Report of the project
Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe
from 01.12.2007 to 30.11.2009
The „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ project is promoted by the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany (MGFFI) and the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the European Commission (DG EMPL) via the ENEA Programme (VS/2007/0652).

**Report of the project**

**Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE)**

from 01.12.2007 to 30.11.2009
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Preface

The State Government developed several concepts in cooperation with the representations of interested of migrant people, the social and housing associations and various cultural institutions of the country in order to improve the life situation of migrant elders.

The wishes and needs of the affected persons themselves, for instance, for an individually designed and independent living, access to culture and education, or access to culturally sensitive services were especially important to us.

Our experience has shown that we can learn a lot from each other in Europe, because our European neighbours often face the same challenges. In other European countries, the cultural diversity is also increasing.

How do they deal with this new diversity elsewhere in Europe? How do they use the cultural, social and economic chances offered in this variety there?

Such an exchange of experience is the heart of the project promoted by the European Commission “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” (AAMEE) of the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration. We are convinced that those who learn from others and draw the correct conclusions from these experiences will contribute a lot to the improvement of their own work.

The present report summarises the results of the individual steps of procedure, and shows the recommendations for action for the municipal, regional and European level. The recommendations have been compiled over a period of two years by several voluntary organisations of migrant elders, corresponding associations of other European states as well as scientific experts. As a result, it became clear that the society benefits entirely, if, in future, we provide more support for migrant elders so that they can develop their potentials.

It is a great pleasure for me that there are already first joint cross-border projects in Europe. Now, we have to continue this dialogue to improve the quality of life of migrant elders with regards to the European Year of Active Ageing of 2012.

Armin Laschet
Minister for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia
Introduction

The elderly population in Europe will become in the long-term gradually diverse with respect to ethnicities. The causes occurred long ago and are of different nature: colonial history, the history of recruitment of labour force, the reception of different refugee groups, or the modern forms of migration. The consequence is that the group of migrant elders is very heterogeneous and comprises, due to its legal status, many different groups.

Against the background of the demographic change, the formulation of political fields of action for all levels represents a great challenge for the European Union. A proper social policy considering this trend, is a central factor for the economic, cultural and social development of the Europe’s societies.

With the support of the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the European Commission (DG EMPL), the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia has been implementing¹ the two-year project “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AMMEE) since December 2007. Building up on these experiences in North Rhine-Westphalia², AAMEE provides various players on European level with recommendations of action with the report of the end of the project in autumn 2009. These are recommendations for the concrete practice of new initiatives for and with migrant elders, for research work, for decision makers of the important spheres of life relevant for old age and for different political levels in Europe.

The Minister, Mr. Armin Laschet, verbalised the basic philosophy of the AAMEE project as follows: “Europe benefits from migrant elders. We need to recognise that the generations of migrant seniors have contributed a great deal to the development of Europe. The increasing inclination of elderly people that involves moving from one border to another – frequently from Europe’s north to its south – and the growing number of commuters show clearly that the mobility of elderly people has increased strongly across Europe. Therefore, the variety of the elderly population groups will keep rising in the future. It must become much clearer which social, cultural and economic changes are associated with Europe.”³,⁴

The AAMEE project aims at accepting the previous life performances of migrant elders, recognising their chances and potentials and, if necessary, researching as well as promoting their social, cultural and economic integration. With this, integration is understood as a mutual process of the elderly people themselves and their environment.⁵ Therefore, the focus of the AMEE project and its long-term goal is on the promotion of the civil engagement on the one hand, and on the stimulation of development of new culturally-sensitive products and services on the other. The areas in which this is necessary are diverse: housing, services close to the homes, care, education, leisure time, culture and marketing.

¹ The project has been implemented from December 1, 2007 to November 30, 2009. The project costs of 509,849.93 € were funded to 70.58 percent of the European Commission from the ENEA programme. To 29.42 percent of the MGFFI and to 9.81 percent through subscriber fees. Interim reports about the implementation of the project were transmitted to the DG EMPL in March and September 2008 as well as in August 2009. During the conference in autumn 2008, the partners of the project – the City of Bonn, NRW.BANK, Deutsche Welle, the Foundation Internationale Begegnung of the Sparkasse in Bonn – allowed to accomplish additional activities regarding the original work planning in form of prize money, organisation of evening receptions and the entire presentation of the conference.
² MGFFI: Recommendations for action for migrant elders, Düsseldorf, 2007. The “recommendations for action, introduced in autumn 2007, Migrant Elders’ of the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family. Women and Integration make the specific needs of the growing number of migrant elders clear in all fields of life. They contribute, thus, to the development that in North Rhine-Westphalia live more and more migrant elders and their number will keep rising. Together with 43 experts, the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family. Women and Integration has compiled the recommendations in the fields of action of “living”, “services close to the homes”, “culture/leisure time”, “tourism”, “new media/education”, “sports and exercising”, “marketing” and “qualification” during an intense consultation process, and published them afterwards with the statements of nation-wide organisations from the fields of economy and society. At the initiatives of the municipal migrant representations, the municipalities of the countries will advise this and next year on possible local implementations of these recommendations.
³ See also the statements of the partners, item 2.1. See detailed information on lobby work in item 2.2.
⁴ See chapter 10.
1. Initial Situation and Targets

1.1 The Life Circumstances of Migrant Elders in Europe and Models of a good Practice of Projects

Ageing in a foreign country is a global topic concerning all industrial nations as immigration countries and almost all countries with labour immigration. Neighbouring countries with an economic disparity, frequently experience mutual immigration. Elderly people emigrate from wealthy countries to poorer neighbouring countries, whereas people from poorer countries immigrate to wealthy states. The project “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” sheds lights on the situation of the various groups of migrant elders living in Europe. There are similar experiences between Mexico and the US. Referring to the US, the project “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” gained the “American Association of Retired Persons” (AARP) as a partner.7

The ethical and cultural variety in many member states of the European Union has grown in the last few decades. This development is being noticed gradually.8 The causes of this variety are different in the single member states. They are established by various forms of former and present migration and are related to liberality, labour migration, family reunion, colonial history, flight and asylum, partially illegal immigration, reception policy for contingent refugees, Aussiedler and new forms of migration related to prosperity in old age. Above all, the “old” EU countries have become immigration countries. However, the migration behaviour of the twelve EU member states is changing: today, many of the EU member states are simultaneously characterised by emigration, transmigration and immigration. The migration behaviour and settlement pattern differ in terms of time and space, indeed strongly, between the various European countries. Some of the western European countries such as the United Kingdom, the Netherlands or Germany are considerably longer affected by migration than other countries. Some countries like Italy, Spain or Finland were emigration countries until the 1980s, and experienced afterwards a strong immigration. The new EU member states experience simultaneously emigration, immigration and transmigration.9

According to the European Commission, three groups of countries can be distinguished in the European Union: (1) countries that belong to the countries of destination of the younger European labour migration (e.g., Germany, Denmark and Austria), (2) states with a colonial history with special relations with Africa and overseas (e.g., Belgium, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and France) and (3) “new immigration countries” (e.g., Ireland, Greece, Spain and Portugal). In addition, a strong irregular migration can be observed in countries bordering with the Mediterranean.10

The definitions and statistics as well as the legal status of migrant people vary extremely between the member states. Therefore, it is hardly possible to draw a coherent total picture of the various migrant groups in Europe. The number of people living in a member state of the European Union located outside their native country, is currently the minimal consensus for the definition of migrant people. For the year 2000, this number was estimated at more than 56 million (77 percent of the total population of Europe).11

1 At the conference “New Face for Europe. Migrant Elders in Europe – from Challenges to Chances” in October 2008 in Bonn, Ms. Gabriela Zabalúa-Goddard reported on initiatives from the US. “The New York Academy of Medicine is dealing with a project of “Ageing in a foreign land – an international study of ageing, migration and belonging”, ran by Alexios in Athens, the inventor of the Global Age-friendly Cities project of the WHO.

2 In the demographical report of 2008, the EU Commission deals with migrant elders and refers to EAMEE as a main project of ENEA for the promotion of active ageing and the social, cultural and economic integration of migrants and elderly ethnic minorities (cf COMM SEC 2008, page 126).

3 Penrose, Spencer & Van Hear 2008.


5 Penrose, Spencer & Van Hear 2008.


7 According to the state office for data processing for the promotion of active ageing and the social, cultural and economic integration of migrants and elderly ethnic minorities (cf COMM SEC 2008, page 126).

8 At the conference “New Face for Europe. Migrant Elders in Europe – from Challenges to Chances” in October 2008 in Bonn, Ms. Gabriela Zabalúa-Goddard reported on initiatives from the US. “The New York Academy of Medicine is dealing with a project of “Ageing in a foreign land – an international study of ageing, migration and belonging”, ran by Alexios in Athens, the inventor of the Global Age-friendly Cities project of the WHO.

9 The overview clearly indicates that, on the basis of the definition of the EU, migrant elders are in every country of Europe. The established by various forms of former and present migration and are related to liberality, labour migration, family reunion, colonial history, flight and asylum, partially illegal immigration, reception policy for contingent refugees, Aussiedler and new forms of migration related to prosperity in old age. Above all, the “old” EU countries have become immigration countries. However, the migration behaviour of the twelve EU member states is changing: today, many of the EU member states are simultaneously characterised by emigration, transmigration and immigration. The migration behaviour and settlement pattern differ in terms of time and space, indeed strongly, between the various European countries. Some of the western European countries such as the United Kingdom, the Netherlands or Germany are considerably longer affected by migration than other countries. Some countries like Italy, Spain or Finland were emigration countries until the 1980s, and experienced afterwards a strong immigration. The new EU member states experience simultaneously emigration, immigration and transmigration.9

10 The definitions and statistics as well as the legal status of migrant people vary extremely between the member states. Therefore, it is hardly possible to draw a coherent total picture of the various migrant groups in Europe. The number of people living in a member state of the European Union located outside their native country, is currently the minimal consensus for the definition of migrant people. For the year 2000, this number was estimated at more than 56 million (77 percent of the total population of Europe).11

11 According to the state office for data processing for the promotion of active ageing and the social, cultural and economic integration of migrants and elderly ethnic minorities (cf COMM SEC 2008, page 126).

12 Penrose, Spencer & Van Hear 2008.


14 Penrose, Spencer & Van Hear 2008.
The numbers of the so-called „foreign born population” of the 27 EU member states categorised by age groups of 60 years and older as well as 65 years and older for the year 2007, can be taken from the table.

1.1.2 Variety – instead of Homogeneity

The group of migrant elders is very heterogeneous regarding both the various European States and the pan-European level. Migrant elders are altogether a very heterogeneous group culturally, socially and economically, just like the rest of Europe’s elderly society. The reasons consist in the history and framework conditions of migration and integration in Europe. With respect to the growing mobility of this age group, it is to be assumed that this cultural variety in old age will continue to increase.

A temporarily determined definition in the scope of the establishment of the European research network “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” on February 5 and 6, 2009 in Düsseldorf of the various groups distinguishes Europe-wide between:

- migrant elders who immigrated in the course of colonial and postcolonial migration,
- migrant elders who migrated in the course of (guest) labour migration,
- elderly relatives of national minorities who have already been living in certain regions for many generations,
- Aussiedler, especially in Germany,
- migrant elders who migrated in the scope of new migration and mobility (retirement and prosperity-related migration or elderly employees or long-term visitors),
- elderly or old refugees (e.g., of the Jewish religion) and
- elderly people who migrated in the context of undocumented or irregular immigration.

1.2 Country Studies

In the following, it is given a detailed analysis of the seven countries: Germany, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Poland, Spain, the Netherlands and Hungary. They each represent an other focal group of migrant elders and played a particular role in the scope of the AAMEE project. The results of the present research are included. A cursory outlook for other states will follow directly after the country studies.

1.2.1 Germany

Migrant people in Germany

In the statistics of Germany, you can find different definitions concerning migrant people in Germany. The three most important statistics comprise the population projections, the Central Foreigners Register and the micro census. The population projections and the Central Foreigners Register deliver data to the foreign population, namely the non-German one. The micro census was extended by questions concerning the registration of the migration status of the population in 2005. The population is distinguished in people with and those without a migration background by personal features such as nationality, naturalisation, migration to Germany and features of parents.

Thus, for the first time, data are available depicting differentiated the heterogeneity of the migrant population. They delivered data on the economical and social situation of the population as well as on the situation of the labour market.

On the basis of the population projections premised on the register of residents of the cities and municipalities, there are living 1,37 million foreign residents aged over 55 years in Germany (last updated in December 31, 2007). Within the age group of the 65-years-old and older, there are 600,000 persons. With this statistic, it must be taken that the number of elderly people, including elderly foreigners, tends to be overestimated due to unreliable registrations and deregistrations of the citizens and transfers between the departments. According to the Central Foreigners Register (AZR) at the end of the year under review, in which the residing foreigners in Germany are accounted due to their nationality, residence status, duration of stay, age and family status, are currently living 1,25 million foreign persons over 55 years in Germany. Among the 64-year-olds, there are just under 520,000 people.

### Table 2: Age structure of the German and the foreign population on December 31, 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age structure</th>
<th>Germans absolute</th>
<th>in %</th>
<th>Foreigners after the population projections absolute</th>
<th>in %</th>
<th>Foreigners after the AZR absolute</th>
<th>in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>under 25</td>
<td>18,897,289</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>1,882,871</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>1,706,027</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - under 55</td>
<td>31,395,105</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>4,001,167</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>3,787,587</td>
<td>56.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - under 65</td>
<td>8,759,168</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>762,793</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>770,518</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 - under 75</td>
<td>9,128,071</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>414,615</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>390,620</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 - under 85</td>
<td>9,213,666</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>137,143</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>106,616</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 and older</td>
<td>1,676,723</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>56,306</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>23,131</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in total</td>
<td>74,962,442</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7,255,395</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>6,744,879</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: German Centre for Gerontology (DZA), 2009:6

If you compare the age distribution of the foreign population between 1991 and 2007, a significant tendency towards ageing can be noticed. The working migrants of the first generation and their partners, who migrated later on, are increasingly in retirement age.

### Table 3: Age structure of the foreign population at the end of 1991 and 2007; shares in percent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>under 25</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - under 55</td>
<td>42.4</td>
<td>55.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 - under 65</td>
<td>34.2</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 and older</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: German Centre for Gerontology (DZA), 2009:6

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14 Altogether, there was little literature about migrant elders. Several countries like Germany and Great Britain have a relatively comprehensive research at their disposal; in all other countries there are almost no research results. An internet research on the basis of selected terms was therefore accomplished for this report on all 27 European member states. Against this background, a list of Europe-wide research questions was developed in the scope of the AAMEE project.

15 German Centre for Gerontology (DZA), 2009: 5.
Almost 40 percent of the elderly foreigners from the age of 65 years are from countries of the European Union and further 50 percent from other European countries. Turkey is the most strongly represented country, followed by Italy and Greece. The oldest foreigners registered in the Central Register of Foreigners are from Austria, the Netherlands, Croatia and Spain.17

Population with a Migration Background

In 2007, a number of 15.4 million people with a migrant background lived in Germany. This equals about a quarter of the total population. This population group comprises 1.4 million persons in the age group from 65 years and onwards, which corresponds to a share of 8.4 percent of the population of the same age. A total of 37 percent of this migrant people have a foreign citizenship. The migrant population is with 34.3 years considerably younger on average than the population without a migrant background, whose average age is 44.9.18

The foreign population aged 65 years and onwards have an average length of stay of 36 years in Germany. This means that 48 percent of this population lives between 20 and 40 years in Germany, 32 percent even longer. This especially concerns the former guest workers from Greece, Spain, Croatia and Turkey. With the elderly population with a migrant background, this share is of 25 percent.19

The people coming from Central and East European countries live on average less than ten years in Germany.

According to the population forecast of the official statistics (average version) that is differentiated according to Germans and foreigners from the year 2000, the foreign population will rise with a net immigration of 200,000 million people. Simultaneously, the German population decreases from 75 to 70 million people. The share of the over 55-year-old migrant people will, thus, double to 28 percent (2.8 million persons). The share of the over 55-year-old Germans on the other hand, will only rise from 40 percent to 55 percent. Migrant people aged 75 and older will grow from a present proportion of one to two percent up to seven percent. The German population rises from seven percent to 15 percent within this age group.20

The migrant population concentrates regionally on the former federal territory, including Berlin. There are 2.44.7 million of the altogether 2.57 million immigrants aged over 55 years (95.7 percent). Most of the immigrants of this age group live in North Rhine-Westphalia (675,000), Baden-Württemberg (510,000), Bavaria (435,000), Hesse (225,000), Lower Saxony (195,000), Berlin (122,000) and Rhinelnd-Palatinate (109,000).21

Social Situation

The social situation of migrant elders is as well very heterogeneous according to their diversity. However, on average, their material situation is presented worse in comparison to the German elderly population, whereby there still don’t exist differentiated statements on various groups.

While the poverty risk dropped for over 60-year-old people without a migration background (last update 2003: 9.7 percent, 2005: the age group of the over 65-years-olds: 9.7 percent) between 1999 and 2003, it strongly increased in terms of the migrant group of the same age during the same period (last update: 2003: 32.1 percent, 2005: over 65-years-olds: 271 percent).22 The poverty risk is especially high for single migrant women. With regards to over 60-year-old Aussiedler, the poverty risk quota was 25.7 percent. The causes for the poverty risk regarding migrant elders are their shorter employment biographies, the rather low earned income of the oftenly unskilled or trained workers and the more frequent concernment of unemployment during their professional life.23

Living

Related to the group of the over 65-year-old migrant elders with a foreign citizenship, there are some data showing that, although their housing situation has improved in the last few years, there are still some areas where this situation presents worse than in the German control group. The following data are taken from the study Özcan and Seifert, 2006: 42f:

- Evaluation of the size of the appartment: While 20.3 percent of the migrant seniors (5.6 percent of the German seniors) stated that their appartment was too small, this number fell to three percent in 2002 (in comparison to 4.3 percent of the German seniors). About 92.2 percent of the foreign seniors stated in 2002 that the their appartment was perfectly right and 4.1 percent stated that their appartment was too large.
- Evaluation of the condition of the appartment: The share of foreign seniors, who are not content with the condition of their house, rose from 1997 to 2002 from 42 percent to 58 percent. Among German seniors, it was 72.7 percent in 2002. The share of foreign seniors living in a house that is strongly in need of renovation, decreased significantly from 20 percent to 77 percent during the same period of time, but is still over the share of elderly Germans (1.8 percent).
- Creating residential property: The share of homeowners among the foreign seniors has grown considerably since 1997 (2002: 30.8 percent). There is, however, altogether a lower percentage in comparison with the households without a migrant background of the same age group (48.3 percent).
- Equipment: Regarding the equipment of the appartments with bathroom/shower, toilet, running hot water, central and floor heating as well as balcony and terrace, the housing situation for foreign seniors improved between 1997 and 2002. However, only 74.2 percent of the foreign seniors (94.5 percent of the German seniors) have a central or floor heating. About 90.4 percent of the foreign seniors have hot water supply at their disposal (99.1 percent of the German seniors). Round 53.3 percent have a balcony or terrace, and 23.4 percent of the foreign seniors have a garage (81.3 percent, respectively 58.9 percent of the German seniors).
- Satisfaction about the housing situation: The majority of households with and without any migrant background, assess their housing situation as appropriate. In the group of migrant people, the housing situation is more assessed as cramped and the maximum rent as rather too high.

20 BMFSFJ, 2006: 49.
22 BMFSFJ, 2006: 49.
23 BMFSFJ, 2006: 49.
26 BMFSFJ, 2006: 49.
27 The German Bundestag, 2008: 12.
28 BMFSFJ, 2006: 49.
29 BMFSFJ, 2006: 49.
Practical Examples

With the development of adequate offerings, the considerable heterogeneity of the group of migrant elders is to be basically considered. Not all strategies and approaches of social integration and participation are suited for all groups. Many elderly migrant elders from East Europe have been socialised in a totalitarian system, for example, and need to be addressed with specific strategies of the civil engagement. The following examples of a good practice of projects for migrant elders have been identified in the scope of the AAMEE project and were presented at the conference in October 2008.

■ Forum for a culturally sensitive elderly care

The forum for a culturally sensitive elderly care is a voluntary association of formations, organisations, migrant organisations and institutions from the fields of elderly care and migration work as well as from bordering fields of activity which was formed after concluding the campaign for a culturally sensitive elderly care at the beginning of 2006. The forum consists of supporters and people interested in culturally sensitive elderly care. It is based on a voluntary, networking and democratic way of working. One of the offerings of the forum is the necessity of continuously reviewed and updated “information packages” with whose support information events and further education on the topic of culturally sensitive elderly care are accomplished. They can be used during lessons for nursing students in the elderly care. Multilingual brochures inform migrant elders about existing offers of the elderly care.

With the “Memorandum for a Culturally Sensitive Elderly Care” published 2009 in its second edition, various organisations, welfare organisations and players agreed on a common objective. The memorandum will make a contribution to the intercultural opening by taking the example of elderly care.

The “Assistance for a Culturally Sensitive Elderly Care” of the “Working Group Charter for a Culturally Sensitive Elderly Care, Board of Trustees of the German Elderly Care” was published in 2002 and represents a working basis for interested players looking to design an intercultural everyday life and to develop the professionalism of care. It deals with the upper topics of (1) “quality features of a culturally sensitive care in the everyday life of a nursing facility for elderly people”, (2) “professional care of migrant people who have grown old”, (3) “intercultural opening as a structural development process”, (4) “from a multicultural to a intercultural team”, (5) “qualification of a culturally sensitive elderly care”, (6) “public relation work, participation and networking”, (7) “intercultural opening as a task for society” and (8) “financing of culturally sensitive elderly care”.


The project was implemented in cooperation with the Multi-Cultural Forum of Lünen e.V. and promoted by the State of North Rhine-Westphalia. It aims at making the social security system in Germany more transparent for Turkish migrant elders and at contributing to a permanent promotion of use of existing offers and establishments of elderly care and work by this target group.

At the beginning, there was a comprehensive inventory of the life situation of the elderly Turkish population in the district of Unna, as well as an analysis of their desires and needs regarding offers and establishments of elderly care and work. On the basis of this, a series of seminars was designed and implemented for Turkish seniors where they were informed, for example, about the German security system and existing offers for elderly people. A same time, qualification measures for the personal of the German elderly care and work were developed and implemented in order to sensitise them for the demands and specific needs of Turkish seniors. Public relation work (both in German and Turkish media) had an important role in terms of sensitisation of both target groups. The textual and organisational connection of various piecemeal measures and strategies to reduce access barriers associated to the use of offers for elderly people, parallel among both the Turkish elderly people and the services and establishments of the elderly care and work, the “Unna Project” distinguishes itself at home and abroad in comparison to many other projects. The conception and implementation of information and qualification events for both target groups have proved themselves and can also be transferred to other municipalities. However, it has become clear that the setup of access barriers to the German social and supply system represents a very protracted process on both sides, and an improved claim of services and establishments of elderly care and work by migrant elders can only be reached by ongoing measures.

■ Nasha Kwartihra (Russian: our home)

The autonomous migrant organisation of PHÖNIX-Cologne e.V., established by people from the former USSR and natives in 2002, founded with the agency of living conceptions, the GAG immobilien AG and the Diakonie of Cologne an outpatient supervised nursing residential group, called Nasha Kwartihra, for Russian-speaking people in need of care and with dementia. The nursing concept is based on the individual needs of migrant people and the staff ensures a comprehensive care for the residents. The housing project allows seniors to live together with people of the same cultural and linguistic origin, and, thus, prevents social isolation and loneliness. Family members are not excluded but conceptually integrated and are allowed to take maintenance into their own hands.

1.2.2 The United Kingdom

The immigration into the United Kingdom after the Second World War, was strongly characterised by its history as a colonial power. The majority of immigrants in the United Kingdom comes from Ireland and the New Commonwealth (the Carribean, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh). Against the background of the colonial history, it is generally distinguished between immigrants from the Commonwealth and so-called ‘foreign immigrants’ from countries not belonging to the Commonwealth, who are regarded as foreign nationals in Great Britain. Meanwhile, there are 85 immigration categories and all have specific rights, conditions and restrictions. In Great Britain, the definition of the size and composition of the immigrated population is difficult: altogether there are ten different statistics that cannot be compared with each other.

Basically, it is conspicuous that the criteria of the colour of skin plays a major role in the statistics about the categorisation of ethnic minorities and are associated with criteria of national, respectively ethnic origin. As the immigrants from the New Commonwealth automatically received the British citizenship when entering Great Britain until 1962, they are referred to as ethnic minorities due to the colonial history of the United Kingdom. However, this borders the official statistic with particular difficulties.

The terminus migrant is not used in English-speaking countries, as it suggests migration process which has not been completed. Most of the ethnic minorities are subsumed under the term Blacks as opposed to the predominant local white population. Not only ethnic minorities of African and Afro-Caribbean origin are generally referred to as Blacks but as well those of Asian origin.

A further feature of the British terminology is a relatively inexperienced handling with the term race - from the German point of view - functioning as a generic term for all groups that are definable according to their ethnic or national origin and being widespread within the official language use.

29 In the AAMEE Projekt, elder people from the former Soviet Union, for example, indicated the fact that they associated rather ‘forced work’ with the term of honorary office or voluntary work.
30 http://www.kultursensible-altenhilfe.de.
34 Duvet, 2007: 348.
After the last census of 2001, in which the interrogated population was to attribute itself to various ethnic groups, the share of ethnic minorities of Britain’s total population was 7.9 percent and made up as follows:

Table 4: Population of the United Kingdom according to its ethnic belonging, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Born abroad</th>
<th>% of the total population</th>
<th>% of all ethnic minorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>58,789,194</td>
<td>4,900,000</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whites</td>
<td>54,153,898</td>
<td>691,000</td>
<td>92.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All ethnic minorities</td>
<td>4,635,296</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>677,117</td>
<td>1.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Blacks</td>
<td>1,148,738</td>
<td>283,000</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Black</td>
<td>565,876</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Caribbeans</td>
<td>485,277</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Black Africans</td>
<td>97,585</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Africans</td>
<td>1,148,738</td>
<td>283,000</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Indian</td>
<td>1,053,411</td>
<td>570,000</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Pakistan</td>
<td>747,285</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>283,063</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>247,403</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Asians</td>
<td>247,664</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ethnicities</td>
<td>230,615</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Düvell, 2007: 352

The social situation of elderly members of ethnic minorities in the United Kingdom is very heterogeneous. In general and in comparison with the native elderly population, their living conditions, however, are rather disadvantageous. This applies especially to the fields of income, housing, leisure, health and participation in society.

Organisations of Immigrants in the United Kingdom

Compared with other countries, the immigrants in the United Kingdom are extremely well organised. The civil engagement plays a major role. The National Council for Voluntary Organisations, the National Association for Voluntary and Community Action, the London Voluntary Service Council and the Council of Ethnic Minority Voluntary Sector Organisations represent together over 9,000 organisations of ethnic minorities (Black and Minority Ethnic Community Organisations). According to an investigation of 5,500 of these organisations, 50 percent have a yearly budget between 50,000 and 250,000 pound at their disposal.
Black and Minority Ethnic Community Organisations address mainly people with considerable social and economic needs and work predominantly at a municipal and district level. Many organisations emerged from specific ethical, cultural or religious backgrounds. Their services comprise education and further education, preventive health care, legal advice, counselling concerning social issues, legal support, daycare centres, accommodation and living, culture, sports and leisure offerings.

Practical Examples

The following examples of a good practice of projects for migrant elders have been identified in the scope of the AAMEE project.

- The nursing home Aashna House (‘House of support) in Streatham, London, provides the Asian community, due to changing family structures within the Asian communities, with accommodations for almost 40 elderly Asians. In 31 single and three double rooms divided in five units - each unit having a dining room and a common room for all people living here - are offered ethnically sensitive services. They comprise, for example, a basically spiritual sensitivity of the staff and the opportunity to practice actively their own religion. The Asian staff can furthermore communicate with the elderly in their mother tongue and encounter cultural and food-related requisitions.

- The Anand Day Centre (‘Joy”) in Whetstone is a daycare facility for elderly Asians offering a stimulating environment where the particular needs of these ethnicities are considered. The user come from a variety of Asian cultures and speak, among other things, Urdu, Punjabi, Gujarati and Hindi. The employees speak the most important Asian languages fluently, inherit a cultural empathy and offer activities based on practices related to religion and culture. The opportunity for being able to practice daily different religions like Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism and Sikhism plays as well an important role. Individual care is also a part of the basic offer. A transport service is provided.

The three Scottish housing associations Trust (formerly Kirk Care), Hanover (Scotland) and Bield provide mainly elderly people with housing offers, care and support. During an investigation in 1999, it was found that, due to access barriers, these offerings are hardly used by the elderly members of ethnic minorities. As a reaction to this, the “Equal Opportunities Programme” was initiated. Its goals aim at improving the claim of such services by the elderly members the ethnic minorities, developing political measures, developing initiatives and marketing campaigns, hiring personal with the respective ethnic background and qualifying employees in terms of dealing with elderly members of ethnic minorities. A series of projects was realised for this purpose.

1.2.3 Bulgaria

Bulgaria is a country that ranks among the ten countries with the oldest population structure. Only in the last few years was this phenomenon was noticed stronger. In comparison with other countries, the gerontological research is at the beginning in Bulgaria, but is firmly institutionalised in the Population Studies Centre that is part of the renowned Bulgarian Academy of Sciences (BAS). Between 1990 and 2005, appeared about 90 scientific publications, and 19 greater research projects were implemented.

The composition of the Bulgarian population is with regards to ethnicity less diverse in comparison to other countries. According to official Bulgarian data, just under 56,000 immigrated foreigners lived in Bulgaria in 2008. Other estimations, e.g. of the IOM (International Organisation for Migration), are higher (between 80,000 – 120,000). Just under 84 percent of the altogether 7,606,551 lived in Bulgaria in 2008. Other estimations, e.g. of the IOM (International Organisation for Migration) are higher (between 80,000 – 120,000). Just under 84 percent of the altogether 7,606,551

In comparison to the native Bulgarian population, the Turks and Roma are considerably younger. The share of the over 60-year-olds was 24.3 percent among the Bulgarians in 2001, among the Turks 13.8 percent and among the Roma only 5.4 percent. The share of the over 65-year-olds increased among the Bulgarians from 15.6 percent to 16.1 percent between 1992 and 2001, among the Turks from 7.7 percent to 8.6 percent and decreased among the Roma from 2.9 percent to 2.7 percent.

The predominant part of immigration takes place in the cities in Bulgaria. The majority of the immigrants come from Russia and other countries of the former Soviet Union. Further larger communities come from the new European member states, the US and the Middle East.

The migration related to prosperity of elderly British, who want to spend their old age, above all, in rural areas and on the coast, is typical for Bulgaria. Most of the immigrants are younger, better educated and more active, respectively independent in comparison to the average of the Bulgarians. The Russians, Greeks and the English rate among the groups with higher shares of elderly people.

The Social Situation

The social situation of elderly migrant people varies extremely in Bulgaria. The so-called English prosperity migrants are, in terms of materials, significantly better off than the native elderly population, and their integration, however, is very difficult, especially with respect to language barriers.

The proportions of the elderly Roma are very low in Bulgaria, among other things due to the low life expectancy. Their social situation is paradoxically better in contrast to that of the younger Roma. Most of them have modest incomes from pensions, the senior citizens are relatively well supplied and taken care of in their families and, against this background, they do not rank among the most endangered groups of Roma.

The group of elderly Russians is divided: one half are first-generation descendants of the Russian immigrants in Bulgaria, and the others are the parents of newer generations of Russian immigrants. The elderly Russians who worked and lived both in Bulgaria and Russia, find themselves in a difficult financial situation, because the social agreement between Russia and Bulgaria was ended. Those who accepted the Bulgarian citizenship, lost all their Russian pension entitlements.

Practical Examples

The following examples of a good practice of projects for migrant elders have been identified in the scope of the AAMEE project.

- The Union of Russian Disabled People in Bulgaria ist the only Russian organisation taking care of the Russian population structure. Strong distinctions of the social situation of elderly migrants

Elderly Russians

Russian organisation for elderly people of Russian origin

Practical Examples

The following examples of a good practice of projects for migrant elders have been identified in the scope of the AAMEE project.

- The Union of Russian Disabled People in Bulgaria ist he only Russian organisation taking care of the Russian population. It was founded in 1920 in Sofia and has branches in ten cities. Formerly, the organisation had more homes for disabled people, a sanatorium for lung diseases and beds in the hospital of the Russian Red Cross at its disposal. The organisation was dissolved in 1950 and re-established in 1993. Today it comprises 85 members such as elderly Russians and war veterans. The organisation offers material and moral support for elderly Russians living alone and in need of help, and takes care of the maintenance and care of Russian monuments and cemeteries.

