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Rencontres internationales de l'Education nouvelle (R.I.E.N)

International meetings of New Education

1. Presentation of the RIEN

The international meeting of new education is organized by the CEMEA Pays de la Loire thanks to the support of the European Union and the Erasmus + program. These encounters took place from the 14 till 24 September 2017 at the same time with the 80 years of CEMEA. Around 40 people from Germany, Italy, Palestine, Tunisia and France gathered during these meetings.

The encounters allowed to think about how to welcome people, and the stake of voluntary or forced migration. We could benefit from a public evening to exchange about the problematics of youth in our different countries. The program during the week contained time for exchange, activities, writing, the visit of associations and festive times on the evenings.

The meetings took place at « 102 », the regional site of CEMEA Pays de la Loire. It's a building with five floors, some training rooms, a garden, a collective kitchen and some sleeping rooms. Lunch and dinner were prepared and eaten on site.

	Jeudi 14	Vendredi 15	Samedi 16	Dimanche 17	Lundi 18
Matin début 10H	Arrival of the participants	Are you able to... (visit of Nantes)	Presentation of associations	Reflection about youth in different countries	Free time
Après midi	Arrivée des participants	Presentation of associations	Games and Presentations	départ à la ZAD à 14h	Departure to St. Nazaire
Soir	Welcoming, presentation, install camping	Free evening	Evening 80 years Ceméa choir and Games	Evening at la ZAD	St. Nazaire reality of youth in different countries- Evening 80 years of Ceméa

Mardi 19	Mercredi 20	Jeudi 21	Vendredi 22	Samedi 23	Dimanche 24
Time for exchange about the welcoming	Writing of texts	Retransmissions of productions	Validation of the texts	Evaluation	Departure of Participants
Time for reflection about different publics: Migration, SVE	Visiting of structures or continuing writing of the texts	Journée d'étude – Restitution institutionnelle	Free Time	Evaluation and Games	
Free evening	Evening 80 years of Ceméa: Little histories of engagement	Evening 80 years of Ceméa: Human Library	Free Time	Evaluation	

The Associations

ASINITAS - Italy

We work in Rome and we have two Italian language schools designated to refugees, migrants foreigner women and their kids.

In our working group the role the volunteers and the cultural mediators is really important, who help us to build bonds and relations. The association organizes as well as training for trainers and for social workers about informal education. The educative context is built together with people who participate at the activities. Something very important for the teaching is the expressive method and the possibility of enforce and individual and collective development. This non-formal education method makes possible the meeting between different people through their own stories. For ASINITAS it is very important to organize international meetings to get in touch with different realities. To share our knowledge and our ideas about non-formal education methods.

MASH'HED – Tunisia

The cultural association Mash'hed is in Gafsa and was founded in 2011. She acts to reinforce the capacities and competencies of young Gafsaouis in the artistic and cultural sector. The association Mash'hed wants to invest in the education of the citizens by new pedagogical methods and to influence the cultural politics to finally change existing structures. Since the existence the structure shares values of democracy, equality, and the principle to act together to finally give a new sense of knowledge to the collective and the citizens. Persons of both sexes, the childhood, the women, and handicapped persons are part of the population at which the associations address its strategic for long; middle and long term.

CCAB – Tunisia

The club cultural Ali Belhouane (CCAB) was created in 1977 as a non-governmental and non-lucrative association. The objectives are to help the youth to construct their identity and their responsibilities as citizens and leaders of the society from tomorrow. Our main actions include the organization and participation at cultural exchanges of the youth, the organization of cycles of youth at subjects for the youth. The planning of ateliers and cultural, local encounters as well as the participation at animated days to a specific subject for children and adults.

Human Supporters Association - Palestine

Human Supporters Association was created in 2006 from the government in Nablus, Palestine. We target children, youth and women in developing psycho-educational and psycho-social programs and intercultural artistic activities.

Playbus FalkenLitzer - Germany

We are an organization that is founded in 1993. Since that time, we make playprograms in refugee camps in Hamburg. Today we take care of 15 camps. Because we are at the homes of the kids, we reach kids in all ages, from 3-16 years. We do play works, sports, manualworks and many camps during the holidays.

Keffieh Center - Palestine

The association Keffieh center is situated in the region of Nablus. It's a center proposing programmes and activities which are especially dedicated for children and young adults and made to encourage the development and the participation of the youth at the society. They show a positive vision of the Palestinian culture and the importance to save and live this heritage. They propose sportive activities, music courses, Dhabka, the traditional Palestinian dance, a library, theatre, youth exchanges, a multimedia center...

Soziale Bildung - Germany

Soziale Bildung e.V. (SoBi) (Social Education registered association) is based in Rostock. As of 2005 we are an officially recognised institution of furthering education, and an accredited representative of the Freie Jugendhilfe (free youth welfare services) since 2009. We work in the areas of political education of youth and adults, Offene Kinder- und Jugendarbeit (outreach work with children and young adults), social work in schools, and research and evaluation.

