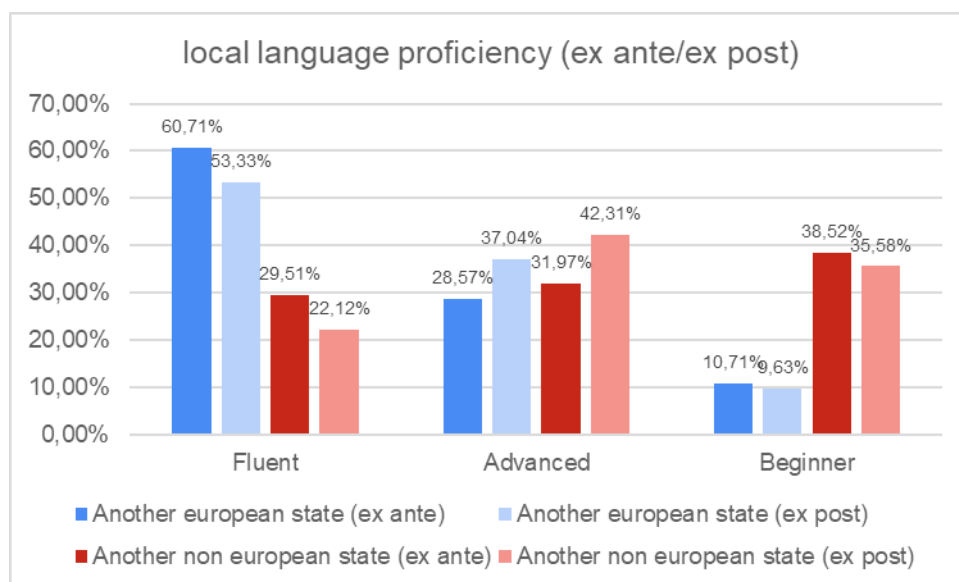
Below we can see the variations in the 3 European states where the hubs were located.



In Italy, we find a quite equal distribution among beginners, advanced and fluent speakers, with a slightly higher share in the former group (about 36%). If the level of local language proficiency for participants from other European countries appears high, we should recall that, in Italy, their number is very low, and their education level high.

It is in France that, for the non-European participants, the share of those perceiving themselves as local language beginners is the highest (almost 50%). In Germany, instead, half of the non-European participants evaluated their local language ability as advanced. Fluent speakers and beginners were 22% and 28%, respectively.

It is worth noting how also, in this case, participation in the hub activities changed the way participants perceived themselves.



In general, participation in the activities with the locals diminished the perception of being beginners in the local language but, at the same time, lowered the perception of being fully master of the language. This awareness resulted in an increase in the percentage of those who considered themselves as advanced, but not yet fluent. It is useful to also consider the increase in the percentage of participants now enrolled in study courses to better understand their change in the perception of their language proficiency, from fluent to advanced, as with their studies they were able to realise that they could improve even more.



2.2.2 The impact of the INVOLVE project on expected attitudes

Concerning the type of expected impact, partners agreed on the idea that through the INVOLVE Project activities, the participants could develop a more positive attitude on 3 levels:

- attitudes to a multi-cultural society;
- attitudes to the integration system;
- attitudes to civic participation.

According to the partners, this could also influence the willingness of the participants to be involved in other further initiatives where locals and migrants work in the environmental and cultural recovery and consolidation of local contexts and, therefore, further seen as opportunities for the host contexts.

Therefore, let's see what has emerged from the questionnaire responses.

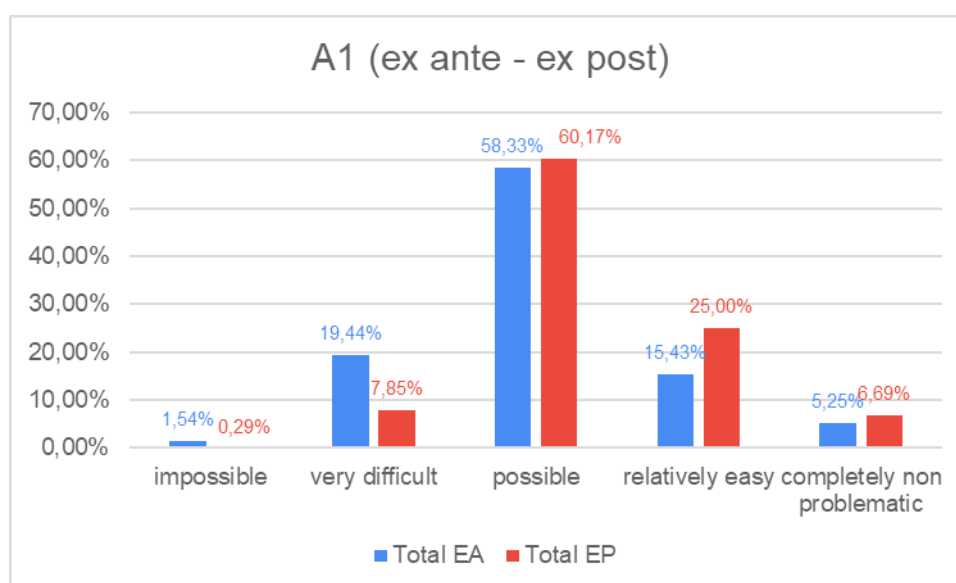
We must remember that the questions chosen and agreed on by the partners avoided any references to concrete examples that overly referred to specific social-cultural situations of the single contexts, preferring questions of a more general nature. This choice was due to the variety of the different contexts where the hubs are located. This allowed for a better understanding of the life motivations and choices in the face-to-face interaction in the hubs.

Attitudes to a MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Question A1 asked: "Independently from personal character, what is your opinion about interaction of locals and new-comers (third-country nationals)", where the options were impossible, very difficult, possible, relatively easy, completely non-problematic.

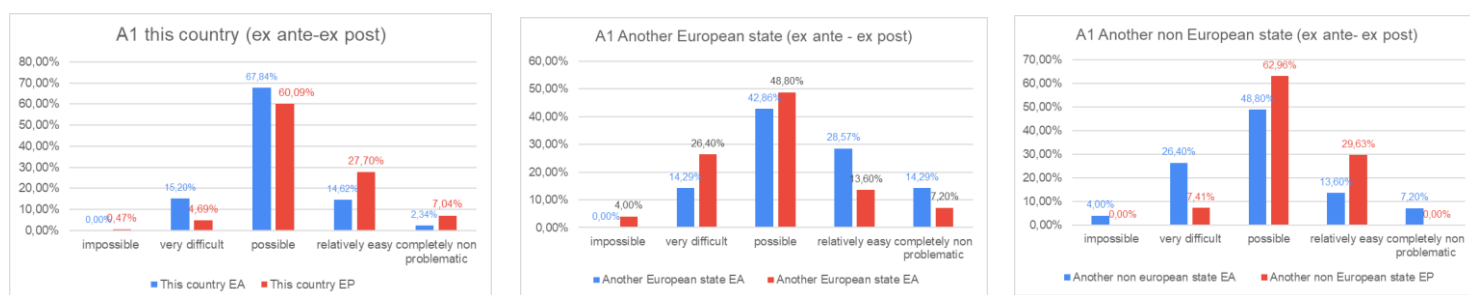
Mainly, most participants thought interaction to be possible (over 58%).

In the ex-post, the overall evaluation further improved, especially with the reduction in those who chose very difficult (from 19.44% to less than 8%), and the increase in those choosing relatively easy (from 15% to 25%), and less for those selecting completely non-problematic (from slightly more than 5% to almost 7%).





It is worth looking at how these responses are distributed according to participant country of origin.



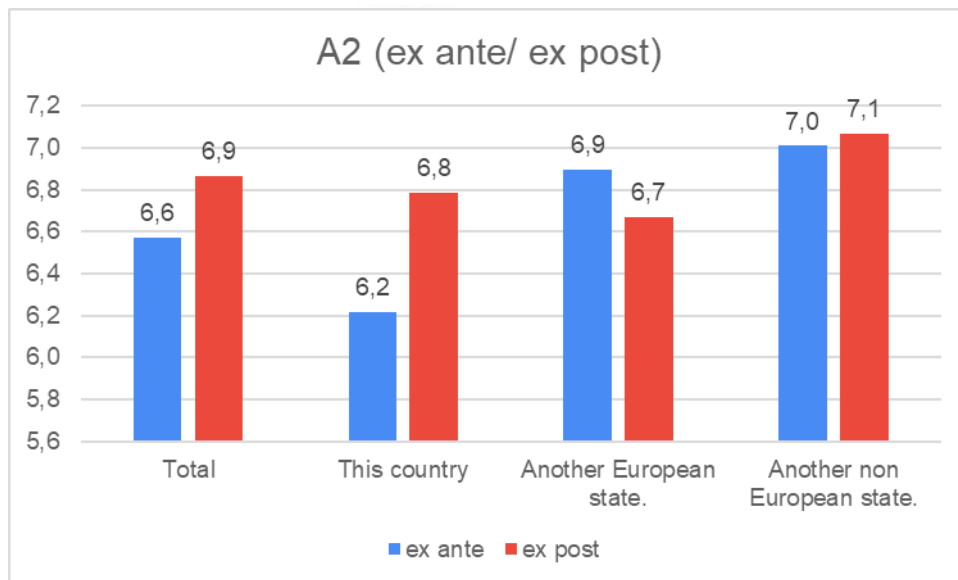
In the group of locals, the numbers greatly increased for those who considered interaction to be 'relatively easy' (from 14% to almost the double), and those who chose 'completely non-problematic' (from 2% to more than triple).