40 Krasteva indicates in her expertise to the fact that the elderly native generation in Bulgaria had to pay dearly for the transition to a market economy. The economic crisis of the first years after the transition to democracy led to a reduction of welfare and quality of life, of which the elderly people were worst affected.

41 Mobiage, net – study of the training needs.

42 Krasteva, 2008: 12.


44 Krasteva indicates in her expertise to the fact that the elderly native generation in Bulgaria had to pay dearly for the transition to a market economy. The economic crisis of the first years after the transition to democracy led to a reduction of welfare and quality of life, of which the elderly people were worst affected.

45 Mobiage, net – study of the training needs.

46 Krasteva, 2008: 12.

There are a number of qualified institutions and programmes for younger migrant people, aiming at supporting them in their integration into the labour market, the school system and the community. For elderly returnees, working migrants and refugees, there are no specific offers. Their social and cultural integration is part of the general programme addressing all migrant people.

Ethnic Minorities

Dealing with ethnic minorities occurs independently from that of immigrants, which is reflected in an institutional and policy level. This leads to a visible specialisation in the non-governmental sector. There are only a few organisations that address both immigrants and ethnic minorities.

In comparison to other European states, the composition of the Polish population is mono-ethnic. According to the last census of 2002, only 1.2 percent felt that they belonged to a different citizenship than the Polish (approx. 471,500). "The National and Ethnic Minorities and Regional Language Act" of January 6, 2005, defined nine groups of national minorities: (1) Germans 147,094, (2) Belarusians 48,640, (3) Ukrainians 27,172, (4) Lithuanians 5,639, (5) Russians 3,244, (6) Slovaks 1,710, (7) Jews 1,055, (8) Czechs 386 and (9) Armenians 262. Four groups are treated as ethnic minorities: (1) the Roma 12,781, (2) the Lemks 5,639, (3) the Tatars 447 and (4) the Karaims 43.

A distinguishing feature for the national and ethnic minorities is their long absence and the fact that they are acculturated. They are also well integrated except for the Roma. The cultural variety and activities of their organisations are supported politically. The social needs of (elderly) members of ethnic minorities are recognized by the public institutions, especially by the municipalities and social welfare centres.

Staff with the suited ethnic background is assigned to public institutions functioning as a connection to the respective ethnicities in areas of high proportion of minorities. Altogether, there are about 130 registered organisations of national and ethnic minorities in Poland. They cultivate diversity, tradition, group integration and culture and represent their respective minority groups vis-à-vis the state and the municipality.

Practical Examples

Only very few organisations are tailored to elderly members of ethnic minorities. Regarding this, there are some Germans, Jewish and Belarusian organisations.

1.2.5 Spain

Due to the exposed situation between two large seas and as a bridge between Europe and Africa, the Iberian Peninsula has been an area of intensive and spacious migrations since the ancient world. After the end of the Second World War, many Spanish emigrants remained on the European continent. France and Germany alone received more than 400,000 working migrants from Spain until 1970. Switzerland received more than 350,000. Together with the migrants immigrating to Great Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and some other European countries, more than 1.4 million Spanish working migrants emigrated mainly from rural areas to European countries. After the EU accession in 1986 and due to the economic upswing, the migration balance developed increasingly positive. On the one hand contributed Spanish returnees to this, and on the other European prosperity migrants.

The share of the foreign population was 8.5 percent in 2005, which equals approx. 3.7 million of the 44.1 million of the total population. If you take the definitions of the persons born abroad used

48 See Krasteva, 2008.
49 For example, Germans in the Oppeln area and Lithuanians and Belarusians in Białystok.
as a basis in the European Union, the number increases to 4.4 million people and comprises the three categories: foreigners, naturalised and Spaniards. The last group comprises approx. 500,000 persons descending from the second and third generation of Spanish emigrants and returned from Europe, Latin America and Africa to Spain.\textsuperscript{56}

Differentiated according to their area of origin, the Latin American backgrounds of the largest group of the foreign population in Spain (38.8 percent in 2005). The largest Latin American groups are currently (2005) from Ecuador (34.4 percent), Colombia (18.8 percent) and Argentina (10.6 percent).\textsuperscript{57} Among the second largest group of the Europeans (altogether 36 percent), the largest group comes from Romania, England, Bulgaria and Ukraine. Many East European immigrants and many Portuguese migrate to Spain in order to escape poverty in their own country and to search for (predominantly unqualified) work. The third largest group of the foreign population is represented by Africans (19 percent), among them mainly Moroccans (70 percent) as well as Nigerians and Senegalese. Among the relatively small group of Asians (five percent), of which the Chinese make up half with just under 47 percent. They are followed by Pakistanis, Philippines and Indians comprising together 37 percent of the Asian population.

The irregular immigration is an essential problem of immigration in Spain as well as in other southern European countries. This concerns on the one hand nationals from non-EU countries coming from East Europe, Africa, Latin America or Asia and on the other a considerable number of citizens from EU countries and other “first world countries” living there as long-term tourists without a regular residence title.\textsuperscript{58}

Quantitive Estimation and Groups of Migrant Elders

In the year 2000, which is the last current figure, about 67,300 foreign seniors aged over 65 years lived in Spain.\textsuperscript{59} Broken down by selected nationalities, the following figures are indicated according to official statistics concerning the age group of the over 65-year-olds: Moroccans 1,908 persons, Ecuadorians 99, Colombians 464, Peruvians 1,056, other Latin Americans 3,174.\textsuperscript{60} Spain is the most important country of destination for a newer form of migration of elderly people that is referred to as prosperity migration, “(north- south) retirement migration”\textsuperscript{61} or “second-home tourism”. The background of this formed the mass tourism from the northern countries to the Mediterranean region after the economic consolidation after the Second World War. France and Italy were at first preferred countries, but since the 1960s, Spain has developed to the most important destination countries.\textsuperscript{62} Larger groups of migrant elders come originally from Germany, the United Kingdom, France, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.\textsuperscript{63}

A determination of exact figures of the retirement migrants in Spain is hardly possible. The official Spanish statistics provide only limited information about the retirement migrants.\textsuperscript{64} Many seniors do not migrate officially but remain formally registered in their home countries; don’t apply for a residence permit in their country of destination.\textsuperscript{65} This results from the fact that the German health insurance funds orientate themselves towards the usual standards of the respective country when people decide to reside permanently abroad. Against this background, it can be assumed that only approx. 10-30 percent of the German retirement migrants are registered by the authorities in Spain.

All statistics indicate to the fact that the number of German retreat migrants immigrating to Spain has risen continually since the 1960s. According to the statistics of the German pension insurance fund, the number of German pensioners in Spain rose from 1,438 to 9,974 persons between 1986 and 2000.\textsuperscript{66} According to the official statistics, 6,540 Germans lived on the Canaries among the age group of 55 years and older in 2001. The German consulate estimates its actual number to 60,000.\textsuperscript{67}

For the British prosperity migrants it is as well difficult to determine exact figures. However, O’Reilly indicates to the fact that this group is not at all only composed of retirement migrants, even if the pensioners account for a considerable part of the group. The age of many immigrants is widely under retirement age, and many of them are joined by their entire family. The seasonal visitors and the residents coming always back again and again, are generally pensioners. Those who are permanent residents are, however, younger.\textsuperscript{68}

Concerning the figures, an English-speaking newspaper reported altogether 600,000 English-speaking foreigners in the south of Spain in 1999. According to other estimates in 1986, there were almost 47,000 and in 1989 about 73,000 English-speaking foreigners. Data of the European Commission say that about 86,000 British lived in Spain in 1991. It is certain that the British form the largest group among the migrants from northern Europe.\textsuperscript{69}

In accordance with O’Reilly, British prosperity migrants can be classified in the following four main groups: (1) permanent residents in Spain (they indicate Spain as their home country and normally don’t want to return to their country of origin), (2) residents continually returning for a certain time (the centre of their life is in Spain, and they consist in the first place of pensioners and economically independent persons who return every summer for two to five months to Great Britain), (3) seasonal visitors (they live in the United Kingdom, but return every winter to Spain) and (4) continually commuting visitors (they often have a second residence in Fuengirola or surroundings and come to Spain whenever the opportunity shows up).\textsuperscript{70}

Social Situation

With regards to Germany, emigration to Spain represented a phenomenon that was limited to the upper middle class until the 1980s.\textsuperscript{71} There is evidence that the composition of the retirement migrants has changed ever since, and they are increasingly coming from the lower middle class.

A small part of German pensioners, mostly from the upper middle class, learn the language, travel the country and are in close contact with the natives. The majority of German retirement migrants, however, have only very rudimentary language skills and remain predominantly in the regions they settled. Many banks, shops, authorities and doctors often provide services in the German or English language, which makes it superfluous to learn the language. This is supported by the development of the telephone network, the use of satellite TV and the regular supply of German newspapers and magazines. With this, the connection to the country of origin becomes closer again. One part of these retirement migrants commutes between Spain and Germany and spends several months per year in the country of origin.\textsuperscript{72} According to O’Reilly, there is no integration of British immigrants into the Spanish society. Especially the group of permanent residents seems to have no great desire for their homeland and the intention of returning there. However, the poor integration is attributed to the absence of political power, for they don’t have universal suffrage, and the municipal elections law was granted to them only hesitantly.\textsuperscript{73}
The migration in old age has met with mixed reactions in Spain. It has become an important factor, especially with the increase of international tourism. The majority of the German migrants in old age acquired an apartment or a house in these areas, mostly in artificially established settlements for vacationers and foreign seniors. In many of these colonies, initially settled people of the same nationality. This character is going to change if the houses are sold, and then the settlements become more and more international.

The migration in old age has met with mixed reactions in Spain. It has become an important factor, which is primarily seen positive. On the other hand, many speak of a closeout of Spain, criticise the changes of the landscape and warn against a profound change within the structure of the Spanish society and culture.78

Main Points of Settlement

The settlement of German seniors in Spain is restricted to some selected regions like the Canary Islands, the Balearic Islands (above all, the Island of Mallorca) as well as the Mediterranean coast of the mainland from the Costa Brava to the Costa del Sol with emphasis on the surroundings of Malaga and Alicante. On the Canaries, Germans settled especially in offshore regions that are also preferred by the international tourism.77 The majority of the German migrants in old age acquired an apartment or a house in these areas, mostly in artificially established settlements for vacationers and foreign seniors. In many of these colonies, initially settled people of the same nationality. This character is going to change if the houses are sold, and then the settlements become more and more international.

The migration in old age has met with mixed reactions in Spain. It has become an important factor, which is primarily seen positive. On the other hand, many speak of a closeout of Spain, criticise the changes of the landscape and warn against a profound change within the structure of the Spanish society and culture.78

1.2.6 The Netherlands

Since the 1960s and until now, the Netherlands are rather marked by immigration than emigration. At first, the immigration was influenced by the colonial past of the country, whereas Suriname, the Antilles and Indonesia (especially the group of islands in the Moluccas) played an important part. In 1951, about 125,000 people immigrated from the Moluccas, and many of them belonged to the Royal Netherlands Indies Army. After 1945, many inhabitants from the Antilles and Suriname possessing a Dutch passport, entered the Netherlands. Many of them came to study and their integration was unproblematic. The mass migration from Suriname in the 1970s and early 1980s, was linked to the independence of the country that took place in 1975.

In the 1960s, many people from Indonesia and later from New Guinea (Dutch East Indies) immigrated to the Netherlands. Apart from a bottleneck situation on the labour market, the integration of these immigration groups was as well unproblematic. From the 1950s on, guest workers, particularly young men, were recruited from southern European countries. At first came predominantly Italians working in the Dutch coal mines. They were followed by guest workers from Spain, Greece and Yugoslavia, working mainly in the textile and marine sector. Then, from the 1960s on, came guest workers from Turkey and Morocco. Like in Germany, and based on the rotation system, it was assumed that many working migrants would return to their home countries after a short period of time. Separate integration and education measures were considered as unnecessary. After the oil crisis and increasing unemployment, the policy of working migration was finished. A disproportionate number of guest workers lost their workplaces. Many working migrants from Spain, Greece and Italy returned to their home countries. However, immigration from Turkey and Morocco did not decline due to a persistent family reunion in the 1980s.

During the 1980s, unskilled working migrants were particularly affected by unemployment. Due to the economic upswing and anti-discrimination programme of the government, the employment rate of immigrants has increased again since the 1990s. Back in the 1990s, an intensified immigration of asylum seekers took place.79

According to the CBS (Central Bureau of Statistics), the migration in the Netherlands is composed as follows:

Table 6: Migrant population in the Netherlands in 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of persons</th>
<th>Share of total population in %</th>
<th>Share of the second migrant generation in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turks</td>
<td>368,600</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moroccans</td>
<td>329,500</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>49.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surinamese</td>
<td>333,500</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antilleans</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>39.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaks</td>
<td>43,900</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>20.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afghans</td>
<td>37,200</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>15.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iranians</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somalis</td>
<td>18,900</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-western migrants</td>
<td>1,738,500</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>41.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigenous</td>
<td>13,187,600</td>
<td>80.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>16,358,000</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the Netherlands, the term of allochthonous is used to distinguish the native population (indigenous) from the immigrated population. A person who was born outside the Netherlands, or still has both parents living there, is referred to as of a first-generation member of the allochthonous population. The second generation belong persons who were born in the Netherlands and have either one parent or both parents being born outside the country.80 The largest allochthonous group comprises Turks, Moroccans and Surinamese. There is no exact data available concerning the number of the elderly allochthonous population.

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73 Hardill et al., 2004: 10f.
74 This is the largest welfare organisation working for and with elderly people.
75 O’Reilly, 2008: 432.
76 Schriewer, 2008: 317.
77 Ministry of Justice et al., 2005: 12 ff.
78 Ministry of Justice et al., 2005: 10.
79 Ministry of Justice et al., 2005: 12 ff.
80 Ministry of Justice et al., 2005: 10.
Social Situation

As mentioned further above, migrants from the Antilles and Suriname possess the Dutch nationality, speak Dutch and have many friends and family members in the Netherlands. In this respect, they clearly differ from other migrant groups. The Turkish and Moroccan migrants are those, who are organised in the best way.62

1.2.7 Hungary

The elderly population in Hungary is also advancing, e.g., the birth rate is sinking. According to the census of 2001, about 190,000 Roma in Hungary. However, it is estimated that there are represented up to 1,000,000 Roma in Hungary. The Roma constitute a young population group (the largest group of Roma are the 15-39-year-olds with a proportion of 82,004 persons). It is forecasted that the share of the Roma will have contributed up to 20 percent of the total population in Hungary until 2050. The number of the over 60-year-olds of 2001, is small with 8,343 persons.83 The main group of the 65-year-olds and older, merely 30,000 from a total of 1,597,000 Hungarian people were foreigners.

Ethnic Minorities

In Hungary live up to ten percent ethnic minorities. Most national and ethnic minorities feel both like Hungarians and as members of their ethnic minority. The Roma group accounts for the largest and most significant group in Hungary. According to the census of 2001, live about 190,000 Roma in Hungary. However, it is estimated that there are represented up to 1,000,000 Roma in Hungary. The Roma constitute a young population group (the largest group of Roma are the 15-39-year-olds with a proportion of 82,004 persons). It is forecasted that the share of the Roma will have contributed up to 20 percent of the total population in Hungary until 2050. The number of the over 60-year-olds of 2001, is small with 8,343 persons.83 The main part of the scientific research deals with this minority group. The Roma settled in Hungary from the 15th century, and have been exposed to hostilities, forced assimilation and oppression in the course of the centuries. The actual situation of the Roma is determined by racism and discrimination.64 Despite constitutional prohibition, they are exposed to disadvantages in public life such as schools, authorities and companies. In 1993, the young generation of the Roma received a schooling of eight years to 77 percent, whereas only 26 percent went eight years to school in 1971. As a result of this, especially elderly Roma have a low level of qualification and a high illiteracy rate. While the Roma supported themselves from 1949 to 1989 (85 percent of the Roma men worked), today, they are heavily dependent on government aid. More than 90 percent are unemployed in some of the rural regions. Across Hungary, over 50 percent of the Roma households depend heavily on social services from the state. The health care condition of the Roma is influenced by insufficient hygienic conditions and low income. The suicide rate and the number of alcohol addicts among themselves population is also above national average.

The second largest minority group represent the Germans. According to the census of 2001, their number was more than 62,000, while estimates indicate a number of 220,000 persons. The Germans settled in Hungary from the 18th century. They integrated themselves very quickly into the Hungarian culture. The present minority of the Germans makes greatly use of the minority rights, and organises in minority-related self-governments. In contrast to the remaining population, 88 percent of the Germans in Hungary live in their own houses. They received a solid schooling (28 percent of the over 18-year-olds graduated from high school. The largest group of the Germans is in the age group of the 40 to 59-year-olds (21,246 Germans). The over 60-year-olds represent as well an extensive group with a number of 17,358 persons.

The Croatsians are important as a third minority group. They already settled in the eleventh century. The Croatsians can be divided in eight cultural sub groups, of which each group has its own dialect, customs and culture. Today, the majority of the Croatsians live in southern Hungary. Their level of training is under the Hungarian average. A considerable part of them works in agriculture. The age group of the 40 to 59-year-olds is with a number of 5,373 the largest. There are 4,337 persons being older than 60 and are, thus, the third largest group after the group of the 15 to 39-year-olds (4,431).

The remaining minorities comprise, among other things, Slovaks, Romanians, Ukrainians, Serbs, Slovanes, Poles, Greeks, Bulgarians, Russians and Armenians. Together, they account for just under 10,000 persons. It is notable that the group of the Slovaks is getting larger with increasing age. So, the 6,056 over 60-year-old Slovaks account for the largest age group, whereas there are only 1,501 Slovaks at the age of 0 to 14.

Social Situation

The standard of living of elderly people in Hungary is poor. Many of them have to live off the state pension. With regards to the housing situation, there can be noticed a dramatic situation among the minority of the Roma. They often settle in small municipalities (under 1,000 inhabitants) in rural areas where the infrastructure is insufficient. There is a lack of running water, central heating and telephone connections.

In 1990, the Office for National and Ethnic Minorities (ONEM) was established, and the right to self-government at a local and national level was introduced. As an independent state institution, it assembles and controls the compliance of minority rights. The office advises the government on minority issues.

In 1993, the act of minorities (Act LXXVII on the Rights of National and Ethnic Minorities) came into force, which recognises the 13 groups of Bulgarians, Roma, Greeks, Croatians, Poles, Germans, Armenians, Romanians, Russians, Serbs, Slovaks and Ukrainians as national, respectively ethnic minorities of Hungary. Thus, the long historical coexistence of national and ethnic minorities in Hungary is emphasised. The law codifies the right of minorities to form national self-governments. Self-governments of minorities are elected representations representing the interests of the respective minority on both a local and national level.

Immigrants in Hungary

The political transformation at the beginning of the 1990s and the general public lead to a rapid increase of immigrant numbers. The refugee movement from former Yugoslavia brought many immigrants. In the middle of the 1990s, elderly people started to immigrate to Hungary, as well as between 1998 and 2004, more than 7,000 elderly people immigrated to Hungary.85 In 2000, ten percent of the immigrants were older than 60.86 Some of the migrant elders follow their children living in Hungary, and others settle for prosperity reasons in Hungary. A third group comprises persons who had to leave/leave Hungary in former times and are returning to their home country.

1.3 Contribution of Migrant Elders to Europe’s Development

In the scope of the AAMME project, it became clear that the growing ethnic diversity of the elderly generations in Europe represented and keep representing an economical, cultural and social enrichment. This was emphasised by the participants of the first conference “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Chances” on October 2, 2008 in Bonn with the Bonn Memorandum of the same name. It is important to take these chances, including a comprehensive

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63 http://www.nepszamlalas.hu/

A poor standard of living of elderly people in Hungary

A growing ethnic diversity of the elderly generations as enrichment in Europe
The underlying values of the AAMEE project are described in the following.

### 1.4 Active Ageing

Active ageing of migrant elders is a central value of the project, as it can be taken from the project title. As a theoretical approach, the concept of “active ageing” as used by the United Nations, is oriented towards both individuals and population groups. According to the definition of the World Health Organisation (WHO), active ageing enables people to realise their potential for a physical, social and mental wellbeing and to participate in society in accordance with their needs, desires and performance prerequisites throughout their life cycle, while receiving protection, security and care in case of neediness. “Active” in this sense, refers to constant participation in social, economical, cultural, spiritual and civil terms, and not only to the ability of being physically active and participating in working life.

According to the definition of the WHO, “active ageing” is determined by a number of factors. These comprise cultural, gender-specific, health-related and economical aspects. Furthermore, determinants of behaviour (for example, the development of a healthy lifestyle), of the person (e.g., genetic disposition) as well as the physical and social environment play an important role.

In the scope of the AAMEE project, the political, social, cultural and economical participation and integration of migrant elders is especially emphasised.

### 1.4.2 Mutual Integration

The iridescent concept of integration has often been a controversial term in the course of history. At European level, the integration of immigrants is a relatively new topic. The statement of the Council of the European Union on the guidelines of the integration policy of 2004, which are targeted towards the integration of third-country nationals in the first place, is of central importance. The underlying term of “mutual integration” of the AAMEE project is based on the definition of the European Union describing “mutual integration” as “a reciprocal process that is based on mutual rights and corresponding obligations for legitimate third countries nationals and the receiving society, and ensures a comprehensive participation of immigrants.”

### 1.4.3 Empowerment

The concept of empowerment still encounters the widespread deficient perspective on certain groups of persons like elderly people in general, or migrant people in particular by putting the focus of these people’s potentials and resources and by strengthening and developing them. Empowerment (in the socio-pedagogical field of action, for instance) aims at supporting people in obtaining (recovering) freedom of decision and choice of their independent living and motivating them to further development.

### 1.4.4 Equal Opportunities

There also is no universal definition regarding the term of equal opportunities. In the scope of AAMEE, it became step by step clearer that the quality of life of migrant elders clearly depends on the access to public goods and products. In the future, it will be necessary to create external frameworks that contribute to the fact that migrant elders are not excluded from societal processes and structures.

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87 The original influences of migration are, however, methodically not to be so easily distinguished from the phenomenon and impacts of the globalisation.


This includes, for example, the opening of services and offerings for this group of people by a greater consideration of their specific needs. Equality and equal rights can only be ensured by respect and equal treatment.

This is integrated in legal frameworks. In the scope of the European anti-discrimination legislation, all people within the European Union are entitled to equal treatment regardless of their gender, race or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation.

1.4.5 Implementation and Dialogue

Regarding the implementation of societal processes that contribute to a mutual integration and an active ageing of migrant elders, in the scope of AAMEE, it was set great store to the fact that they were not being imposed but took place in a permanent, equal discourse of several societal players.

The contents of the exchange programme with the speeches and presentations held during the workshops, can be found on the website of the AAMEE project.

2. Statements of the AAMEE Partners and Lobby work for AAMEE

From the very beginning and during the entire period of time, it was a target of the AAMEE project to gain project partners in NRW for the paradigm shift “from challenge to chance”, who can take part in the improvement of the quality of life in the actual practice of the daily routine and in the participation of migrant elders. It is as well a target to secure the support of the respective European umbrella organisations at European level. The NRW Bank, the foundation Internationale Begegnung of the Sparkasse in Bonn and Deutsche Welle have supported the project as sponsors.

MGFFI asked the partners and sponsors participating in the AAMEE project to state their reasons of their collaboration for the report, which is reflected in the following. These statements reveal the importance of the new field of action and the course of action.

2.1 The Partners of AAMEE

2.1.1 Association of Towns and Municipalities of North Rhine-Westphalia e.V.

The Association of Towns and Municipalities of NRW have supported the project “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” (AAMEE) as a partner organisation canvassed for the participation of member municipalities in the good practice competition regarding the topic “Migrant Elders – from challenges to chances” and assisted actively in the award ceremony for projects of non-governmental organisations, housing association and municipalities with its chairman, Mayor Roland Schäfer.

The SIGB NRW pursues an independent municipal comprehensive policy for the elderly as a main point of social general interest services. Already in 2000, the SIGB NRW appointed with its hints: “goals and opportunities of municipal comprehensive policy for the elderly” the essential strategic elements of municipal comprehensive policy for the elderly: comprehensive policy for the elderly as a cross-sectional task to target the activation of elders as well as a networking of infrastructures and service offerings by exploiting all possible synergy effects. For migrant seniors, it is especially important to create care structures, which enable a preferably tailor-made and independent life for old age. Adjustments and innovations of existing offers and service offerings are necessary, but above all, the municipalities also recognise the potentials of their migrant inhabitants which are not restricted to aspects of the silver economy.

The cities and communities regard the recommendations of action of MGFFI, “Migrant Elders”, as important incentives for a purposeful further development of service offerings and products for migrant elders in North Rhine-Westphalia. According to the objectives of AAMEE, it is important to focus on equal opportunity, anti-discrimination, networking, sustainability and knowledge transfer.

Beyond the particular aspect of active ageing of migrant elders, the SIGB NRW supports the civil society and community of senior citizens carried by the federal state government and the voluntary welfare work. The civil society and community of senior citizens is featured by a preventive orientation aiming a preservation of independence/self-determination and avoidance of need of care, optimisation of offers, located close to the accommodation and of a low-threshold character as well as of a stronger network of senior citizens and care. As a consequence of different SIGB NRW symposiums, comprehensive policy for the elderly is understood as a cross-sectional policy with the approach of an integrated control. Afterwards, it is required to build an intelligent mix of “sectoral planning of seniors” and urban development planning from central and accommodation-related work as well as of accents of municipal policy/administration and participatory/coproducive contributions.

An integrated action of seniors’ policy in a social area can thus be described by the following adjectives: preventive, across all divisions, participatory, synergistic, constructive/open and activating.
It is also a concern of the StGB NRW to arrange jointly, quality objectives regarding senior work and to take the participation of affected elders with and without migrant background seriously. It is clear that the municipalities which intend to win active elders for certain projects, will integrate them in their projects and involve them in decisions from the outset. In this spirit, the StGB NRW supported explicitly the engagement of the municipal senior representations. However, an obligatory standard municipal code is being furthermore rejected.

The participation of the StGB NRW in the EU project “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” corresponds after all to the StGB mission statement of municipal social policy according to which the strengthening of the autonomous action of each individual and the acceptance for fellow men must stand in the foreground of municipal and social action. AAMEE emphasizes the various potentials and skills of migrant elders, especially, their voluntary engagement represents an important social contribution for a well regulated community system. It is obliged to be supported and secured permanently from cities and municipalities with a culturally sensitive conception due to senior citizens related service offerings and products.

2.1.2 Association of German Cities and Towns- Association of Cities and Towns of North Rhine-Westphalia e.V.

Not only cities in North Rhine-Westphalia have been trying to perform a successful integration policy, but also the cities nationwide. For a functioning urban community needs a compatible coexistence of the various cultures in order to be worth of living and to remain so. Thus, it has been increasingly recognised that different groups of age also require a differentiated approach.

The emphasis of the AAMEE project lies in the promotion of active ageing of migrant elders and their social, cultural and economic integration. This accordance of the cities’ target lead to the fact that the association of cities and towns of North Rhine-Westphalia contributed with pleasure and with engagement to the AAMEE project.

There were no integrative concepts for migrant elders when they arrived in Germany. At that time, Germany didn’t regard itself as a country of immigration for immigration was regarded as a more temporarily condition which would be resolved of one’s own accord, if the immigrants returned back to their countries of origin. Today we know, that development took a different turn. These people settled their roots here in Germany, although oftenly, it was not even planned. Their children went to Germany schools and received their education in Germany. The second and third generation was born in Germany. The elderly migrants remained with their family. The former planning of life to return to the old homeland after the professional phase was given up.

Numbers confirm these findings – while just under 250,000 over 64-year-old foreigners lived in Germany in 1995, within 10 years, this number already rose to 534,000 persons. According to our information, this number will be on the increase. In 2006, a total number of 1.6 million people with migration background and older than 60 years lived already in Germany.

Germany needs answers to the questions resulting from this report. Policy and society have to develop special concepts for migrant elders. This particularly concerns the cities, where the majority of migrants live and in which the share of immigrants will continue to rise in proportion to the German population. This is also a reason why the association cities and towns of North Rhine-Westphalia feel summoned to attach great importance to this topic.

The age-related difficulties of Germans and their foreign fellow citizens are partly identical. This concerns, for example, the modified housing situation to be changed, the entry of need of care or diminishing mobility. Beyond that, migrant elders face language barriers, different cultural and religious traditions as well as resulting anxieties which complicate separating from the secure environment of family and living and searching for alternative forms of life and ways of living. It is to be examined if the existing support and care structures are yet the right ones for seniors, respectively which changes seem to be the right ones. In any case, the existing care structures have to be opened more widely for people with migration background. One first step towards this direction is the ability to manage variety. It is possible that certain needs of migrant elders also require specific offers. Due to this, it must be discussed how a continuation of segregation can be prevented. These ideas alone give a vague overview over the efforts which will still be necessary in order to treat migrant elders according to their needs and expectations.

We are pleased that the Ministry of Generations, Family, Women and Integration of the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia recalled this important topic and promoted it for the benefit of all. Even after completion of the project the competitions will continue working for good practice examples, a memorandum and an established research network. The cities will continue to accept the challenges of integration as a task, and will contribute their best to a peaceful coexistence. The constructive interaction of the federal government, the federal state and municipalities seems to be necessary. The AAMEE project showed us that the objective of the country corresponds to the targets of the cities. We hope that the integration process will be paced forward in the future.

2.1.3 The Landkreistag of North Rhine-Westphalia e.V.

The target of the “AAMEE” project is committed in a special way to examine the current circumstances of migrant elders closer and to grant these fellow citizens and neighbours the best possible support in their current life situation. For this reason, the project picked up a target that is also pursued intensively in many districts by different project ideas. Given the demographic development, people with migrant background will take up an increasingly share of the elder population in the long run. They are likely to be one of the strongest growing population group in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Due to their concrete biographies, these people have numerous potentials for the social life in districts, cities and municipalities. Former life plans have often lead to persistent need of support. Especially because of the long-cherished intention of many migrants to return back to their home country in the post-professional phase of their life, there are still often language and social barriers, which strongly impair the acknowledgement and claim of services and offerings already existent in these districts. Considering a not rarely critical health condition, a more confined living condition and a lower income in old age in comparison to the average population, this deficit is particularly problematic with respect to access of state welfare benefits.

These facts inherit a substantially potential for social conflicts, partially coupled with noticeable negative tendencies.

Furthermore, the families of foreign seniors are changing and the familiar care structures in the succeeding generations align themselves to the local majority society. The need for aid will be covered less and less with family support. However, assistance outside of the family are often completely unknown and not sought due to language barriers.

According to the experience in these circles, seniors with migration background are due to their professional biography, unfortunately, also confronted with: diseases which are prematurely and typical for their age, dementia or depressions and need for care and help. More and more sick persons and people with migration background, who are in need for care, will live in our municipalities which have to little multicultural knowledge.

These insights and appraisals are sharpening the appreciation of the problem of the districts in North Rhine-Westphalia which detected their joint responsibility for a successful integration and accepted it with engagement. Ideally, the integration of migrant people is understood as a cross-sectional task of the complete system of elder care.

While the consideration of specific interests and needs of foreign seniors in social gerontology turns out very well already in a few districts, and while the administrations have remarkable experiences at their disposal, there are certainly still unused potentials in some places.
Within the scope of concepts in elder care, in which the districts stand up to secure the quality of life of the entire elderly population, it is essential to enable older people from other backgrounds to receive equal access to all offerings of the elder care. For this purpose, different measures and strategies are required.

In order to reach the required multicultural sensitivity in administrations, health and care institutions and further suppliers of social services, a few districts offer training measures regarding the mediation of cultural sensitivity to their staff and strive to consider intensified young trainees with migration background in the administration training, as well. The development of new access paths by performing an offensive publicity work with roadshows and materials run in native languages and relevant to all subject areas at seniority, is further on a significant contribution.

Especially with regards to the financial situations of many municipalities, it is advisable to bundle existing committees like district care conferences, health care conferences, integration conferences, etc. and to use thus synergistic effects. The collaboration with migration organisations and the persons affected is as well important and essential for the further development of the field of action as the municipalities benefit in many different respects from the participation of migrant elders in social structuring processes by active assistances in committees such as representations of senior citizens.

The projects and action strategies stated, can naturally reflect only a small extract from the activities of the districts in terms of the “AAMEE” project. Although, there are already many good points there is still a need to improve the situation of migrant elders in the districts, additionally, there continues to be a need for action from the perspective of the Landkreistag of North Rhine-Westphalia. The need for action is known on the ground and tackled committedly. Particularly in times of financial difficulties, the support and engagement of the European Union, the federal government and the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia is considered helpful with respect to this important assignment.

The strategy of transculturality names the terms understanding and interaction. They mean the following to the housing associations, amongst other things:

- receiving consulting and information, for example, by interviewing migrant elders in order to determine special housing needs
- social management for migrant elders such as
- bilingual information offers which cover the relevance of everyday conditions (for example, care insurance law) in cooperation with the Turkish employee’s association or the local mosque
- social counselling for migrant elders and their relatives by bilingual consultants
- allocation management in the sense of family reunion
- SOPHIA Zonguldak - image communication with Turkey
- culture sensitive caring offerings like ambulatory living group projects for Russian-speaking dementia patients, for example
- inter cultural further education of the personnel in housing associations
- ethnomarketing

These procedures, by the way, derive from concrete projects of member associations. For example, GAG Immobilien AG in Cologne manages, for instance, a living group project for Russian-speaking dementia patients. The Glückauf Gemeinnützige Wohungsbaugesellschaft mbH in Lünen runs a comprehensive social management for migrant elders, for example. The THS Wohnen GmbH in Geltenkirchen, for instance, is determining especially the requirements of living among immigrants of Turkish origin with a representative survey.

Should migrants become to our significant customer group regarding quantity, the competence of housing associations of dealing with cultural variety will become a key factor to the entrepreneurial success. And should migrant elders become to a significant group in society regarding quantity, then the competence in dealing with cultural variety of all relevant participants like municipalities, social service providers, care providers, and others will become a key factor to a successful integration.
2.1.5 State Working Group of the Umbrella Organisations of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege of the Federal State of North-Rhine Westphalia (LAG FW NRW)

In the history of social work in North Rhine-Westphalia, the voluntary welfare work dealt already from the early with people of a migrant background who came as workers, as emigrants often with no relatives of German origin and who located later on the centre of their life here in Germany. At the beginning of the 60s, the commitment of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege started with the then professional and politically crucial attitude that the "immigrant workers" would return to their home country after a few years of earning money. The immigrants themselves lived with such a life planning, as well.

Some associations of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege assumed a so-called caring function for the then generation of “immigrant workers” of whose implementation assisted especially the Arbeiterwohlfahrt, Caritas and the Diakonie. The “immigrant workers” were particularly seen as people with current social concerns and needs, which resulted from their special status. At that time, no one oriented oneself towards the idea that of these “immigrant workers”, who lived in Germany would, become ageing people with migrant background.

The reality is the following: from a planning for just a few years became a longer stay. In the 70s, the family reunion started and of the “migrant workers” became foreign workers who were increasingly seen as an important employment and economy factor. At the end of the 80s and at the beginning of the 90s, first the specialists and then also the general public became more and more aware of the fact that many of these people will live permanently in Germany, and thus, become older in Germany.

By the mid 90s, the insight of the "development of concepts and recommendations for action for the provision of ageing and elder foreigners" were present. These insights were based on a research report created from 1993 to 1995 with the promotion of the Federal Employment Ministry and MAGS in North Rhine-Westphalia. This larger first study was based on the work of AWC, Caritas and the Diakonie in North Rhine-Westphalia and with Turkish, Serbo-Croatian, Italian, Greek and Spanish groups.

The Deutsche Rote Kreuz (German Red Cross) dealt as well very early with this topic and was in the 90s among the first to establish a "multicultural centre for senior citizens" (“Haus am Sandberg” in Duisburg, Germany).

In contrast to that, in the 60s the Paritätische was not a part of the so-called caring associations for nationalities. Its work developed especially with the self-styled organisation of the people immigrated to North Rhine-Westphalia and from initiatives established by citizens with the aim for a peaceful coexistence.

In the field of work "migration and integration", the associations of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege (Voluntary Welfare Work) recognised early the arising of new groups with specific needs of support due to their being close to the immigrants. In the fields of work “social gerontology”, the ageing migrants were in less strong focus of efforts.

This has begun to change with the discussion particularly concerning the demographic development since the turn of the millennium. The Freie Wohlfahrtspflege (Voluntary Welfare Care) in NRW states their professional assessment and evaluation of the “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE)” against this background of their long-standing experiences. This statement is concentrated on the main points of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege:

- The approach of the AAMEE project, undertakes the attempt of picking up various European point of views, draws the attention to approaches of a broad professional circles practised in other European countries and initiates good practice competitions. We can expect that the "recommendations for strengthening and stimulation of voluntary work for and with migrant elders in Europe", which are presented with the final report will generate plenty of interest in the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege and stimulate discussions in professional circles.
- The same applies to the insights and results from the European Research Organisation: the research results from other European countries are also of growing importance for the practical work of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege in NRW.
- The memorandum “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders in Europe”, which was resolved with the agreement of the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege NRW at the 1 European conference of AAMEE on 2 October 2008 in Bonn, represents a modern objective and a corresponding frame for action. This applies to a culture sensitive orientation of services in the sectors service for the elderly and healthcare provision for attitudes to work based on communities as well as for local services.

The Freie Wohlfahrtspflege in NRW welcomes the fact of being involved in the processes and developments of the AAMEE project as an important protagonist responsible for services and institutions. With regards to migrant elders, the Freie Wohlfahrtspflegeverband sees considerable needs for action and innovation for an ageing Europe. On this stage, the Freie Wohlfahrtspflege in NRW will also participate in the future and accept an active role regarding the realisation.

2.1.6 State Working Group of the Local Migrant Representatives of North Rhine-Westphalia (LAGA NRW)

With the labour migrants, the Federal Republic of Germany has virtually become a country of immigration since 1955!

More and more of those people who came to the Federal Republic of Germany by recruitment and the moving of their family to Germany will not return to their countries of origin; any more. This not only applies to the so-called second and third generation, but also intensified to the so-called “first generation of the former immigrant workers”. To them, Germany became the centre of their life long ago. Their children and grandchildren live here, and there are emotional ties to both their new and old home country. They cannot and also don’t want to leave Germany.

Therefore, more and more questions caused by migration and the arising internal jolts between the home country and migration country keep coming up.

Migrants of the first hour contributed on a significant scale to the advancement of the country of economic miracles, Germany. They carried out hard physical work and had often to give up their health for this miracle. At the same time they received the lowest wages and were the first to be affected of unemployment at the end of this “miracle”.

A result of this are shorter contribution periods for the pension insurance funds, which lead together with difficulties in application of the pensions from the countries of origin as well as the high downtime to low pensions and prevent therewith a significantly improvement of the resources of migrant elders.

However, the age image of migrants also plays a role in terms of living conditions and coping with the everyday life. Migrant elders are especially concerned and anxious because of the structural change within the families which was caused by migration and the life of an individual society, whereas migrant elders have still got to know a life in a traditional society.
Deutsche Welle represents Germany in the European context and accompanies the European integration. The potential for integration of migrant elders can be drawn from mutual tolerance and understanding. Deutsche Welle promotes the dialogue of cultures and stands up for international understanding. This is therefore a project we regard as newsworthy.

The dependance of seniors seeking information. AAMEE has the objective to create the widest possible public attention in order to promote networks taking up and implementing the basic idea of AAMEE. By the reporting of Deutsche Welle, such multiplicators can be reached.

In order to bring migrant elders out of their victim's point of view, the establishment of more publicity is required. This can be provided in particular via media. Deutsche Welle accompanies this initiative with critical sympathy and reports on tangible projects as well as on the project's development in the European context.

2.1.8 European Volunteer Centre (CEV)

The European Volunteer Centre - CEV (Centre Européen du Volontariat) is a European network consisting of national and regional volunteer centres and organisations which have made the recognition and development of the active citizenship their business. Our 70 member organisations in 28 countries represent more than 17,000 local volunteer organisations. CEV is officially recognised by the European Commission within the scope of the programme “Europe for citizens” as “a voice of the active citizenship in Europe”.

CEV suit its member organisations and partners throughout Europe. Beyond that, it suits as a forum for the exchange of information for tested practice examples, political measures or also contacts to multipliers in the field of promotion of the voluntary commitment are presented and exchanged here. Hereby, the CEV cooperates closely with partners from the sector of civil society, the public and private sector. The creation of a reasonable, political, social and economic European environment is targeted here, in order to actualise and to use the various opportunities of the active citizenship.

In order to promote the political agenda of a European policy of commitment, the CEV organised together with 22 other European networks a successful campaign for the European year of the voluntary commitment of 2011, and is also involved in the preparation and implementation of the respective year.

“Projects like AAMEE are a special concern of CEV in this connection, for it picks up two high actual political fields in which it is not possible to imagine this fields without the voluntary commitment - the integration policy as well as the “active ageing” of our seniors. Here, charity work can work doubly. If volunteers stand up for migrants in old age, they develop social ties with them and open thus ways of mutual understanding and cooperation. If those migrants are offered ways of commitment and if they are enabled to do charity work, then there is an immensely potential of “empowerment” as well as a sense of belonging to the society. This is of a priceless value, as the relation between migrants, especially of those at advanced age, and the so-called “receiving society” is often determined by distance or even mutual lack of understanding. May the successful initiatives presented in the AAMEE project gain great appeal as well as the proposals for action developed from this project, and may they point the way to new projects as well as political measures in this area.”

2.1.9 NRW.BANK

The NRW.BANK, which funded the prize money for the first prizes of both good practice competitions, is responsible for promoting the federal state and its local authorities and bodies to meet their public tasks, especially in the fields of structural, economic, social and housing policy. The NRW.BANK sees its role in the realisation of the political aims of the federal state in areas where it is needed and is also meaningful to enable this with their expertise and bank products. This applies particularly to the topic of demographic development in North Rhine-Westphalia which has intensively gained importance for years. This is clearly demonstrated by the signing of the resolution “New Financial Service
Providers – Chances of the Demographic Development in North Rhine-Westphalia” together with all association of banks in North-Rhine-Westphalia and the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the federal state of North-Rhine-Westphalia. With this mutual resolution, the signatories pronounced to use the chances linked to the demographic change and to forward actively the development of products specific for seniors. The NRW.BANK analysed the developments to illustrate them and identified the fields and lines of action, and considered the topic within the scope of their strategic product alignment. With reference to the tasks in the context of the demographic development, the NRW.BANK sees the challenges concerning the elder citizens with migration background in the context of the complete challenge in managing the requirements of the demographic change. They identified four specific fields of action, hereby:

(Social) Promotion of Residential Housing and Financing of Age

Even if the energetic measures are the centre of housing modernisation, the housing market experts see that there is an especially great backlog demand of investments with reference to the topic age-based conversion. A high demand exists here particularly with respect to creation of accessibility. Adjustments to the home environment by improving the possibilities of neighbourly exchange and help, amongst other things, are measures for improving the quality of life and support of a self-determined life of elders in their familiar home environment.

But the financing for old age plays a more and more important role, as well. About 80 percent of the elderly in North Rhine-Westphalia live in a good to excellent income and wealth situation today, but the forecasts of the report of old-age provision indicate that the necessity and importance of a private financial old-age provision for securing the level of care is increasing due to declining legal retirement incomes. The declining legal retirement incomes face an enhanced need of financial resources caused by a change of mentality towards more mobility and quality of life for old age. An enhanced autonomy and mobility in old age also results in an enhanced need of services closer home. The so-called “reverse mortgage” was identified as an important product for completion of the existing old-age provision. According to estimations, over 50 percent of the pensioners’ households have owner-occupied residential property – this means they live in a house for one or two families or a condominium. In contrast to this assets, there are often only low pensions. A reverse mortgage offers the possibility of using the property assets for achieving a higher pension in old age. Therefore, the NRW.BANK works jointly with the federal state of North Rhine-Westphalia and the associations of banks specific on the development of such a product.

Spatial Planning / Urban Development

The development of the cities is closely combined with the topic of demography: while the development of the most cities was determined by growth in the last few years, many municipalities have to surrender a stagnation and in some parts also a population decline. There is a well-differentiated structure with cities, respectively regions with tendencies of growth, shrinkage and stagnation in North Rhine-Westphalia. The number and age structure of the inhabitants determines the need and type of the required infrastructure facilities. Less inhabitants use less areas and clear thus the path for new brownfield developments. The increased concentration of households with economic problems in certain quarters is a special challenge for the spatial planning and urban development in times of population reduction.

Social Infrastructure

The institutions of the social infrastructure are strongly affected by the demographic changes. With a progressive ageing of society, the demand of care institutions increases, as well. The viability and structure of the current hospital landscape is strongly dependant from the number and structure of patients. A functioning provision in the hospital sector is an important location factor, especially in times of an ageing population. The establishment and viability of kindergartens are strongly dependant from local household structures.

Transport and provision infrastructure

Short numbers of inhabitants and households lead to a reduced capacity utilisation of thoroughfares and performance bound infrastructures like (waste) water, electricity and gas. Only sufficient numbers of demands enable a well-developed and functioning infrastructure. The utilisation of capacity as well as the maintenance of the thoroughfares and, particularly, of the railways is dependant from frequency and number of the paying users.

Parallel to this thematic fields of action, the financial scope and leeway of municipalities is regarded as essential. The demographic development can have a negative effect on the financing conditions of individual municipalities, and can thus restrict the possibility of taking action. In this respect, a profound financing expertise is needed for solutions in the above mentioned fields of action. Here again, the NRW.BANK is available as a partner.

2.1.10 The Foundation for International Dialogue of the Savings Bank in Bonn

The Foundation for International Dialogue of the Savings Bank in Bonn (Stiftung Internationale Begegnung der Sparkasse in Bonn) sponsored one of the evening events of the conference of 1 October 2008 (Exhibition of Rome and the Barbarians in the Art and Exhibition Hall).

Europe and its nation states faces a double radical change at the beginning of the 21st century: due to the freedom of establishment within the European Union, there is an increasing change of residence. The workplace determines the residence. At the same time, Europe also attracts migrants from different continents. This process began with the recruitment of the first so-called “immigrant workers” in Germany almost 50 years ago. In the meantime, this group reached retirement age. Even if many of them returned to their native country also results in an enhanced need of services closer home.

Until now, the policy in Germany has not considered these questions, and has certainly not worked out proposals for solutions. But in other European states, the topic of migrant elders is also on the agenda. It is therefore a positive sign that North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany’s most populated federal state and also the one with the highest rate of foreigners, looked into this matter. Therefore, all social arrangements in groups like churches, trade unions, associations and foundations are invited to cooperate.

The Foundation for International Dialogue of the Savings Bank in Bonn took up work in 2005. Some of the targets of the foundation are the promotion

- of international understanding
- of development cooperation
- of European integration as well as
- of science and research in the fields of international politics and history.

The foundation pursues its targets by promoting the international dialogue between people and cultures. Therefore, the foundation supports events and congresses with international involvement or performs its own events.

The foundation restricts its field of activity to the support of events and congresses with the stated objectives in the area of the federal and UN city of Bonn. After the fusion of the Sparkasse Bonn and the Sparkasse Köln (Cologne), one of the biggest German savings banks lead the foundation from now on, namely, the “Sparkasse Köln/Bonn”.

The EU project AAMERICAN was especially worth promoting for the foundation, as it picked up a topic of international dialogue and likewise the integration of migrant elders on an international level. More-
over, as the congress took place in Bonn, all criteria for a cooperation were fulfilled. The Foundation Internationale Begegnung hopes that this topic will be continued to consider after its successful start. This is just the beginning of a change in Germany and Europe, therefore, a follow-up conference would be desirable.

2.2 Lobby Work for AAMEE – Organisations of Support

Lobby work aims at developing world-wide cooperations with organisations, projects and players that share and promote the philosophy and goals of the AAMEE project and will thus embed them in their future work.

Through EU promotion, the project team gained:

- 1. Access to official EU institutions and European umbrella organisations, nation-states, regional and local authorities and establishments of various types.
- 2. Invitations to interesting events that are important for the lobby work, where the project could be presented.

Both aspects lead with a high probability to a rethinking of decision makers considering the access to migrant elders – from challenge to opportunity – that will hopefully continue to develop step by step in Europe.

This is a list of exemplary dates, project presentations and successes that was perceived, respectively reached by the AAMEE project team in the scope of its lobby work:

- Personal cooperation talks with the NRW.BANK as of July 2, 2008.
- Personal cooperation talks with AKTIONCOURAGE e.V., SOS Racism, Information, and Contact Point Migration (IkoM) as of June 23, 2008.
- Personal cooperation talks with the NRW.BANK as of July 2, 2008.

As supporters that inform in the scope of their communication and in newsletters, etc. about AAMEE, could be gained:

- in Europe and international: Eurocities, the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR), regional offices of the IOM in Berlin and Brussels, the European umbrella organisation of the housing industry (CE-DODHAS), the association of Euroregions, AGE Concern UK, Age Platform in Brussels, WHO, Age-friendly Cities, SEN@ER, the Robert Jungk Foundation, Salzburg, the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), the National Forum Migration and Age in Switzerland.
- In Germany: the Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), all three regional central associations of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, the Federal Working Group of the Senior Citizens’ Organisations (BAGSO); IkoM, Synergy Bonn, Association of the German Housing Industry (GdW and VdW), the THS Wohnen, the Foundation Mitarbeit and the Bbe. Municipalities in North Rhine-Westphalia were asked to write to their European twin cities in order to provide them with information about the project.

Disseminating information about the project is mainly done by the project’s Internet portal www.aamee.eu as well as the newsletter published in German and English. These newsletters pursue an offensive promotion of the project. The Internet portal has been online since March 3, 2008 until the end of the project (altogether 21 months). In the treaty with the EU, it was planned that the website was to comprise a (reduced) version in English and in German; however, it was implemented in full text in both languages. Extracts from the website’s general description pages of the project will additionally be offered in French, Dutch, Polish and Hungarian. The continuous updating and maintenance of the AAMEE website is performed by the AAMEE team, and in the start time, especially by an external company of media development. The target groups of the website are project partners and those who want to participate in the project; local authorities, municipalities, scientists, non-governmental organizations, associations and clubs, autonomous migrant organisations, etc. The target was to link the website to as many international and thematically relevant websites as possible in order to introduce the project and its concern to gain as many participants as possible for its activities. With the status of September 19, 2008, a number of 113 international Internet portals were linked to the AAMEE project website. This involves partner organisations and other international players such as organisations for foreigners, migrants as well as voluntary organisations, European, national, regional and local authorities, international organisations, economy, media, etc., for example.
3. The Project Advisory Board and the Jury

In the treaty between the European Commission and the MGFFI, “only” the foundation of a jury was initially determined, who was to define the winners of the good practice competitions. However, within the AAMEE project team rose the idea to unite European and international experts not “only” for a jury meeting but to concentrate their expertise in a project advisory board that would advise and support the development of AAMEE. The European Commission agreed to this plan. The concept for the AAMEE advisory board was developed and the advisory board was convened.

With the technical assistance and the know-how of the members coming from science, voluntary organisations, autonomous migrant organisations, state institutions and international organisations, the AAMEE project elements were provided with content-related safety.

High-level representatives of the partner organisations of the AAMEE project are also a part of the members as well as the State Secretary of the MGFFI and Chairman, Dr Marion Gierden-Jülich. The advisory board members have also performed as multipliers for the philosophy and contents of the entire project as well as its sub-projects.

The advisory board advised on the concept designs of the research network and the memorandum, drove the development forward and selected the winners of both good practice competitions during their meeting in September 10, 2008. Furthermore, the members exchanged information about their experiences on the subject of active ageing of migrant elders and provided information about the AAMEE project development. Against the treaty with the European Commission, there has yet not been defined a jury spokesman.

Some advisory board members, respectively representatives of their organisations participated actively as speakers in the conference of the AAMEE project, for example. In November 2009, a further meeting of the advisory board took place providing information about the project’s progress and advising on the following project contents: exchange programme, checklist, good practice booklet, and support the development of AAMEE. The European Commission agreed to this plan. The concept for the AAMEE advisory board was developed and the advisory board was convened.

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4. The first European Conference: „New Face for Europe. Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities“

The planning and implementation of the conference of the AAMEE project contractually agreed with the DG EMPL, comprised already the very detailed points that are described in the following. The conference was designed as a balance between theory and practice. Experts from the fields of politics and science were to give speeches and presentations, which take the theoretical analysis of the topic of migrant elders in Europe into account. The intention hereby was to focus on different measures of dealing with migrant elders within Europe, diverse participation systems, their situation of life and their level of satisfaction in order to clarify the predominant political and scientific frame conditions. Examples of a good practice from different European states should present publicly the results of the practical work of and for migrant elders with an analysis of the strengths and weaknesses and they should also encourage a discussion. With respect to the nine conference forums, it was planned to place a recital of policy issues related to science before the presentation of practice examples.

A number of 350 to 500 participants from the EU member states was planned, whereas the number of participants from North Rhine-Westphalia still was to be determined. The participants were to represent a broad international circle of personalities from politics, science as well as from the voluntary and economic sector. Special attention was given to the fact that a high number of (elderly) people with a migrant background would participate in the conference. The conference was to give them a voice, and not “only” talk about them. A differentiation between “us” and “them” was not to occur.

Information about the conference were spread by the EU and the MGFFI on the project website as well as on the websites and newsletters of the cooperation partners of the project and of the MGFFI such as www.seniorenwirt.de and SENR®ER as well as by the engaged speakers, moderators and reporters. The registration for the conference was made possible through an online application form available on the project website. Eight weeks before the conference, the in English and German composed conference flyer containing the programme as well as the goals of the conference was sent to relevant players and persons in Europe. During the planning process of the conference, three languages were chosen to be interpreted.

4.1 Conference Preparation

Several quotations of conference venues in larger cities in North Rhine-Westphalia had been solicited and examined (Bonn, Düsseldorf, Aachen, Wuppertal, in the Rhine-Ruhr region, etc.). As a result, a contract was concluded with the World Conference Center Bonn (WCCB), the former German Bundestag. There were further reasons crucial for this choice besides the profitability of the WCCB offer:

- Bonn inherits the status of an UN Campus and represents thus internationality,
- the German broadcaster Deutsche Welle participated as a media partner of the project in the selection of this site,
- the city of Bonn promoted the project actively and supported the conference with an evening reception,
- Bonn provides a first-class infrastructure
- Bonn is conveniently placed as regards transport facilities for an international congress
- as a responsible department for the UN Campus in Bonn, the MGFFI was able to underpin this role through the conference of the AAMEE project.

As a response to the tender for supporting the conference organisation, five offers of conference organisation agencies were submitted to the MGFFI. On March 8, 2008, the three providers with the most profitable offers were invited to the MGFFI for a performance and presentation. As a result of the award procedure, the order for the conference organisation was submitted to an agency based in North Rhine-Westphalia.

4.2 Course of the Conference

Consultations between the WCCB, the MGFFI and the conference organisation agency in terms of, for example, the choice of speakers and speeches, presentations, technical equipment, service for speakers and participants, catering, etc. as well as the organisation of the supporting programmes took place jointly with the partners and promoters of the conference, the city of Bonn, the DW and the Foundation Internationale Begegnung der Sparkasse Bonn. Except from the number of participants (see below) and the interpretation reduced to two languages, which could only be provided within the plenum, all targets agreed in the treaty with the EU Commission were reached for the conference by the AAMEE project team.

About 200 participants from 26 international states participated in the conference of the project from September 30 in the evening to October 2, 2008 noon, involving a broad range of persons from the fields of politics, economy, science and society under an active participation of migrant elders and autonomous migrant organisations. Another 60 speakers from 15 states delivered professional articles as contributors, moderators and reporters technical articles including, inter alia, high level representatives of the AdR, the European Commission, the European Parliament, the AARP as well as the ESU. The conference provided an excellent overview of the diversity of the existing approaches of the cultural, social and political integration of migrant elders in Europe.

On the evening of September 30, 2008, the mayor of the city of Bonn, Mr. Ulrich Hauschild, invited all participants of the conference to an atmospheric and hearty reception in the old town hall of the city of Bonn.

Participation of persons from politics, economy, science and society
Mr. Stahl indicated to the fact that the increase in population within the 27 EU member states is mainly attributable to migration and that Europe’s regions play a special part due to the multicultural and intergenerational cooperation. He emphasised several regional good practice examples dealing with how services and products can be optimised for the needs of migrant elders. In the cities of Copenhagen, Denmark, and Stuttgart, Germany, there is a reference to equality and diversity in terms of outsourcing of services. Appropriate dwellings are built for the members of the Roma in Blanquefort, France.

Regarding the discrimination of migrant elders when it comes to access social benefits, Mr. Mann requested to integrate them socially as well as the native elderly people, and to show them more attention and appreciation. He described the growing poverty among seniors, the health-related risks and the often insufficient integration into the receiving societies as priority problems. He insistently promoted to eliminate discrimination for migrant elders. This especially applied to their access to institutions and services of the geriatric work and their better integration into the work of the association.

Mr. Vignon pointed out that migrant elders had already made their economic contribution to Europe’s development and they still did this, to some extent, with transfers to their home countries. He furthermore described the promotion of possibilities of active ageing as a task of outstanding significance for the society. The EU could support their member states in this matter with a closer cooperation in the social security system, for example. In addition, he emphasised the necessity and importance of an open society and called the participation of migrant elders as an important signal in this case.
After lunch break, all participants dealt with altogether nine expert forums, partly held parallel, with theoretical and practical questions on the integration of migrant elders in Europe. Seven expert forums were dedicated to the possibilities of designing recommendations for action, culturally sensitive products and services in the fields of political and social participation, quality of living, culturally sensitive health care, communication, leisure and lifelong learning, marketing and gender roles. The improved exchange of (approaches for) examples of a good practice was formulated in the discussions of all these forums as a comprehensive requirement of action – especially at a transnational level.

In the subsequent European dialogue to active ageing and equal opportunities for migrant elders that was moderated by Verica Spasovska, Head of the Central and Southeast European radio programmes of the DW, Mr. Laschet, Mr. Stahl, Mr. Mann and Mr. Vignon discussed about possible European approaches to action and initiatives. They agreed on continuing to drive the concerns of migrant elders at European level. Mr. Mann suggested, among other things, the initiation of a European year of active ageing and solidarity between the generations where the specific concerns of migrant elders also aroused interest.

Proposal to initiate a European year of active ageing

Armin Laschet, Minister for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia.

From left to right: Thomas Mann, member of the European Parliament and member of the committee for employment and social affairs; Armin Laschet, Minister for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia; Verica Spasovska; Jérôme Vignon und Gerhard Stahl during the European Dialogue concerning active ageing of migrant elders on 01.10.2008.

Tripti Halder

Armin Laschet, Minister for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia.

From left to right: Thomas Mann, coordinator for teams, Minderheitenzentrum de³, Antwerp, Belgium; Leslie Laniyan, Federation of Black Housing Organisations, London, England; Roswitha Sinz, Verband der Wohnungswirtschaft Rheinland Westfalen e.V., Düsseldorf, Germany; Rohini Sharma Joshi, Housing Equal Opps Manager, Trust Housing Association, Edinburgh, Scotland; Burghard Schreuder, Director of the Verbands der Wohnungswirtschaft Rheinland Westfalen e.V., Düsseldorf, Germany.

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Proposal to initiate a European year of active ageing
In the remaining two expert forums, they discussed about the diverse groups of migrant elders and different migration forms and experiences characterising them on the one hand, and about existing research approaches in Europe on the other. During the recitals and discussions of both forums, it became clear that, with regards to the field of topic of age and migration, there is a great demand for tailored needs of European research activities. Many present scientists expressed a great interest in working actively on a European research network on the subject of migrant elders. The scientific practice confirmed thus the necessity of the planned setup of a European research project within the AAMEE project.92

The evaluation of the results of all expert forums can be found in the next paragraph of this chapter.

On the evening of October 1, 2008, the German broadcaster Deutsche Welle organised a reception for the contributors, reporters and moderators. The cultural evening programme of other conference attendees consisted of a visit and guided tour through the exhibition “Rome and the Barbarians-Europe during the migration period” in the Art and Exhibition Hall of the Federal Republic of Germany at the Bonn Museum Mile. This event was as well promoted by the Foundation Internationale Begegnung of the Sparkasse Bonn.

Under the entire moderation of Mr. Baha Güngör, the Head of the Turkish radio programme of DW, the second conference day began with a speech from Ms. Gabriela Zabálúa-Goddard, vice-president of the AARP, providing impressive insights into how the organisation, which comprises 40 million members, deals with its ethnic diversity. In terms of the example of the Spanish-speaking AARP magazine “Segunda Juventud” for the large group of the Spanish-speaking members, the topic of marketing for migrant elders was picked up again and its importance was stressed, among other things.

The conference programme was continued with a committed speech of Dr. Marilies Flemming, the former Federal Minister of Austria and present Vice-President of the ESU. She spoke in favour of respecting the rights of migrant women and of an enhanced mutual integration.

Subsequent to the speech, the awards were given to the winners of both good practice competitions, selected by the project’s advisory board. Mr. Ernst Gerlach, the Chairman of the NRW.BANK, presented the awards to the three winners of the good practice competition I for organisations and clubs from the (independent) non-profit areas. Mr. Roland Schäfer, President of the North Rhine-Westphalian Association of Cities and Municipalities, presented the awards of the second good practice competition addressing local and regional authorities, the public administration, the housing industry and non-governmental organisations.

The conference ended with a speech of Dr. Christof Eichert, the Department Head of MGFFI, in which he presented the essential contents of the memorandum’s first edition of “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe”. Before finishing, this was unanimously adopted per acclamation by the participants.

The participation of migrant elders is of central significance

4.3 Results of the Conference

Further comprehensive results of the speeches delivered and discussions within or outside the expert forums of the First European Conference “New Face for Europe. Migrant Elders in Europe—from Challenges to Opportunities” are:

- It is of central significance to consult migrant elders themselves continually on their needs, views and ideas.
- The further growing cultural, social and economic diversity within the group of migrant elders in Europe and the world in the future should always be considered.
- The development of new forms of cooperation and communications to the transfer of knowledge between various players such as politics, science, voluntary organisations, economy and welfare work is necessary
- at an international level as far as possible.
- Voluntary work emerged as a valuable social commodity and an excellent opportunity for the integration of migrant elders into the host countries’ society and for increasing their personal satisfaction.
- The qualification and sensitisation of staff in all social areas for the needs of migrant elders is a further recommendation for action. Especially providers of social support measures were attributed to play an important role in the integration of immigrants.
- Prejudices against (elderly) immigrants and the discrimination experienced by them complicate integration.
- The necessity to ensure the sustainability of the projects, including a solid financing, was emphasised as extremely important in all expert forums of the conference.
- Greater success opportunities were often attributed to integrative activities, which work intercultural, respectively intergenerational, for example, and unite as many aspects of life as possible.
- The development of (local) networks was also evaluated as positive.
- Long-term strategies should be developed and information disseminated among the population for the preparation of old age.
- New ways of transmitting information, e.g. via the family of the elderly immigrants, should be researched and used.
- Information in the native language is evaluated as helpful.
- Communications and language skills were stated as important factors for a successful integration.

92 Further comprehensive results of the speeches delivered and discussions within or outside the expert forums of the First European Conference “New Face for Europe. Migrant Elders in Europe—from Challenges to Opportunities” are:
The following organisations could apply for the AAMEE Good Practice Competition I: autonomous migrant organisations, welfare organisations, religious institutions, foundations, non-profit associations and clubs. The following organisations could apply for the AAMEE Good Practice Competition II: municipalities, districts, umbrella organisations for local authorities, city administrations, social services, housing associations and cooperatives and non-governmental organisations.

The projects that were applying as candidates had to present how the voluntary engagement for and with migrant elders is implemented in the scope of their work. The applicants were to take a stand as far as possible to the following criteria: innovation, equal opportunities and qualitative improvement of the social, cultural, respectively economic integration of migrant elders, networking structures and cooperation, sustainability as well as transfer of knowledge to the benefit of social, cultural and economic integration of migrant elders.

1. Projects should be innovative. By innovation, we mean the implementation of new ideas in products or services.
2. Projects should have positive effects on the implementation of equal opportunities and anti-discrimination.
3. Projects should achieve a qualitative improvement of the social, cultural and economic integration of migrant elders. Integration describes a dynamic, long-lasting and very differentiated process of assembly and the growing together of different societies. In contrast to assimilation (total adjustment), integration does not require giving up one's own cultural identity.
4. By the criterion of networking structures and cooperation, we mean the cooperation with other project partners and the networking with other relevant players.
5. Sustainability of the project means that it is permanently designated and of long-term stability.
6. Transfer of knowledge means that in the scope of a certain process (e.g. evaluation) knowledge is transferred from one person to another (e.g. via media like books, the Internet or data bases). This transfer of knowledge is to serve the social, cultural and economic integration of migrant elders. This means, for example, that associations can benefit from the experiences of other organisations. The tendering period took place from March 15 to August 30, 2008. Interested projects had the possibility to apply via online forms at the homepage of www.aamee.eu. Information on the targets and backgrounds of the competitions could be found there. The partners and supporters of the AAMEE project operated the applications and competitions through their own mailing campaigns, releases of homepages and in publications.

For the Good Practice Competitions I, five projects duly submitted their applications from the cities of Dresden, Hannover, Mannheim, Paderborn and Siegen in Germany. For the Good Practice Competition II, eleven projects submitted their applications: two from Utrecht, Netherlands and two from Edinburgh, Great Britain as well as projects form Amsterdam and The Hague, Netherlands, a project form Dobrich, Bulgaria and projects from Oberhausen, Dortmund, Wuppertal and Rhein-Neckar in Germany.

On September 3, 2008, a pre-jury meeting took place. The members of the pre-jury were employees of the MGFFI having a profound knowledge in the area of integration of migrant people. They advised on evaluations for the submission for both good practice competitions. As a result, they recommended that the international jury should decide on three submissions per competition.

On the basis of the decision of the pre-jury, the newly established and internationally high-level staffed AAMEE advisory board determined the placements of the three winners of each competition on September 10, 2008.

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5. The First Two European Good Practice Competitions93 – Targets and Winners

The targets of both first good practice competitions on the subject of “Active Ageing and social, cultural and economic Integration of Migrant Elders across Europe” were:

- to determine already actively implemented projects from all EU member states in the topic area mentioned above,
- to award a prize to the best of them,
- to make the projects and, thus, also the topic of active ageing of migrant elders available to a wide public as well as
- the development of recommendations for the EU with regards to voluntary activities of migrant elders.

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93 Pre-jury: Marie-Luise Hampfner, Department of Initial Integration and Equal Opportunities, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. Agnes Heuwinkel, Department of General Questions of Integration Policy, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. Marek Krall de Haas, Office of the Integration Commission of the Federal State Government, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. Ulrike Sommer, Department of the Civil Engagement, Corporate Citizenship, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. Barbara Gessler, Head of the Representation of the European Commission in Bonn, Germany. Marie-Annette Kossel, former Head of the “Ageing and Life Courses Pro-grame (ALC)” of the World Health Organization (WHO), Geneva, Switzerland. Dr. Stephen Antczak, Managing Director of the German Association of Cities and Towns, Germany. Fons de Bruijn, the former Head in the Qo Information Society of the European Commission and Founder of the programme of, “Ageing and ICT” of the European Commission, Glenda Watl, Strategy Manager, “A City for All Ages”, City of Edinburgh Council, Scotland, United Kingdom, Tayfun Keltek, Chairman of the state working group of the local Migrant Representations of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. Wolfgang Altenbernd, Chairman of the state working group of the central associations of the Free Wohlfahrtslge of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany. Claire Satt, National Development & Policy Officer for Black & Minority Ethnic (BME) Elders, Age Concern England, United Kingdom, Andreas Halbach, Head of the Liaison Office at the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, International Organisation for Migration, Germany. Marike Steenbergen, President of the European Volunteer Centre (Ecv), Brussels, Belgium.
5.1 The Competition for Voluntary Organisations (Good Practice Competition 1)

The first three winners won the prize of “Active Ageing and social, cultural and economic integration of migrant elders in Europe” in the scope of the First European Conference “New Face for Europe-Migrant Elders in Europe—from Challenges to Opportunities” on October 2, 2008 in Bonn, in form of a certificate and prize money.

The winners were:

5.1.1 The first Prize: Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) Region Hannover e.V.

Name of the project: Intercultural Senior Citizens Work
Carrier of the project: Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) Region Hannover e.V.

A broad range of services for multilingual consultancy and culturally sensitive leisure activities is offered to elderly people from different countries of origin. The development of services close to their homes and raising awareness among the general public aim at the cultural integration of migrant elders. The origins of the project go back to an employment-creation measure in 1994. A permanent position was established in 1999, and in 2000, an intercultural meeting was founded in the northern part of Hannover for migrant elders from altogether ten countries of origin, above all from Turkey, the former Soviet Union and former Yugoslavia. The key offers are: an open, multilingual consultancy; hobby groups; cultural offerings such as painting and chess; offers for all groups together as well as meetings in other districts for elderly Russian-speaking and Arab-speaking senior citizens. Since 2006, the offer is now part of the special service of the senior citizens work and not of the migration work, anymore. The management is performed voluntarily and takes place bilingual in all groups. Public relation is run by full-time employees, among other things, also around the round table of “Age and Migration” where cooperation takes place between the representatives of the city of Hannover, autonomous migrant organisations, welfare associations, nursing institutions as well as in the networks of the districts, with the objective of raising awareness among the public and that the city develops information offers also for migrant elders. The participation is promoted through a self-responsible organisation of offerings, regular user meetings, group leader meetings and common (district) activities.

Ms. Fatma Taspunar accepted the prize; the prize money of Euro 2,500 was donated by the NRW. Bank.

5.1.2 The second Prize: Caritas Association for the Archbishopric of Paderborn e.V. – Integration Agency

Name of the project: international visiting
Carrier of the project: the Caritas Association for the Archbishopric of Paderborn e.V. – Integration Agency

Women with an Aramaic and a Philippine migration background commit themselves to the residents of a nursing home by regular visits, common leisure activities and providing them with assistance in problematic situations within the intergenerational project. Geriatric care and integration are thus conflated. The women have been committing themselves since 2007 in the scope of the international visiting service to the (native) residents of the Senior Centre of St. Veronika. Conversations, lectures, walk are offered as well as breakfasts with the residents that take place twice a week. In the meantime, a monthly senior citizens’ meeting was established monthly by volunteers in the Syrian Orthodox community where leisure activities, educational trips and concrete support are offered to people in problematic situations. The residents come thus in contact with migrant people and gain new social experiences, as socio-cultural learning is also possible in old age and desirable. The project is part of the integration agency from the field of the civil engagement of and with migrant elders. The volunteers are accompanied by their consultants. At the end of 2008, an evaluation of the experiences is planned. Even if the project officially ends in 2008, the sustainability will be secured beyond.

The prize was accepted by Mr. Hezni Barjosef, Ms. Monika Stricker, Ms. Ismuni Yalçın and Ms. Miriam Ercan; the prize money of Euro 1,500 was donated from AAMEE project funds.

Further information can be accessed at www.caritas-pb.de.
5.2 Competition for local and regional Authorities and Non-Governmental Organisations (Good Practice Competition 2)

The prize of “Active Ageing and social, cultural and economic Integration of migrant elders in Europe” was given to the first three winners of this competition also on October 2, 2008 in Bonn in form of a certificate and prize money in the scope of the First European Conference “New Face for Europe: Migrant Elders in Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities”.

The winners were:

5.2.1 The first Prize: The City of Edinburgh Council, Great Britain

Name of the project: A City for all Ages – Today & Tomorrow
Carrier of the project: the City of Edinburgh Council, Great Britain

In the project, juveniles and elderly Aussiedler encounter weekly during holidays for breakfast, learn from each other and perform activities together. The objective is to promote activities of migrant elders with teenagers, and to work against loneliness in old age by activating competences and maintaining the abilities of migrant elders and, at the same time, impart values to teenagers. The project developed in 2000. The services for migrant seniors, for young migrant people as well as a youth club of the Alliance of the German Catholic Youth (BDKJ) work closely together in a district of Mannheim with a high proportion of migrant people. Breakfasts, leisure activities and help offerings in terms of everyday problems for senior citizens take place weekly between 9 and 11 in the youth club. After a chance encounter between teenagers and seniors during holidays, regular meetings were organised due to a mutual interest and sympathy, where the participants address all questions concerning the everyday life (up to table manners) and perform, inter alia, cooking and baking and dance and sing performances together. Besides social and cultural activities and abilities, the civil engagement is thus promoted in the intergenerational project. The objective is to extend this offer beyond holidays.

The prize was accepted by Ms. Glenda Watt and Ms. Neena Agarwal; the prize money of Euro 2,500 was donated by the NRW.Bank

From left to right: Ernst Gerlach; Dr. Claus Eppe; Neena Agarwal; Glenda Watt, und Bürgermeister Roland Schäfer, President of the Städte- und Gemeindebunds of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Further information about the project can be accessed at www.edinburgh.gov.uk/acfaa.

5.2.3 The third Prize: Caritasverband Mannheim e.V.

Name of the project: Holiday Breakfast with Teenagers
Carrier of the project: the Caritasverband Mannheim e.V.

In the project, juveniles and elderly Aussiedler encounter weekly during holidays for breakfast, learn from each other and perform activities together. The objective is to promote activities of migrant elders with teenagers, and to work against loneliness in old age by activating competences and maintaining the abilities of migrant elders and, at the same time, impart values to teenagers. The project developed in 2000. The services for migrant seniors, for young migrant people as well as a youth club of the Alliance of the German Catholic Youth (BDKJ) work closely together in a district of Mannheim with a high proportion of migrant people. Breakfasts, leisure activities and help offerings in terms of everyday problems for senior citizens take place weekly between 9 and 11 in the youth club. After a chance encounter between teenagers and seniors during holidays, regular meetings were organised due to a mutual interest and sympathy, where the participants address all questions concerning the everyday life (up to table manners) and perform, inter alia, cooking and baking and dance and sing performances together. Besides social and cultural activities and abilities, the civil engagement is thus promoted in the intergenerational project. The objective is to extend this offer beyond holidays.

The prize was accepted by Ms. Anna Felix and Ms. Rita Deep; the prize money of Euro 1,000 was donated from AAMEE project funds.

From left to right: Dr. Claus Eppe; Anna Felix; Ernst Gerlach und Rita Delp

Further information about the project can be accessed at www.caritas-mannheim.de.
5.2.2 The second Prize: Multicultural Nursing House “De Schildershoek”, The Hague, Netherlands

Name of the project: “Elkaar begrijpen helpt” (It helps to understand each other)
Carrier of the project: Multicultural Nursing House “De Schildershoek”, The Hague, Netherlands

In the nursing home “De Schildershoek” live elderly people from 20 different nations. This, inter alia, makes the communication among the residents and also with the multicultural nursing team in everyday life difficult. Therefore, bilingual communication books with vocabulary lists and pictograms were developed each in Dutch and in one of the following five languages: Spanish, Moroccan, (Arab and Berber), Chinese (Cantonese and Hakka), Turkish and Hindustani/Suriname. The pictograms refer, above all, to terms and situations important for the care of elderly people who speak other languages. The books have been used by the residents, their families, the nursing team, the volunteers, craftsmen and providers in order to support mutual understanding. Other nursing organisations and establishments working with (elderly) immigrants can also get the communication books.

The prize was accepted by Ms. Els de Quant and Mr. Rene E. Nollkämper; the prize money of Euro 1,500 was donated from AAMEE project funds.

Further information about the project can be accessed at www.schildershoek.nl.

5.2.3 The third Prize: International Management Institute (IMI), Dobrich, Bulgaria

Name of the project: MOBIAGE Resource Centers for Elderly Migrants
Carrier of the project: International Management Institute (IMI), Dobrich, Bulgaria

The IMI is a non-governmental organisation which is active in the field of the regional development in Bulgaria. The MOBIAGE project is a joint project of five organisations from Bulgaria, Romania, Denmark, Italy and Hungary. Bulgaria has been a typical country of emigration until now. Since the last few years, more and more elderly people from other EU member states (especially Great Britain, Ireland and the Netherlands) settle due to good climatic conditions and the favourable prices entirely or seasonally in the Black Sea region. The integration of these elderly immigrants in the municipalities of this receiving society is difficult due to language problems. The objective of the MOBIAGE project is to promote active ageing, mobility and integration of the new residents in Bulgaria and to provide the municipalities with advice. MOBIAGE implements, among other things, the following measures and activities: field study and questioning of the elderly immigrants for their needs, support of the municipalities and regions in terms of developing political guiding principles and concepts for the integration of migrant elders, promotion of dialogue between the local administration and the foreign communities, language courses for immigrants (traditional and online courses) and setup of a MOBIAGE information portal via the Bulgarian administration, society, social activities, etc.

The prize was accepted by Ms. Tanya Stoyanova; the prize money of Euro 1,000 for this ENEA project was donated from funds of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia.

Further information about the project can be accessed at www.mobiage.net.

With their application, the prize winners declared their willingness to be the hosts of the AAMEE exchange programme.
6. The Exchange Programme with Voluntary Organisations

The objectives of the exchange programme were to initiate and to promote the engagement of voluntary organisations for migrant elders as well as to sensitise the political and societal environment for them, to advance the setup of a good practice platform, respectively of a network for the exchange of experiences between voluntary organisations, to develop the checklist for voluntary organisations of and for migrant elders, and the development of the recommendations for action for the EU for the voluntary work with migrant elders.

According to the EU contract, six exchange programmes were to be implemented in the scope of the project, each of two days between the winners of the good practice competitions and members of autonomous migrant organisations that are to be identified, of welfare associations, churchly institutions, foundations, non-profit organisations, associations and other organisations that originate from the EU member states and are active/want to become active in the field of promotion of active ageing of migrant elders and their social, cultural and economic integration. The exchange between less and already further developed organisations and projects should especially be made possible. Applicants from the new EU member states should be particularly considered as participants for the exchange and a total of at least six voluntary organisations should be recruited.

After the conference of the AAMEE project, it was decided that “only” the three first winners of the competition for voluntary organisations would be hosts for the exchange programme as well as the number of workshop days would be increased to three, and the number of participants per workshop would be doubled. Thus, a higher number of organisations could participate in longer exchanges.

The participants of the exchange programme were recruited via the newsletter, sent out on February 13, 2009, which called for participation in the exchange programme, and the setting of all relevant background information and application forms to be completed on the project website as well as by means of forwarding information through gained project partners and further contacts. All exchange workshops were organised in cooperation between the AAMEE team and the respective host organisation.

6.1 Workshop at the Caritasverband for the Archbishopric of Paderborn e.V.

The first workshop was planned at the Caritasverband for the Archbishopric of Paderborn e.V. (German welfare organisation), the second prize winner of the completion for voluntary organisations for the project “International Visiting Service” from April 24 to April 26, 2009. Due to the eventual permanent illness of an employee of the AAMEE project in the MGFFI, this workshop had to be cancelled at the beginning of April. The participants who had registered for the workshop in Paderborn until then, could almost be completely distributed in both other workshops. The Caritasverband of Paderborn e.V. could have only agreed to a new schedule in September/October 2009, which would have been impossible due to organisational reasons within the AAMEE project progression. The association was offered to introduce itself approx. 20 to 30 min. during the workshop in Mannheim and to conduct a dialogue with the MGFFI about the main focus of AAMEE and the work in Paderborn in order to discuss the checklist for strengthening and stimulating the voluntary work for and with migrant elders in Europe with the employees, inter alia. The first offer was put aside. The AAMEE project manager kept, among other things, an appointment for the checklist meeting in Paderborn on June 22, 2009.

6.2 Workshop at the Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) Region Hannover e.V. (Workers’ Welfare Association)

The first workshop took place in cooperation with the Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) Region Hannover e.V. (Workers’ Welfare Organisation), the winner of the first prize of the first good practice competition for the project “Intercultural Senior Citizens’ Work” from May 6 to 8, 2009. A total of ten international participants took place from Great Britain, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Bulgaria, Germany as well as four other persons of the municipality of Hannover and the volunteers in the project of “Intercultural Senior Citizens’ Work”, besides the organisation team of the AWO Region Hannover e.V. and the MGFFI. They all had the opportunity to get to know good practice examples of the work with and for migrant elders on the spot, and to discuss these as well as their own experiences together. There was a lively and fruitful exchange of opinions that was guaranteed by a consecutive interpretation of the contributions in English/German and German/English.

The first evening aimed particularly at the introduction to the field of action of integration of migrant elders in Hannover and to the AWO Region Hannover e.V. in particular, as well as at a first encounter and informal exchange of experiences between the hosts, the representatives of the MGFFI and international guests.

On the second day of the workshop, the participants were given a deeper insight into the structures and way of working of the AWO Region Hannover e.V. and their “Intercultural Senior Citizens’ Work” project. A guiding tour took place through the Ahrberg quarter in the district of Linden Süd, which is characterised by high proportions of migrant elders originating predominantly from Spain.

In the afternoon, two further carrier of services for migrant elders were visited, the “Centro de Día” for Spanish-speaking seniors of the Caritas Hannover, which is particularly promoted by the Spanish state and the Turkish autonomous migrant organisation “Arkadas e.V.” ("Arkadas" means “friend” in Turkish) and which has been existing for over 20 years. Here, the participants had the opportunity to speak directly to migrant elders, inter alia. During diverse and lively discussions among all participants, it became more and more clear that the national and regional framework conditions of the work of and with migrant elders differ, to some extent, clearly however, the strategies and approaches are quite comparable and can be transferred. The existence of one’s own premises and the self-responsibility of migrant groups for their activities/their own programme, for instance, were named as important prerequisites for voluntary engagement.

The third day of the workshop took place in the intercultural meeting centre of the AWO Region Hannover e.V., where the “Intercultural Senior Citizens’ Work” project is implemented. Besides the presentation of premises and activities as well as the work of the round table of “Age and Migration” in Hannover, the exchange of opinions with the voluntary immigrated female managers of various groups of the AWO Region Hannover e.V. for migrant elders were in the foreground.

Due to stronger principles of the political and economic liberalism, self-help and self-responsibility play a more important role in e.g., Anglo-American states than, for example, in France or Germany. The voluntary sector – also voluntary work of and for migrant elders in Great Britain is, due to this political tradition, strongly developed in contrast to other states.
At the end of the workshop, we discussed the recommendations for action for the voluntary work with migrant elders in Europe. The checklist for strengthening and stimulating voluntary work for and with migrant elders was successfully developed with international participants, who argued in favour of forwarding the European exchange in this field of action, and indicated to the necessities of corresponding structures, e.g., in the form of a good practice network. All participants expressed their interest in cooperating in such a network, and considered the importance of their experiences, made through the workshop, and the new contacts as very positive. The programme of the workshop can be found under item 11.

6.3 Workshop at the Caritasverband Mannheim e.V. (German Welfare Organisation)

The second workshop took place in cooperation with the Caritasverband Mannheim, which won the third prize of the good practice competition with its project “Holiday Breakfast with Teenagers” from June 15 to 17, 2009. Apart from the representatives of the Caritas association, its volunteers, active in the project described above, and of the organisation team of the AAMEE project, there were also eleven international participants from the following states: Switzerland (as non EU citizens, these participants paid the accommodation as well as the arrival and departure by themselves), Finland, Belgium, Great Britain, Bulgaria, Slovenia and Germany. There was a consecutive interpreting in English/German and German/English in order to facilitate understanding. The first evening aimed at welcoming the attendees as well as giving them the possibility to get to know each other and at the informal exchange of experiences between the hosts, the representatives of the MGFI and international guests.
On the second day of the workshop, the workshop participants were given a deeper insight into the structures, the way of working of the Caritasverband Mannheim e.V. and the project “Holiday Breakfast with Teenagers”.

In the afternoon of the second workshop day, the “Mannheim Integration Attendant” was introduced. In this project, promoted by German federal funds and the city of Mannheim, voluntary integration attendants support and motivate participants of integration courses how to live in their new homeland. They practice the German language with them and provide them with orientation in the neighbourhood and city as well as in the German culture. Afterwards, a quarter manager led through the Jungbusch district, where live many migrant people of different origins. The participants also visited the second largest mosque located in the district, after the DITIB Mosque in Duisburg-Marxloh.

The third day of the workshop served for reflecting the experiences made during the workshop and for developing and discussing the recommendations for action for the voluntary work with migrant elders in Europe. The checklist for strengthening and stimulating voluntary work for and with migrant elders in Europe was also further developed by suggestions and comments of the participants during this workshop.
Finally, the attendees spoke very positively about the workshop, and some of them want to integrate their new experiences and newly gained perspective into their work on the ground, and to use the synergy effects with other participants. All participants welcomed the idea, presented by the AAMEE project that consists of developing a good practice network, and expressed their interest in cooperating in such a network. The programme of the workshop can be found under item 11.

6.4 The Results of the Exchange Programme

As a result, it became clear that the exchange of the several participants has enriched and motivated every one of them. New project ideas have risen, new cooperation could be established and the idea of developing a European good practice network was enthusiastically supported, as it would enable, among other things, the organised continuity and consolidation as well as the development of the established contacts.

The Hannover workshop resulted in the fact that the present representatives of British organisations want to network and exchange more in future, for instance. Just to mention further examples: the host organisation in Mannheim and the participants from Switzerland discovered that they have developed similar projects independently of each other, and plan to exchange their experiences in the future and learn from each other. One of the participants from Bulgaria expressed a great interest in transferring the “Mannheim Integration Attendant” concept to her work with migrant elders.

A strengthening of the host organisations within their respective municipalities could also be reached. The city authorities became, to some extent, only aware of the exemplary projects at European level which are implemented in their cities by the contact through the MGFFI. New ideas of cooperation and support could arise between the public administration and the hosts of the exchange programme; the MGFFI makes efforts to continue this support actively in the follow-up of the workshops. Both the hosts and municipalities in which they are settled and the participants and the AAMEE project have experienced a new and increased public.

The project development of AAMEE was enriched and legitimised by the stimulation from the practical work of the hosts and participants of and for migrant elders far from the scientific and political preoccupation with this topic. Within the AAMEE project, the enriched checklist for strengthening and stimulating of voluntary work for and with migrant elders in Europe, inspired by the participants, is the most outstanding result of the exchange programme. A documentation of the exchange programme with the speeches and presentations delivered during the workshops can be accessed at the AAMEE project website.

7. Good Practice in Europe

In the end of 2009 the AAMEE team will also publish a booklet containing Good Practice of Active Ageing of Migrant Elders in Europe. The booklet’s aim is to present to the public the variety of already existing projects, initiatives and services for and by migrant elders across Europe and to promote the engagement for and of migrant elders to sensitise political and societal spheres for their life circumstances. It shall constitute a guideline for new initiatives dealing with the active ageing of migrant elders.

Since May 2009 projects/initiatives/services across Europe which deal with the active ageing of migrant elders have had the opportunity to recommend themselves for the Booklet via an electronic form developed by the AAMEE team. After distributing the form via the AAMEE newsletters on May 28, 2009 as well as forwarding the information via partners and friends (CEMR; AKTION COURAGE e.V.; SOS Rassismus - Informations- und Kontaktstelle Migration (IKoM); Bundesnetzwerk Bürgerschaftliches Engagement (BBE); Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Senioren-Organisationen (BAGSO); Stiftung Mitarbeit, Schweizerisches Nationales Forum Alter und Migration, Prof. Klaus Schriewer der Universität Murcia, Spain) 47 projects responded until August 07, 2009. The official deadline was July 15, 2009. 38 submissions were made in German with 28 submissions from Germany, seven from Switzerland, one from Austria and one from the Netherlands. Nine submissions were made in English with six submissions from the United Kingdom and one submission each from Sweden, Bulgaria and Finland. Only two projects have been denied due to formal reasons.

A total of 45 projects were introduced. The majority of the projects focus on social integration of migrant elders. In addition, many projects are involved in the cultural integration of migrant elders. Target groups of the projects are primarily different ethnicities of migrant elders. Most of the initiatives employ more than 100 members, and one to ten employees of them work predominantly in special projects. Most of the initiatives make efforts to continue this support actively in the follow-up of the workshops. The projects receive support from the cities. Swiss initiatives are promoted by the Swiss Red Cross; some of them are connected to welfare organisations. A close cooperation takes place with autonomous migrant organisations and religious institutions.

The financing is basically not secured, respectively not permanently secured. Financial resources are usually limited to a period of one to two years so that a follow-up financing needs to be renewed. Many initiatives want give opportunities to migrant people where they come together with other people with a migrant background and natives and where they get to know each other. Many times, the objective is the connection of migrant people between each other, the development of networks and a qualitative sustainable improvement of their everyday life. The background is frequently the promotion of diversity and tolerance in society.

Some projects have the intention to bring seniors and young people with a different cultural and religious reference together. The key topics comprise nutrition, exercises, social affairs, health promotion, education, service and consultation. Hereby, special attention is attached to a multicultural, multilingual and intergenerational approach of people of different national origins. The target is mainly the creation of equal opportunities between native and immigrated elderly people. In order to allow the knowledge transfer about the project, the results of the initiative are documented and published in form of flyers, the Internet, word-of-mouth recommendation, newspaper articles and seminars. With regards to motivation to establishment of the project, the insight is mainly indicated to the fact that the number of migrant elders is increasing continually, however, their concerns are not sufficiently considered. The brochure will be published both in German and English.
8. Practical Recommendations for Strengthening and Stimulating of Volunteer Work for and with Migrant Elders in Europe

Checklist with practical recommendations for strengthening and stimulating the volunteer work with migrant elders and their civil engagement in Europe. Developed in the scope of the AAMEE project as well as the AAMEE project advisory board.

Preliminary Remark

It is a target of the AAMEE project to change the public perception of migrant elders. Instead of talking about the challenges in their interrelation, it is more important to emphasise the chances inherited and generated by these groups. Migrant elders are not an object of social planning, anymore, but subject of the planning of their lives. They perform volunteer work and civil engagement.

Basically, civil engagement ought to contribute to supporting the active ageing process of migrant elders and their self-determination. Civil engagement ought to lead to a process of mutual integration and equal opportunity and thus contribute to an improvement in quality of life.

Experiences of migrant elders from former totalitarian states should be taken into account as they can lead to a present passivity. The experience with an “honorary work managed from above”, can make it necessary to find proper terms for the civil engagement.

8.1 The Targets of the Checklist

Promotion of empowerment strategies for improving the civil engagement,

- giving practical recommendations regarding volunteering work for and with migrant elders in Europe,
- supporting organisations, projects and initiatives, which want to become active,
- and sensitising relevant actors for the needs of migrant elders.

8.2 The Target Groups

- Voluntary organisations – and independent non-profit organisations, autonomous migrant organisations, municipalities, projects and initiatives in Europe, which operate in the service sector for and with migrant elders
- as well as such supporters interested in developing such a project.

8.3 Conception / Basics

- It is extremely important to know which targets we want to achieve and that we have to define adequate steps of action for these goals. The targets and steps of action need to be adjusted continuously and flexible to the needs of migrant elders.
- It must be considered that the group of migrant elders is very heterogeneous and that not all migrant groups can be reached with the same approach and / or offer.
- Therefore, it is important to consider at an early time, which group of migrant elders we would like to address (for example, is it a single ethnic group, a group of persons originating from a similar culture and / or a language group, or comprehensive to ethnic groups).
- Different needs and conditions should always be taken in consideration (like gender, culture, religion, nutrition, language, family situation, experience of life, lifelong learning). It ought to be considered that it is especially necessary to create a secure social environment for women so they can make use of offers (among other things sports, medical assistance, social benefits).
- With regards to conception, communication and performance of activities, it should be considered that some of the migrant elders cannot speak sufficiently the language of the receiving society, and / or cannot read or write in their mother tongue.
- Migrant elders and / or their groups and organisations ought to be involved in the planning and development process.
- Patience and endurance could be necessary in order to reach these goals.
- It is important to have sufficient time and suitable and engaged personnel which is well informed about the culture(s) in question and the project or the initiative itself.
- Aspects of sustainability ought to be considered from the very beginning.
- Important is mutual integration. In principal, all migrant elders are welcome to the offerings. It can be helpful to develop at first offers only for migrant elders, and to give them later incentives to take part in offers with the representants of the receiving society or to engage themselves in volunteer work.
- It is useful to use existing and adequate media of the groups with whom we would like to cooperate (for example, newspapers or radio and TV channels).

8.4 Institutional Connection and Political Support

In order to emphasise the importance of the project or the initiative, it is necessary to strive step by step for institutional support on a high level.

In the long term it is essential to secure the support of influential and high-ranking persons in social, cultural, economic and political areas.

This also includes ensuring the necessary support for the project or initiative from the very beginning, from politics and the ethnic communities concerned. This concerns as well all levels of the public administration.

A targeted, project-specific public relation ought to be executed from the very beginning.

Related networks should be developed, and services as well as institutions working with migrants and / or having professional and language skills at their disposal should be involved.

8.5 Requirement Analysis

At the beginning of the project or initiative, it is recommended to investigate the current local socio-demographic data and the geographical distribution of migrant elders. It is very important to involve experts, migrant elders themselves and autonomous migrant organisations for securing a detailed requirement analysis and thus recognise them as resource and potential.

It is advisable to get an overview about the organisations and institutions of the migrants and their geographical distribution.

(Existing) Information and examples of good practice already being present ought to be made accessible, exchanged or commissioned.

If needed, small studies should be conducted or commissioned.
8.6 Access

8.6.1 Access to Migrant Elders and their Organisations
- It is helpful to get the support of key and leading persons of the respective municipality(s) / community(s) with which we decided to cooperate.
- It is an advantage to cooperate closely with the community and meeting centres and religious institutions or day-centres of migrant elders.
- It is helpful to offer transport services.
- It is recommendable to work with bi- and / or multilingual co-workers with the suitable background.
- If it is required to build a connection to migrant elders, it is important to invest some time.
- In order to come into contact with migrant elders, intergenerative approaches over their families are very important.
- The search for informal association structures (family, friends) can be helpful.
- Advisory services in the mother tongue at fixed times have to be offered in places migrant elders are familiar with. In this way more familiarity is to be created and inhibition thresholds are to be reduced.

8.6.2 Access for Migrant Elders to Public Activities
- Through advocacy work it should be worked towards easing the access for migrant elders to existing services or institutions (for example, cultural offers).
- Particular activities ought to be developed in order to improve the access for migrant elders to economic, cultural and social offers / activities.

8.7 Support of Volunteer Work with Migrant Elders and their Civil Citizen Engagement

8.7.1 Performance of offers
- Migrant elders should always be encouraged to become active in those areas they are familiar with (for example, because of their former working and living experiences). This leads to a strengthening of their self-confidence.
- Different needs such as gender, culture, religion, nutrition, language, family situation should be considered. Attention should be paid to the fact that in other cultural groups oftenly doesn’t exist a differentiation according to age; and services and institutions should be tailored, at the same time, to the needs of different generations (intergenerative work).
- Migrants with the same nationality should not be reduced to an allegedly homogeneous culture of origin and they do not always speak the same language.
- Possible conflicts from the home countries need to be treated sensitively.
- It is an advantage to pay attention that the topics intercultural opening, heterogeneous groups etc. can present new experiences to the native as well as the immigrated seniors (and here, especially the ones of the first generation).
- The consideration of celebrations, parties, symbols, media, daily structure etc. in the daily routine of institutions give migrant participants a sense of home.

8.7.2 Qualification of Multiplicators
- Volunteers employers of the volunteer services need to be prepared textually / professionally for their work with migrant elders (for example, regarding the cultural, social and religious needs of migrant elders, their legal situation as well as their conversational skills and intercultural communication).
- Volunteer co-workers of the volunteer services should receive qualification offerings in all phases of the project support. This particularly includes project planning, financing concepts, communication and background information about the life situation of migrant elders.
- Volunteers should have the opportunity for a regular exchange of experience among each other and consulting experts to certain topics.
- Volunteer co-workers should have the possibility to perform regular reflection and evaluation of the targets of their engagement, their recent experiences and to perform potentially necessary corrections / changes in the engagement.
- There should be an opportunity to participate in meetings, congresses and further education, whereby all offers of training, accompaniment, further education should be free of charge for the volunteers.
- The sponsoring organisations, initiatives, associations should be accordingly equipped with financial resources so that a continuous work of volunteers can be supported and promoted.

8.7.3 Employees
- For the performance of volunteer work, clear guidelines should consist also with regards to possible discretion and qualification.
- A stable management structure should be present.
- The need for protection of personal data needs to be respected; for that, present regulations of the individual countries can be exemplary.
- Numerous people with migration background are actively committed to volunteer work in their own organisations. They should also play an active role in the receiving society and their resources ought to be called up.
- Volunteers with migration background can play a key role.
- There are clear regulations and agreements regarding the extent and duration of the voluntary engagement.
- The honorary office thrives on many small ideas. Migrant people should be encouraged to the following fact: volunteer commitment always depends on what you can perform. Due to this, “trifles” which are carried out reliably and committedly, are also welcome as large, “perfect” projects.

8.7.4 Acceptance and Appreciation
- Volunteer work requires regularly acceptance and appreciation of all participants in the projects or initiatives (for example through internships, qualification measures, letter of recommendation, free use of means of transport, reduced prices for cultural offers, honorary office cards, invitations to celebrations, credit notes for cinemas, media, public appreciation, invitation to public receptions).
- Qualification acquired by further training needs to be certified.
- Certificates of the commitment, which can be used in terms of applications should naturally be issued.
- Volunteer work performed by migrant elders within their families and communities should as well be accepted and appreciated. This could be a motivation to further volunteer work.
8.8 Communication and Information

- It is good to locate leading personalities and representatives of the respective (religious) community(ies), distributing information about the project or the initiative.
- It makes sense to use an ethnic infrastructure such as local ethnic food shops, markets or cafes in order to draw attention to the project or the initiative.
- It is very important to not only develop information material, written in a clear language and easy to understand, but to utilise different means of communication (such as DVD, Internet, video or theatre) as means of communication and information.
- Members of the suitable ethnic and / or cultural background should be involved in producing materials of communication and information.
- It makes sense to integrate information about the project or the initiative in other relevant information materials (such as campaigns to health-related topics).
- It should be considered that the word-of-mouth has a major impact on migrant elders.
- It is helpful to use existing networks and individual contacts in order to spread information and knowledge and to encourage people to become voluntary active.
- It is important for the project or the initiative to sustain the interest.
- It is of a great advantage, if pools of interpreters can be formed and known in all institutions interested in an intercultural opening.
- It is a benefit for all when migrant elders report about their commitment in cultural, religious and ethnic groups and are assisted by professional co-workers, when required.
- Low-threshold offers such as mutual visits are good instruments for winning confidence (this applies to migrants among each other and also in relation to natives).
- If migrant elders can derive intangible advantages for themselves as well for their ethnic group from their voluntary commitment, they are rather prepared to get involved.

8.9 Financing

- To the beginning of the projects, it is important that financing concepts are created (if necessary, with the support of a full-time employee).
- It is important to grant financing for a longer period of time (at least for three years). The initial financing can be occasionally higher than the support in the course of the project.
- It is helpful to inform and qualify volunteer groups and organisations about the application procedure and fundraising.
- Measures to procurement of resources for specific services can increase the appreciation.
- It is helpful to stimulate students to take an interest in volunteer work and to gain them as volunteers. Internships can serve as an access to volunteering work.

8.10 Sustainability

- It is of utmost importance that contact persons keep persisting and remain approachable. It is also necessary to recruit successors.
- Involving autonomous migrant organisations can contribute to sustainability.
- Information materials should not list the name of the contact persons, for these could change.
- It is important to grant financing for a longer period of time (at least for three years). The initial financing can be occasionally higher than the support in the course of the project.
- It is helpful to inform and qualify volunteer groups and organisations about the application procedure and fundraising.
- Measures to procurement of resources for specific services can increase the appreciation.
- It is helpful to stimulate students to take an interest in volunteer work and to gain them as volunteers. Internships can serve as an access to volunteering work.

8.11 Quality Assurance / Evaluation

- An accompanying evaluation is to secure the reflection in the course of the project and contribute to the quality assurance.
- With a quality assurance plan, the valid general definitions to achieve and prove the required or necessary quality for the project or initiative can be secured.
- Quality assurance / evaluation must develop and its benefit should be known in good time to all parties concerned, surrounding the project or the initiative (optionally in the mother tongue).
- Depending on the project / initiative, a suited evaluation ought to take place. It should be noted that, for example, in a survey of migrant elders it is paid attention to native-speaker translations, and the fact that migrant elders are oftenly not used to being asked for their views.
- The recommendations for action agreed by contract with the EU regarding the topics of volunteer work, living, different migration forms, care, ICT, education, leisure and culture, scientific studies, marketing and gender roles have been developed in all project activities of the AAMEE project and are now available in the final report to a general public.

9. The European Research Network95 – Research Questions and Recommendations

9.1 Background and Introduction

One target of the first European conference “Europe’s New Face. Migrant Elders in Europe - from Challenges to Chances” was to use it as a springboard for the development of a European platform, respectively a network that copes with the situation of migrant elders all over Europe and is to spread the results of the conference and to actualise them.

Against this backdrop, the forum “Migrant Elders – Research Approach in Europe” performed at the Bonn conference on 2 October 2009, served for a first experience exchange of relevant scientists. The result of this conference showed clearly that there is a great requirement of coordinated and comparable European research activities when it comes to the thematic area of “Age & Migration”. At the same time, the scientists expressed their interest in participating actively in a European research network and compiling a list of research topics and gaps. The results of the other forums emphasise a progressing need of research and the (scientific accompanied) exchange of good practice.

- The reporting of forum 1: “Political and social participation of migrant elders” recommends the exchange of good practice.
- The reporting of forum 2: “Quality housing concepts for migrant elders” refers to the great importance of “database of statistics, research and good practice” in the final recommendations.

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The reporting of forum 3: “The diverse migrant elders’ community - impact and chances” stresses: “Need for comprehensive analysis of ongoing migration trends in a reshaped Europe,” “need for indepth research into specific areas of migration policies (health, humanitarian, orientation, role of diaspora)” and points to the fact that “International Retirement Migration is a specific phenomenon with its own challenges and opportunities.” The practical recommendation from the forum aim at the fact that “new trends of migration need to be more fully analysed and understood by policy makers”.

The reporting of forum 4: “Culturally sensitive health and care” emphasises that “research concerning ethnic elders differs a lot between countries”. One of the handling recommendation is: “networks and projects concerning migrant elders should be supported and the results should be shared more efficiently between different countries”.

The reporting of forum 5: “integration & Communication - ICT for Migrant Elders” refers to “Scarcity of research on migrant women elders”. Against this backdrop, a concept for the composition of a research network was developed from the AAMEE project which was also considered by the project advisory board. Parallel to this, researchers and scientists who might take an interest in participating in such a research network were researched all over Europe. As a result, 24 scientists from 10 states (Great Britain, Belgium, Romania, Spain, Bulgaria, Portugal, Switzerland, Hungary, the Netherlands and Germany) were brought together to a network dealing with further research of the topic ageing in migration.

The life circumstances of many migrant elders are, in some fields, a lot more disadvantaged than those of indigenous elders. Deficits quite often exist in the fields of income and maintenance, material assets (mainly housing), provisions and participation as well as in the field of leisure, regeneration and health. Even though it is generally stated that migrant elders should not be regarded as “problem groups”, academic research has often focussed more on their deficits (and overall problems that are related with ageing abroad) than their competencies and social potentials that are linked with their presences.

In this regard, by building up a European research network focussing on the topic of “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” a change of paradigm is proposed.

With the gathering of the European scientists, the constituent workshop of the European research network “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” took place on 5 and 6 February in the MGFFI NRW. 16 of the 24 cooperating researchers in the network participated in this workshop and agreed together on a common concept and a code of practice, amongst other things.
According to the WHO, active ageing depends on the following influences or determinants:

- **Culture**, which surrounds all individuals and populations, shapes the way in which people age because it influences all the other determinants of active ageing.
- **Gender** is a “lens” through which to consider the appropriateness of various policy options and how they will affect the well being of both men and women.
- **Health** is seen as the basic condition for active ageing and thus, to promote active ageing, health systems need to take a life course perspective that focuses on health promotion, disease prevention and equitable access to quality primary health care and long-term care.
- **Behavioural determinants** in terms of healthy lifestyles and actively participating in one’s own care are viewed as important issues at all stages of the life course. According to scientific findings it is never too late to adopt healthy lifestyles, not even in later years. Thus, physical activity, healthy eating, not smoking and using alcohol and medications wisely in older age can prevent disease and functional decline, extend longevity and enhance one’s quality of life.
- **Personal factors** such as biology and genetics as well as psychological factors, such as intelligence and cognitive capacity with regard to the ability to solve problems and adapt to change (and loss) greatly influence how a person ages. While genes may be involved in the causation of disease, for many diseases the cause is environmental and external to a greater degree than it is genetic and internal.
- **Determinants related to the physical environment** in terms of hazards can lead to debilitating and painful injuries among older people. Injuries from falls, fires and traffic collisions are the most common and the great majority of them are preventable.
- **Determinants related to the social environment** like social support, opportunities for education and lifelong learning, peace, and protection from violence and abuse are key factors that enhance health, participation and security as people age.
- **Economic determinants** like income, work and social protection for those who are unable to earn a living and are alone or vulnerable have a particularly significant effect on active ageing.
- **Gender** is one of these, but within this concept, the theoretical framework of the WHO is enlarged by political influences and determinants. Thus, active ageing also refers to participation in political affairs.
- **With the active ageing of migrant elders, Europe and its member states face chances and potentials that need to be researched in more detail.**
- **Special attention will be laid on aspects of political, social, cultural, and economic participation and integration of migrant elders (active ageing as a cross-sectional topic).**

**9.2.2 Overall goals**

By building up a European research network, which focuses on the topic of “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe”, the following aims are proposed:

**Scientific / academic level**

- Enquiry into the present state of research concerning migrant elders in Europe, exchange of research results and identification of research gaps, scientific justification for the formulation and implementation of a research agenda
- Accomplishment of comparing, multi-disciplinary, practice- and application-oriented research in the field of “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders” in Europe
- Development of mutual (research) projects, for instance, within the scope of concrete research programmes of the EU
- Evaluation of practice-oriented projects
- Co-operation with other existing academic networks in the field of migration and integration research

**Political level**

- Political consulting and consulting decision makers in different fields and at different levels
- Sensitising relevant key players across different political, economic, social, welfare and voluntary levels concerning the potential of migrant elders
- To assure quality, a quality management (minimum standards) will be developed and installed on different levels. Examples of a minimum standard comprise aspects of readability, a multi-disciplinary approach, consideration of gender-specific questions and practical realisation of research results.

**9.3 Products**

In form and content the research network is based on the concept of active ageing and the questions concerning the political, social, cultural and economic participation and integration of migrant elders. Annually, specific key aspects of research (such as social and political participation or income or housing situation of migrant elders across Europe) will be decided on and considered additionally by certain products.

The research network will achieve the following interrelated outcomes (this list indicates outcomes which can be achieved if the network gets sufficient funding):

- An annual conference which will relate research outcomes to policy and practice
- Publication of an in-house journal “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe”; two editions per year (spring and autumn)
- Publications in international journals
- Website
- Project proposals
- Edition of an in-house publication series (irregularly)
- Annual award for junior scientists (winter)
- Publication of a newsletter (approximately four editions per year)
- Initiation of country-specific campaigns that are addressed to policy and decision makers and promote an awareness of the life achievements of migrant elders
- Smaller issue-oriented activities, such as workshops (for instance, concerning health) that also prepare for the next annual conference
- Adoption of guidelines, checklists or standards for the implementation of recommendations for policy and practice
- Development of strategies and modules which provide qualifications for decision makers

**Set up of exemplary cooperation projects**

**Increasing of relevance for political decision processes at a European level**

**Determination of yearly specific main research topics**
9.4 Results

The following results have so far arisen from the work of the research network.

9.4.1 Code of Practice

Cornerstones "Code of Practice and Behaviour" for the Academic Research Network "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe"

9.4.1.1 Preamble

The academic research network “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” is based on the principle of «Give and Take» - on the one hand, engaged researchers bring themselves in, and, on the other, they can profit from the network.

Participating researchers are members of the research network because they wish to improve the quality of life of migrant elders and aim at their enhanced integration. By pursuing these goals, the members are willing to bring in their respective expertise and wish to broaden their horizon in terms of research, knowledge and experience.

The members of the research network “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” accept its conceptual orientation and theoretical approach - namely the concept of “active ageing” based on the definition of the United Nations and the definition of integration as a two-way dynamic process. Also, their research activities are orientated at these conceptual basic principles. This holds also true for the multi-disciplinary as well as practice- and application-oriented focus of research. The competencies and potentials of migrant elders in different European countries as well as the identification and development of strategies concerning the enforcement and social usage of these competencies and potentials are centre points of the network’s work. By doing so, the heterogeneity of the group and gender issues should be explicitly considered. The main focus lies on the improvement on the quality of life of migrant elders as well as their improved integration conjoined with their equal access to all social, cultural and economic spheres.

Furthermore, the overall aims of the research network are accepted and will be actively supported. In general, the interests of the research network are in the foreground, i.e. personal interests of individual members will be subordinated. Members of the research network acknowledge the following rules as binding.

9.4.1.2 Code of Behaviour

- Co-operations between researchers of different disciplines and from different countries are to be aspiried and enlarged in different forms and shapes (e.g. via concerted research projects)
- Researchers subordinate their – eligible - self-interests to the interests of the network. This holds especially true for individual self-profiling and public presentation or exposure of results. These are to be presented in the context of their generation.
- Contents and deadlines of the commonly agreed work programme are accepted and followed. This applies especially to agreed deadlines and the public presentation or exposure of research results.
- Working language of the network is English. Any official communication takes place in English. By doing so, every member has the possibility to follow and/or participate in the communication.

9.4.1.3 Principles of Good Scientific Practice

Researchers pursue scientific integrity and objectivity and follow respective rules. This applies for instance to:
- Results of academic research have to be documented in such a way that - if applicable - they can be scrutinised by independent instances.
- Publications have to list all persons that have significantly contributed to its contents. The ranking of the authors complies with their factual involvement in the process of research and publication.
- Data and materials, that are adopted literally or analogously from published or non-published works of others, have to be indicated and their originators have to get credit for it. Reference to thoughts and/or ideas of others must not be omitted on purpose.
- Publications of research results must always list all sources of funding.

9.4.1.4 Ensuring Personal Rights of Examined Individuals

- Personal rights of individuals that are examined within multi-disciplinary research activities of the network have to be respected. This holds also true for their right of unrestricted decision concerning their possible involvement in research projects.
- If researched individuals have a low status of formal education, a low social status or belong to minorities or marginal groups, special efforts to ensure appropriate and comprehensive information on goals and methods of the respective research project have to be made.

9.4.1.5 Principles for the Transferability of Results into Practice

- The transferability of academic results into practice should always be kept in mind. This should already be considered at an early stage when possible research projects are being designed.
- The presentation of results should take place in a commonly understandable language.

9.4.2 European Application of “Voice and Face”

A further result of the first workshop is a common application of promotion of a research project by the Directorate-General for Justice, Freedom and Security of the European Commission. As from 1 December, two Spanish, a Bulgarian, a Dutch, a Portuguese and two German research institutions under the leadership of the MGFFI would like to give migrant elders from third countries a face and voice in Europe as a consecutive project of the AAMEE project. The central themes are: the Active Ageing concept of WHO, the idea of mutual integration, empowerment and equal opportunities. Specific needs of women and solidarity between the generations are treated continuously.

9.4.3 List of Research Questions

A list of research questions has been developed as a follow-up to the first workshop of the European research network, which is to serve as a basis for further research of situations and potentials of migrant elders in Europe.
9.4.3.1 Basic Research

Basic research questions in the field of “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” refer to general and comparable information about groups of migrant elders concerning their migration history, demographic development and composition, age structure, spatial distribution, sex ratio, size of household and family and social status, life circumstances, country-specific experiences regarding institutions and services for migrant elders and cornerstones of a reference system for comparing research.

- Which basic findings exist concerning the respective groups of migrant elders in different countries (migration history, demographic development and composition, age structure, spatial distribution, sex ratio, size of household, family and social status etc.)?
- What are their life circumstances with regard to income, housing, health, organisations of migrants, social networks, legal situation and concept of life?
- What country-specific experiences exist with regard to institutions and services for migrant elders in the fields of social services, health and health care, cultural activities, social and political participation, labour market, lifelong learning etc.? What are responsible representative bodies of migrant elders and what are the legal circumstances (such as structure of social and health care services, legislation, integration policy etc.)?
- What are the cornerstones of a reference system for comparing research?
- How can the different groups be defined and classified?
- Which countries show models of good practice in which fields and what can be learned from them?
- Which country-specific data and statistics exist and how can these be further developed and – if applicable – harmonised across Europe?
- Which barriers exist that prevent migrant elders from having access to different institutions and services?

9.4.3.2 Research Field “Housing”

Most elders wish to stay in their flats, houses and closer environments as long as possible, regardless whether their background is native or that of a migrant elder. A wide range of activities can be offered to support this: specific housing products, outpatient care and support services, advice on barrier-free or barrier-reduced home adaptations, care & repair, response services, advice concerning so-called new forms of housing such as intergenerational and international housing projects or housing related services such as cleaning, repair and delivering services, meals on wheels etc. However, migrant elders have special needs, which are often not met.

- What are the respective country-specific fundamentals in this field (for instance, legal framework, structure of housing industry, etc.)?
- Which specific or general products exist in the respective countries? Are they integrative, inter-cultural or ethnic specific? Who are the relevant stakeholders?
- What are models of good and bad practice?
- Which economic and social potentials exist and how can they be further supported and strengthened?

9.4.3.3 Research Field “Civic and Political Participation”

In many EU Member States, migrant elders have an unacknowledged potential with regard to their civic and political participation. It is necessary to make their potential contribution clear and to test new forms of (cross-cultural) and inter-generational civic and political participation in order to generate an improved output.

- What are the respective country-specific fundamentals in this field (for instance, legal framework, structure of civic engagement, etc.)?
- Are there specific exclusion factors?

9.4.3.4 Research Field “Income”

Income as a central field of the life situation concept is one of the basic preconditions of participation in life. Some groups of migrant elders, such as work migrants, are clearly disadvantaged in this field compared to indigenous elders; others, however, such as retirement migrant elders, are quite well off. Little is known, for instance, about the possessions and intergenerational transfer activities of older migrant workers or of retirement and/or amenity migrants.

- What is the income of migrant elders in the respective countries?
- What property and possessions do they have and in which countries?
- What can be said concerning intergenerational financial transfer activities?
- What are the income-related potentials and how could they be supported and strengthened?
- Which culturally different products and services can be tailored to the needs of migrant elders in order to make use of economic and employment generating potentials?
- What can be said about financial transfers to the countries of origin?

9.4.3.5 Research Field “Health”

Compared to indigenous elders, the need for care starts a lot earlier for most migrant elders, especially former migrant workers, because of, due to some specific research findings/work, their poorer general state of health and lower satisfaction with their own health. Many (mainly Islamic) migrant elders tend to prefer carers of their own sex. The training of carers needs culturally sensitive adjustment so that the changing needs of those in need of care can be accommodated. Adequate support networks should be made available for relatives and friends who act as carers.

- What are the respective country-specific fundamentals in this field (for instance, the legal framework of the health care system, supportive activities by inpatient, outpatient and familial stakeholders)?
- Which specific or general products and services catering to the needs of migrant elders exist in the respective countries? Are they integrative, intercultural or ethnic specific? Who are the relevant stakeholders concerning services and products?
- Which groups of migrant elders do have access to those services, which don’t? Which groups are not reached by relevant support and care services?
- What are the factors relevant for enabling or hindering equal and appropriate access? (factors regarding the cultural orientation or forming, economic factors such as copayment vs free access etc.)?
- In how far are migrant elders with functional impairments supported in their autonomy and social participation by respective service delivery?
- What are the models of good and bad practice?
- What potentials exist and how can they be further supported and strengthened?
- How can the health of migrant elders in older and old age be supported and what are good preventative activities and approaches?
9.4.3.6 Leisure Activities for Migrant Elders

Compared to indigenous elders, the leisure activities of migrant elders often differ. In some countries of origin, concepts and terms of leisure time do not even exist. Thus, leisure activities for migrant elders must be tailored to their specific cultural backgrounds and needs.

- What offers are made by local authorities, welfare associations and migrant organisations?
- How are these offers funded?
- Do participants have to pay fees themselves, e.g.? (The income level of migrant elders [pensions] is lower compared to that of indigenous elders)
- Are there any culture-specific possibilities (such as swimming for Muslim women etc.)?

9.4.3.7 Continuing Education for Migrant Elders

Both work migrants themselves and their host societies and employers expected them to eventually return to their countries of origin. Thus, education and continuing education did not play an important role. This becomes evident and crucial as many so-called "guest workers" stay in countries they have migrated to for good. Continuing education also plays an important role for other types of migrant elders, such as affluent or retirement migrant elders.

- Are there any special continuing education offers for migrant elders (language courses, computer classes, etc.)?
- If there are, how can the interest of migrant elders participating in these offers be described, met and stimulated?
- Do language barriers concerning these offers play a role or can they even be obstacles that hinder or even prevent migrant elders from participating?
- To which forms of intergenerative Learning respond migrant elders?
- Are there models of biographic learning with respect to the topic migration?
- Do educational institutions practice processes of intercultural opening?

9.4.3.8 Social Patterns of Migrant Elders of the First Generation

- What can be said concerning the intentions to return and the migration flows of migrant elders to their countries of origin?
- Do the offspring of the first generation provide a reason for staying in the host countries for good (children, grandchildren etc.)?
- What can be said concerning the communication of migrant elders with indigenous elders and of other foreign origin?
- Are migrant elders interested in active civic participation?
- Participation in German clubs and associations (such as carnival or shooting clubs)?
- What is the migrant elders' contribution to the welfare system of the host country?

9.4.4 Recommendation for a European Programme of Action

The European research network “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” will last initially for five years (2008 to 2012). Annually, specific key aspects of research will be identified, that are additionally considered by certain products. Provided that an appropriate funding will be secured, the installation of the network is planned as follows:

2008

The first year in 2008 served as the set-up phase. It was characterised by enquiries and preparatory work within the scope of the European project “AAMEE”. Already identified prospective research members were invited to participate in the conference and in the network and a first meeting of prospective researchers took place within the First European Conference “New Face for Europe - Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities” in Bonn, Germany on 01.10.08.
Formation of a European Platform or Network dealing with the situation of migrated elders across Europe: target groups of the network will be researchers, scientists, practitioners, associations, NGO’s, voluntary and statutory organisations in EU Member States: the founded research network consists “only” of scientists. A network of voluntary organisations is “only” considered. Against the concept agreed by contract for a network all over Europe uniting scientists, people from practice, associations, non-governmental organisations in EU Member States, in the course of the project it was decided to initiate various networks respectively among similar actors. This has succeeded with regards to the research network. The development work for the foundation of a network of European voluntary organisations was performed, however, such a network was not realised within the project. Nevertheless, the MGFFI makes efforts to realise the plans in cooperation with cooperation partners beyond the duration of the project of AAMEE.

10. The Memorandum „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ – recommendations for local, regional, national and European institutions („Bonn-Memorandum“)

The drafting of the Memorandum lasted for two years. The first version of the Memorandum has been deliberated with the project’s advisory board and has been adopted by the participants of the Conference in Bonn on 02 October 2008.

Recommendations

10.1 Recommendations for social and political discussions

Positive awareness
1) In all spheres of society, a new, positive awareness needs to be developed that is aimed at the opportunities that are linked with the presence of migrant elders.
2) Migrant elders should not be regarded as a “target group” but as partners with equal rights and, therefore, as subjects and not objects of their life environment. Services should not be developed for but with them. Social, cultural, economic and political participation needs to be promoted in all fields. The participation of organisations of migrants and their local representation has to be strengthened. Their political, social and economic involvement has to be improved.
3) New forms of intercultural initiatives for older people and new intergenerational activities must be developed and installed. Existing possibilities for contact and exchange between immigrated and indigenous elders should be broadened. Networking needs to be further promoted.
4) The differing potentials and gender-specific needs of immigrated women and men should also be considered.
5) National and international academic research in the field of “active ageing of migrant elders across Europe“ needs to be strengthened. Research should focus predominantly on the competencies and potentials of immigrated population groups in different European countries, and not on their deficiencies. Strategies should be developed concerning the enforcement and social usage of these competencies and potentials. On the basis of comparative studies, a European academic research network should develop recommendations for action in the housing, leisure and health industries as well as in the welfare systems of European member states.

10.2 Recommendations for the improvement of life quality of migrant elders

Improvement of life quality
1) Measures of continuing education are to be developed for migrant elders to enable them to better and longer participate in the labour force and in society. The labour environment needs to be adjusted to changing skills resulting from the ageing process. Subsequent cohorts must be better qualified to protect them from unemployment.
2) Potential in education and learning are to be enlarged. Migrant elders should be supported to maintain or improve language abilities of their countries of destination. Services should be developed to fill gaps produced by unrealised educational desires and needs.
3) Potentials in the field of health must be increasingly used. This involves the development of better-tailored health care services, the adjustment of the housing situation to the special needs of older people (barrier-free or low-barrier environment), the enabling of adequate nutrition throughout the life course and the promotion of healthy eating and the maintenance and consolidation of psychological and cognitive skills.
4) Potential of families must be maintained so that they can react to care needs. This involves supporting solidarity within families and increasing the care potential of men.
5) Spatial mobility and commuting between the countries of residence and origin (“swallows”) must be promoted as an activating strategy. Adequate socio-political conditions are to be developed.

10.3 Recommendations for decision makers of the housing industry, the social and welfare associations and the culture and leisure industry

1) The client perspective must increasingly be placed at centre stage. Existing marketing should adapt to the growing cultural diversity.
2) Culturally sensitive services for older people improve the life quality of migrant elders and hold economic chances. The same holds true for the housing sector and for providers in health care. Up to now, the culture industry has paid little attention to the needs of migrant elders and has not yet developed appropriate offers. It is essential to sensitize decision makers for a new, positive awareness regarding these economic chances.
3) Information and Communication technologies (ICT) must better meet the needs of migrant elders. The European Commission is asked to support a special programme to consider the needs of migrant elders in terms of information and communication services. New media enable migrant elders to stay in touch with their families throughout Europe. ICT services can also support independent living at home and must be accessible and understandable.
4) The inter cultural competencies of employees in the public, private and volunteer sectors must be strengthened.

10.4 Recommendations for the European political Institutions

1) Based on these recommendations from the first European conference “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities“, the European Commission is asked to compile a report on the life situation of migrant elders focussing on cultural, social and economic aspects.
2) The European Union should support national and trans-national actions that are aimed at increasing the understanding and acceptance of the life achievements of migrant elders, e.g. campaigns or intercultural events.
3) Existing support programmes should integrate measures of regions, institutions, initiatives, and academic research aimed at the active ageing of migrant elders. Relevant trans-national activities, such as the exchange of good practice and the commissioning of comparative studies, are to be initiated.
4) The creation of a platform of older migrant’s organisations and organisations representing migrant elders’ interests at EU level should be fostered.
5) European research on active ageing of migrant elders across Europe must be strengthened and an academic research network should be installed. Research should be multi-disciplinary, as well as practice- and application-oriented, and should focus predominantly on the competencies and potentials of the ageing of immigrated population groups in different European countries. Strategies should be developed concerning the enforcement and social usage of these competencies and potentials. The heterogeneity of the overall group of migrant elders must be considered, as well as gender-specific issues.
6) The promotion of fundamental rights, non-discrimination and equal opportunities for all, especially focusing on the group of migrant elders, must be implied.
7) Existing local approaches for the integration of older people can stimulate new initiatives. It is essential to support the European-wide exchange of good practice between member states.
proaches from other regions of the world with a similar growing cultural diversity could provide helpful guidance.

8) The concept of Active Ageing must be better and increasingly considered in official documents of the European Commission such as the “Communication on Demographic Development” and the “Forums of Demography”: The same holds true for programmes on regional co-operation.

10.5 Catalogue of conclusion for European political Institutions

The participants of the first European conference “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities” argue for the following catalogue of conclusion:

With our basic understanding

■ We acknowledge that many European Member States have become countries of immigration. This is also true for the European continent as a whole. Migration has become associated with various problems and threats and, as a result, has risen to the top of political agendas in many countries. We look at positive impacts and focus on assets rather than deficits. We want to concentrate on the immigrants’ competencies - occupational and economic, communicative, social, cultural etc. If help and support is needed, migrant elders have the same right to adequate and – if necessary – culturally sensitive services as indigenous elders.

■ We emphasise that migrant elders have brought extra value to Europe and its member states. They have contributed to economic growth and cultural diversity and thus have enriched different spheres of their host societies.

■ We call for considering migrant elders more and better within the scope of national and European integration policy and to actively participate with them in this process.

■ We emphasise the need to regard migrant elders as persons with manifold, but differing competencies and needs.

■ We would like to invite them according to the Declaration of the Council of the European Union on principles of an integration policy (The Hague, 2004, see Annex) to take part in the goods and services of cities and municipalities.

■ We support the implementation of the renewed social agenda of the European Union and a better consideration of topics relating to integration and generations. The cohesion of generations and successful integration are essential for the future of the European society.

11. The Workshop in Brussels «Steps towards equal opportunities to migrant elders across Europe»

The workshop was attended by 87 participants from different European Countries. They represented a broad group of people in the fields politics (regional office in Brussels), economics, science, society and migrant self-organisations. The workshop was conducted in cooperation with the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, the Representation of North Rhine-Westphalia to the European Union in Brussels, the European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (DG EMPL), and the Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR).

The presentation of the most essential results of the European Year of Active Ageing 2012 was given by Ms Jean Lambert, Member of the European Parliament. The DG EMPL reported about the demographic facts of migrant elders across Europe. The DG EMPL organised and funded the interpreters (English/German). Mr Dr. Eichert (MGFFI) presented the most essential results of AAMEE. The DG EMPL reported about the demographic facts of migrant elders across Europe, and the perspectives of the European Parliament concerning migrant elders. Subsequently there were reports about the research and civil engagement by participants of the AAMEE project.

The participation of the Workshop in Brussels «Steps towards equal opportunities to migrant elders across Europe» is about to be discussed in the accelerated programme of the European Year of Active Ageing 2012 in Brussels. The representatives of the European Association of Cities and Towns (EURACTIV) invited the participants to broader activities: 1. Establishment of a network of volunteer work across: The practical recommendations for strengthening and stimulating the volunteer work with migrant elders and their civil engagement in Europe have been developed with 42 participants of the Exchange Programme of European volunteer organisations. These participants are interested in a network-cooperation. The information- und Kontaktsstelle für die Arbeit mit älteren Migrantinnen und Migranten (IKoM), Bonn, Germany, submitted a first concept to the MGFFI.

2. EU-competition for best practice of local authorities:
The Council of European Municipalities and Regions (CEMR) is interested in a cooperation with the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia. One activity could be the awarding of an European prize for progressive initiatives of towns and municipalities concerning migrant elders across Europe in 2010/2011.

3. Concept for equal opportunities for elders

The participants of the workshop also revealed their interest to draft a concept for equal opportunities for elders in cooperation with the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration and in preparation of the European Year of Active Ageing in 2012.
12. Annex of Documents

In this section documents of the project can be found.

12.1 Documents of the Conference

The first European Conference: «Active Ageing of Migrant Elders: from Challenges to Opportunities», 30.09.-02.10.2008 in Bonn, Germany

30 September, 2008 at 7:00pm
Reception for all participants by the City of Bonn, at the Altes Rathaus (Old City Hall), Marktplatz, D-53111 Bonn

01 October, 2008 - first conference day
Location: World Conference Centre Bonn WCCB (http://www.worldccbonn.com).

8.00am - 9.30am: registration / welcome service
9.30am - 12.00am: opening speeches
Moderation:
Ms Verica Spasovska, executive of the editorial department for Middle, Southern and South Eastern Europe, Deutsche Welle (media partner of the AAMEE-project).

Welcome:
Ms Bärbel Dieckmann, Lady Mayor of the City of Bonn, Germany, «address of welcome».

Speakers:
Mr Armin Laschet, Minister for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the German State of North Rhine-Westphalia (MGFFI), Düsseldorf, Germany, «Europas Neues Gesicht. Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu Chancen» («New face for Europe. Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunities»).

Mr Gerhard Stahl, Secretary General of the Committee of the Regions, Brussels, Belgium, «Ältere Angehörige ethnischer Minderheiten und Migranten in Europa – Herausforderungen und Chancen» («Elder members of ethnic minorities and migrants in Europe - Challenges and Opportunities»).

Mr Thomas Mann, Member of the European Parliament / Member of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, Brussels, Belgium, «Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa» («Migrant Elders in Europe»).

Mr Jérôme Vignon, Director of the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, European Commission, Brussels, Belgium, «Chancen, Zugangsmöglichkeiten und Solidarität in einer alternden Gesellschaft – Blick auf ältere Migranten» («Chances, opportunities and solidarity in an aging society - A look at elder migrants»).

Subsequently: Panel discussion as a European Dialogue: «Active Ageing - equal opportunities for migrant elders»

12.1.1 Programme of the Conference

In this section documents of the project can be found.

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The first European Conference: «Active Ageing of Migrant Elders: from Challenges to Opportunities», 30.09.-02.10.2008 in Bonn, Germany

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Mr Gerhard Stahl, Secretary General of the Committee of the Regions, Brussels, Belgium, «Ältere Angehörige ethnischer Minderheiten und Migranten in Europa – Herausforderungen und Chancen» («Elder members of ethnic minorities and migrants in Europe - Challenges and Opportunities»).

Mr Thomas Mann, Member of the European Parliament / Member of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, Brussels, Belgium, «Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa» («Migrant Elders in Europe»).

Mr Jérôme Vignon, Director of the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, European Commission, Brussels, Belgium, «Chancen, Zugangsmöglichkeiten und Solidarität in einer alternden Gesellschaft – Blick auf ältere Migranten» («Chances, opportunities and solidarity in an aging society - A look at elder migrants»).

Subsequently: Panel discussion as a European Dialogue: «Active Ageing - equal opportunities for migrant elders»

12.1.2 Discussion Forums

The key topics of the nine forums have been highlighted by academic specialists as well as by professionals working in the various fields of interest. Each forum was initialised by an academic / political keynote speech. It was followed by the presentation of good practice examples from different EU member states. All forums have been moderated by international moderators.

Forum 1 (1.30pm - 3.15pm):
Political and social participation of migrant elders

In many EU member states, minority ethnic and migrant elders have undetected potential regarding their engagement in volunteer activities and social participation. It is necessary to make these potentials clear and visible and to test out new forms of cross-cultural and intergenerational participation. A special focus will be laid on organisations of and for ethnic minorities and their engagement in volunteer activities. Furthermore, the political participation of migrant elders and their participation in associations and other bodies and committees will be discussed.

