

Integrated Report on Reflective Forms of Transnational Solidarity

Deliverable 2.1

TransSOL: European paths to transnational solidarity at times of crisis: Conditions, forms, role models and policy responses

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary	10
Introduction: Innovative practices of transnational solidarity, WP2	14
Part I. Action Organisation Analysis of Innovative Transnational Solidarity	
Organisations	20
Chapter 1. Transnational Solidarity Organisation Analysis	21
1.1 Method: A hubs-website approach to studying Innovative Transnational Solidarity Organisations	21
1.1.1 The Sample	23
1.1.2 The Codebook	33
1.1.3 The Coding	34
1.2 Main Findings.....	35
1.2.1 Descriptive Analysis: Activities, Aims, Beneficiaries and Partners.....	35
1.2.1.1 Who are the innovating TSOs? Types, starting year and actions	35
1.2.1.2 What activities do they organise and offer?.....	44
1.2.1.3 What are their aims and proposed routes to achieve their goals?	47
1.2.1.4 How many partners do they have at the national and transnational level?	55
1.2.1.5 Whom do they Support, and at which level?	60
1.2.2 Explanatory Analysis: Driving and Constraining forces in organizing European solidarity.....	65
1.2.2.1 Innovative Transnational solidarity: activities, beneficiaries and values ..	66
1.2.2.2 Preparing the analysis: data and regression models used	68
1.2.2.3 Presenting findings: Constraints and Opportunities of European solidarity	71
1.3 References	74
Part II. Online Survey with Representatives of Transnational Solidarity Organisations	75
Chapter 2. Online Survey	76
2.1 The Method.....	76
2.1.1 The Sample: a multi-level composite approach to identifying high-visibility TSOs through their websites.....	76
2.1.1.1. Search at the transnational level.....	77
2.1.1.2. Search at the national level from the hubs-retrieved lists of the eight countries	79
2.1.1.3. Collating, cleaning and updating details of the comprehensive list.....	80
2.1.2 The Questionnaire.....	81
2.1.3 The Online survey	81
2.2 Main Findings.....	82
2.2.1 Descriptive Analysis: Actors, activities, constituencies, and cooperation	82
2.2.1.1 Who are the Innovative TSOs participating in the online survey?	82
2.2.1.2 What Activities are they carrying out?	84
2.2.1.3 Did they face any Constraints, and if so, which ones?.....	88
2.2.1.4 With whom do the TSOs collaborate and on what activities?.....	94
2.2.1.5 What changes have the TSOs experienced since 2010.....	97
2.2.2 Exploratory analysis: Innovative TSO activism and exposure to a changing environment.....	103
2.2.2.1 Changes and challenges to the work of innovative transnational solidarity organisations.....	103

2.2.2.2 Identifying relevant traits: Who is affected by which changes and challenges?.....	106
2.3 References	119
Part III. Qualitative Interviews with Representatives of Innovative Transnational Solidarity Organisations.....	120
Chapter 3 Qualitative Interviews	121
3.1 The Method	121
3.2 Main Findings.....	125
Chapter 4 Denmark.....	129
4.1 Introduction	129
4.2 Migration	130
4.2.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	130
4.2.2 Target groups and Innovative practices.....	131
4.2.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	133
4.2.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.....	134
4.3 Disability	135
4.3.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	135
4.3.2 Target groups and Innovative practices.....	136
4.3.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	137
4.3.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.....	139
4.4 Unemployment.....	140
4.4.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	141
4.4.2 Target groups and Innovative practices.....	141
4.4.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	142
4.4.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.....	143
4.5 Summary.....	144
4.6 References	146
Chapter 5 France.....	147
5.1 Introduction	147
5.2 Migration	148
5.2.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	148
5.2.2 Target groups and Innovative practices.....	149
5.2.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	150
5.2.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.....	150
5.3 Disability	151
5.3.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	151
5.3.2 Target groups and Innovative practices.....	152
5.3.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	153
5.3.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.....	154
5.4 Unemployment.....	155
5.4.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	155
5.4.2 Target groups and Innovative practices.....	156
5.4.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	157
5.4.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.....	158
5.5 Summary.....	159
Chapter 6 Germany.....	161
6.1 Introduction	161
6.2 Migration	162
6.2.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity Organisations	163
6.2.2 Target Groups and Innovative Practices	164

