

Foundamental Rights and Citizenship
WE: Wor(l)ds which exclude
First Meeting
28th-29th of January 2013, Fondazione Giovanni Michelucci (Fiesole, IT)

28th of January 2013

- Fondazione Michelucci: presentation of the Architect Giovanni Michelucci
- Partners' presentation
- Management and Financial Rules (Final report guidelines, direct costs, indirect costs, detailed budget execution excel file).

29th of January 2013

1. WS1 Research phase

The focus of the research is on the institutions and wishes to analyse the documents produced by national and local Public Institutions (laws, regulations, plans, acts, resolutions, etc..) concerning Roma, Gitanos, Sinti, etc. people, both as regards the language used and the measures proposed, Housing Policies in particular. On the issue of housing, in fact, (all) the policies of social inclusion play a certain role, and "Romafobia" is essentially or *in primis* the fear of having the Roma close by.

A. Prof. Leonardo Piasere, Prof. Piasere, scientific coordination of the project: some clarifications on research

- The final mission is to produce national reports, by March 2014, and the summary report for May 2014 (then the project foresees the guidelines, a volume and ethnographic film). Research must therefore be tailored and in depth.
- Research should focus the analysis on the production in the last ten years (2003 - 2012) of legislation and administrative documents. All these documents are written and legitimated; they say what to do / not to do, how to do it / how not to. Also: who decides, who writes, who implements.

Although in the social sciences is also usual to study the gap between ideology and practice, in this research the focus is on how the ideology (as a set of ideas) becomes practice through institutional documents, but not specifically analyze the gap or between ideology and practice, or the practice itself.

- In the first phase of the research, once each partner has selected its territoriality and municipalities, the work focuses on the collection of materials that deal with housing policy aimed at Roma and Sinti.

In particular: the political-ideological content (politic) of official documents and how government and municipalities carry out such policy directions (policy).

These documents have a bureaucratic style (they can only say some things and not others, they want to show the objectives, authority and objectivity): it is therefore important to consider the various formats through which they are written. The documents may, for example, contain:

- Scientific content formulated by scholars or by scientific advisors (pay attention to how they are used and what is not explicitly said);
- Content of common sense more or less "disguised", including stereotypes (thoughts deemed obvious that they do not need explanation, of popular origin, political or scientific).

An example of a scientific stereotype is that the nomads are a minority, but the European average estimate indicates that there are over 11 million people, or 1, 3% of the European population: hypothetically, if all Roma people gather in one nation, this nation would be in twelfth place (before Portugal, Hungary, etc.). Instead, what is true, is that in every State, they are a minority because of

their internal social organization is based on the dispersion and not on the concentration. The fact that States consider the Roma as a minority, it has several repercussions on European policies. If the institutions were, however, conscious of having to do with a majority, with a power, they probably would assume a different behavior.

The documents are also written with the intention to be non-racist and democratic, this element makes our research even talk to an analysis of European democracy.

Also, pay attention to what is not said, for example, will never be written in a document that "Roma people are dirty", but you can find written that "to promote inclusive education children should take a shower every day before going to school " or " to promote inclusion is appropriate for the school to be equipped with showers for Roma children". Another example can be explained by the fact that in the construction of a Roma camp, Institutions do not take into account the normal planning laws, for example, the space between a house and the other to pass the truck Fire.

Please also note the implicit metaphors used in the texts, often about the habitat.

• Thus, the territorial levels of the documents research are:

- National: laws, decrees, parliamentary debates (bills and discussions on housing condition of Roma, etc.).

- Regional: laws, regulations, etc..

- Municipal/local: the decisions of the Councils, decisions of the administrative and technical offices, debates etc.). The local level is the most important level.

During the next meeting in Lisbon we will discuss the data collected (see below).

B. Overview of the presence of Roma in different countries; choice of territoriality and municipalities.

The territorial scale for each partner of the project is both national and local level according to their political organization. :

CREAA Università di Verona (IT): - Veneto (Venezia and?)

- Liguria (Genova and?)

Fondazione Michelucci (IT): - Toscana (Firenze and Viareggio)

- Campania (Napoli)

iCeGS University of Derby (GB): York Shire (Brighton and?)

Taller ACSA (SP): Catalogna (Badalona)

Andalusia (Siviglia or Granada)

Pècs (HU): Pècs e County Baranya (maybe a comparison with the Southern Counties).

Inst. Pentru Studierea problemei Minoritatilor Nat (RO): still undecided about which municipalities

Portugal: the south of Portugal, all the border line, the biggest cities and their surroundings (like Oporto and Lisbon). Maybe it would make sense to use the distinction between rural and urban.

2. WS 3: Ethnographic film

Explanation and discussion with Professor Silvia Paggi on the ethnographic film (WS 3), organization of the periods of residence in the territories (see Timeline).

Next Meetings about WS1 and deliverables about WS1

- Second Meeting: 22th-23rd of July, Lisbon (Portugal):

During this meeting we'll discuss about the progress of the inquiry in each Country and we'll share in particular the methodologies to analyse the documents founded. One week before the meeting, the teams from the various countries will publish an abstract on the work in progress, the number of documents found, their nature, what the research is showing, and the difficulties encountered to retrieve information as well as concerning other aspects. These will be posted on the web platform and will be sent to the scientific coordination staff (leonardo.piasere@univr.it, n.solimano@michelucci.it, sabrina.tosicambini@gmail.com).

- Third Meeting: 28th-29th of January 2014, Seville (Spain)

During this meeting we'll share the results of the research in each Country. Fifteen days before the meeting, each team will publish a short schematic report on the most relevant elements arising from their study on the web platform and will send it to the scientific coordination staff (leonardo.piasere@univr.it, n.solimano@michelucci.it, sabrina.tosicambini@gmail.com).

- February 2014-March 2014: Writing of National Report

Each Country will produce a report about the results of the inquiry (these reports - after due editing - will become the chapters of the final publication, see WS4 of the project)

- "European stereotypes" - April 2014 -May 2014 (Michelucci Foundation and University of Verona): On the basis of each Country report, the staff of the Michelucci Foundation and the University of Verona will write a summary of the national reports analysing the stereotypes, the form of intolerance and their roots that have been found – by researchers – in each Country, trying to outline those aspects that are recurrent in all the countries. This review gives a European dimension to the localized social phenomena (this text – after due editing – will become the first chapter of the final publication, see WS4 of the project).