In the extracurricular area of political education of youths and adults, the main topics focus on the fields of migration & diversity, globalisation, politics of development, politics of remembrance, right-wing extremism, and strengthening of democracy.

SoBi, provides a wide range of offers including project days, perennial project classes, workshops, basic and advanced training classes, international youth exchanges, international field excursions, exhibitions and cultural events such as readings, movie nights, and panels on current topics.

Laylac – Palestine

The Palestinian Center of Youth Action for Community Development was established on May 25th, 2005 and registered with the Palestinian Ministry of Youth and Sport on April 11th, 2006. It was a dream of a youth group from Bethlehem area who initiated the action towards that end. The mission of the Palestinian Center of Youth Action for Locality Development "LAYLAC" is to contribute to the empowerment of the Palestinian youth sector in particularly and the development of the Palestinian Society at large.

Ceméa Pays de La Loire

Les CEMÉA, organisation of new education, “education populaire” and organisation who offers professional trainings, exists since 80 years with a large social and collective experience. There are 5 big objectives of the association: 1) To create the new education in the 21st century, 2) to live formal and non-formal education, develop cultural practices and the fight against any exclusions 3) To act in institutions for the youth and “education populaire” 4) engage for durable development and for solidarity between the generations and in the world 5) consulate holiday and free time centers and mobilize for the right of holidays for everyone.



Charter about Autonomy, participation and mobility of youth

1) Diagnostic Finding

1. Precarity

In many countries we can observe that the young people live in precarity. They live in a generational hole“ (the children are poorer than their parents), except for Palestine and Germany. There is a high rate of unemployment for the youth. And there is a complicate link between the qualification of the people and the work that they can find or not. But in Germany it's only related to unqualified people.

2. Breakpoint between youth and collective institution

There is a breakpoint of confidence linked to the history (corruption, electoral, promises...). When the institutions create areas to exchange and to speak, the institutions hear but doesn't take these words into account to change things. We can make the same diagnostic with the civil society. In Germany nearly it's the same but there are some successful projects between the government and youth.

3 Territorial Inequalities

We can observe that there are big inequalities in each country, locally, regionally and nationally ones. For examples: between the coast and inside the county, the cities and die country side, between quarters, east and west. The inequalities in Palestine are directly impacted by the occupation.

4. Family

In Italy, Palestine, Tunisia and France the family restricts the autonomy of young people. The family, and in France and Tunisia often the father, takes the decisions for the children in most of the cases. About this issue there is support existing and there is few work on this question in our associations

5. Gender Inequalities

There are inequalities between women/girls and man/boys from the law (in Tunisia and Palestine), from the salaries, pressures from the family and cultural inheritance.

6. Our associations

In our associations there exist some autonomies and capacities for the participation of the youth. But we should progress about these stakes.

II) Propositions

1. Our Organization

Our organizations should try to be more independent. We should also have an autonomous opinion and we should defend it. Financially we must refuse all finance which is against our principles. To defend the autonomy of the young people, we should defend our autonomy.

2. Spaces of autonomy

We need to favor the spaces/areas (association, quarters, villages...) where young people can discuss and decide together. Our organizations have to agree and defend these spaces even despite the pressures from outside.

3. Recognition from the state and from all institutions

We want a recognition from the civil society and from the institutions of the state. Our actions and activities should create support and increase this recognition. The situation between the different countries complicates the application of this principle (it's even impossible for laylac).

4. Family

Our association should work with the families to support them to progress about youth autonomy and to use youth capacities. This work must take care about the tensions of the society in the country.

5. Inequalities

Our association should work (from training, projects, claiming to develop the society.) to reduce all the different types of inequalities (gender, social, territories...).

Charter of Welcoming of the associations

1) The political principles of the European Voluntary Service (EVS)

The organization of long term mobilities between our associations is essential for us and we would like to continue this activity. It permits an exchange of experiences and practices. It's also for us a way to continue the links between our different countries but also, for the volunteers to develop their own skills. The exchanges of international volunteers are an important way to enforce the partnerships between our associations. They are « solidarity bridges ». Volunteering permits also to make an evaluation of our partnership in order to go through new common projects.

2) From the departure until the return, a volunteer experience and some projects.

Our associations reaffirm that the preparation for the departure is an important moment in the apprehension of a long stay abroad. Of course, this preparation at the departure must be done before the departure to the international. It must take place in the presence of people with a thorough knowledge of the territory in which the volunteer is going to live and must take in account the intercultural issues that the volunteers will be confronted with. We also reaffirm the importance of in-depth support, ranging from a full week to 15 days when the person arrives on a voluntary basis. This week (minimum) should allow the person to identify and understand the cultural codes of the host country. Every two months, we reaffirm the need to transmit voluntary reports to the sending association so that it has accounts of the experience of volunteering. In addition, the sending association is committed to make regular meetings with the volunteer. The hosting association is committed to organize a reception of the volunteer at the time of arrival.