Moderation:
Mr Markus Held, director of the European Volunteer Centre (CEV), Brussels, Belgium.

Introduction:
Mr Thomas Mann, Member of the European Parliament / Member of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, Brussels, Belgium.

Speakers:

Ms Dr. Katalin Haraszti, Vice Head of Department at the Office of Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil Rights of Hungary, Budapest, Hungary, "Elderly migrants in the practice of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Civil Rights in Hungary".

Rapporteur:
Ms Mgr. Barbora Novotna, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic.

Forum 2 (1.30pm - 3.15pm):
Quality housing concepts for migrant elders

Most elders wish to stay in their flats and houses as long as possible, regardless whether their background is indigenous or that of a minority ethnic group. A wide range of products and services can be offered to support this wish: outpatient care and support services, advice on barrier-free or barrier-reduced home adaptations, care and repair, response services, advice concerning new forms of housing (such as flat sharing communities or intergenerational housing projects) or household-related services such as cleaning, repairing and delivering services, meals on wheels etc. However, there are special needs of minority ethnic elders, which are often not fully met and accounted for. In Germany, care for migrant elders is due to tighter family bonds more often facilitated for by their families than care for indigenous elders. The present relatively low demand for culturally sensitive care therefore accounts for the small proportion of facilities which cater to the specific needs of migrant elders. Due to the future changes in employment patterns the younger generations ability to care for these elders will change. Thus the demand for culturally sensitive inpatient and outpatient care etc. will rise in the future. Possible solutions could be the development of housing models which are tailored to the needs of migrant elders.

Introduction:
Ms Roswitha Sinz, Verband der Wohnungswirtschaft Rheinland Westfalen e.V. (Association of the Housing Industry Rhineland Westphalia), Düsseldorf, Germany.

Speeches:
Mr Burghard Schneider, director of the Verband der Wohnungswirtschaft Rheinland Westfalen e.V. (Association of the Housing Industry Rhineland Westphalia), Düsseldorf, Germany, “Wohnqualität für ältere Migranten” (Quality housing for older migrants).


Ms Saloua Berdai, coordinator of Team Care, minority centre de8, Antwerp, Belgium, “Intercultural Care for Elderly People. A guide to provision of suitable facilities which cater to the specific needs of migrant elders. In the near future care for older migrants is unlikely to be exclusively and sufficiently being able to be provided by the family support system, and the demand for alternative outpatient, institutional or hospital treatment options is set to increase. (Mainly Islamic) migrant elders prefer carers of their own sex. The training of carers needs culturally sensitive adjustment so that the changing needs of both those in need of care and their relatives who act as carers can be accommodated with adequate support networks available.

Forum 3 (1.30pm - 3.15pm):
The diverse migrant elders’ community - impact and chances

The various population movements within the EU which are related to population ageing are partially observed but not yet fully researched with all of their social, political and economic implications. All forms of migration create challenges as well as chances. International migration in the EU context includes people who are coming from other parts of the world and people which are moving within the EU. These diverse movements raise diverse strategy issues for both exporting and receiving territories. The experience and situation of migrating communities and individuals vary considerably. Some elders experience migration through the changes which are going on around them while never having moved themselves.

Moderation:
Mr PD Dr. habil. Peter Schimany, Forschungskontakte / Wissenschaftlicher Beirat, Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (research contacts / scientific advisory board, Federal Office for Migration and Refugees), Nürnberg, Germany.

Introduction:
Mr Dr. Paolo Ruspini, Senior Researcher at the Faculty of Communication Sciences, University of Lugano, Switzerland, “Migration typologies and immigration policies across the European continent – which place for migrant elders?”.

Speeches:
Ms Alexia Scarlett, Head of the Policy and Programme Unit, International Organization for Migration, Regional Liaison and Coordination Office to the European Union, Brussels, Belgium, “Migration of Elders – IOM Perspectives”.

Ms Tanya Stoyanova, manager of the international projects department at the Centre of Human and Social Sciences, Spanish Council for Scientific Research, Madrid, Spain, “Older European migrating to Spain: research challenges”.

Rapporteur:
Mr John Byrne, director of the Mid-East Regional Authority, Wicklow, Ireland.

Forum 4 (1.30pm - 3.15pm):
Culturally sensitive health and care

Many migrant elders often have an information deficit regarding existing examples of outpatient or inpatient treatment. Therefore and due to the the just slightly visible demand for culturally sensitive health and care only few facilities have opened up to the needs of migrant elders. In the near future care for elder migrants is unlikely to be exclusively and sufficiently being able to be provided by the family support system, and the demand for alternative outpatient, institutional or hospital treatment options is set to increase. (Mainly Islamic) migrant elders prefer carers of their own sex. The training of carers needs culturally sensitive adjustment so that the changing needs of both those in need of care and their relatives who act as carers can be accommodated with adequate support networks available.
Ms Birgit Kampmann, divisional head for senior`s issues, Sozialamt (Social Assistance Office) of the City of Dortmund, Germany.

Introduction:
Ms Dr. Elke Olbermann, Forschungsgesellschaft für Gerontologie e.V., Institut für Gerontologie, Technische Universität (Research Association for Gerontology, Institute for Gerontology, Technical University) Dortmund, Germany. “Zur gesundheitlichen Situation und pflegerischen Versorgung älterer zugewanderter Menschen” (The health situation and health care of elderly migrants).

Speeches:
Ms Birgit Goris, project officer OVALLO, Brusselse Welzijns- en Gezondheidsraad, Overleg Platform Allochton Ouderen (OVALLO, Brussels Well-Being and Health Council, Consultation Platform Older Migrants), Belgium, “Consultation Platform Older Migrants”.

Ms Anna L. Vey, desk officer for cross-sectional tasks of migration issues, team 44 - migration and integration, DRK Generalsekretariat (The German Red Cross General Secretariat), Berlin, Germany.

Ms Dragica Baric-Büdel, desk officer for intercultural assistance to the elderly, AWO Arbeiterwohlfahrt Bundesverband (National Labour Welfare Association), Bonn, Germany, “Forum for a culture sensitive care for the elderly”.

Ms Sari Takala, School of Public Health, University of Tampere, Finland.

Ms Nancy Jouwe, programme director Kosmopolis platform, Utrecht, Netherlands, “Consultation Platform Older Migrants”.


Ms Dr. Christa Müller, director of the Stiftung Interkultur (Foundation Interculture), Munich, Germany, “Intercultural Gardens – Urban Places for Subsistence Production and Diversity”.


Ms Dr. Marie Mense, Communication, THS Wohnen GmbH, Webcam Project eSophia, Gelsenkirchen, Germany, “Working with and for Older Immigrants: ICT Pilot Project for Building Bridges to the Country of Origin”.

Rapporteur:
Mr Dr. Ajit K. Halder, co-ordinator of the learning centre of the Indian Senior Citizens Centre, Manchester, England.

Forum 5 (1.30pm - 3.15pm):
Integration & communication - ICT for migrant elders

At least in Germany , there are only a few projects which focus on migrant elders’ demand for information and communication technologies, although the use of these technologies offers good solutions for enhancing participation, integration and the improvement of access to health or care services etc. for elder migrants. Information and communication technologies affect all areas of life such as housing, care, communication and integration.

Moderation:
Mr Dr. Markus Warnke, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (MGFFI), Düsseldorf, Germany.

Introduction:
Mr Ramazan Salman, Executive Director of the Ethno-Medizinischen Zentrums e.V. (Ethno-Medical Centre), Hannover, Germany, “For the elderly”.

Ms Sari Takala, School of Public Health, University of Tampere, Finland.

Forum 6 (4.00pm - 5.45pm):
Life long learning & leisure time

More and more theatre and music groups and other cultural offers are being created by and for minority ethnic elders. The emergence of these groups express the cultural needs of migrant elders. The first experiences made have proven that such offers can bring about mutual benefit for the receiving societies and the migrants themselves. In this field, the competences and resources of minority ethnic elders can be made efficient and be supported in very strong and sustainable ways. Training for theatre and museum pedagogics needs to focus more on working with migrant elders.

Moderation:
Mr Baha Güngör, director of the Turkish programme of Deutsche Welle Radio, Bonn, Germany.

Speeches:
Mr Wesley Grant, Forum Manager, BME Elders Focus Group, Leeds, England, “BME Elders: Lifelong Learning and Leisure Time”.

Ms Dr. Christa Müller, director of the Stiftung Interkultur (Foundation Interculture), Munich, Germany, “Intercultural Gardens – Urban Places for Subsistence Production and Diversity”.


Ms Dr. Christa Müller, director of the Stiftung Interkultur (Foundation Interculture), Munich, Germany, “Intercultural Gardens – Urban Places for Subsistence Production and Diversity”.

Rapporteur:
Mr Dr. Christof Eichert, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (MGFFI), Düsseldorf, Germany.

Forum 7 (04.00pm - 05.45pm):
Migrant elders - research in Europe

Considering the great differences between the various groups of migrant elders, it is important to encourage studies focusing on the needs, competences and potentials of these different groups. There is also a need to analyse the various population movements mentioned above and the interaction between ageing and migration looking at both drivers and trends. In addition, gender specific studies are required. The conference therefore can be used as a springboard.
Among marketing professionals, ethnic marketing is gaining more and more importance. Up to date the third sector can not profit sufficiently from this development. However, the target groups of minority ethnic elders need specific forms of marketing, as it is often reported that many of them can only be contacted with some difficulty via traditional forms of communication such as flyers or announcements/adverts in the newspapers. For NGOs, local authorities and actors in the health and care services there is a growing need to analyse how events, services and products for minority ethnic elders can be successfully promoted.

Moderation:
Mr Dr. Josef Hilbert, director of the Forschungsschwerpunkt Gesundheitswirtschaft und Lebensqualität am Institut Arbeit und Technik (research focal point health economy and quality of life at the Institute Work and Technics), Gelsenkirchen, Germany.

Introduction:
Mr Dr. Sándor Illés, Demographic Research Institute, Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO), Budapest, Hungary. "Elderly migration – state of arts in Europe".

Speeches:
Ms Prof. Anna Krasteva, director of the Centre for European Refugees, Migration and Ethnic Studies, Department of Political Sciences, New Bulgarian University, Sofia, Bulgaria. "Ethnic and migrant elders: Research in Bulgaria".

Mr Dr. Michael Janoschka, Centre of Human and Social Sciences, Spanish Council for Scientific Research, Madrid, Spain. “Participation of elderly transnational migrants in local politics and urban development. Expressions of European citizenship practice?”.

Mr Chan Choenni, Senior Consultant, Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM). The Hague, Netherlands. "Minority Elders in the Netherlands”.

Mr Dr. Wolfgang Seifert, Landesamt für Datenverarbeitung und Statistik Nordrhein-Westfalen (North Rhine-Westphalian Regional Authority for Data Processing and Statistics), Düsseldorf, Germany. “Migrant elders in the EU - Population and data sources”.

Rapporteur:
Ms Dr. Vera Gerling, GER-ON Consult & Research, Dortmund, Germany.

Forum 8 (04.00pm - 05.45pm):
Ethnomarketing

Among marketing professionals, ethnic marketing is gaining more and more importance. Up to date the third sector can not profit sufficiently from this development. However, the target groups of minority ethnic elders need specific forms of marketing, as it is often reported that many of them can only be contacted with some difficulty via traditional forms of communication such as flyers or announcements/adverts in the newspapers. For NGOs, local authorities and actors in the health and care services there is a growing need to analyse how events, services and products for minority ethnic elders can be successfully promoted.

Moderation:
Mr Halil Celićbudak, chief editor, the German branch of Hürriyet A.S., Mörfelden-Walldorf, Germany.

Introduction:
Mr Dr. Matthias Kulimba, consultant for ethnomarketing and social economy, TürkeiFokus, Leopoldshöhe, Germany "Introduction Ethnomarketing".

Speeches:
Mr Bülent Arslan, executive of the Institut für Interkulturelle Management- und Politikberatung (Institute for Intercultural Management and Policy Advice, imap), Leverkusen, Germany, “New face for Europe”.

Ms Evrim Özay, transcultural work on integration. City of Mülheim an der Ruhr, Germany, “Modellprojekt: Integration älterer Migrantinnen und Migranten - Schaffung neuer, integrationsfördernder Strukturen zur Verbesserung der Lebenssituation” ("Model project: Integration of elderly migrants - Establishment of new structures that are promoting integration in order to improve the life situations.

Mr Jean Christophe Deprès, director of SOPI Communication, Paris, France, “Migrant elders in France”.

Rapporteur:
Ms Sabina Hrovatin, Senior Advisor, Head of Refugee and Alien Integration Section, Ministry of the Interior, Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Forum 9 (04.00pm - 05.45pm):
Migrant elders - gender matters?

Often, older female migrants are in better physical and mental shape than their male counterparts. Unlike the tendency among older male migrants, women are more successful in cultivating important social contacts. The incorporation of gender specific approaches and projects into the development of offers and services can be very important for their success. It is interesting to find out whether among older migrants, too, women are the ones who have the decisive influence in the choice of consumer goods, household and care services etc. in order to be able to adapt and optimize services and products accordingly.

Moderation:
Ms Barbara Gessler, representative of the European Commission in Bonn, Germany.

Speeches:
Mr Em. Prof. Robert Cliquet, Senior Advisor, Population and Social Policy Consultants, Brussels, Belgium, “Migrant elders - Gender matters?”

Ms Meltem Baskaya, Kompetenz-Zentrum Interkulturelle Öffnung in der Altenpflege (Competence Centre Intercultural Opening of Elderly Care), Berlin, Germany, “Ältere Migranten und Geschlechterrollen” ("Elder Migrants and gender roles")

Rapporteur:
Mr Prof. John Eade, Centre for Research on Nationalism, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism (CRONEM), University of Surrey, Guildford / Roehampton University, England.

From 07.00pm onwards: cultural evening programme

Mr Bülent Arslan, executive of the Institut für Interkulturelle Management- und Politikberatung (Institute for Intercultural Management and Policy Advice, imap), Leverkusen, Germany, “New face for Europe”.

Ms Evrim Özay, transcultural work on integration. City of Mülheim an der Ruhr, Germany, “Modellprojekt: Integration älterer Migrantinnen und Migranten - Schaffung neuer, integrationsfördernder Strukturen zur Verbesserung der Lebenssituation” ("Model project: Integration of elderly migrants - Establishment of new structures that are promoting integration in order to improve the life situations.

Mr Jean Christophe Deprès, director of SOPI Communication, Paris, France, “Migrant elders in France”.

Rapporteur:
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Rapporteur:
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From 07.00pm onwards: cultural evening programme

guided tour of the exhibition eRome and the Barbarians - Europe during the Migration Periods, location: Art and Exhibition Hall of the Federal Republic of Germany, Museumssmeile, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 4, D-53113 Bonn; funded by the Stiftung Internationale Begegnung der Sparkasse in Bonn (Foundation International Encounters of the Savings Bank in Bonn), Germany.
From 07:00pm onwards: meeting of the European Regions by the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the German State of North Rhine-Westphalia (MGFFI) on invitation of the Deutsche Welle; location: Deutsche Welle, Kurt-Schumacher-Straße 3, D-53113 Bonn, Germany.

02 October, 2008 - second conference day
Location: World Conference Centre WCCB (http://www.worldccbonn.com).

8.30am - 9.15am: welcome service
9.15am - 9.20am: introduction to the second conference day

Moderation:
Mr Baha Güngör, executive of the Turkish programme, Deutsche Welle-Radio, Bonn, Germany.

9.20am - 9.40am: speech
Ms Gabriela Zabalúa-Goddard, Vice President of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) and editor of the spanish-speaking AARP magazine Segunda Juventud, Washington D.C., USA, »Engaging Older Migrant Populations – Experiences from the U.S.«.

9.40am - 11.15am: recommendations for Europe - results of the forums
Forum 1: political and social participation of migrant elders.
Forum 2: quality housing concepts for migrant elders.
Forum 3: the diverse migrant elders community - impact and chances.
Forum 4: culturally sensitive health and care.
Forum 5: integration & communication - ICT for migrant elders.
Forum 6: life long learning & leisure time.
Forum 7: migrant elders - research in Europe.
Forum 8: ethnomarketing.
Forum 9: migrant elders - gender matters?

11.15am - 11.45am: coffee break
11.45am - 12.00pm: speech
Ms Dr. Marilies Flemming, former Austrian Federal Minister, Vice President of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) and editor of the spanish-speaking AARP magazine Segunda Juventud, Washington D.C., USA, »Engaging Older Migrant Populations – Experiences from the U.S.«.

12.00pm - 12.45: good practice award ceremonies I and II
Good Practice Award I (non-profit associations, migrant’s organisations, charitable institutions and societies, foundations) presented by Mr. Ernst Gerlach, executive of the NRW BANK, (sponsor of the AAMEE project).

Good Practice Award II (local and regional authorities, municipalities, social services departments, housing associations, co-operative societies and NGOs) presented by Mr. Mayor Jörgen Schurte, president of the North Rhine-Westphalian Städte- und Gemeindebund (North Rhine-Westphalian City and Municipality Federation), (partner of the AAMEE project).

12.45 - 13:30: presentation of the first version of the memorandum «Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe» by Mr Dr. Christof Eichert, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (MGFFI), Düsseldorf, Germany. A first draft of the memorandum «Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunity» is designed to sensitise EU member states, regions, cities, NGOs and other stakeholders at the European level to the new age profile of migrant elders and hence to the cultural, social and economic opportunities inherent in this process. Part of the memorandum is focussing on the development of principles addressing these issues. The final memorandum will be published at the end of the project in autumn 2009.

13:30: end of conference / farewell service
The conference language was English. Translations into German were accommodated for in the plenun.

12.12.2 Evaluation of the Participants’ Survey
Evaluation of the Participants’ Survey for the 1st European conference «New Face for Europe, Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunity» from 30 September to 02 October 2008 in Bonn; Participants’ Survey

Participants’ Survey of the conference: Nieves Agarwal, Milan, Senior Welfare Organisation Edinburgh, Schottland; Vereniging Koninklijke Nederlandse Universiteit van Sociale Wetenschappen, Nederland; Maria Bakkevoll, Michas, Caritasverband für die Stadt Köln e.V., Internationales Zentrum, Deutschland, Claire Ball, Development and Policy Officer for Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Elders, Age Concern, England, Vereinigtes Königreich, Dr. Detlef Gerhardt, Europäische Kommission, Deutschland; Natascha Berlo, DG Minderheiten, Gemeindebund (North Rhine-Westphalian City and Municipality Federation), Deutschland; Heinz Bajrachtar, Caritas-Verband Paderborn e.V., MiCado Fachdienst für Integration und Migration, Deutschland, Miha Bulev, Retired Persons (AARP) and editor of the spanish-speaking AARP magazine Segunda Juventud, Washington D.C., USA, »Engaging Older Migrant Populations – Experiences from the U.S.«.

The final memorandum will be published at the end of the project in autumn 2009.

From 07:00pm onwards: meeting of the European Regions by the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the German State of North Rhine-Westphalia (MGFFI) on invitation of the Deutsche Welle; location: Deutsche Welle, Kurt-Schumacher-Straße 3, D-53113 Bonn, Germany.

02 October, 2008 - second conference day
Location: World Conference Centre WCCB (http://www.worldccbonn.com).

8.30am - 9.15am: welcome service
9.15am - 9.20am: introduction to the second conference day

Moderation:
Mr Baha Güngör, executive of the Turkish programme, Deutsche Welle-Radio, Bonn, Germany.

9.20am - 9.40am: speech
Ms Gabriela Zabalúa-Goddard, Vice President of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) and editor of the spanish-speaking AARP magazine Segunda Juventud, Washington D.C., USA, »Engaging Older Migrant Populations – Experiences from the U.S.«.

9.40am - 11.15am: recommendations for Europe - results of the forums
Forum 1: political and social participation of migrant elders.
Forum 2: quality housing concepts for migrant elders.
Forum 3: the diverse migrant elders community - impact and chances.
Forum 4: culturally sensitive health and care.
Forum 5: integration & communication - ICT for migrant elders.
Forum 6: life long learning & leisure time.
Forum 7: migrant elders - research in Europe.
Forum 8: ethnomarketing.
Forum 9: migrant elders - gender matters?

11.15am - 11.45am: coffee break
11.45am - 12.00pm: speech
Ms Dr. Marilies Flemming, former Austrian Federal Minister, Vice President of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) and editor of the spanish-speaking AARP magazine Segunda Juventud, Washington D.C., USA, »Engaging Older Migrant Populations – Experiences from the U.S.«.

12.00pm - 12.45: good practice award ceremonies I and II
Good Practice Award I (non-profit associations, migrant’s organisations, charitable institutions and societies, foundations) presented by Mr. Ernst Gerlach, executive of the NRW BANK, (sponsor of the AAMEE project).

Good Practice Award II (local and regional authorities, municipalities, social services departments, housing associations, co-operative societies and NGOs) presented by Mr. Mayor Jörgen Schurte, president of the North Rhine-Westphalian Städte- und Gemeindebund (North Rhine-Westphalian City and Municipality Federation), (partner of the AAMEE project).

12.45 - 13:30: presentation of the first version of the memorandum «Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe» by Mr Dr. Christof Eichert, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (MGFFI), Düsseldorf, Germany. A first draft of the memorandum «Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunity» is designed to sensitise EU member states, regions, cities, NGOs and other stakeholders at the European level to the new age profile of migrant elders and hence to the cultural, social and economic opportunities inherent in this process. Part of the memorandum is focussing on the development of principles addressing these issues. The final memorandum will be published at the end of the project in autumn 2009.

13:30: end of conference / farewell service
The conference language was English. Translations into German were accommodated for in the plenun.

12.12.2 Evaluation of the Participants’ Survey
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Participants’ Survey of the conference: Nieves Agarwal, Milan, Senior Welfare Organisation Edinburgh, Schottland; Vereniging Koninklijke Nederlandse Universiteit van Sociale Wetenschappen, Nederland; Maria Bakkevoll, Michas, Caritasverband für die Stadt Köln e.V., Internationales Zentrum, Deutschland, Claire Ball, Development and Policy Officer for Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Elders, Age Concern, England, Vereinigtes Königreich, Dr. Detlef Gerhardt, Europäische Kommission, Deutschland; Natascha Berlo, DG Minderheiten, Gemeindebund (North Rhine-Westphalian City and Municipality Federation), Deutschland; Heinz Bajrachtar, Caritas-Verband Paderborn e.V., MiCado Fachdienst für Integration und Migration, Deutschland, Miha Bulev, Retired Persons (AARP) and editor of the spanish-speaking AARP magazine Segunda Juventud, Washington D.C., USA, »Engaging Older Migrant Populations – Experiences from the U.S.«.

The final memorandum will be published at the end of the project in autumn 2009.
Deutschland: Markus Hehl, Direktor des European Volunteer Centre (EVE); Brüssel: Brigitte Menge, Deutscher Caritasverband (DKV); Deutschland: Dr. Josef Hoffmann, Institut Arbeit und Technik, Deutschland; Karlsruhe: Bert Arbeitsforscher, Kurs für berufserzieherische Weiterbildung und Personalentwicklung GmbH, Deutschland; Heide Hidde; Jacqueline Hoitse; Ursula Höfer; Claudia Kirsch; Katrin Mayer; Menchenfeld Multimedia GmbH, Deutschland; Stefano Klauer, Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, Deutschland; Bert Kopatz, TILT Internationales Schulungszentrum, Deutschland: Jürgen Kraska, Bezirksregierung Arnstadt, Deutschland; Prof. Anna Kraszewska, Centre for European Refugees, Migration and Ethnic Studies (CERMES); New Bulgarian University, Bulgarien: Martina Krause, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Deutschland; Elisabeth Krüll, Deutsches Rotes Kreuz Dortmund, Deutschland; Prof. Dr. Santiago Krause, Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung, Deutschland; Tobias Wobisch, Stadt Hilden Integrationsbüro, Deutschland; Dr. Andreas Wojcik, Netzwerk Integration Begeisterung, Deutschland; Gabriela Zabalúa-Goddard, American Association of Retired Persons (AARP), USA.

Thematic block 1: Participants satisfaction with the conference information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEMATIC BLOCK 1</th>
<th>Information systems</th>
<th>Positive assessment</th>
<th>Rather positive assessment</th>
<th>Less positive assessment</th>
<th>Negative assessment</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answers in numbers</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>225</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers in percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers in numbers</th>
<th>42</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answers in percentage</td>
<td>18.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers in numbers</th>
<th>91.6%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answers in percentage</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of a total of 225 respondents, 91.6% (±206 respondents) classified the preliminary information they received about the conference as very helpful and/or somewhat helpful while the evaluation form was very user-friendly and/or somewhat user-friendly. Only 19 participants responded negatively to the informational methods used (hardly helpful/user-friendly). No one felt that they were not helpful and/or not user-friendly.

Thematic block 2: Evaluation of the plenary sessions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEMATIC BLOCK 2</th>
<th>plenary session</th>
<th>Positive assessment</th>
<th>Rather positive assessment</th>
<th>Less positive assessment</th>
<th>Negative assessment</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answers in numbers</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>190</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers in percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers in numbers</th>
<th>31.0%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answers in percentage</td>
<td>46.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers in numbers</th>
<th>77.4%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answers in percentage</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all 190 participants gave us their feedback on the plenary conference. Three-fourths of respondents (147 respondents ±774%) indicated that the plenary events of the conference fulfilled their expectations. Only 18.4% (±35 respondents) said that their expectations had not been met.

Thematic block 3: Rating of the forums

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEMATIC BLOCK 3</th>
<th>Forum</th>
<th>Positive assessment</th>
<th>Rather positive assessment</th>
<th>Less positive assessment</th>
<th>Negative assessment</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answers in numbers</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>223</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers in percentage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers in numbers</th>
<th>36.3%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answers in percentage</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Answers in numbers</th>
<th>71.8%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answers in percentage</td>
<td>28.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many thanks to all the conference participants who took the time to complete the survey! Based on your responses, we will be able to ensure that future events are even better suited to the wishes and expectations of those taking part. In evaluating the results of the AAMCE conference participants’ survey, we analysed the basic tendency of responses. Each question could be answered in four ways: ‘positive’, ‘rather positive’, ‘less positive’ and ‘negative’. Thus, the ‘positive’ and ‘rather positive’ answers were combined as results with a positive tendency. The ‘less positive’ and ‘negative’ answers were combined as results with a negative tendency. The various individual questions were then summarised under six general topics.
The responses given with regard to the conference forums reveal that almost three-fourths of participants (71.8% = 160 respondents) were satisfied with the forums. Only 28.3% felt that the forums had not fully met their expectations.

**Thematic block 4: Assessment of the cultural evening programme**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEMATIC BLOCK 4 evening programme</th>
<th>Positive assessment</th>
<th>Rather positive assessment</th>
<th>Less positive assessment</th>
<th>Negative assessment</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answers in numbers</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answers in percentage</td>
<td>61.3%</td>
<td>24.0%</td>
<td>9.3%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>85.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the survey, 85.3% (= 64 respondents) of respondents were very much satisfied with the cultural programme on offer during the evenings of the conference. Only 14.7% of those surveyed were not fully satisfied with the cultural programme.

**Thematic block 5: Assessment of the conference facilities and services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEMATIC BLOCK 5 conference facilities</th>
<th>Positive assessment</th>
<th>Rather positive assessment</th>
<th>Less positive assessment</th>
<th>Negative assessment</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answers in numbers</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answers in percentage</td>
<td>57.5%</td>
<td>26.7%</td>
<td>11.1%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>84.2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thematic block 6: Overall assessment of the conference**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>THEMATIC BLOCK 6 assessment of conference</th>
<th>Positive assessment</th>
<th>Rather positive assessment</th>
<th>Less positive assessment</th>
<th>Negative assessment</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Answers in numbers</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Answers in percentage</td>
<td>45.1%</td>
<td>34.5%</td>
<td>17.6%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results</td>
<td>80.3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In our capacity as the organisers of the AAMEE conference, we are of course gratified to learn that 80.3% of the participants surveyed felt the conference had met their expectations and looked forward to taking part in a follow-on conference. All in all, we can say that the conference met with an overwhelmingly positive response. Our special thanks go to our lecturers. Their expertise and enthusiasm were key to ensuring that the conference would break new ground to the issue of “Migrant Elders across Europe”.

The questionnaire also gave respondents the option to include criticism and/or suggestions of their own. Here is some of the individual feedback we received:

**The forums:** In the context of conferences and conventions, forums and workshops are intended to allow participants to focus on specialised topics in more intimate groups. We therefore agree with the opinion expressed by some participants that it is important and desirable to set aside sufficient time for discussion. Fortunately, many of the forums found the right balance between lectures and discussions.

**Lists of participants:** We received a number of requests for a complete list of participants along with their contact data. Unfortunately, data-privacy law prevents us from publishing the full addresses of participants. However, we will certainly continue to foster a lively exchange among the conference participants in the context of AAMEE project, in particular through the AAMEE good-practice network for volunteer organisations and the AAMEE research network.

**Hotels:** The vast majority of respondents felt that the quality of their hotel accommodations was good. Nevertheless, a few complained that their hotel was too far from the conference venue and the centre of town. Then again, others were particularly pleased to meet and discuss in the evenings at the hotel. As it happens, the city of Bonn is a popular international conference location and demand for hotel space is strong. We therefore hope you will understand that it was not possible to provide all participants with lodgings in the direct vicinity of the conference venue.

**General information:** A number of participants pointed out that they would have liked more information on certain topics, e.g. travel directions to the conference location or background about the city of Bonn and the World Conference Centre as the former parliament building. We will be sure to take this into account for future events.

### 12.2 Exchange Programme

#### 12.2.1 Request for Information for the Exchange Programme

**“Active Ageing of migrant elders across Europe” for organisations and associations from the (inde-**

---

66 Participants of the exchange programme and consultation of the checklist: Liste der Workshopteilnehmer Hannover, Mannheim, Paderborn, Ulm, Berlin, Freiburg, Hannover (I: Frauenmütter und Säuglinge), Hannover (U: Haus der Kulturen der Welt), Hannover (II: Migrant Workers), Mannheim (I: Social Services), Mannheim (II: “Active Ageing of migrant elders across Europe” for organisations and associations from the (inde-**

---

66 Participants of the exchange programme and consultation of the checklist: Liste der Workshopteilnehmer Hannover, Mannheim, Paderborn, Ulm, Berlin, Freiburg, Hannover (I: Frauenmütter und Säuglinge), Hannover (U: Haus der Kulturen der Welt), Hannover (II: Migrant Workers), Mannheim (I: Social Services), Mannheim (II: “Active Ageing of migrant elders across Europe” for organisations and associations from the (inde-
In the scope of the project of “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE),” we invite you cordially to participate in the good practice exchange programme.  

1. The targets of the AAMEE good practice programme are:  
   - to initiate and promote the engagement of voluntary organisations for migrant elders,  
   - to sensitise the political and societal environment for the engagement of and with migrant elders,  
   - the development of a good practice platform/network for the exchange of experience between voluntary organisations,  
   - the publication of a checklist for voluntary work of and with migrant elders and a good practice booklet with examples from across Europe as well as  
   - the development of recommendations for action for the EU for the voluntary work with migrant elders.

2. The exchange programme – the hosts  
On October 2, 2008, the following projects were awarded for their particular engagement for migrant elders at the international conference “New Face for Europe – From Challenges to Opportunities” in the World Conference Center in Bonn. They will be the hosts of the exchange programme. The AAMEE project team prepares the programmes of the workshops together with the hosts.  

   First place: the Arbeiterwohlfahrt Region Hannover e.V., project: “Intercultural Senior Citizens’ Work”  

   The “Intercultural Senior Citizens’ Work” project develops and provides low threshold offers and services close to the migrant elders’ homes. With its integrative approach, the project promotes the integration of migrant elders and sensitises the public for the concerns of these people. The origins of the intercultural senior citizens’ work go back to 1994 (employment-creation measure). In 2000, a consultation and meeting place was established in Hannover’s Nordstadt, a district with a high number of migrant people and ethnic minorities. Different senior groups from several countries (e.g., Turks, former contingent refugees and people from former Yugoslavia) use the centre. The groups meet on the one hand among each other, or come together in intercultural groups. 

   The core offerings of this meeting place are an open and multilingual consultation; hobby groups (e.g., painting, chess) and cultural offers. The centre also supports encounters between Russian- and Arab-speaking seniors in other districts. Since 2006, the offer is part of the special service of senior citizens’ work; formerly it appertained to the special service of migration work. The management in the senior groups is bilingual and active on a voluntary basis. The participation of the attendees is promoted by a self-responsible designing of offerings by regular user and group leader meetings and the common planning of (district) activities. The public relation work is performed by full-time employees, who stand up at the round table of “Age and Migration” of the city of Hannover and in the networks of the districts with the target of raising awareness among the public and development of information offers of the city for migrant elders, just to name a few things. 

   Second place: the Caritas-Verband Paderborn e.V. (German welfare organisation), Project: “Intergenerational and Intercultural ‘Holiday Breakfast with Teenagers’”  

   The Caritas-Verband Paderborn e.V. has been maintaining several social establishments and organising leisure offerings for both migrant elders and juveniles for many years. The youth centre of the Caritas in Mannheim is also used for breakfast and information meetings by migrant elders on Tuesday morning. It rather came to a chance encounter arousing mutual interest between juveniles and senior citizens during the holidays in 2008. 

   Since then, both groups meet weekly for a joint breakfast during holidays. Both groups learn from each other through the meetings, it is remarkable that the migrant elders convey table manners and etiquette to the young people. All questions concerning the everyday life are discussed during the breakfast, and after breakfast they play, dance, sing or bake together. The joint meeting serves both groups in terms of: getting to know each other better, enlarging their abilities and social skills, bridging the generation gap and conveying values. The target of the project is to counteract loneliness and isolation of migrant elders and to promote their activity. The juveniles benefit from the migrant elders’ life experience, and the intergenerative and intercultural project promotes, thus, a common civil engagement. It is planned to expand the project beyond the holiday periods.

3. Participants of the AAMEE good Practice Exchange Programme  

The exchange programmes are performed as workshops of two and a half days each with the winners of the AAMEE good practice competition in Hannover, Paderborn and Mannheim in the period from April to June 2009. Autonomous migrant organisations, welfare associations, churchy institutions, foundations, non-profit organisations, associations and other organisations of the voluntary work which are committed to migrant elders. Voluntary organisations from all new member states of the European Union are called upon; they are especially encouraged to apply for this exchange.

One participant per organisation can be registered for the exchange programme. The workshops are performed in English. Interpreters or tutors can be provided on request in order to support a multilingual understanding. The travel and accommodation costs will be covered by the AAMEE project. Please note that only expenses of 2nd class train journeys can be refunded. Travels by air (economy class) are refundable from a distance of 400 km (800 km for outward and home journeys). The costs for the journey by car are reimbursed to a maximum of the amount that would have occurred by travelling by rail in 2nd class. The accommodation takes place in reserved hotels.

Please note that the number of participants per workshop is limited. Therefore, we kindly ask you to register early. Please complete the enclosed application form for your registration. You can send the application form by e-mail, fax or mail to the AAMEE project team; the address can be found on the application form.
4. The AAMEE workshop: dates and programme

The workshops are organised jointly by the AAMEE project team and the respective host organisations, the Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) of Hannover, the Caritas in Paderborn and the Caritas of Mannheim. The contents of all three workshops follow the same model programme, however, they are adjusted individually by taking the respective host organisation and their projects into consideration.

**dates:**


b) Arbeiterwohlfahrt Region Hannover e.V., Interkulturelle Seniorenarbeit, Workshop on 06. to 08.05.2009, deadline: 25.03.2009

c) Caritasverband Mannheim e.V., Ferienfrühstück mit Teenies, Workshop on 15. to 17.06.2009, deadline: 05.05.2009

**Good Practice Exchange Programme

Workshop Programme**

Workshop 1. day

18.30 welcome address, introduction of participants
dinner
speech of a representative of the town: integration of migrant elders, demography, inhabitants and development of town and region

Workshop 2. day

09.30 - 10.30 presentation of organisations

10.30-10.45 coffee break

10.45 - 11.45 introduction of the winner by the hosting organisation

11.45 - 12.30 discussion and exchange of experience

12.30-14.00 lunch

14.00-15.15 talk with the department for migrants or seniors

15.15 - 17.45 visit of the town, guided tour, topic: integration

19.00 Uhr dinner

Workshop 3. day

09.30 - 10.30 Good Practice & Lesson’s learned: practical recommendations for the voluntary work with migrant elders in Europe

11.00 -11.15 Coffee break

11.15 - 12.00 Reflections on the workshop

12.00 -13.30 lunch

from 13.30 Farewell and departure of participants

5. deadlines


b) Arbeiterwohlfahrt Region Hannover e.V., Interkulturelle Seniorenarbeit, Workshop from 06. to 08.05.2009, deadline: 25.03.2009

c) Caritasverband Mannheim e.V., Ferienfrühstück mit Teenies, Workshop from 15. to 17.06.2009, deadline: 05.05.2009

6. The Perspective

In the long term, the AAMEE project aims at setting up a European Good Practice Network of Voluntary Organisations. We want to discuss with the participants, how to establish and which objectives such a Network will follow.

We are glad about your interest on the Good Practice Exchange Programme and are looking forward to having enthusiastic workshops and a successful exchange of experience with you.

Dr. Claus Eppe
AAMEE Project leader
Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen
Referat 215 - Ökonomische Fragen des Demografischen Wandels, Seniorenwirtschaft
Horionplatz 1
D- 40213 Düsseldorf
e- mail: info@aamee.eu
Tel.: 0049 211 8618 4574
Fax.: 0049 211 8618 4574

The project AAMEE is promoted by the European Commission. the contents of the website do not reflect the opinion of the European Commission.

12.2.2 Application Form for the Exchange Programme

„Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ - Declaration of Interest for the participation in the Exchange Programme

1. Participation in the Exchange Programme

Please indicate a ranking of your preferred workshop(s)

a) Caritas- Verband Paderborn e.V., Integration-sagentur, International Visitation Service

Workshop from 26. to 28. April 2009

b) Arbeiterwohlfahrt Region Hannover e.V., Intercultural Work with Older People

Workshop from 6. to 8. May 2009

c) Caritasverband Mannheim e.V., Intergenerative and intercultural holiday breakfast with Teens

Workshop from 15. to 17. June 2009

2. Name of your Organisation

3. Name of the Contact person/ participant of the workshop

4. Address of the Organisation

5. Telephone

6. Fax number

7. E-mail address of contact person/ participant of the workshop

8. Homepage of the Organisation

9. Short description of the Organisation

10. Short description of the projects and services (related to activities and experiences in the field of (older) migrants and work with older people)

11. Concepts/ ideas for future engagement for migrant elders (if there are)
12. Co-operation with other Organisations
   a) Existing co-operations with other organisations?
   b) Interest in participating in the AAMEE Good-Practice Network? If so, how could your organisation contribute to the network?

Please send the completed application form to the AAMEE project team via e-mail, fax or post:

Dr. Claus Eppe
AAMEE Project Leader
Ökonomische Fragen des Demografischen Wandels, Seniorenwirtschaft
Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen
Horionplatz 1
40213 Düsseldorf
E-mail: info@aamee.eu
Tel.: 0049 211 8618 4574
Fax.: 0049 211 8618 5 4574

The AAMEE project is receiving funding by the European Commision. The contents published do not express the European Commission’s opinions or positions.

12.2.3 Programme Workshop Hannover
"Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE)"
Good Practice Exchange Programme for Voluntary Organisations
Programme of the Workshop in Hannover
from 06. to 08. 05.2009

Wednesday, 06.05.2009
Venue: Conference Centre AWO, Martha Wissmann Platz 2

Until 18:00 Arrival of participants
18:30 Welcome
   Mr Dr. Eckehart Peil,
   chief executive of the Arbeiterwohlfahrt (AWO) Region Hannover e.V.;
   Mr Burkhard Teuber, executive of the AWO Region Hannover e.V. and
   Ms Martine Krause, Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen

Speech: Integration of migrant elders in Hannover, Mr Wolfgang Strothmann,
   Fachbereichsleiter Senioren der Landeshauptstadt Hannover

Musical accompaniment: Daniel Höft and David Ehlers

Thursday, 07 May 2009
Venue: AWO Conference Centre, Martha Wissmann Platz 2

9 - 10 am: Presentation of the AWO Region Hannover e.V.
   Ms Bräuer-Pape,
   Chief of the Family Education and Counseling as well as Work with Seniors Unit
   Presentation of the field of work “Migration” of the AWO Region Hannover e.V.
   Ms Slobodanka Sljoka, Head of Advice Centre for Integration and Migration Questions

10 - 11 am: Presentation of the field of work “Intercultural Work with Senior Citizens” of the AWO Region Hannover e.V.
   Ms Fatma Taspunar, Social Worker

10 - 12 am: Discussion und exchange of experiences among participants
12 am - 1 pm: Guided tour through the neighbourhood “Ahrbergviertel”
   in Hannover Linden Süd
   Architect’s Office Agsta

1 - 2 pm: Lunch break
2 - 3 pm: Presentation of the voluntary work at the AWO Region Hannover e.V.
   Mr Adalbert Maurerhof
3 - 6 pm: Visit of the “Centro de Dia” day centre of the Caritas Hannover for Spanish speaking migrant elders and Arkadas e.V., Association for Intercultural Education, Learning, Cultural Activities and Sports for Turkish Speaking Migrant Elders
   Ms Hortencia Gonzales and Ms Ayfer Aral-Örs

7 pm: Dinner

Friday, 08 May 2009
Venue: Meeting Place for Senior Citizens, Horst Fitjer Weg 5

9 - 9:30 am: Presentation and guided tour at the Intercultural Meeting and Consultation Place for Senior Citizens
   Ms Fatma Taspunar

9:30 - 10:30 am: Round table “Age and Migration in Hannover”
   Ms Nicole Drees

10.30 - 11.15 am: Field report on the voluntary work with migrant elders
   Ms Fatma Taspunar

11:15 - 12:30 am: Good practice & lessons learned: Practical recommendations for voluntary work with migrant elders in Europe;
   Co-operation and participation in the AAMEE-Good-Practice Network
   Ms Dr. Vera Gerling, GER-ON Consult & Research

12:30 am - 1:30 pm: Lunch break

from 2 pm: Farewell and departure of participants

12.2.4 Programme Workshop Mannheim
“Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE)" - Good Practice Exchange programme for voluntary organisations, Programme of the Workshop in Mannheim, 15. to 17.06. 2009

Monday, 15 June 2009, House of the Caritas

Until 6 pm: Arrival of participants

6:30 pm: Welcome
   Town Councillor Ms Regina Trösch per pro the Lord Mayor of the City of Mannheim
   Ms Regina Hertlein, Executive of the Caritas Association Mannheim e.V.
   Ms Martine Krause; Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the German State of North Rhine-Westphalia, AAMEE project officer
Sunday, 14 June 2009, House of the Caritas

10:00 – 10:30 Opening
10:30 – 10:45 Welcome

10:45 – 11:00 The project Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE)- the most essential results
Mr Dr. Christof Eichert, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Head of Department “Integration und Generation”

11:00 – 11:30 Migrant Elders in Europe - demographic facts and perspectives
Mr Ralf Jacob, European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities (DG EMPL), Head of Unit “Social and Demographic Analysis”

11:30 – 12:00 The perspective of the European Parliament
Ms Jean Lambert, Member of the European Parliament (MEP), Member of the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, Member of the Intergroup on Ageing

12:00 – 13:00 Lunch

13:00 – 13:45 European research, research gaps and perspectives for further research
Mr Prof. Dr. Klaus Schriewer, Universidad de Murcia, Spain - Present research on Migrant Elders in cooperation with Ms Prof. Dr. Anna Krasteva, Centre for migration studies (CERMES), New Bulgarian University, Bulgaria, - Research gaps and perspectives for further research

13:45 – 14:30 Perspectives for the mutual integration – role of voluntary work
Mr Kenan Küçük, Multicultural Forum e.V., Germany, Managing Director- Good practice of voluntary work across Europe in cooperation with Ms Glenda Watt, City of Edinburgh Council, Scotland, U.K, Strategy Manager “A City for All Ages: Edinburgh’s Plan for Older People, member of the advisory board of AAMEE- Recommendations for voluntary work with Migrant Elders in Europe

14.30 - 14.45 Coffee break

Part 2:
14:45 – 16:00 Discussion: How to promote equal opportunities by active ageing, mutual integration and empowerment
Moderation: Mr Prof. Dr. John Eade, Executive Director of CRONEM (Centre for Research on Nationalism, Ethnicity and Multiculturalism), Surrey and Roehampton Universities, UK
Aim: find out and specify perspectives in Europe which have been initiated by Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe concerning equal opportunities and which go far beyond the AAMEE-project. Recognizing that migrants in voluntary organisations and voluntary organisations for migrants play an essential role.

Mr Carlos Garcia de Cortazar, Spanish Presidency of the Council of the European Union, Consejero Coordinador de Trabajo e Inmigración
Ms Ivona Piórko, European Commission, Directorate General Justice, Freedom and Security (DG JLS), Policy Officer, Unit "Immigration and Integration"
Ms Marta Maria Ferreira Lourenco, European Commission, Directorate General for Education and Culture (DG EAC), Head of Unit "Education of Adults"
Mr Walter Leitermann, German Association of Cities and Towns, Head of the Brussels Office
Mr Dr. Christof Eichert, Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Head of Department "Integration und Generation"

Summary moderation

16:00 – 16:30 Coffee break
16:30 End of workshop

12.4 Outreach
12.4.1 List of weblinks

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<td>1 KulM</td>
<td>Weitere Informationen können der Homepage <a href="http://www.aamee.eu">www.aamee.eu</a> entnommen werden. ... August 2008 über die AAMEE Homepage (<a href="http://www.aamee.eu">www.aamee.eu</a>) eingereicht werden. ...</td>
<td><a href="http://www.ikorn-bund.de/index.htm">http://www.ikorn-bund.de/index.htm</a></td>
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<td>3 Vereniging van Nederlandse Gemeenten</td>
<td>Interactive website <a href="http://www.aamee.eu">www.aamee.eu</a>. Good Practice Competition I &quot;Active Ageing of Migrant Elders ... <a href="http://www.aamee.eu">www.aamee.eu</a>. Thank you very much. for your attention ...</td>
<td><a href="http://www.vng.nl/Documenten/Extranet/Internationaal/AAMEE-Presentation-English_4-6-2008.ppt">www.vng.nl/Documenten/Extranet/Internationaal/AAMEE-Presentation-English_4-6-2008.ppt</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Wolfsburg AG</td>
<td>Weitere Informationen können der Homepage <a href="http://www.aamee.eu">www.aamee.eu</a> entnommen werden. ... (<a href="http://www.aamee.eu">www.aamee.eu</a>) eingereicht werden. Sollte eine Onlinebewerbung nicht möglich ...</td>
<td><a href="http://www.wolfsburg-ag.com/.../777/">www.wolfsburg-ag.com/.../777/</a> Europ%24siches%20Projekt%20%20...%20derer%20%20AAMEE. pdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 H-Soz-u-Kult - Kommunikation und Fachinformation für die Geschichtswissenschaften</td>
<td>Ausführliche Informationen zur Konferenz, zur Teilnahme, zum Programm, zu den Good Practice Wettkämpfen und zum Projekt erhalten Sie unter <a href="http://www.aamee.eu">www.aamee.eu</a> im ...</td>
<td><a href="http://hsozkult.geschichte.hu-berlin.de/termine/id=9620">http://hsozkult.geschichte.hu-berlin.de/termine/id=9620</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 AARP International</td>
<td>AAMEE: First European Conference, Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe: from Challenges to Opportunities. URL: <a href="http://www.aamee.eu">http://www.aamee.eu</a>. Location: ...</td>
<td><a href="http://www.aarpinternational.org/events/events_show.htm?doc_id=692785">http://www.aarpinternational.org/events/events_show.htm?doc_id=692785</a></td>
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<td>Der Parlätische Gesamtverband</td>
<td>Neugkeiten aus der EU und den Mitgliedstaaten ...</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Staatskanzlei NRW</td>
<td>März 2008) anlässlich der Freischaltung des neuen Internetportals <a href="http://www.aamee.eu">www.aamee.eu</a>; 070227/5MGFFI_news.php <a href="http://www.presseservice.nrw.de">www.presseservice.nrw.de</a>; der 27022007 Neues ...</td>
</tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Deutsche Seniorenliga e.V.</td>
<td>weitereführende Links. Weitere Informationen zur Konferenz: <a href="http://www.deutsche-seniorenliga.de/links.php">www.deutsche-seniorenliga.de/links.php</a></td>
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<td>Stadt Bonn</td>
<td>Weiterführende Links. Weitere Informationen zur Konferenz: URL: <a href="http://www.bon.de/tourismus_sport_freizeit/veranstaltungskalender/36017/index.html">http://www.bon.de/tourismus_sport_freizeit/veranstaltungskalender/36017/index.html</a></td>
</tr>
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<td>16</td>
<td>MGFFI, Integrationssport</td>
<td>und Integration hat zusammen mit der Europäischen Kommission das Projekt initiiert. Das folgende Internetportal ist Teil des Projekts: <a href="http://www.aamee.eu">www.aamee.eu</a> ...</td>
</tr>
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<td>19</td>
<td>CECODHAS, THE EUROPEAN LIASON COMMITTEE FOR SOCIAL HOUSING</td>
<td>... practice competitions will be awarded. For further information on the conference and to apply for the best practice competition, visit <a href="http://www.aamee.eu">www.aamee.eu</a> ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>SENPER</td>
<td>Further information can be obtained here: <a href="http://www.aamee.eu/">http://www.aamee.eu/</a>. The newsletter is available for download in the news section. ...</td>
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<td>CEV - The European Volunteer Centre</td>
<td>... and the Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities. For further information please refer to the: <a href="http://www.aamee.eu">http://www.aamee.eu</a> ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>ICSW - International Council on Social Welfare</td>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.aamee.eu/conference/index.php">http://www.aamee.eu/conference/index.php</a>. The conference is organised in the frame of the European project Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Gloucestershire Assembly for the Voluntary and Community Sector website</td>
<td>... cultural and/or economic integration of minority ethnic and migrant elders. Find full details at <a href="http://www.aamee.eu/competition2/index.php">www.aamee.eu/competition2/index.php</a> ...</td>
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<td>26</td>
<td>Gerokon - Marketing Gerontologico</td>
<td>... dirección de correo electrónico está protegida contra los robots de spam; necesita tener Javascript activado para poder verla. URL: <a href="http://www.aamee.eu">http://www.aamee.eu</a> ...</td>
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</table>
27 Zealand/Denmark EU Office Internet portalen www.aamee.eu – her kan man finde en masse nyttig information om projektet og de for skellige aktører der er bekrævet her nedenfor.

http://www.zealand-
denmark.eu/2148 Dänemark

28 MGFFI, Kultur für Generationen www.aamee.eu. Telefon 0211 /8618-3320. Fax 0211 /8618-5-3320. Anschrift Dr. Claus Eppe Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des...

www.kultur-fuer-gener-
ationen.rnw.de/kontakt.

http://www.zealand-
denmark.eu/2148 Dänemark

29 Vertretung der Li-

http://www.sepe.gr/
default.aspx?pid=55&re-
frssId=1&eid=374 Griechenland

30 sepe.gr http://www.aamee.eu/conference/in-
dex.php?tag=ADESSEDOOE.EE,

Videos. DD/P- VICTIC 2008 - ICT e-tourism SEPE - SETE - ICT e-tourism SEPE - SETE...

http://www.interkul-
tureller-stadtplan.de/
frischmz2_downlload/

aamee07.pdf Deutschland

31 Interkultureller Stadtplan Augsburg Weitere Informationen können der Homepage www.aamee.eu entnommen werden. ... August 2008 über die AAMEE Homepage (www.aamee.eu) eingereicht werden. Sollte ...

http://www.interkul-
tureller-stadtplan.de/
frischmz2_downlload/

aamee07.pdf Deutschland

32 7d visual dialogue Das Projekt AAMEE, Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe wurde... AAMEE ist ein Mix von wissenschaftlichen und praktischen Aktivitäten mit dem Ziel ...

http://www.7d-concept.

com/content/_akt_10.

html Deutschland

33 Bonner Wirtschafts-
blog Veranstalter ist das Projekt AAMEE (Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe), das vom Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des...

http://www.bonner-
werthsgespraeche.
de/index.php/2008/07/11/

in-bonn-gilt-es-um-
die-herausforderung-
der-integration-von-
men-sowie-zuwander-
geschichte/deutschland

Deutschland

34 GlobalDigest Beim NRW-Generationenministe-
rium läuft das EU-Projekt AAMEE (Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe), ein Mix von wissenschaftlichen und ...

http://de.groups.yahoo.

com/group/Global-
Digest/message/1906 Deutschland

35 Städte- und Gemi-
ndebund Nordrhein-
Westfalen Im Rahmen des gemeinsamen Projekts von Europäischer Gemeinschaft und Land Nordrhein-Westfalen „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ (AAMEE) führt ...

http://www.kommunen-
in-nrw.de/mitgliederei-
reich/medienpresse/da-
talienarch/dokument/
aktiv-es-altersalterer-
lebensmit-zuwander-
geschichte.html Deutschland

36 Europabüro der Bayerischen Kom-
munen Juni wurde im Ausschuss der Re-
gionen (AdR) die Initiative „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ kurz „AAMEE“ vorgestellt, welche vom Ministerium ...

http://www.ebkb.de/
user/deesy.de/eesy.
de/ebkb/den/BA/18-
08_inhalt.pdf Belgien

37 Nottingham City Council The Active Ageing of Migrant Elders Across Europe (AAMEE) project, led by the North-Rhein Westfalia region of Germany, is holding a best prac-
tice ...

http://www.not-
tinghamcity.gov.uk/
sitemap/services/ busines/international/ cd_european_work/

38 GER ON Consult & Research EU-Project „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe – AAMEE“ Auftraggeber Ministerium für Generationen, Frauen, Familie und Integ-
ration des Landes ...

http://www.ger-
on.de/en/index.

php?option=com_conten-
t&task=view&id=32&fe-
more=34 Deutschland

39 European Urban Knowledge Network The AAMEE project focuses on the promotion of active ageing and social, ... and social, ... The good practice competition in the field of ‘active ageing’ addresses local ...

http://www.eukn.org/

themes/Urban-
Policy/Social_inclu-
sion_and_integration/
integration_of_social-
groups/older_people/
active-ageing_1037

International

40 Nicis Institute AAMEE Active Ageing for Migrant Elders across Europe) organises de conferentie. Beschrijving. Tijdens de conferentie zijn ongeveer drie hon-
derd ...

http://www.integratie.

net/kiem/bijeenkom-
sten/2008/09/AAM-
E_10001.html Niederlande

41 Köln Nachrichten Internetportal Ist Teil des Projektes „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ (AAMEE) des Gener-
ationen- und Integrationsministe-
riums ...

http://www.koeln-nach-
richten.de/neues-aus-
nrw/landesministerien/

niederlande

Deutschland

42 Movisie - Ethische hinderen en migrante ouderen in Europa Het internationale uitwisselingspro-
ject Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE) geeft interna-
tionale samenwerking en uitwis-
seling van kennis ...

http://www.movisie.

.nl/12958/delf/home/
agenda/agenda/

ethische_minder-
heden_en_migrante_ou-
deren_in_europa

Niederlande

43 Ruhr-Universität Bochum Center for the Study of Aging and Active Retirement Coastal Carolina University, ..., Projekt AAMEE - För-
derung des aktiven Alterns älterer Menschen mit ...

www.ruhr-uni-bochum.
dk/csta/projektausstell-
ne/infopool.html Deutschland

44 politik & kommun-
kation E Mail: info@aamee.eu. Kontakt. World Conference Center Bonn Gör-
resstraße 15 53113 Bonn. Veranstalt-
tungsort. 350 bis 500 Abgeordnete aus den ...

http://www.politik-
kommunikation.
de/termine/28600.

php?search=advanced&
time=2008-04-01-
2008-04-30 Deutschland
Forum für Senioren im Web

Bonn - Im World Conference Center Bonn tagt vom 30. September bis 2. Oktober 2008 der World Conference on the Demographic Wandel, Projekt "AAMEE (Aktives Altern von Migrant Elders across Europe), ..."

http://seniorenreport.de/ Deutschland

46 the European Older People’s Platform

The AAMEE project is promoted by the Ministry of Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany, ...

www.age-platform.org/EN/IMG/pdf_Cover_AGE_finalEN.pdf Großbritannien

47 International federation of social workers

Theory: papers delivered by experts on politics and research Practice: good practice examples from the EU Member States Contact: Claus Eppe, info@aamee.eu ...


48 Welfare Societa Teritorio (ital./engl.
online Tageszeitung)

Active Ageing of Migrant Elders Conference: "Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe" heißt das Projekt, mit dem das Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen, Projekt "AAMEE (Aktives Altern von Migrant Elders across Europe)" organisiert, ... Ein Schwerpunkt des zweijährigen Projekts liegt auf der Förderung der ehrenamtlichen Engagements...


http://www.prosto-voljsvo.org/slovenska-filan-tropija Slovenia

49 Europäische der Baden-Württember

gischen Kommunen

Am 2. Juni wurde im Ausschuss der Regionen (AdR) die Initiative "Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe" vorgestellt ...


50 Städteetag Nordrhein-Westfalen

Der Städteetag Nordrhein-Westfalen beteiligt sich als Partner an der ländlichen Europäischen Konferenz "Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu Möglichkeiten". Die Konferenz findet vom 30. September bis 2. Oktober 2008 im World Conference Center Bonn statt, dem ehemaligen Gebäude des Deutschen Bundestages ...

http://www.staedtetag-nrw.de/staetten/inter/veranstaltungen/002010_index.html Deutschland

51 Landesverband der Volkshochschulen Niedersachsens e.V.

Diese Fachkonferenz wird von dem Projekt AAMEE (Aktives Altern von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa) organisiert. Der Fokus von AAMEE liegt auf dem ehrenamtlichen Engagement sowie der Entwicklung ...

www.vhs-nds.de/inhalte/1f.htm Deutschland

52 Integration Nordrhein-Westfalen

Aktives Altern von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa. Die Vielfalt innerhalb der Bevölkerung wird auch bei den älteren Menschen weiter zunehmen. Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte - das bedeutet Chancen, das bedeutet Vielfalt ...

http://www.integration.nrw.de/projekte/konz epte/alter/index.php Deutschland

53 Portal für bürgerliches und unternehmertisches Engagement in Nordrhein-Westfalen

EU-Projekt fördert Engagement von Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa (AAMEE) - so heißt ein kürzlich gestartetes EU-Projekt, das die soziale, wirtschaftliche und kulturelle Integration von Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte fördern will. Ein Schwerpunkt des zweijährigen Projekts liegt auf der Förderung des ehrenamtlichen Engagements ...

http://www.engagiert-in-nrw.de/aktuelles/ meldungen/EU_Pro jekt_AAMEE/index.php Deutschland

54 Informations- und Qualifizierungszen trum für Kommunen (IQZ)

"AAMEE - Aktives Altern von Migrant Elders across Europe" heißt das Projekt, mit dem das Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen ...

http://www.familie-in-nrw.de/index.php?Id=12200&c ance=1&tx_pr news%5Btit%5D=64&tx_pr new%5Borigins%5D=12200&tx_pr new%5Bhash%5D=64&tx_p rnews%5Bhash%5D=64&tx_pr new%5Borigins%5D=64&tx_pr new%5Bhash%5D=64&tx_pr news%5Borigins%5D=64&tx_pr new%5Bhash%5D=64&tx_pr news%5Borigins%5D=64&tx_pr new%5Bhash%5D=64 Deutschland

55 Redtram Nachrichtenmaschine

Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen ...

http://de.redtram.com/catalogue/world/all-about-all/20080714/16/ Deutschland

56 Irish Planning Institute

In case of difficulties viewing this newsletter, please contact here ...


57 Portal posto-voljsvo.org

Slovenska flanja ...


58 ETHMA-Portal Eth Noberate Medien und Veranstaltungs GmbH

ETHMA - Ethnomarketing & inter - kulturelles Leben in Deutschland 30.09. bis 2.10.2008. World Conference Center, Bonn. KONGRESS, Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe, 1. europäische Konferenz zum Thema ältere...

www.ethma.org/ Deutschland

59 European Anti Poverty Network (EAPN), Belgien

II-12 September 2008: Conference on "Workforce policies and welfare state legitimacy", "Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe", Bonn, Germany ...

http://www.eapn.eu/compo nent?option=com_events Belgium

60 Social Communication Institute

30 September – 2 October: 1st European Conference: "Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunities", Bonn, October 2008 ...

projects.SciLab/socopo de/galjaar/index.asp?Topi d=33dL&4&ArticleId=4 32&searchTXT Lettland
The first European conference on "Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunities" is organised in the context of the "AAMEE" Project, which was initiated by the European Commission and will take place from 30 September to 2 October 2008 in Bonn, Germany.

For more information, please visit http://www.aamee.eu/index.php?num=69290

In Bonn, Germany, from Challenges to Opportunities...
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<td>Urbanicity Evens Calendar 2008</td>
<td>30/9/2008, Germany, Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe</td>
<td>Neusseland</td>
<td><a href="http://www.urbanicity.org/SiteEventsCalendar/default.aspx">Source</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>CNVOS - Centre for Information Service</td>
<td>26/2008; Konferenssi Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe</td>
<td>Slovenien</td>
<td><a href="http://www.cnvos.si/">Source</a></td>
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<td>Equality Scotland</td>
<td>2008; First European Conference</td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td><a href="http://www.equalityscotland.com/news-and-events/newsreleases.html">Source</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RISP - Rhein-Ruhr-Institut für Sozialforschung und Politikberatung e.V. an der Uni Duisburg</td>
<td>Prolog: Veranstaltungshinweis: Alte Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte - Von der Herausforderung zur Chance am 22.11.2007 in Oberhausen… mehr</td>
<td>Deutschland</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uni-duisburg.de/de/institute/RISP/bishmeld.htm">Source</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zukunftsinitative Seniorenwirtschaft NRW</td>
<td>Alte Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte - Von der Herausforderung zur Chance</td>
<td>Deutschland</td>
<td><a href="http://www.seniorenwirt.de">Source</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rheinland 24</td>
<td>Im World Conference Center Bonn</td>
<td>Deutschland</td>
<td><a href="http://www.rheinland24.info/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=1572&amp;Itemid=1">Source</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft der Seniorenoorganisationen (BAGSO) e.V.</td>
<td>Migration im Alter und die zunehmende kulturelle Vielfalt verändern das … können sich online anmelden über <a href="http://www.aamee.eu/conference-registration-form">www.aamee.eu/conference-registration-form</a> oder …</td>
<td>Deutschland</td>
<td><a href="http://www.bagso.de/startaktuell+M5c6274c4ca85html">Source</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universitäts Ostnabrück, IMIS</td>
<td>Neu gewählte Präsidentin des Nationalen Forums Alter und Migration Christine Eigensza … für das plus ampeles informations : <a href="http://www.aamee.eu">www.aamee.eu</a> ...</td>
<td>Schweiz</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uni-osnabrueck.de/aktionen/aamee-news/archive/ID=2&amp;l=it">Source</a></td>
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<td>RISPO - Rhein-Ruhr-Institut für Sozialforschung und Politikberatung e.V. an der Uni Duisburg</td>
<td>Prolog: Veranstaltungshinweis: Alte Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte - Von der Herausforderung zur Chance am 22.11.2007 in Oberhausen… mehr</td>
<td>Deutschland</td>
<td><a href="http://www.uni-duisburg.de/de/institute/RISP/bishmeld.htm">Source</a></td>
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<td>Infobrief des Projektbeobchers „Dialog der Generationen“</td>
<td>… Das AAMEE Projekt wird gefördert vom MGFFI Nordrhein-Westfalen ...</td>
<td>Deutschland</td>
<td><a href="http://www.aamee.eu/veranstaltungen/index.html">Source</a></td>
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96 evanze-e-commerce GmbH
Herbstzeit hat sich zu einem stabilen Medium für die ältere Generation. Darüber hinaus sind wir Partner des Kongresses http://www.aamee.eu/und wollen...
email: evanze.de@faq.php?title=Betreferungen_Diskussion%20afrl%20Stiftung
Deutschland

97 International Nummer 49
Tempelhof-Schöneberg: Fachstelle für Integration und Migration in der Nähe von AAMEE. Der Fokus von AAMEE liegt auf dem aktiven Altern, ...
www.berlin.de/impe- ria/ml/content/itb-integration-migration/publikationen/top/ de_2008_36.pdf
Deutschland

98 Kulturpolitische Gesellschaft, Tagungen im Überblick
... F 0001/1095 j41 - registration@ cp-compartner.de - www.aamee.eu/deutsch/index.php ... Migration und Beteiligung in der Kinder- und Jugendarbeit ...
www.kupoge.de/tagun- gen/tagungen.htm
Deutschland

99 NRW denkt nachhaltig - Information - Themenausstellung
Der Fokus von AAMEE liegt auf dem ehrenamtlichen Engagement sowie der ... ist der Aufbau eines Europäischen Netzwerkes zum Thema Altern in der Migration ...
http://www.nrw-denkt- nachhaltig.de/cms/front_content.php?idart-1114&red=adLpYeOQZC1dW DolCeBhCAwGjUQ4iLjLXVYMD7T3SM2jyNRepsLU232355939
Deutschland

100 Sozial.de - Internet für Menschen | News x Europas neues Gesicht
Oktober 2008 in Bonn. Sie bietet erstmals die Gelegenheit, mit hochkarätigen ... Projekt Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE) ...
www.sozial.de/medie- dex.php?action=NvView&rid=27759
Deutschland

101 Stadt Bonn, Rat und Verwaltung
AAMEE ist auf die Förderung des aktiven Alterns älterer Menschen mit ... September, 19 Uhr, werden die Teilnehmer von der Stadt Bonn im Alter Rathaus ...
www.bonn.de/rat_ver- waltung/buergerdien- ste/pressportal/pressmitteilungen/04460/index.html
Deutschland

102 Kompetenzzentrum Technik-Diversity-Equal Opportunitätszentrum e.V.
AAMEE Konferenz. Die erste Europäische Konferenz „Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte ... 02.10.2008 im World Conference Center in Bonn veranstaltet. ...
www.kompetenzzentrum.de/Kalender/2008/09/termine/1/0/year/1/0/2008.02.10.html
Deutschland

103 Learning in Later Life - A European Network
Im Rahmen von AAMEE werden zwei Good Practice-Wettbewerbe durchgeführt. ... Oktober 2008 im World Conference Center Bonn, dem ehemaligen Gebäude des ...
www.uni-ulm.de/LILL/ onine/infreu.de
Deutschland

104 CEV News - The Electronic Newsletter of the European Volunteer Centre (CEV)
Conference AAMEE (Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe), Bonn. European Regions and Cities Open Days 2008. European Commission annual Europe for ...
Tschechische Republik

105 Forum Seniorenar- beit
Ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa - von Herausforderungen zu Chancen. 30.09.- 02.10.2008, World Conference Center Bonn, www.aamee.eu/ ...
www.forum-seniorenar- beit.de/
Deutschland

106 Portal Mayores
1ª Conferencia Europea: "Minorias étnicas y ancianos migrantes de toda Europa - de los desafíos a las oportunidades". AAMEE. Bonn (Alemania), del 30 de ...
Spanien

107 FrauenNRW: Aktuelle Meldungen
Tagungsort ist das World Conference Center in Bonn. ... Nähe, Informationen zur Konferenz sowie das Anmeldeformular auf der Homepage von AAMEE ...
www.frauennrw.de/news/index.php?id=578
Deutschland

108 Deutsche Welle
AAMEE Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe Logo ... in Europa – von Herausforderungen zu Chancen im World Conference Center in Bonn, ...
http://www.dw-world.de/news/ popup_printcon- tent/0_3684400/D0. html
Deutschland

109 Forschungsinstitut Geragogik - FoGera
von Herausforderungen zu Chancen 30.09.- 02.10.2008 World Conference Center Bonn Näheres unter: www.aamee.eu. Neues Handbuch "Qualitätsziele moderner ...
www.fogera.de/
Deutschland

110 ENIEC
30 September 2008 - 02 October 2008, Bonn, Germany. The confer- ence is organised under the auspices of the EU project AAMEE (Active Ageing of Migrant Elders ...
http://www.eniec.eu/
Niederlande

111 RADIO ALITHIA
... Ageing - equal opportunities for migrant elders" mit Herrn Minister Arm Helena ... 1/2007 vom Institut der NRW.BANK, För- derer von AAMEE ...
http://www.beststars.gr/ atithiapress.net/index. php?option=com_conte- nt&task=view&tid=374& Itemid=1
Griechenland

112 Centro Madrena, Cooperativa Sociale a r.l.
Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunities. ... Germania Ente Organizzatore: www.aamee.eu sito: http://www.aamee.eu ...
Italien
12.4.2 Press releases of the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration in the State of North Rhine-Westphalia

12.4.2.1 German Press release to the start of the project and inauguration of the website

Die Landesregierung Nordrhein-Westfalen Presseinformation – 22/3/2008

Minister Armin Laschet: „Europa profitiert von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte“

Neues Internetportal www.aamee.eu

Das Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration teilt mit:


12.4.2.2 English Press release

Minister Laschet: “Migrant Elders are an Asset for Europe” New Internet Portal www.aamee.eu

North Rhine- Westphalia’s Ministry for Generations, Family, Women and Integration announces:

The number of migrant elders is on the increase in Europe as a consequence of demographic change. Mr. Armin Laschet, North Rhine- Westphalia’s Minister for Generations and Integration, declared today (March 3rd, 2008) when launching the new internet portal www.aamee.eu in Düsseldorf: “We must recognise that the generation of migrant elders has contributed significantly to developing Europe. The diversity of the elderly population groups will increase. More than ever before, we must realize which the opportunities this phenomenon brings us in Europe in social, cultural and economic terms.”

This new internet portal is part of the project “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders Across Europe” (AAMEE) initiated by the Ministry for Generations and Integration. The Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities of the European Commission is allocating € 362,000 to this project and the State of North Rhine- Westphalia € 100,000. The project will run for a period of two years, from December 2007 to November 2009.

This project addresses three different groups of migrant elders: first former “guest workers”, secondly people commuting between their country of origin and their country of immigration and thirdly, with increasing significance, active and mobile elderly people who want to spend their remaining years in another country.

Mr Laschet said: “The project ‘Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe’ (AAMEE) has the objective of improving the quality of life of migrant elders throughout Europe. Part of it intends to recognise the diversity of individual life projects and the different social situations.”

This projects aims at investigating the new initiatives developed by local authorities and citizens’ initiatives with a view to developing a varied coexistence of elderly people from different countries of origin, to exchange experience and to award prizes for the most excellent initiatives as part of EU- wide contests. In this connection, the economic potential of new, culture- related products and services, mainly relating to housing, social services, leisure activities, culture and marketing, is of great relevance.

In detail, this project consists of six different elements:

1. the internet site www.aamee.eu
2. the EU-wide contest “Active ageing and social, cultural and economic integration of migrant elders in Europe”, tendered for two target groups, on the one hand citizens’ initiatives and on the other hand local authorities and NGOs
3. the first EU-wide conference “Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities”, which will take place on 1 October 2008, the International Day of Older People, and will address the chances and opportunities provided by the migration of elderly people in Europe and during which an international jury will award prizes
4. the development of an exchange programme for voluntary services from Eastern and Western Europe addressing in particular migrant elders
5. the development of a code of practice with recommendations for new activities and initiatives in Europe
6. an agenda with future research projects on the situation of migrant elders

Ce projet vise à répertorier les récentes initiatives lancées au niveau des communes ainsi que les organisations citoyennes visant à une coexistence de personnes âgées issues de différents pays, de procéder à un échange d’information et à réémanciper dans le cadre de concours européens les meilleures réalisations. L’accent sera mis sur le potentiel économique de nouveaux produits et services, essentiellement au niveau de l’habitat, des services sociaux, des loisirs, de la culture et du marketing.

Ce projet se compose, pour le détail, des six éléments suivants :

1. le site Internet www.aamee.eu.
2. le concours au niveau européen “Vieillissement actif et intégration des immigrants âgés dans la société, la culture et l’économie en Europe” qui s’adresse à deux groupes, d’une part les organisations de citoyens engagés et d’autre part les communes et organisations non-gouvernementales. 
3. la première conférence européenne “Migrant Elders across Europe – From Challenges to Opportunities” qui se déroulera le 1 octobre 2008, la Journée mondiale des personnes âgées, et abordera les chances et opportunités des processus de migration de personnes âgées en Europe et au cours de laquelle un jury international décernera des prix.
4. la mise en place d’un programme d’échange pour les organisations de bénévoles en Europe de l’Ouest et de l’Est qui suivent plus particulièrement les personnes âgées ayant un passé d’immigration
5. la mise au point d’un méméto avec des recommandations relatives aux nouvelles activités et initiatives en Europe.
6. la définition d’un agenda de futurs projets visant à étudier la situation des personnes âgées ayant un passé d’immigration.


Le ministère des Générations, de la Famille, des Femmes et de l’Intégration du Land Rhénanie du Nord-Westphalie communique:

Les changements démographiques ont pour effet d’augmenter le nombre de personnes âgées ayant un passé d’immigration. Le ministre des Générations et de l’Intégration Armin Laschet a déclaré aujourd’hui (3 mars 2008) à l’occasion du lancement du nouveau site internet aamee.eu à Düsseldorf : « Nous devons admettre que la génération des immigrants âgés a apporté une contribution significative au développement de l’Europe. La diversité de ces groupes de personnes âgées ne va cesser d’augmenter. Plus que jamais, il importe de prendre conscience des chances que ce phénomène signifie pour l’Europe en termes de société, de culture et d’économie. »


Ce projet concerne trois groupes de personnes âgées ayant un passé d’immigrant : premièrement les anciens travailleurs immigrés, deuxièmement les personnes qui circulent entre leur pays d’origine et leur pays d’accueil et troisièmement, et ceux-là en un nombre croissant, les personnes âgées restées actives et mobiles qui veulent passer le reste de leur vie dans un autre pays.

M. Laschet déclare : « Le projet “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” (AAMEE) » a pour objectif d’améliorer la qualité de vie de ces personnes âgées ayant un passé d’immigration, et cela dans l’ensemble de l’Europe. Pour cela, il est nécessaire de prendre conscience des différents parcours et situations au sein de la société. »

Das Projekt AAMEE:


14.2.3 Selection of press releases

Europäbüro Diakonie Regional, Infogramm, Ausgabe 04 /2008.

Migration und Einwanderung „Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe“ ein neues Projekt des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen


Das Projekt mit dem Kurznamen AAMEE verfolgt folgende Ziele:

- die Lebensleistungen von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte anzuerkennen,
- die Chancen und Potentiale zu verdeutlichen, die ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte haben und
- die soziale, kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Integration von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte zu fördern (der Schwerpunkt liegt dabei auf dem ehrenamtlichen Engagement sowie der Entwicklung von neuen kultursensiblen Produkten und Dienstleistungen).

Das Ministerium für Generation, Familien, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen stellt dabei folgende Aktivitäten in den Mittelpunkt:

- Zwei europaweite best-practice Wettbewerbe für Freiwilligenorganisationen, NGOs und Kommunen mit Blick auf die nordrhein-westfälische Wohlfahrtspflege und ihre hervorragenden Leistungen,
- eine erste europäische Konferenz „Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities“ vom 30. September bis 02. Oktober 2008 im World Conference Center Bonn mit Würdigung der Preisträger aus den Wettbewerben, (siehe oben)
- Austauschprogramme von Freiwilligenorganisationen aus Ost- und Westeuropa, die sich mit älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte befassen unter Mitwirkung der Gewinner der Wettbewerbe,
- Entwicklung eines Handlungsfeldfaden mit Empfehlungen für neue Aktivitäten und Initiativen in Europa und
- Erarbeitung einer Agenda für künftige Vorhaben zur Erforschung der Lebenssituation älterer Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte.

Weitere Informationen erhalten Sie im EDR oder über den Weblink: www.aamee.eu.
Uitgangspunten

AAMEE erkert die belangrijke bijdrage van oudere migranten aan de ontwikkeling en integratie in Europa. Het project gaat dan ook uit van de sociale, culturele en economische kansen en mogelijkheden van deze groep.

AAMEE ordt gecofinancierd door de Städtetag Nordrhein-Westfalen en de Europese Unie.

Meer informatie

- Uitnodigingsbrief van de Städtetag Nordrhein-Westfalen (word)
- Website AAMEE, Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe
- Presentatie van de AAMEE voor de CEV (powerpoint)

http://www.aarinternational.org

Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE)

The AAMEE project focuses on the promotion of active ageing and social, cultural and economic integration of migrant and minority ethnic elders, emphasising volunteer activities and the emergence of new culturally sensitive products and services in the fields of, for instance, housing, care, education, leisure, culture and marketing.

ELDienstLKT Nordrhein-Westfalen, Nr. 9 September 2008.

Aktives Altern von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte in Europa


Das Projekt AAMEE zielt darauf ab

- die Lebensleistungen von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte anzuerkennen,
- die Chancen und Potentiale zu verdeutlichen, die ältere Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte haben sowie
- die soziale, kulturelle und wirtschaftliche Integration von älteren Menschen mit Zuwanderungsgeschichte zu fördern.


Weitere Informationen sind abzurufen unter www.aamee.de.


CEV President Marijke Steenbergen, member of jury in European AAMEE project – Conference in September/October 2008

As reported before, CEV is partner in a European project organized by the German Regional Government of North Rhine-Westphalia on Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE). The project focuses on the promotion of active ageing and social, cultural and economic integration of migrant and minority ethnic elders, emphasising volunteer activities and the emergence of new culturally sensitive products and services in the fields of, for instance, housing, care, education, leisure, culture and marketing. One activity of the project is the organisation of a “Good Practice Award”. The top three competitors will receive an “Active Ageing and Social, Cultural and Economic Integration of Migrant Elders across Europe” prize which will be awarded during the European Conference “Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities” in Bonn, Germany (30 September – 02 October 2008). Marijke Steenbergen has been nominated part of the Jury for this prize.

You will find more information on the conference in the “events” section and the project website http://www.aamme.eu/.

Conference AAMEE (Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe), Bonn

The first European conference “Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities” will take place in Bonn, Germany between 30 September and 2 October 2008.

For more information refer to the CEV activities section, where you can find how CEV is involved in this event, or you can visit http://www.aamme.eu/.


06.2008: Neues europäisches Projekt


Weitere Informationen: www.aamme.eu
Focus on Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe - from Challenges to Opportunities
www.aamee.eu

http://www.seniorenwirt.de/?mode=detail&id=464&sid=6266d4b2c86e6280a6a1bba7d55785.

Bonn/ World Conference Center 30.09.2008 19:00 – 02.10.2008 14:00

Europe benefits from elderly people with a background of immigration. Many of them have already lived with us for a long time. They have made important contributions to the development of Europe. The increasing cross-border migratory flows of elders furthermore make clear how much the mobility of this generation has increased throughout Europe. It must be seen, more than in the past, what social, cultural, and economic opportunities are connected with this for Europe.

Against this background, the Ministry for Intergenerational Affairs, Family, Women and Integration of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia invites you to the International Conference on “New Face for Europe. Minority Ethnic and Migrant Elders across Europe €4” from Challenges to Opportunities.”

Verband deutscher Wohnungswirtschaft Rheinland Westfalen
Verbandsmagazin, Nr.9, September 2008.

Erste Europäische Konferenz vom 30. September bis 2. Oktober 2008 in Bonn


Der VdW Rheinland Westfalen ist einer der Kooperationspartner dieses Projekts.


In einer anschließenden Podiumsdiskussion zwischen Armin Laschet, Gerhard Stahl, Thomas Mann und Jérôme Vignon vertiefen diese ihre Ansichten zum Thema Chancengleichheit älterer Migranten. Armin Laschet hob noch einmal hervor, dass Deutschland viel zu lange verdrängt habe, ein Einwanderungsland zu sein. Im Gegensatz zum Vorgehen in den 80er Jahren, als Einwanderern eine Prämie gezahlt wurde, wenn sie zurück in ihr Heimatland gingen, sei es heute unerlässlich, Anreize zu schaffen, damit die Kinder der Einwanderer im Land bleiben und nicht als gut Qualifizierte abwandern. Jérôme Vignon ging auf die Situation in Frankreich ein, wo ähnliche Probleme wie in Deutschland zu beobachten seien. Er betonte, dass es von zentraler Bedeutung sei, die Integration der Älteren zum Erfolg zu bringen, da ein solches Signal auf die gesamte Familie ausstrahle. Die Herausforderung sei eine Bildungsfrage, so Armin Laschet. Da die Gastarbeiter damals explizit aus möglichst bildungsfernen Familien angeworben worden waren, bestehe jetzt das Problem der Altersarmut. Im Gegensatz zum früheren Vorgehen, eine „Germanisierung“ in jedem Fall zu verhindern, sei es heute eine neue Erkenntnis, dass der Sprache bei der Integration eine bedeutende Rolle zukomme. Allerdings könne man 60- und 70-Jährige nicht mehr zu den Integrationskursen des BAMF verpflichten, sondern nur motivieren, freiwillig daran teilzunehmen. Thomas Mann betonte die wichtige Funktion der Medien bei der Umsetzung neuer Konzepte. Diese müssten auch über neue Entwicklungen berichten. Armin Laschet stellte noch einmal klar, dass es entscheidend sei zu wissen, was die Menschen bewege. Außerdem seien Vorbilder in allen Bereichen notwendig, um Jüngere zu motivieren.


In einer Diskussion wurden am Ende die Probleme und Möglichkeiten diskutiert, ältere Migranten ansprechbar zu machen. Die Einbeziehung Älterer diene zum einen der Gesellschaft, zum anderen führe sie auch zu einer individuellen Bereicherung. Es bestehe weiterhin ein grosser Bedarf an speziellen Projekten, die sich mit den grundlegenden Rechten älteren Migranten auseinandersetzen. Außerdem wurde die Notwendigkeit unterstrichen, die Gesellschaft am Scheideweg zu stehen zwischen einer offenen und interkulturellen Ausrichtung oder einer Ignorierung der Entwicklungen.

IKoM-Newsletter 5-08, Jahrgang 7, Ausgabe 5. Juli - Oktober 2008 (2)

Tagungsberichte


Bericht von Kathrin Diesel (IKoM) und Sonja Schlegel (Forum für eine kultursensible Altenhilfe)

Zu dieser europäischen Konferenz lud das Ministerium für Generationen, Familie, Frauen und Integration des Landes Nordrhein-Westfalen ein.


In der Diskussion der Regionen seien sozialen Chancen sowie der kulturellen und wirtschaftlichen Integration schaffen. Es sei zudem die Aufgabe der Regionen, die multikulturelle Zusammenarbeit zu erleichtern.


aus der der Risikogruppe relevanten Aspekte denken. Es sei wichtig, dass die Modelle und die Ergebnisse nicht auf die Erfahrungen der eigenen Familie beschränkt bleiben. Die Konzepte von Ethnien sollten nicht zwangsläufig auf eine spezifische ethnische Gruppe angewendet werden, sondern sie sollten vielmehr als allgemeine Konzepte verstanden werden.


Bundeszentrale für gesundheitliche Aufklärung (Hg.). Infodienst Migration und öffentliche Gesundheit, 2/2009, S. 44.


First prize for A City for All Ages

A City for All Ages – Today and Tomorrow project (representing older people and their carers from the minority ethnic communities in Edinburgh), recently won first prize in the Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe (AAMEE) Good Practice Competition II. The prize of 2,500 euros was collected by Neena Agarwal from MILAN (Senior Welfare Organisation) and Glenda Watt, manager of A City for All Ages (ACFAA) who said: “the prize will be used by Edinburgh to build on the excellent equalities work already established in the city for its older citizens.” The six award winners, including Edinburgh, will link in an international exchange programme to share their experiences and to improve the social, cultural and economic integration of older people across Europe.

Closer to home, older people from local forums and voluntary organisations have been helping to plan a conference for May 2009 to provide actions for the Scottish Government’s strategy, ‘All Our Futures: Planning for a Scotland with an Ageing Population’. ACFAA continues to support seminars on the themes of Edinburgh’s Joint Plan for Older People. A well attended September event chaired by Marshall Poulton, the Council’s Head of Transport, focused on transport issues. Speakers included the managing director of Lothian Buses, the chairperson of the Equalities Transport Advisory Group and the managing director of Lothian Community Transport Services. Intergenerational activity is the topic planned for December 2008. ACFAA had a stall at the recent ‘Jam Packed Full of Life’ event at the Meadowbank Sports Centre, to celebrate Older People’s Day and launch the 2008/2009 Get Up and Go brochure. Over 500 people attended this event and even enjoyed an afternoon tea dance.
More details on the workshop programmes, the host organisations and the application form can be obtained from the AAMEE project team via E-Mail info@aamee.eu. The information and the application form are also available online at the “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” (AAMEE) project website www.aamee.eu. Please refer to the menu item “Exchange Programmes/Models of Good Practice”.

BBE Newsletter Nr. 12 vom 11.6.2009.

Broschüre zum aktiven Altern: Vorschläge gesucht


Projektvorschläge sind an Herr Dr. Claus Eppe, AAMEE Projektleiter, zu richten unter info@aamee.eu

The European Older People’s Platform, CoverAGE, Issue 91- February 2009.

AAMEE good practice exchange programme for voluntary organisations

The “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” (AAMEE) project invites organisations that are active in the field of migrant elders to take part in the AAMEE Good Practice Exchange Programme for voluntary organisations. The AAMEE project aims at active ageing and improving the quality of life of migrant elders through better economic, social and cultural inclusion. The objective of the AAMEE Good Practice Exchange Programme is to initiate and to promote the work of voluntary organisations from and for migrant elders in the fields of culture and leisure, lifelong learning, care and housing.

For more info: http://www.aamee.eu

AGE would strongly recommend older people’s organisations to take part in this good practices programme to adequately address the issue of older migrants. Jean Lambert MEP and AGE had invited the responsible coordinator of the AAMEE project to the Intergroup on Ageing meeting on the situation of older migrants that took place in November 2008.


“Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” (AAMEE): Good Practice Exchange Programme addressed to voluntary organisations in Europe

The “Active Ageing of Migrant Elders across Europe” (AAMEE) project, run by the SEN@ER partner region North Rhine-Westphalia and financially supported by the European Commission DG EMPL, has been launched in response to the impact of the demographic change as one of the greatest challenges facing the European Union and its member states. Migrant elders have achieved a great life performance and have contributed significantly to the development of the host societies. Recognising that migrant elders have a great potential and competence, the AAMEE project aims at active ageing and improving the quality of life of migrant elders through better economic, social and cultural inclusion.

It is against this background that AAMEE has set up a Good Practice Exchange Programme. The objective of the AAMEE Good Practice Exchange Programme is to initiate and to promote the work of voluntary organisations from and for migrant elders in the fields of, for instance, culture and leisure, lifelong learning, care and housing.

More information can be obtained from the AAMEE project website: www.aamee.eu

Voluntary organisations and initiatives from all EU member states that are active in the field of migrant elders are invited to apply and take part in the AAMEE Good Practice Exchange Programme for voluntary organisations.

At the international conference “A New Face for Europe: Migrant Elders across Europe – from Challenges to Opportunities”, which was held from 30 September to 2 October 2008 at the World Conference Centre Bonn, Germany, three voluntary organisations were honoured for their successful contribution concerning the integration of migrant elders. These winner organisations will host the exchanges. Each 2 ½ day workshop will be concertedly organised by the respective host organisation and the AAMEE project team.

The workshops will take place at the Caritas Association Paderborn e.V. (24 to 26 April 2009), Workers’ Welfare Association Region Hanover (6 to 8 May 2009) and at the Caritas Association Mannheim (15 to 17 June 2009) in Germany.
13. Further Countries of the European Union

In the scope of the AAMEE project, there have been developed contacts to further European countries. The bibliographic information, especially, regarding the situation of migrant elders is in view of the still young phenomenon of migrant elders altogether difficult. The following cursory descriptions are results based on statistical or other public reports documented in the internet from the EU countries, and only a small part of them arose on the basis of scientific works.

13.1 Belgium

Belgium is a country of immigration. According to surveys conducted in 2007 there are 211,000 foreigners (8.8 percent) of a number of 2,398,000 of the 60-to-65-year-olds. A total of 1,824,000 of the people living in Belgium are older than 65, and of whom 150,000 (8.2 percent) are foreigners. Most of the foreign children come from EU countries, whereby the Italians form the largest group followed by Moroccans (as third country nationals) and French people. Many third country nationals come from Muslim countries, and so the Islamic community is the second largest religious community in Belgium. Most of the foreigners come as working migrants or students to Belgium.

13.2 Denmark

Over 90 percent of the population of Denmark are Danes. Apart from the German minority (15,000 – 20,000 Germans), there are also Scandinavian and Turkish groups represented in Denmark. The German minority receives special rights in terms of policy and transfer payments for their schools, libraries, rectories and the like. In 2002, a stricter alien law came into force comprising, among other things, a considerable aggravation of family reunion and an enormous reduction of social benefits.

13.3 Estonia

Estonia rates among the immigration countries. While 3,741 persons immigrated to Estonia in 2007, emigrated 4,384 persons. The statistics don’t indicate in which countries the people immigrated, respectively emigrated, and still are migrating. Apart from this, there are details missing about the age structure of these groups. There is almost no retirement migration; the immigrants are mainly aged between 18 and 30.

13.4 Finland

Finland is a classical country of immigration, but since 1989, an increase of immigrants can be noticed. In Finland live 175,000 immigrants representing 3.3 percent of the total population. Immigrants come, above all, from Russia (the largest group), Estonia (the second largest group), England, Somalia and the Arab countries. The right to immigration for Ingria (“Russian Fins”) needs to be emphasised. They are citizens from the former Soviet Union, whose ancestors emigrated from Finland to the present-day Russia and Estonia in the 17th and 18th century or later.

13.5 France

The long history of immigration of France is determined by a constantly increasing immigration rate despite a restrictive immigration policy. The 4.93 million (in 2005, 8.1 percent of the total population) immigrants (immigrants : persons who are born abroad without a French citizenship and later become French) are not divided into different age groups. The 3.51 million foreigners (étrangers: persons who don’t have a French citizenship even if they are born in France) represent 5.7 percent of the total population. The main immigration countries include Algeria, Morocco, Portugal, Italy, Spain, Turkey, China, Pakistan, India, Senegal and Mali.

13.6 Greece

According to the census of 2001, about 7.3 percent foreigners (797,100) live in Greece. The majority of the migrant people come from East Europe (Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania), whereas the Albanians form the largest group. There is no differentiation regarding age. Since the end of the 1980s, ethnic Greeks emigrated especially from the successor states of the former Soviet Union receiving immediately the Greek citizenship and diverse social benefits. Greek citizens, who live in the countries of the European Union, are present in Germany, the United Kingdom and Bulgaria.

13.7 Ireland

According to the census in 2006, the share of the 45-to-64-year-old Poles living in Ireland amounted to 2,100. Second came 533 persons from Lithuania. In terms of age structure, the ranking does not change for Poland: with its 69 persons, it ranks first, followed by Germany with 37 persons.

13.8 Italy

In 2007, a number of 20,316 emigrants from Italy were counted, especially to Romania and Poland. There is no differentiation of the age structure. The number of immigrants was 535,201. First and foremost Morrocans (173,000 in 2002) emigrated to Italy, followed by Albanians (169,000). Stringent Italian regulations control the entry and stay of foreign seasonal workers and further working migrants. Furthermore, many refugees come from Africa.

13.9 Latvia

According to a census of the year 2000, the number of persons over 60 is 509,250. This accounts for 21 percent of the total population. For the year 2050, it is expected to be 27 percent. Figures about migrant elders are not available.

13.10 Lithuania

According to Lithuanian statistical data, a number of 13,378 Lithuanians and 3,641 foreigners emigrated in 2008. For the years 2001-2007, an inofficial emigration of Lithuanians and foreigners of 112,000 is estimated. Approximately 200,000 Lithuanians live or work in the West. There are no data available on immigration.

13.11 Luxembourg

The quota of foreigners in Luxembourg is 44.67 percent, comprising Portuguese (16.46 percent), French people (6.06 percent), Italians (3.84 percent), Belgians (3.45), Germans (2.56), the British (1.15 percent), Turks and Montenegrins (1.08) and the Dutch (0.85 percent). Over 138,000 (2008) French people, Germans and Belgians from the neighbouring countries work as so-called border commuters in Luxembourg. Regarding age structure, there were no data available.

13.12 Malta

The British living in Malta account for two percent of the total population in Malta. Altogether, there is a total of four percent of the overall population, who are immigrants of a non-Maltese nationality (among other things, the British, Indians, Italians, Arabs, Syrians, Germans, Greeks). A differentiation of age groups was not available.

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99 STATEC, Service central de la statistique et des études économiques, 01.07.2009.
13.13 Austria

There are figures available of a census of 2001 regarding the population, divided in age and selected nationality (non-Austria, Germany, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro, Croatia and Turkey) of the STATISTIK AUSTRIA. The elderly Germans represent the largest group (60 to 64 years: 2,380; 60 to 64 years: 8,422; 65 to 69 years: 2,263 persons: 70 to 74 years: 2,834; 75 to 79 years: 1,001; 80 years and older: 415). Today, people immigrate as working migrants, asylum seekers, highly qualified, pensioners. There was no differentiated analysis available.

13.14 Portugal

Portugal has developed to a country of immigration from a country of emigration. According to the Portuguese immigration authority, SEF (Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras), a number of 200,000 foreigners resides legally in Portugal. The majority of them is from the former Portuguese colonies like Brazil, Cap Verde Islands, Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Ukraine. Retirement migrants immigrate from Spain and the United Kingdom. Approximately 4.5 million persons of Portuguese origin live outside Portugal. A differentiation regarding age groups was not possible.

13.15 Romania

Romania has been a country of emigration since 1945. Romanians form the largest population group with 89.5 percent. Several ethnic minorities like Hungarians, Roma, Ukrainians, Russians, Turks, Tatars, Serbs, Slovaks and Germans live in Romania. The average age of the German minority is high.

13.16 Sweden

Sweden – working migration

A total of 90.8 percent of the population are ethnic Swedes. The migrant groups (6.7 percent of the total population) are composed of Finns, Norwegians, Danes, Croatians, Serbs, Bosnians, Iraqis, Iranians, Somalis, Ethiopians, Poles and Germans. In many cases, they are civil-war refugees. Germans immigrate as working migrants (e.g., doctors, nurses) to Sweden. In most cases, these persons are aged between 25 and 40 years. There was no analysis of age groups.

13.17 Slovakia

The population of Slovakia has an average age of 35.5 years, and after the census of 2001, it is 85.8 percent composed of Slovaks. The largest minority group is formed by Hungarians (9.7 percent). Furthermore, in Slovakia live Roma, Czechs, Russians, Ukrainians, Germans and further minorities. There is no analysis available about age groups.

13.18 Slovenia

Apart from 83.1 percent Slovenians, there can be found several minorities in Slovenia, for example Serbs, Croatians, Bosnians, Italians, Hungarians, Germans and Austrians. According to the Data of the Federal Office of Statistics of Slovenia, a number of 233 foreigners aged between 65 an 69 years immigrated to Slovenia in 2007. In the age group between 70 to 74 years, immigrated altogether 131 persons from abroad. A number of 71 foreigners aged between 75 to 79 years, emigrated to Slovenia and regarding the 80 to 84-year-olds, the number reached 38 immigrants in the same year. No reasons can be found for migration.

13.19 Czech Republic

The population statistics of the Czech Republic differentiate between urban, rural population, men, women, age structure and countries of origin (Cyprus, Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden). The proportion of foreigners rose from 0.5 percent in 1993 to 2.3 percent in 2003. Most of the foreigners come as working migrants, and many people from Moldavia, Romania, Ukraine, Armenia, Georgia, India and Vietnam are still applying for asylum. The Roma are a national minority in the Czech Republic who is considerably discriminated in the labour and housing market as well as in schools. There were no sources available on age structures.

13.20 Cyprus

There was no classification of migrant people in Cyprus. Cyprus, like Italy, Greece and Malta must face the challenges of the asylum seekers from Africa and the Middle East, who escape with boats and ships across the Mediterranean Sea.

14. List of Literature

International resolutions concerning migrant elders

So far, there are only a few international resolutions concerning migrant elders. To emphasise is the “Politischen Erklärung und der internationale Aktionsplans der zweiten Weltversammlung über das Altern” of the United Nations in Madrid of 2002 (Report of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, United Nations, 2002), which wants to encourage supporting social networks of migrant elders. New strategies shall be developed in order to contribute to the economic and health situation of migrant elders and to community related projects. Furthermore, cultural sensitive and intergenerative living models shall be initiated which facilitate the social, cultural, political and economic participation in the host country. Also lingual and cultural barriers in local authorities shall be reduced. Focus is to be based on:

- the concept “Active Ageing. A Policy Framework, 2002, World Health Organization (WHO)”. This framework underlines that -according the individual life- special activities of elders might contribute to maintenance of the physical, social and mental wellbeing and to participate according to their needs, wishes and capacities. The society is responsible for the individual protection, security and care. “Active” in this context “refers to continuing participation in social, economic, cultural, spiritual and civic affairs, not just the ability to be physically active or to participate in the labour force”.

- takes into account the “Erklärung des Rates der Europäischen Union zu den Leitlinien einer Integrationspolitik” of The Hague 2004. In this declaration the integration of persons of third States is described as a mutual process which is based on mutual rights and obligations. The legal third-State-immigrants as well as the host society are demanded to facilitate an extensive participation.

- the documents of the European Union concerning the demographic change. These relate mainly to issues of age and migration without naming explicitly migrant elders. The documents are:


\( \text{It relates to States not belonging to the European Union. The largest group emigrated from Turkey, Morocco, Albania and Algeria.} \)

Mitteilung der Kommission, Die demografische Zukunft Europas – Von der Herausforderung zur Chance, 2006, Kommission der Europäischen Gemeinschaften


Handbuch über Integration für Politikgestalter und Praktiker, Zweite Ausgabe, 2007, Europäische Kommission, Generaldirektion Justiz, Freiheit und Sicherheit


Riga Ministerial Declaration on E- Inclusion and ageing, June 2006


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