In the group of participants from other European states, instead, we see a slight increase in those choosing 'possible' (from 43% to 48%), but overall, a big jump in those considering interaction 'difficult' (from 14% to over 26 %).

A considerable improvement can be seen for third country participants. Those considering interaction 'very difficult' dropped from 26% to 7%, with an increase in the percentage of those considering 'possible' (from 48% to almost 63%) and those even choosing 'relatively easy' (from 13% to almost 30%).

Question A2 asked: "In general, in your opinion, to what extent do third-national country citizens (in this local context) tend to be interested in contributing to the wellbeing of their community?". The response could vary from 0 (completely not interested) to 10 (completely interested).

Let's look at the difference between the average of the ex-ante responses and those of the ex-post. It should be recalled that the scores reflect the average of the evaluations expressed by each participant category. The total mean is the average of the evaluations expressed by all the participants (therefore, not the result of the mean scores recorded for the groups).

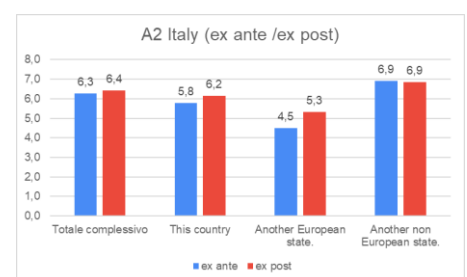
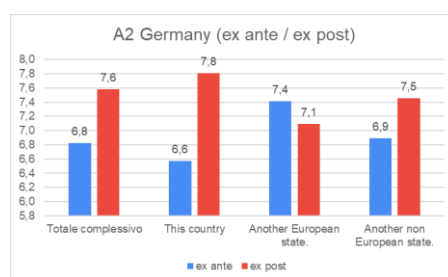
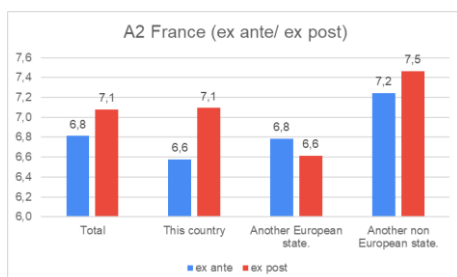


In this case, the opinions began from an average evaluation of between 6 and 7, with a more positive evaluation (7) from participants of third countries and other European states. Of course, it should be remembered that this reflects the average, as in the different hubs in the groups there were individual participants who expressed very high or very low opinions.

In general, the opinions also improved, if only a little, with the exception of other European country participants who slightly lowered their evaluation, however, remaining positive (from 6.9 to 6.7).

The group displaying the biggest increase was the locals (from 6.2 to 6.8).

It is interesting to observe the opinions expressed in the 3 project countries.



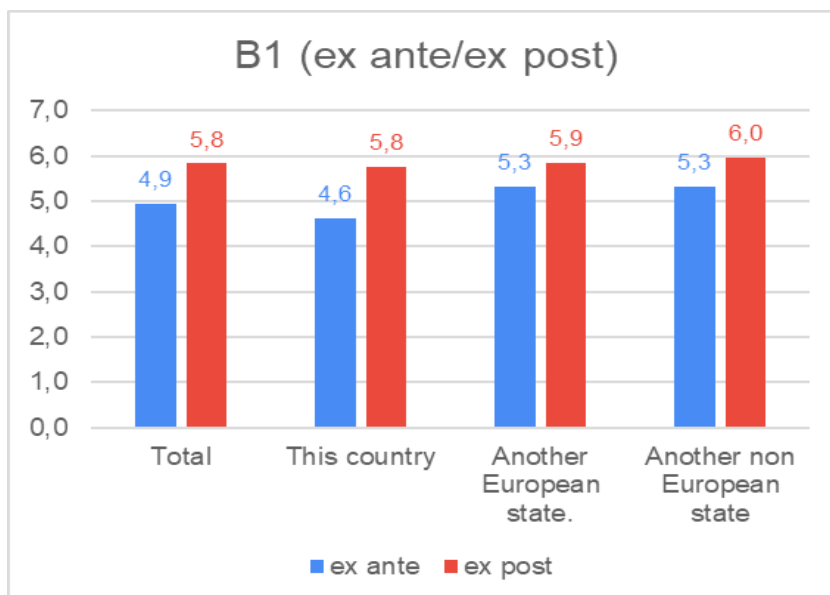
As can be seen, Italy is the country starting with the lowest evaluation, which then, however, saw an improvement. It must be remembered that, in Italy, the participants from other European states number only a few.

The greatest improvement can be noted in Germany, especially regarding the big improvement in the locals' opinions.

Attitudes to the INTEGRATION SYSTEM

Question B1 asked: "As far as you know, in this local community are third-country nationals isolated or involved in social and civic life?" The response could vary from 0 (completely isolated) to 10 (totally involved).

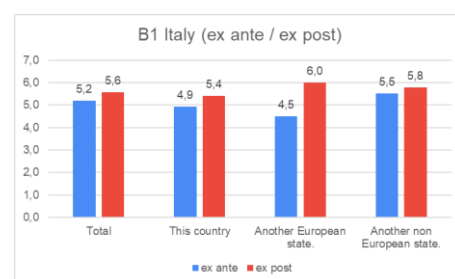
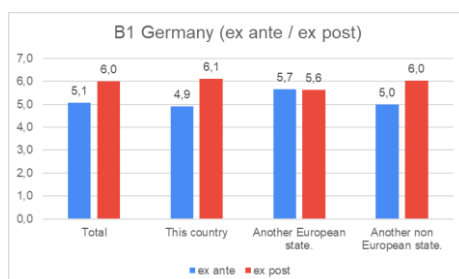
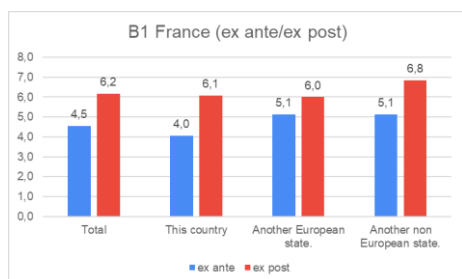
Let's examine the average between the ex-ante and ex-post responses. It is to be remembered that the scores express the average of the evaluations expressed by each participant category. The total mean is the average of the opinions expressed by the total number of participants (not the result of the mean of the average scores for the groups).



It is worth recalling that the graph shows the median of the opinions expressed. Therefore, in the different hubs, there are also those who expressed very high or very low evaluations. In knowing these ex-ante evaluations, the social workers were able to effectively calibrate, over the course of the hub activities, content communication with the participants and among the participants.

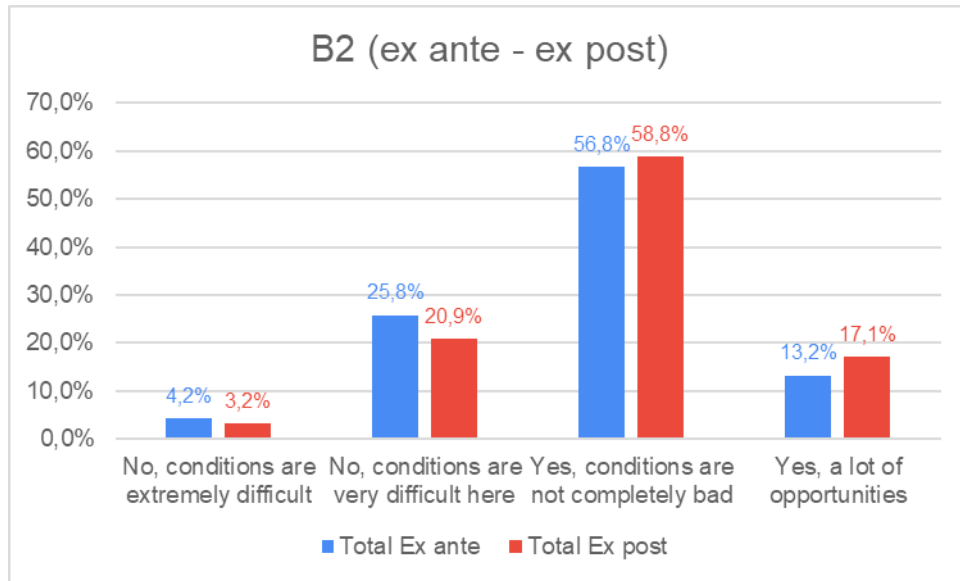
As we can see, overall, the perception is characterised by an insufficient evaluation, a little less than 5, which at the end of the activities showed an improvement, reaching at almost 6. The most positive evaluation was given by those originating from non-European countries. On average, the perceptions improved for those coming from third countries, those from other European states and the locals (the latter with the biggest improvement).

It is interesting to observe the opinions expressed in the 3 project countries.