Finally, the associations undertake to take into account the complexity of the latter. Indeed, work must be organized that the projects of the hosting association, the sending association and the volunteer are taken into account and considered before the departure of the volunteer.

Time of preparation for before the return is essential, in the hosting country as well as in the country of origin of the volunteer.

3) In which conditions do we welcome the foreigners.

Our associations commit to welcome people in some minimum conditions.

For us, it means:

- A private space restricted for the volunteer.
- The volunteer has to have a cellphone when he or she arrives in the country where he or she is welcomed.
- The guarantee that the volunteer can be completely self-sufficient about the money. Sometimes it means the opening of a bank account in the country, sometimes it means explanations about how the banks work in the country which is welcoming the volunteer.
- the establishment of a week of individual support.
- the establishment of a reference for the volunteer. It means a tutor for the volunteer.
- Permit the volunteer to use a computer with an Internet access
- Create an infokit before the arrival of the volunteer (map of the territory, agenda of the events, introduction of the hosting association, introduction of some partners of the association, some touristic places, a list of useful contacts...)
- A formal meeting with the tutor each week
- An emergency phone number which is answering 24 hours a day.
- The administrative stuffs (copy of the passport, of the visa) have to be done the day of the arrival.
- The creation of an exchange group on Internet (mail, social network) with old EVS, the tutor and people who are responsible.

What we did – Activities

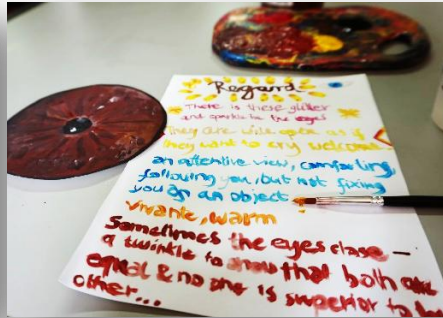
Presentation of the Associations

We started with a presentation of the different associations and the projects they realize in their countries. On the picture there are Saed and Dyala from Palestine who present the association Human Supporters

Practical experiences and Games



Apart from the presentations we could also “experience” the activities and played and danced together. Two organizations showed us their practical work they usually do with refugees in their projects. We danced the “Ku-chi-chi” with Nick and Tom from “Spielmobil” in Germany and lived a more expressional workshop from Asinitas from Italy, where we draw our eyes. Thank you!



Exchange about the welcoming in our countries.

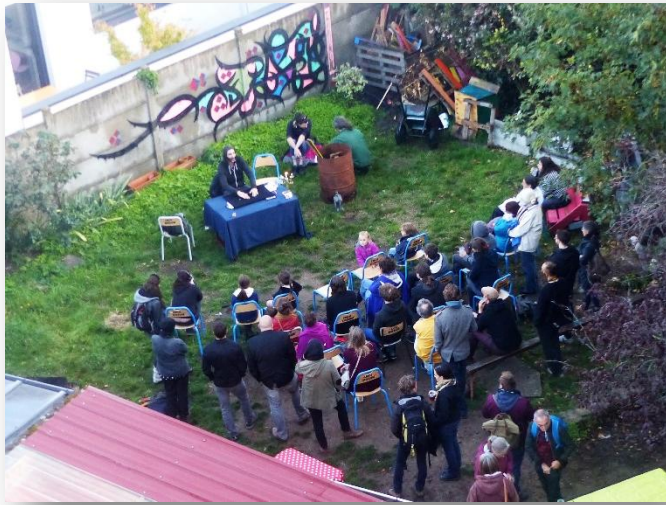
In small groups we had time to exchange about migration, the welcoming of Volunteers and youths in our countries. We could profit from the diversity of the group and learned about the situation in the different countries. Sometimes the problems were similar and sometimes we could observe a big influence of the political circumstances.



80 years of Ceméa

At the same time with the R.I.E.N we celebrated the 80 years of Ceméa. During this time, we had the possibility to participate at various activities and festive evenings. One evening was celebrated with a magician and a choir. The "Human library" was a really great experience where also some participants of the R.I.E.N. told their stories.





Visit of the structures

Another time was dedicated to the visit of other association and structures. During this time, we visited the association “Acavale” which makes animations on the street. We also visited the “ZAD” an occupied territory which is defended to protect the area, where they wanted to build an airport on.



This booklet was realized by the team of the international office of Ceméa

The texts were realized in Nantes during the International Encounters of the New Education by the associations represented below:

