



ABSTRACT ON MARGINALISED TARGET GROUPS

- Who are marginalised target groups in your country (in respect of LLLearning processes)?

Generally, we could say that people who have low or no access at all to lifelong learning opportunities are “culturally” marginalised. In Italy, the governmental policies are constantly cutting funds devoted to cultural and educational activities; of course, people who live in conditions of social and cultural unease are the most affected by this “disaster”: migrants, Roma people, asylum seekers and refugees, drop-out under-age youngsters, prisoners and ex-prisoners, mentally ill people, drug-addicted people, youngsters/aged people at risk of social and civic exclusion.

- Who are the marginalised target groups (in respect of intercultural dialogue), which you have to deal with or try to reach with your institution' work? Which your institution could work with or wishes to reach?

Migrants asking for assistance to reclaim their rights; Migrants in search of opportunities to improve their training, social and cultural inclusion, conditions of life; Roma people living in “nomad camps” in social- economical reinsertion through social cooperatives creation; Asylum seekers and refugees asking for assistance; Drop-out under-age youngsters who have left the school; Young artists at risk of unemployment; Mentally ill people exiting from Criminal Psychiatric Hospitals; Drug-addicted people in social reinsertion programs; Youngsters/aged people at risk of social and civic exclusion; Women.

- Who identifies them?

The marginalised groups are formally identified by our Government, the Public Authorities (at local level) and the EU. Besides the “institutional way”, there is the one derived from our practical work in the field of social exclusion.

- Do you know any models of addressing or involving marginalised target groups in learning processes by new methods like using arts and culture or similar approaches (e.g. language learning for migrants in museums, art projects with apprentices, exhibitions or performances with migrants)?

ARCI's centres and county/regional/national headquarters deliver a wide number of social inclusion and cultural activities/services, some of which only to its associated members, others (quite often partly funded by some public authorities, sometimes by foundations) open to all citizens or particularly devoted to marginalized people: more than 2000 ARCI's clubs are places where people can play, rehearse, produce, study and create music; such clubs host educational activities and courses for any artistic passion, from dancing to drama, from new languages to comics; they also manage areas for artistic activities, produce publications and promote cooperation among artists. That's to say that ARCI's global approach is based on the idea that artistic expression is able to act as training source for promoting inclusion, motivation to learn, self consciousness and self esteem.