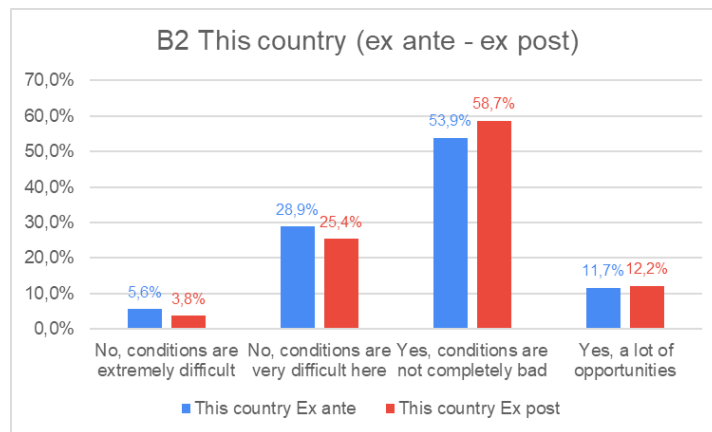


Question B2 asked: "Do you think there is opportunity for third country nationals in living in this place (employment, networks, happiness, etc...)"

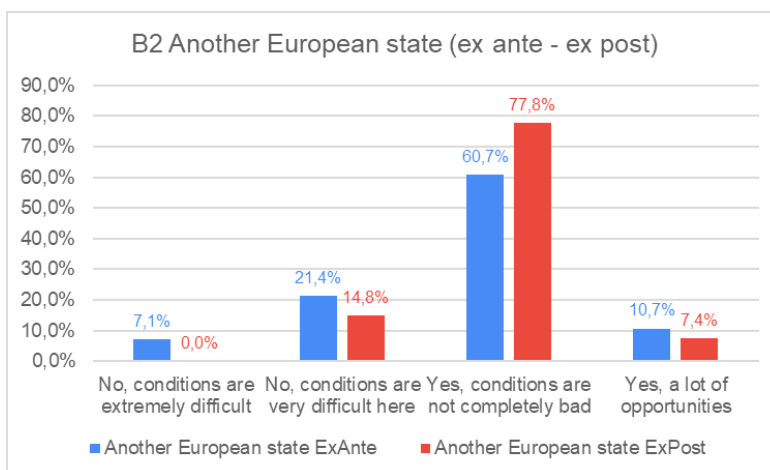


Most responses (almost 57%) were relatively positive. Positive responses slightly improved. Those believing 'a lot of opportunities' rose from 13% to 17%.

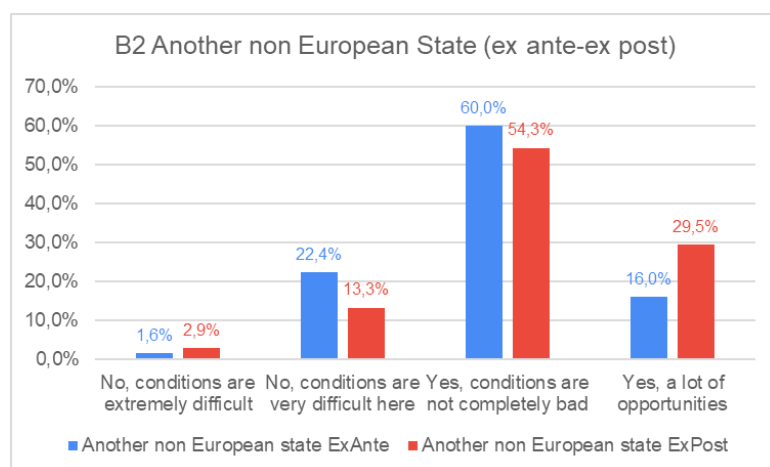
It is interesting to observe the responses depending on country of origin.



In the case of locals, perceptions involving situations that are relatively positive and very positive increased slightly.



For other European country participants, most of the responses were relatively positive (almost 61%), reaching almost 78%. However, the percentage of those who saw a very positive situation slightly decreased (from almost 11% to less than 8%).

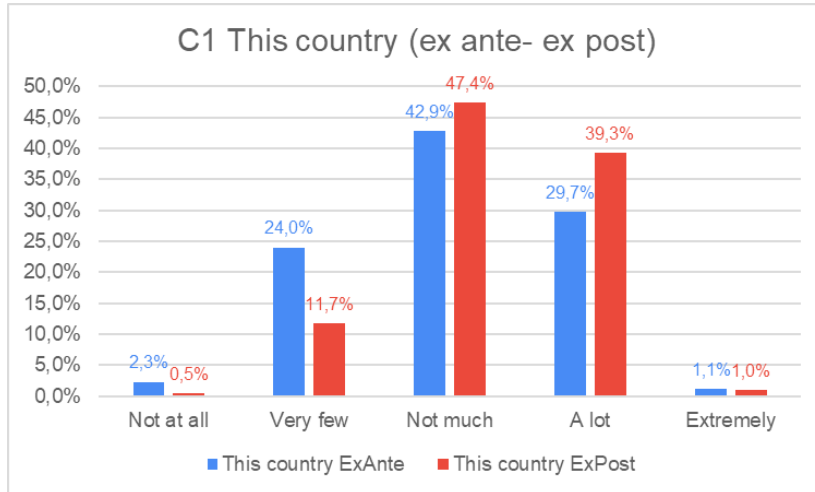


Of course, particularly important is the perception of third-country participants. In this case, the majority of responses witnessed a relatively positive situation (60%). This majority was slightly reduced (to just over 54%) before the steady increase in the responses expressing a lot of opportunities (from 16% to almost double).

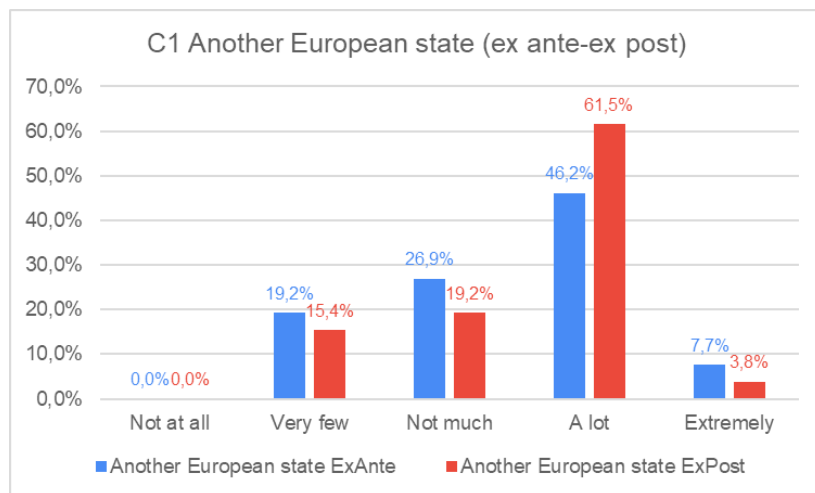
Attitudes to CIVIC PARTICIPATION

Question C1 asked: "How much do you think people living in this local area are engaged in taking care of the common goods?" The evaluation concerned the local context.

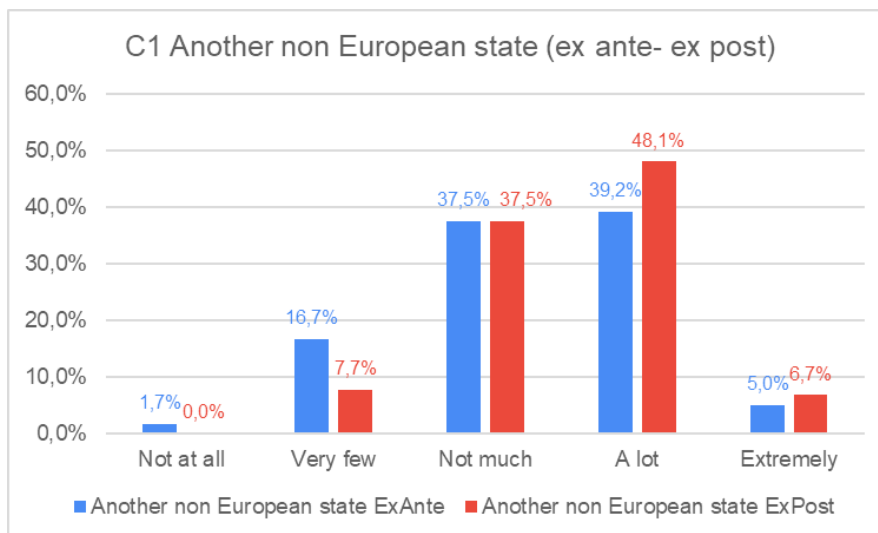
Most of the responses given were 'not much' involved (almost 40%), however, on completion of the activities, the percentage of those perceiving 'a lot' rose markedly (from 34.6% to almost 44%). At the same time, the share of those who thought that people were very little involved reduced considerably (from almost 21 to 11%, by a half). It is interesting to look at how this perception changes depending on country of origin.



The majority of locals thought that not many people in the local context were particularly involved. This grew from almost 43% to just over 47%. However, the percentage of those involved a lot increased from almost 30% to more than 39%.



The participants from other European countries registered a majority (46.2%) in those perceiving involved a lot. This rose to more than 61% with a drop in negative positions. The percentage for the negative opinions ('very few' and 'not much') fell, and also for those considering the local context as 'extremely' active (from almost 8% to just under 4%, a half).



