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# INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE RACCOMBAT – INTEGRATION OF FOREIGNERS AND PREVENTION OF RACISM, XENOPHOBIA AND INTOLERANCE



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Avec le soutien de la Wallonie, de la Province de Hainaut,  
des Villes et Communes de Charleroi, Aiseau-Prezles, Beaumont, Châtelet, Chimay, Courcelles,  
Farciennes, Fleurus, Fontaine-L'Evêque, Froidchapelle, Gerpinnes, Ham-sur-Heure-Nalinnes,  
Les Bons Villers, Lobbes, Momignies, Montigny-le-Tilleul, Pont-à-Celles, Sivry-Rance et Thuin

Avec le soutien du Fonds social européen  
et du Fonds Asile, Migration et Intégration  
de l'Union européenne



# Regional Integration Centre

- French speaking part of Belgium (Charleroi)
- Different missions like the promotion of intercultural society
- The integration process is a recent process aimed at newcomers who have just arrived in the country. Citizen training is part of this.
- Training of trainers in civic integration:
  - Set up of network of approved operators in Wallonia for the delivery of citizen training
  - Creative and satisfactory inclusion in integration process

# Integration

1. Process (no state of people).
2. Long-term
3. As part of this process, two issues
4. Intercultural model as a way of integrating newcomers, no assimilation
5. Individual and collective responsibility of all (integration is a dynamic two-way process of mutual acceptance, based on the reciprocity of rights and duties involving both migrants and the host society as a whole)
6. The integration process questions the socio-economic and political factors of exclusion, stigmatization, impoverishment, discrimination, exploitation or oppression.

# Intercultural vision of Integration

This intercultural vision of integration lead to...

- Training programme to newcomers
- Identification of “ways of life”
- “Ways of existing and participating” in the life of society.

# Facilitators for Integration

1. To understand contexts
2. To enable to understand the cultural
3. To enhance and increase their economic, social, cultural and symbolic capital.
4. To enable people to face prejudices, stereotypes and discrimination (their own and those existing in the host society).
5. To develop skills and abilities
6. To identity behaviours that facilitate or hinder integration.
7. To be involved in intercultural and civic practices and conduct.

# Citizen Integration Training

- Participants as free subjects
- Trainers also explore their frame of reference
- An invitation to discover oneself and the "Other".
- Egalitarian relationship between the trainer trainers and the participants, respect as key to success
- The top-down transmission of knowledge is limited
- Intercultural dimensions are integrated into all formative activities: development of decentration skills, understanding of the system of the "Other", decoding of cultural implicitness, negotiation of living together...
- Training for Citizen Integration is therefore not prescriptive. It is not in the field of learning. It therefore does not provide for an assessment of any knowledge, skills and abilities acquired. It does not categorize actors between those who know and those who do not know.

# Intercultural Methodology

- Inviting trainers and participants to:
  1. Decentralize (learn to look at yourself and your frame of reference).
  2. Understand the system of the "Other" by apprehending the ways of existing specific to citizens Identify how these ways of existing in Wallonia and/or Belgium are similar or different from theirs (sometimes beyond appearances).
  3. Question the ways of existing in Wallonia and/or Belgium that appear different from their own (especially those that create "cultural shocks") and reflect on the different behaviours they can adopt with regard to them in terms of conformation, conservation and creation.
  4. Recognize and respect "sensitive areas" while considering them as a possible starting point for decentralization and understanding the system of the "Other".
  5. Implement intercultural and civic competences and skills.

# Citizen Integration Training

The Citizen Integration Training consists of six modules and an interlude. Each module includes several themes. In all, it deals with 48 themes:

Module 1. Create a solid foundation for intercultural communication

Module 2. Locate and act in new political contexts

Module 3. To situate and act in new professional and training contexts

Interlude - Social protection and state funding

Module 4. Locate and act in new socio-cultural contexts

Module 5. Daily life

Module 6. Me and my family

[www.raccombat-project.eu](http://www.raccombat-project.eu) > good practices > DISCRI Wallonia

<https://www.discricri.be/wordpress/wp-login.php>



# Xenophobia, discrimination, racism

- A creative and satisfactory integration process is not the sole responsibility of migrants.
- Question: How to deal with discrimination, racism and xenophobia in our system?
- Rights and complaints is not enough.
- Specific strategies to deal with prejudices and stereotypes.
- Mechanisms to strengthen social network.
- Develop the ability to find "ways of existing"
- The intercultural methodology aims to be open to...
- “Common belonging”

[www.cricharleroi.be](http://www.cricharleroi.be)