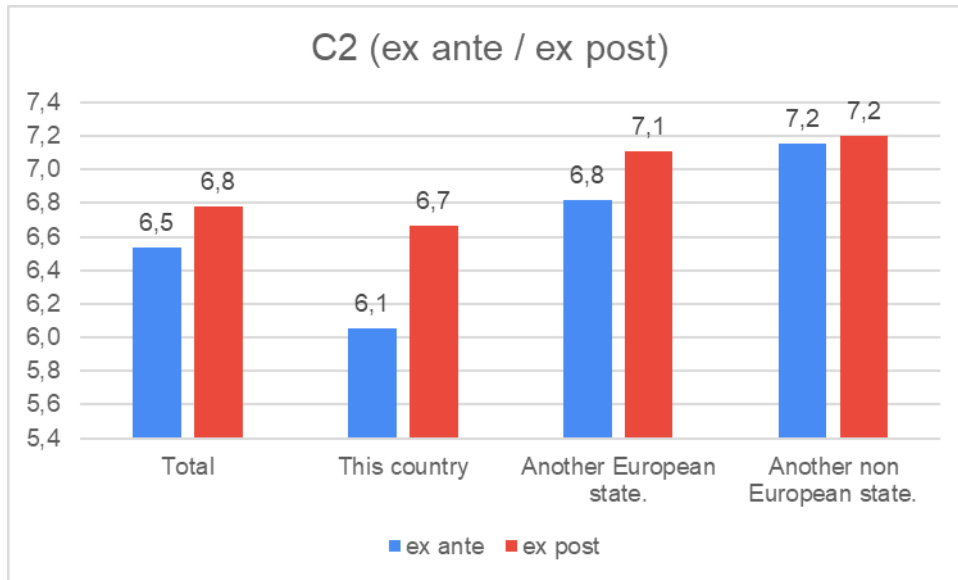
Of those participants from non-European countries, most considered the context to be relatively active with a further increase from over 39% to almost 50%. The small share of those perceiving an 'extreme' involvement rose slightly from 5% to almost 7%. For those seeing 'not much' involvement the percentage remained constant, even if that for 'very few' people being involved fell markedly (from almost 17% to under 8%)

Question C2 asked: "How active do you feel in improving the community and your local living environment?" The responses could vary from 0 (completely not active) to 10 (completely active). The question here concerned the personal approach which could also depend on how much a person became involved in the local initiatives.

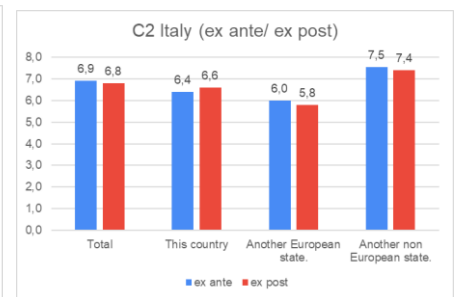
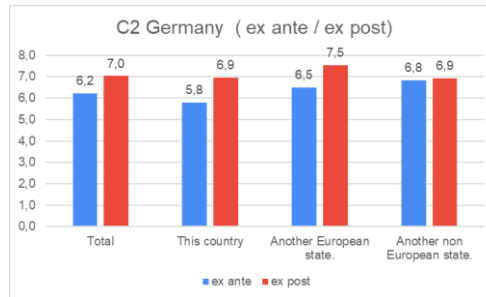
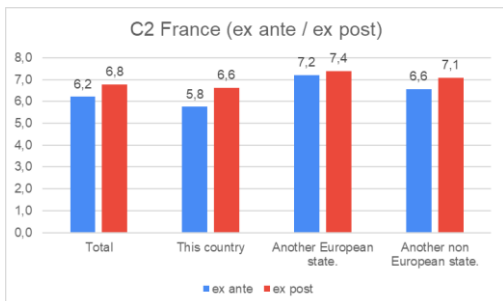
The ex-ante response was more than sufficient for all country of origin participants, beginning from very high for those from both other European states and third countries. In the latter case, the hubs encountered a number of people who wished to be involved in the local community.

For the ex-post, there was only a small improvement in perceptions, slightly more for the locals and mainly unchanged for those from non-European countries who continued to have a high perception of their involvement.

It should be remembered that the scores reflect the average of the evaluations expressed by each participant category. The total mean of the evaluation averages given by the total number of participants (therefore, not the mean scores of the averages registered for the groups).



It is interesting to observe the opinions expressed in the 3 project countries.



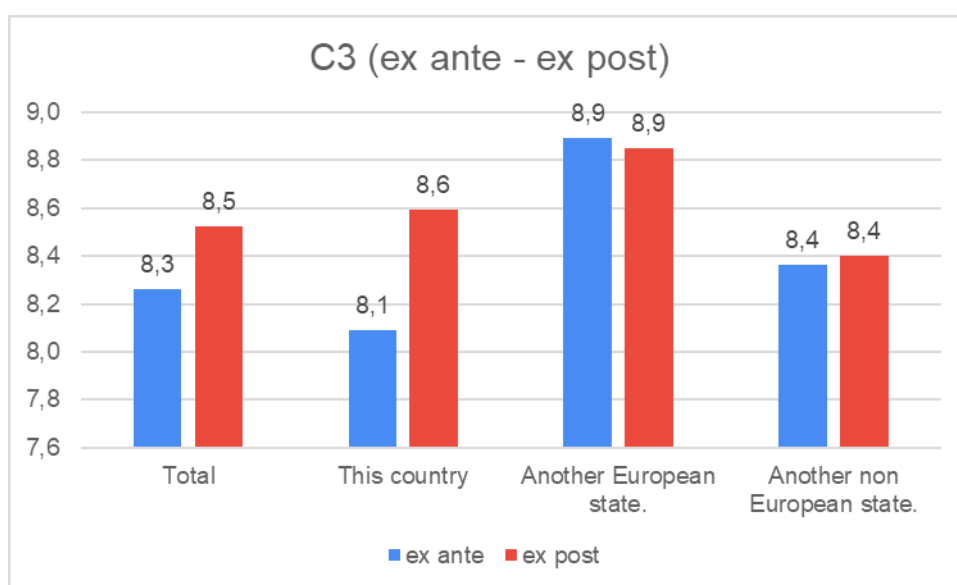
Only in Italy, the country affected the most in the early stages of the pandemic, do we see a slight decrease in the perception of involvement, probably due to a feeling of frustration linked to the strict measures of physical distancing and the disorientation of being the first European country to be hit by the pandemic. This frustration seems to have particularly affected the foreigners. The locals, who, among the 3 European countries, have the perception of having the highest level of involvement, slightly increased in this variable. Those from other European countries, instead, witnessed a small drop, while the participants from third countries living in Italy were, out of the 3 project countries, those with the highest perception of personal involvement (7.4).

For Italy, it should be remembered that other European country participants are in small numbers.

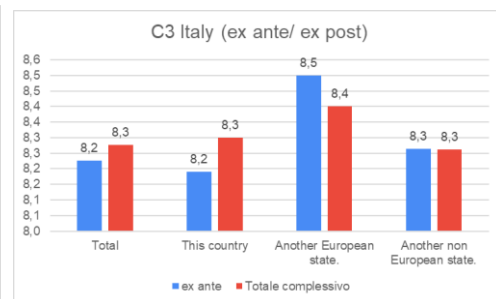
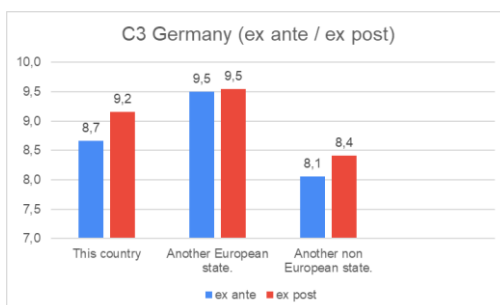
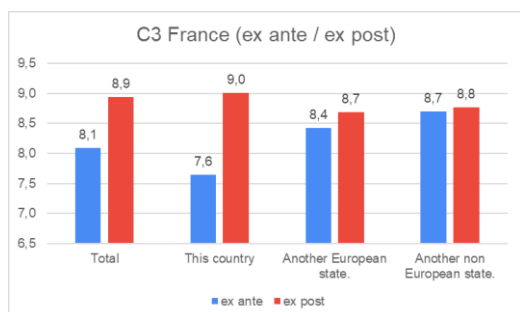
In France and Germany, it is worth noting how the locals are characterised by an insufficient perception of involvement (a little less than 6, now almost 7). In the smaller sized French contexts, the biggest increase in perception was actually amongst the locals. In Germany, in the large centres, the biggest increase was amongst those from Europe.



Question C3 asked: "How much do you think that cooperation among migrants and locals could be helpful for improving the community and local living environment?" The response could vary from 0 (completely useless and dangerous) to 10 (completely helpful). The ex-ante responses were enthusiastic (over 8) from all participant categories. It should be remembered that the scores reflect the average of the evaluations expressed by each participant category. The total mean of the evaluation averages given by the total number of participants (therefore, not the mean scores of the averages registered for the groups).



All 3 group categories witnessed a substantial confirmation of the high opinion of trust in the cooperation between locals and migrants. The group of locals, which already had a high opinion, although lower than those from third countries, saw a bigger increase. Let's look at the situation for the 3 project countries.

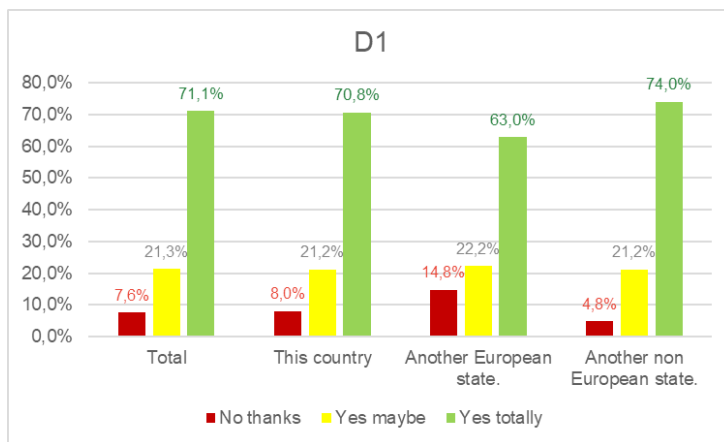


Keeping in mind that Italy has a very low number of people from other European countries, they were the only to have witnessed a slight lowering in their opinion which, however, was still very high. For the others, as expected, the opinion of the locals increased the most.

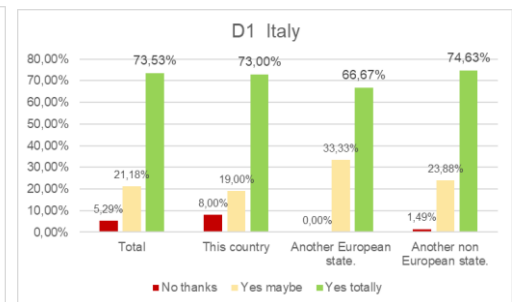
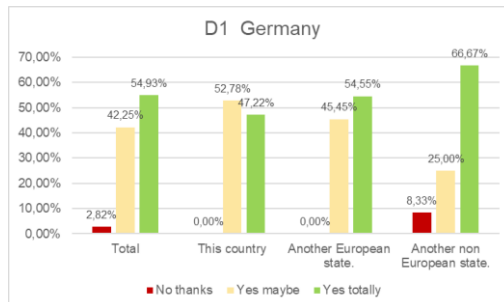
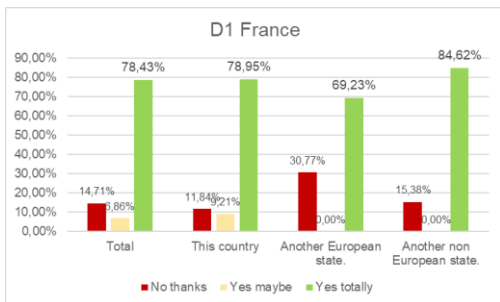


Willingness to participate in a similar initiative in the future

Question D1 asked after the end of the project: "Would you like to be directly involved in local activities that bring together people from a different background, (third-country nationals and long-term residents) to improve your local community and contribute to sustainable development?" The responses ranged from no, maybe, totally yes. The question's aim was to sum up the willingness of participants to be involved in new similar experiences.



The large majority of responses was enthusiastic. The lowest percentage came from those of other European countries, which was still, however, more than 63%. The locals willing to participate made up more than 70%, but the most enthusiastic response came from the third-country nationals. Not only were 74% willing to participate in a new initiative but, as well, they had the lowest percentage of subjects who totally excluded any future possible participation (4.8%). A quite surprising response, given that from the responses on employment status, there were now more participants employed. In certain cases, the decline in unemployment could have resulted in increasing the enthusiasm, given that, as noted, employment status often requires a higher commitment to finding a job and, therefore, risks reducing willingness to devote time to activities for the local community.





It is interesting to observe how the responses in the 3 project countries can change. In general, the willingness to participate in other initiatives involved a higher number of participants. Germany shows more caution, especially on the part of the locals and those from other European countries. France sees the greatest willingness to participate in new initiatives by all country of origin groups, with the maximum from the third country group. In Italy, as well, a very high willingness to participate was registered, where the locals show a slightly higher interest than those from other European countries. As partners noticed several times, in big cities the large amount of opportunities to join different kinds of initiatives, in various fields (from civic engagement but to professional and academic paths) makes potential participants more cautious in declaring their availability. On the contrary, in smaller centres characterized by a lower offer of initiatives, a greater propensity to participate in innovative initiatives can be seen, especially if these have already shown their effectiveness.

2.2.3 The point of view of the Stakeholders

The involvement of the local stakeholders was very important in the INVOLVE project. Stakeholders have been essential in designing and implementing the concrete activities in the hubs.

Moreover, each local hub has involved local stakeholders through the same participatory method, permitting to arrive to a shared analysis of the context (using the Inclusion Model developed by the project) and planning the concrete activities to improve the local inclusion model. It is then important to know about their opinion on the impact of hubs' activities. This can give an idea of how the local network that has been built around the idea of improving the local inclusion sees opportunities in continuing after the INVOLVE project.

The stakeholders of the INVOLVE project² gave the following opinions.

2

INVOLVE NETWORK OF STAKEHOLDERS:

SAINT-AULAYE, France: Elected representatives of the commune of St Aulaye, The general director of services of the commune, The president of the commune community, The director of services of the commune of La Roche Chalais, The reception coordinator of the PRAHDA of St Aulaye (hosting and accommodation centre for asylum seekers), The president and a volunteer of the association Ami24Ouest.

VEYNES, France: Town hall (elected representative for culture and social affairs and mayor), Social Centre for Veynes (family referent), France Terre d'Asile (Director and educational team)

PANKOW BERLIN, Germany: Klaus Kalb, Bezirksamt Pankow von Berlin, Youth Department District Pankow; Olaf Nieschalke, Bezirksamt Pankow von Berlin; Leisure and Family Centre Upsala; Jens-Peter Sümnick, Bezirksamt Pankow von Berlin; Leisure and Family Centre Upsala Förderverein Leisure and Family Centre Upsala, Kinder- und Jugendclub Go, Senefelder Str. (Children and Youth Club), KJFE Schabracke, BA Pankow (Children and Youth Club), W24, Wichertstr. Pankow (Children and Youth Club), Kinder- und Jugendclub An der Marie /Children and Youth Club, Emma Labahn, Inclusive Urban Gardening volunteer workshops at Leisure Centre Upsala, Frank Müller, Inclusive Theatre Workshops at Leisure Centre Upsala

MÜHLENKIEZ, BERLIN, Germany: Birgit Gust (Coordinator for Refugee Issues in the Office of the Integration Commissioner); Nina Tsonkidis (Integration Commissioner of the Pankow district); Susann Kubisch (Integration Manager); David-Pierre Gedalge, Youth Employment Agency Pankow; Training Programme Pankow; Violeta Cotado Torrubia, Youth Migration Service JMD; Reinhard Selke, Vocational and Training Counselling of Pankow Hilft; Gangway with the JobInn project, outreach youth social work on the topic of training, etc.; Project Ayekoo, vocational coaching and placement of migrants; Marc Schneider, teacher at Gustave Eiffel School (welcome class); Heike Salchli, vocational coaching, Representatives of local employers

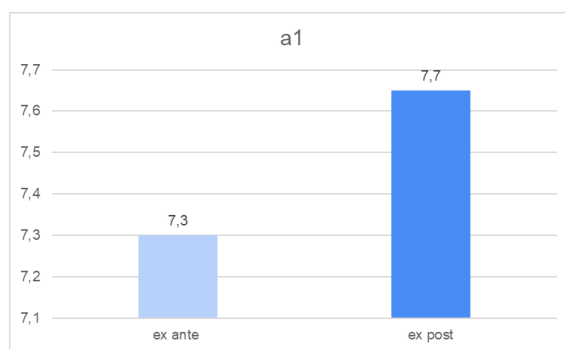
PAESTUM, Italy: Maria Rosaria Picariello (City council member of the Municipality of Capaccio Paestum_Social Policy); Ettore Bellelli (City council member of the Municipality of Capaccio Paestum_Environment); Mariajosè Luongo (Representative of Paestum Archaeological Park); Djibri Dieme (Ortomondo Project coordinator);



Usefulness of the project to improve MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY

A1 question asked "Do you think that the INVOLVE project can help the locals to perceive that third-nationals country (in this local context) tend to be interested in contributing to the wellbeing of their community?"

Answers could vary from 0 (completely not helpful) to 10 (completely helpful). It is interesting to notice the difference of answers between ex ante and ex post.



The answers started from an already high score. Stakeholders were confident enough to give their contribution to this project. Their opinion at the end of the activities is slightly improved.

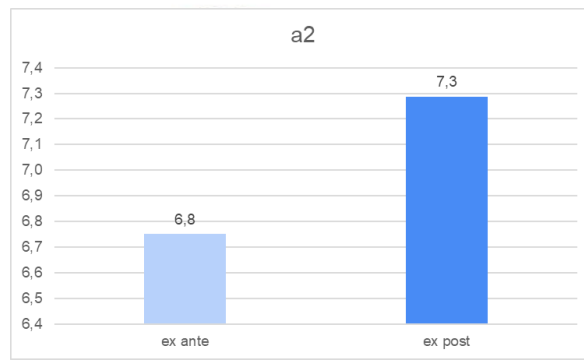
A2 question asked "Do you think that the INVOLVE project (despite the difficulties related to the pandemic) can help TCN to be interested in contributing to the well being of their community?"

Answers could vary from 0 (completely not helpful) to 10 (completely helpful). It is interesting to notice the difference of answers between ex ante and ex post.

Anselmo Botte (The person in charge of FLAI/CGIL_Trade Union); Rocco Tasso (Representative of River Reserve Foce Sele/Tanagro); Maria Carla Indice (President of Kairos)

ROVIGO, Italy : Mirella Zambello - City council member of the Municipality of Rovigo_ Welfare; Erika Alberghini - City council member of the Municipality of Rovigo_ volunteering and youth policy; Francesco Verza – coach of the soccer team UISP; Federica Picelli – High School coordinator IPSIA "Enzo Bari Badia Polesine"; Anna Laurente – High School coordinator ENAIP di Rovigo; "Cooperativa Di tutti i colori" organization; "Cooperativa Porto Alegre"organization

SCICLI, Italy: Angelica Summa (The person in charge of Coop Filotea, reception centres of Marina di Ragusa); Emanuele Bellassai Ettore Bellelli (The person in charge of Coop Filotea, reception centres of Ragusa ibla); Zaela Mania (Opera Diaconale metodista); Melisa Verdirame (Opera Deacon Methodist); Latifa (The person in charge of Islamic Communities); Francesco Sciotto (Pastor of the Methodist Church); Pinella Galanti (The person in charge of Auser/CGIL_Trade Union); Giovanna Scifo (Representative of Mediterranean Hope)

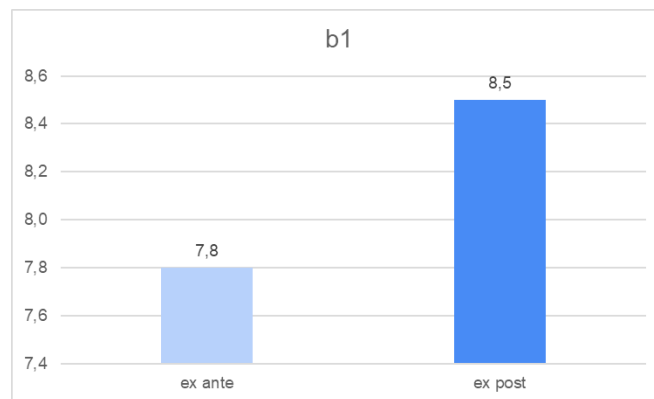


Stakeholders' opinion at the end of the activities is slightly improved.

Usefulness of the project to improve the INTEGRATION SYSTEM

B1 question asked "Do you think that the INVOLVE project can make third country nationals feel more involved in social and civic life in this local community?"

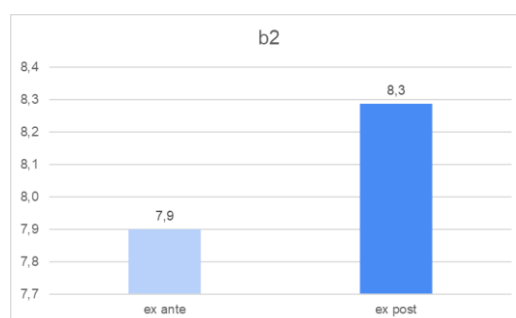
Answers could vary from 0 (completely not helpful) to 10 (completely helpful). It is interesting to notice the difference of answers between ex ante and ex post.



Stakeholders' opinion was already high at the start of activities. Their opinion is even higher at the end of the activities, from less than 8 to almost 9.

B2 question asked "Do you think that the INVOLVE project can help third country nationals feel there are more opportunities in living in this place (employment, network, happiness, etc...)"

Answers could vary from 0 (completely not helpful) to 10 (completely helpful). It is interesting to notice the difference of answers between ex ante and ex post.



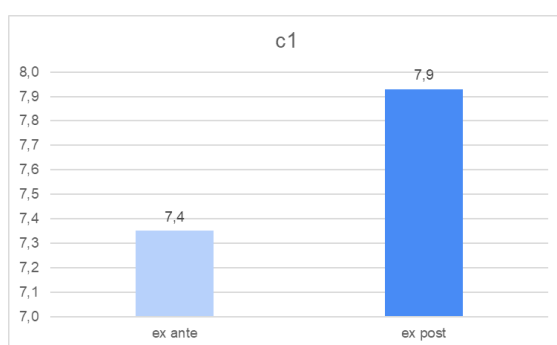
Also in this case stakeholders' average opinion was already high and it improved after the end of activities.



Usefulness of the project to improve CIVIC PARTICIPATION

C1 question asked Do you think that the INVOLVE project can help third country nationals to feel the context is more active in improving the community and their local living environment?

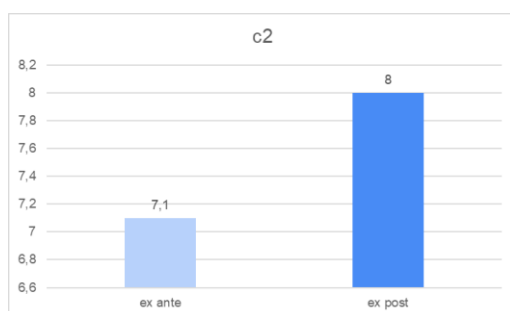
Answers could vary from 0 (completely not helpful) to 10 (completely helpful). It is interesting to notice the difference of answers between ex ante and ex post.



Also in this case stakeholders' average opinion was already high and it improved after the end of activities, reaching almost 8.

C2 question asked "Do you think that the INVOLVE project can help locals to feel more active in improving the community and your local living environment?"

Answers could vary from 0 (completely not helpful) to 10 (completely helpful). It is interesting to notice the difference of answers between ex ante and ex post.

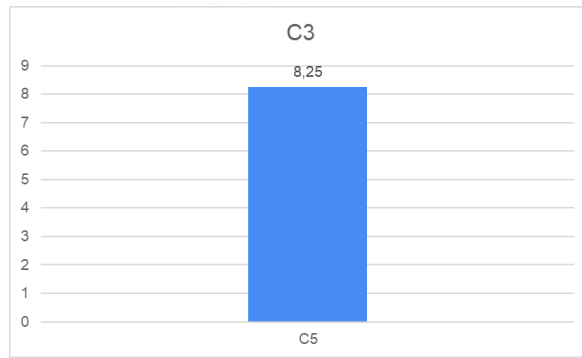


After the end of activities stakeholders confirmed their idea that trough participation to projects like INOVOLVE locals can feel more active in improving their community and local environment. Here the increase is even sharper, from 7 to 8.

C3 question asked after the project:

How much do you think that cooperation among migrants and locals could be helpful for improving the community and local living environment?

Answers could vary from 0 (completely not helpful) to 10 (completely helpful)



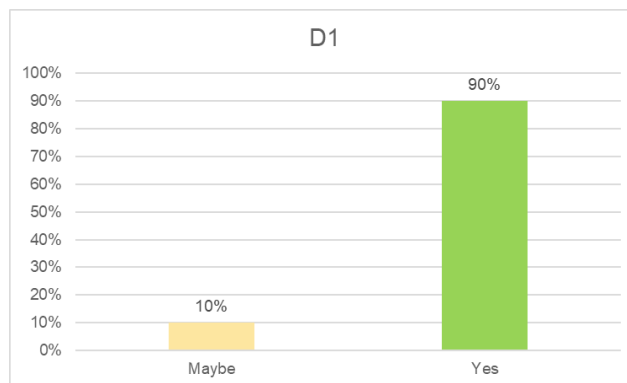
After the end of activities stakeholders believe that cooperation among migrants and locals could be helpful for improving the community and local living environment is very strong, more than 8, one of the highest scores.

Willingness to participate in a similar initiative in future

D1 question asked after the end of the project:

Would you like to be directly involved, as organization, in local activities that bring together people from a different background, (third-country nationals and long-term residents) to improve your local community and contribute to sustainable development?

Answers could be No thanks; Yes maybe; Yes totally.



Almost all the stakeholders say they are available to continue on the path of the INVOLVE project. It's an important result for a project that aimed to involve local actors to plan together new activities to improve their inclusion system for TCN.



Section III.

Concluding remarks

INVOLVE project, *INtegration of migrants as VOLunteers for the safeguarding of Vulnerable Environments*, started in January 2019 aiming to enhance the inclusion of third-country nationals by involving them in voluntary activities targeted at environmental heritage recovery and improvement. The objective is to bring third country and European host country citizens together around these activities and build safer and more cohesive communities.

In order to assess the social impact of the project a longitudinal assessment has been carried out focusing on an ex-ante/ex-post comparison.

Throughout the longitudinal assessment, a participative-reflective approach was preferred, that is, not simply to externally verify expressing an opinion at the end of the course but, instead, aimed at raising the awareness of the project organisers involving them in the different phases of the study to increase their ability to respond and maximise the impact for the beneficiaries.

Through this approach partners became involved in specifying the aspects of the impact.

The partners agreed on the idea that through the INVOLVE project activities, the participants could develop a more positive attitude in 3 areas:

- attitudes to a multi-cultural society;
- attitudes to the integration system;
- attitudes to civic participation.

According to the partners, this could also influence the willingness of the participants to be committed to other further initiatives where locals and migrants become involved in the environmental and cultural recovery and consolidation of local contexts and, therefore, to be further seen as opportunities for the host contexts.

This reflexive approach permitted partners to raise and share their awareness about the expected impacts of the project.

Partners were also involved in the operative translation of this impact into observation tools. Partners and social workers in hubs were involved in collecting answers from participants and stakeholders. The initial knowledge of what these actors felt about these issues permitted to run and shape more consciously their activities with participants and stakeholders.

The raising of the awareness of the participants' conditions, developed through the involvement in gathering information with the ex-ante questionnaire, allowed the hubs to better understand the problems in each context regarding inclusion. This increase in awareness led to an even more responsible carrying out of the activities foreseen in the project - the definition of 10 key factors for inclusion- with the involvement of local stakeholders in analysing the local context strengths and weaknesses of local system and the identification of the areas to improve the inclusion process.



The comparison of the answers between ex ante (June-September 2020) and ex post (October and November 2021), permits to say that the INVOLVE project had a very positive performance in all the three aspects of the expected impact.

Regarding the attitudes to a multicultural society, most participants thought interaction of locals and new-comers (third-country nationals) to be possible (over 58%). In the ex-post, the overall evaluation further improved, with the reduction in those who chose very difficult (from 19.44% to less than 8%), and the increase in those choosing relatively easy (from 15% to 25%).

Importantly, among third country participants those considering interaction 'very difficult' dropped from 26% to 7%, with an increase in the percentage of those considering 'possible' (from 48% to almost 63%) and those even choosing 'relatively easy' (from 13% to almost 30%).

About the extent third-national country citizens tend to be interested in contributing to the wellbeing of their hosting context (with the response varying from 0-completely not interested to 10 - completely interested), after the project the opinion of locals raised from nearly 6 to 7. The highest increase among locals was seen in Germany, . Italy seems to be the most critical about this issue, but anyway also here the change among locals was from less than 6 (5,8) to more than 6.

About the attitudes to the integration system, the opinion about TCN involvement in the local context has slightly improved, from from 0 (completely isolated) to 10 (totally involved), locals' average opinion initially was 4, at the end arrived to almost 6. More important, TCN average opinion increased from almost 5 to 6. The sharpest increase is seen in France.

When asked if there is an opportunity for third country nationals to live in this place, the answers from third-country participants saw the reduction of the percentage of people who answered conditions are very difficult (22,4% to 13,3%) and people saying conditions are not completely bad (from 60% to 54,3%) in favour of a steady increase in the share of people saying there are a lot of opportunities (from 16% to almost double).

Regarding attitudes to civic participation, the opinions about the degree of activation of the local context had a strong increase.

In general the share of people perceiving a very low activation in the local context dropped from almost 21% to almost 11%, and the share of people perceiving high activation around them is now the highest (from almost 35% to 44%), despite all the difficulties due to the pandemic. Among locals the percentage of those perceiving high activation of the context passed from 30% to 40% although the majority (almost 50%) still perceives not much activation. Among TCN, the majority perceived high activation and it even increased from 39% to 48%. This perception is particularly important as it means that people that want to activate feel around them an existing network that is ready to involve them.



Answers about personal activation saw a small increase between ex ante and ex post. This can be understood also in the light of this stronger awareness of possibilities of activation and of the restrictions to physical interaction due to the pandemics.

The TCN opinions about self activation in Italy were the highest but in the ex post they saw a small decrease (from 7,5 to 7,4 as average answer) possibly because of the restrictions related to the pandemic that initially was particularly strong in this country. In the three countries, especially the locals were the ones who felt an increase in self-activation.

Even in these restrictions when facing the vulnerability of the local context, the hub permitted TCN to experience civic activation in the local context and counteract the isolation and the risk of further social marginalization that has been accentuated by the pandemic

To the question "How much do you think that cooperation among migrants and locals could be helpful for improving the community and local living environment?", responses could vary from 0 (completely useless and dangerous) to 10 (completely helpful).

The average answer was very high (8,3). The project met people who were characterised by a high confidence in the potential of this kind of cooperation. This trust has been confirmed in the ex post with the exception of locals who declared an even higher opinion. After the end of the project their average answer passed from 8,1 to 8,6 (the sharper increase among locals was in France where their answer passed from 7,6 to 9).

According to the partners, another aspect of the expected impact is the willingness of the participants to be committed to other further initiatives where locals and migrants become involved in the environmental and cultural recovery and consolidation of local contexts.

This willingness can testify the amount of energies towards future initiatives but also the general opinion about the helpfulness of the past initiative.

The percentage of people declaring to be surely available to future initiatives is very high both for locals (71%) and TCN (74%).

Strengthening the network among local stakeholders towards and improved inclusion of TCN was another goal of the INVOLVE project. Stakeholders were involved in designing the activities of the hub and in projecting further initiatives in the local context, basing on a shared analysis of weaknesses and strengths of the local inclusion context.

The opinion of the stakeholders about the helpfulness of the INVOLVE project is then particularly important. Of course stakeholders who decided to contribute to the INVOLVE project presumably had a positive opinion in the ex ante, but it is important to assess how a presumably positive opinion was confirmed after the project.

The answers permit to say that the network of stakeholders is stronger, their perceptions are more than confirmed at the end of the project.

When asked if INVOLVE project can make the locals perceive that third-nationals country tend to be interested in contributing to the wellbeing of the local context, the degree of agreement - from 0 to 10- increased from 7,3 in the ex ante to 7,7 in the ex post.



About the capacity of the INVOLVE project of helping TCN to be interested in contributing to the wellbeing of their community, the average answer from stakeholders raised from 6,8 to 7,3.

About the possibility that the INVOLVE project can make third country nationals feel more involved in social and civic life in the local context, the average answer raised from 7,8 to 8,5.

About the helpfulness of the INVOLVE project to make third country nationals feel there are more opportunities in living in the local context (employment, network, happiness, etc...), the average answer from stakeholders passed from 7,9 to 8,3.

The answer raised also when asking the helpfulness of the INVOLVE project to make third country nationals to see the context is more active in improving the community and their local living environment. The average answer passed from 7,4 to 7,9.

When asking the helpfulness of the project in making the TCN more active in the local context, the average answer passed from 7,1 to 8.

At the end of the project, among stakeholders, the average opinion that cooperation among migrants and locals could be helpful for improving the community and local living environment, is very high, more than 8.

After the project almost all the stakeholders declare they are available to continue on the path of the INVOLVE project. This is definitely a very positive result for a project that aimed to involve local actors to plan together new activities to improve their inclusion system for TCN.

The overall positive outcome of the INVOLVE project is particularly important as it has come at a time of pandemic where the vulnerability of communities has increased. In this condition, the activities of the INVOLVE project and the very meaning of its name - integration of migrants for the protection of vulnerable environments - have acquired a further degree of meaning.



Appendix

INVOLVE

INtegration of migrants as VOLunteers for the safeguard of Vulnerable Environment

Theory of Change

This document shows the kinds of change that the project wants to produce (outputs, outcomes and impacts on page 2) and how to achieve them (inputs and activities on page 1). The elements in page 1 and 2 are related one to each other:

inputs>activities>outputs>outcomes>expected impacts

If we, the partners, cooperate on this activity (p1) We can produce that change (p2)

Input

Who are we; What do we use (resources); Where

Legambiente, ICJA and Solidarités Jeunesse receive **financial support** from European Commission (on Call: AMIF-2017-AG-INTE) to produce change in **30 months** in Integration of Third-Country Nationals in **7 pilot locations** (3 medium size in Italy - Rovigo, Paestum and Scicli- 2 small size in France -Veynes and La Roche Chalais in France- 2 big size in Germany -Pankow and Neukolln districts of Berlin) where third-country nationals are already established but face integration problems within local communities.

Activities

What do we want to do? Who do we want to involve (targets) ?

Management and coordination (WP1)

Building of inclusion models (WP2)

Technical Committee will draft **3 inclusion models** based on the good practices- one for big towns, one for medium towns and one for small towns proposing integration paths that envisage voluntary activities for the safeguard of the environmental and cultural local heritage

Capacity building of local administrators (WP3)

The inclusion models are discussed with **local administrators** in **training activities**

Engagement of local communities (WP4)

The inclusion models are presented in the **Local Hubs in each pilot location** that **involve local citizens and migrants**

Each Local Hubs plans and implements **local rehabilitation plan** for the safeguard of the environmental and cultural local heritage

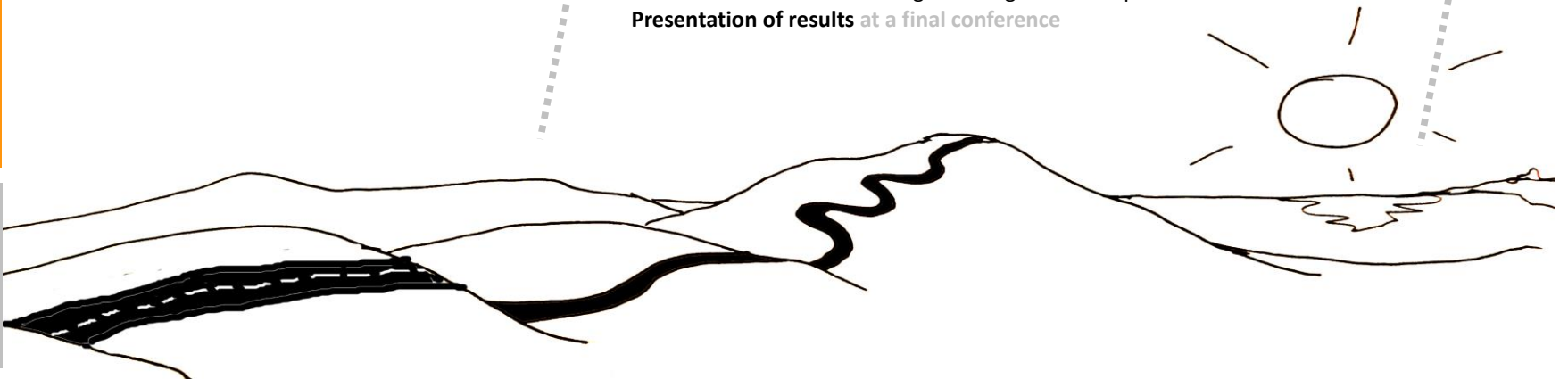
Local Hubs are involved in the **creation of cultural festivals** and in **cultural exchange**

Implementation of "inclusion voluntary paths" (WP5)

Dissemination and replicability (WP6)

Communication of activities goes along the whole process

Presentation of results at a **final conference**



Output

What do we want to achieve? (Tangible results)

WP2 inclusion models: 3 inclusion models - one for big towns, one for medium towns and one for small towns

WP3 Local administrators training: 5 local administrators from each location are trained; 35 trained people in total.

WP4 Local Hubs rehabilitation plans:

7 Local Community Hubs, 1 in each pilot location, involving 80 people, for a total of approximately 560 people. Each Hub will meet once every two months in each location.

In each location permanently 30 people and other 50 people occasionally. Representatives of third-country nationals will participate in the LCH.

14 programmes of voluntary interventions, 2 in each pilot location. In each pilot area, at least 2 intervention programmes will be built. The activities to be implemented will be divided into permanent activities (see Activity 5.3) and temporary voluntary workcamps (see Activity 5.4)

7 Reports of the Local Community Hubs

3 cultural festivals, 1 in each pilot location, attended by at least 50 people

3 photo and video exhibition, 1 in each country

7 cultural exchanges (1 participant from each location)

50 CSOs and 50 LAs attend the dissemination events

WP5: 14 programmes of voluntary interventions, 2 in each pilot location,

7 training paths, 1 in each location, each involving at least 50 volunteers for 2 days (for a total of 350 people).

International training course for group leaders, involving 2 participants from each pilot location (for a total of 14 people). The training will last 4 days.

Permanent voluntary activities, involving, at least, 50 people in each pilot location, for a total of 350 people

7 international workcamps, involving 20 participants each (for a total of 140 people), lasting 15 days.

1 international seminar for the members of 30 voluntary organisations from all over Europe, lasting 2 days

6 workshops for LAs and CSOs (2 in each country), each lasting 1 day for at least 30 participants, involving at least 180 people in total

WP6: 3 info sessions organised by the TC Final conference, lasting 1 day, with at least 100 attendees .

Outcomes

What are the expected effects of the activities on main beneficiaries?

By training on Local administrators:

More prepared and competent LAs increase the active participation and social cohesion of the communities, including third-country nationals and old citizens, The 80% of the trained administrators (see WP3)

plan voluntary projects including third-country nationals

By the Local Hubs: visible and concrete commitment of refugees in the valorisation of the European common goods, local cultures and communities.

European citizens and authorities will have the demonstration that the inclusion of third-country nationals is possible and useful for everyone, when it is planned in advance and if the whole hosting communities participate in the process.

On Third country nationals:

The 80% of the third-country nationals involved in the project activities declare they have raised their competence in territorial and cultural development issues

through the voluntary paths,

increase the sense of belonging to those communities, both from hosting and immigrant citizens.

On Local citizens : The 100% of the participants of the Local Community Hubs (A 3.1) declare to be more willing to share, together with third-country nationals, plans for the cultural valorisation and territorial maintenance

The 30% of the LAs and CSOs participating in dissemination activities WP6) will start inclusion paths in their Communities

Expected Impacts

What is longer-term direct or direct change we want to achieve?

In accordance with the AMIF call for proposals and Regulation 526/2014, especially to promote constructive dialogue between third-country nationals and the receiving society:

Migrants are involved in social and civic life

Integration is seen as resource for European communities and for migrants themselves.

Increased trust in European policies on migration; increased sense of belonging to a more inclusive Europe.

Perception of migrants:

Full integration of third-country nationals in the pilot locations
full integration will avoid the further migration of these people in other EU countries
reduced racial prejudices

Perception of locals:

Migrations can be perceived by locals as a resource more than a problem.
Reduced perceptions of refugees as a threat to the wellbeing and wealth.

Mitigation actions in order to reduce risks

from ACTIVITIES to OUTPUTS

What are the Internal Conditions to get there ? What are the External Conditions to get there? Write a list of the most important conditions you hope (+) and the conditions you fear (-)	How can you get there? Next to each condition, write the Concrete Actions you and your group can do to reduce negative conditions and to increase positive conditions
<p>External risks (-)</p> <p>Low participation of municipalities and stakeholders.</p> <p>Internal risks (-)</p> <p>Low level of understanding/sharing amongst partners and group members, creating an unclear path toward the project outcome</p> <p>Problems in the coordination of the project.</p> <p>Delays in the implementation of actions.</p> <p>Changes in key personnel of the staff during the project.</p>	<p>To avoid this problem preliminary contacts with local administrations and stakeholders have already been started. Some of these subjects have already expressed interest in participating in the project activities through appropriate letters of support.</p> <p>To avoid this problem we will be create a monitoring system of the project, share with whole partnership, where it is possible to see: activities to be carried out, activities to be implemented in the near future, activities who need a little change in order to achive a better impact.</p> <p>To avoid this risk a solid coordination structure will be created. Such structure will be composed of people with considerable experience in managing complex projects with excellent problem solving skills.</p> <p>To avoid any unexpected delay, the total timing of the project includes 3 months, split in the different preparation phases of all the activities, that will be capable of absorbing unforeseen delays.</p> <p>The project partners have highly qualified staff capable of managing absences or temporary unavailability of some key figures of the working team.</p>

from OUTPUTS to OUTCOMES

What are the Internal Conditions to get there ? What are the External Conditions to get there? Write a list of of the most important conditions you hope (+) and the conditions you fear (-)	How can you get there? Next to each condition, write the Concrete Actions you and your group can do to reduce negative conditions and to increase positive conditions
<p>Esternal risks (-)</p> <p>The Local authority involved in the training, is may choose not to adopt the inclusion model (emerged from the project) in their community</p>	<p>To avoid this risk it is necessary to communicate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● emphasize the significance of the inclusion and integration model and its positive impact in local communities and in Europe more generally

<p>Low participation of TNC in decision-making processes of the Hub's activities</p> <p>Local citizens are reluctant to share own experiences and to plan some activities with TNC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • share the inclusion model 's writing with the local authorities • demonstrate that the inclusion model is feasible, which will be essential since the inclusion model is a summary of European best practices <p>To avoid this risk it is necessary to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conduct a needs analysis • Local coordinators and social workers have to explain the concreteness of spill-over effects: we are here to change something! <p>To involve the TNC in the project's activities with techniques of participatory planning: every decision which will be taken in each hub, will have to share with whole participants</p> <p>The local coordinators and social workers will have to bring out the motivation and to convey the importance about: Inclusion and social integration to build a safer and cohesive society Project should be shared and agreed with TCN in order to have tangible benefits both social and environmental</p>
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from OUTCOMES to IMPACTS

<p>What are the Internal Conditions to get there ? What are the External Conditions to get there? Write a list of of the most important conditions you hope (+) and the conditions you fear (-)</p>	<p>How can you get there? Next to each condition, write the Concrete Actions you and your group can do to reduce negative conditions (-) and to increase positive conditions (+)</p>
<p>Esternale risks (-)</p> <p>European political and cultural climate, also favored by EU policies, instill a wrong imagine of migrant person: as a threat not as a resource.</p> <p>European policy for managing migratory flows are inadequate both to ensure homogeneous conducts across the European countries and to develop trust and solidarity among the population</p> <p>The migrants involved , at the end of the project, could have different priorities, such as to endanger the continuity of activities, launched with INVOLVE</p> <p>TCN citizens go away (for various reasons: transfer in another reception centre; good job possibility elsewhere.; rapprochement with the families.....)</p>	<p>Dissemination and awareness raising activities, on inclusion and integration issues must be strengthened and improved</p> <p>Build emotional awareness to encourage the consciousness so that different policies can be implemented</p> <p>To avoid this risk it is necessary to encourage the local administrations to continue the project activities involving new TCN citizens</p> <p>It must be ensured that TCN citizens that go away, become "Ambassadors" of inclusion and integration.</p>