6.2.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	168
6.2.4 Impact of the Crisis on Transnational Solidarity	169
6.3 Disability	170
6.3.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity Organisations	170
6.3.2 Target Groups and Innovative Practices	171
6.3.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	173
6.3.4 Impact of the Crisis on Transnational Solidarity	174
6.4 Unemployment	175
6.4.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity Organisations	175
6.4.2 Target Groups and Innovative Practices	176
6.4.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	178
6.4.4 Impact of the Crisis on Transnational Solidarity	181
6.5 Summary	182
Chapter 7 Greece	185
7.1 Introduction	185
7.2 Migration	187
7.2.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	187
7.2.2 Target groups and Innovative practices	188
7.2.3 Transnational solidarity interlinkages	190
7.2.4 Impact of the crisis on transnational solidarity	191
7.3 Disability	192
7.3.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	193
7.3.2 Target groups and innovative practices	194
7.3.3 Transnational solidarity interlinkages	195
7.3.4 Impact of the crisis on transnational solidarity	196
7.4 Unemployment	197
7.4.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	197
7.4.2 Target groups and innovative practices	198
7.4.3 Transnational solidarity interlinkages	199
7.4.4 Impact of the crisis on transnational solidarity	200
7.5 Summary	201
Chapter 8 Italy	203
8.1 Introduction: national sample and experiences in the field	203
8.2 Migration	204
8.2.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	204
8.2.2 Target groups and Innovative practices	205
8.2.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	206
8.2.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity	208
8.3 Disability	210
8.3.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	210
8.3.2 Target groups and Innovative practices	211
8.3.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	213
8.3.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity	215
8.4 Unemployment	216
8.4.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	216
8.4.2 Target groups and Innovative practices	217
8.5 Summary	222
8.6 Appendix: List of interviews	225
Chapter 9 Poland	226
9.1 Introduction	226

9.2	Migration	227
9.2.1	Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	227
9.2.2	Target groups and Innovative practices.....	228
9.2.3	Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	230
9.2.4	Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.....	231
9.3	Disability	232
9.3.1	Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	233
9.3.2	Target groups and Innovative practices.....	233
9.3.3	Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	234
9.3.4	Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.....	236
9.4	Unemployment.....	237
9.4.1	Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	237
9.4.2	Target groups and Innovative practices.....	238
9.4.3	Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages.....	239
9.4.4	Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.....	241
9.5	Summary.....	241
Chapter 10	Switzerland	246
10.1	Introduction	246
10.2	Migration	247
10.2.1	Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity Organisations	247
10.2.2	Target groups and Innovative practices.....	248
10.2.3	Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	249
10.2.4	Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.....	250
10.3	Disability	251
10.3.1	Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity Organisations	252
10.3.2	Target groups and Innovative practices.....	252
10.3.3	Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	253
10.3.4	Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.....	254
10.4	Unemployment.....	255
10.4.1	Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity Organisations	255
10.4.2	Target groups and Innovative practices.....	256
10.4.3	Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	257
10.4.4	Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.....	258
10.5	Summary.....	258
10.6	References	259
Chapter 11	United Kingdom.....	260
11.1	Introduction	260
11.2	Migration	261
11.2.1	Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations.....	261
11.2.2	Target groups and innovative practices	262
11.2.3	Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	263
11.2.4	Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.....	264
11.3	Disability	266
11.3.1	Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations	266
11.3.2	Target groups and innovative practices.....	267
11.3.3	Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	268
11.3.4	Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.....	269
11.4	Unemployment.....	271
11.4.1	Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations.....	271
11.4.2	Target groups and Innovative practices.....	272

11.4.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages	273
11.4.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.....	274
11.5 Summary.....	276
11.6 References	277
Dissemination: Conference Papers	279
ANNEX I	280
I.1 Codebook on	281
Transnational Solidarity Organisations	281
I.2 Questionnaire for the analysis of action groups and networks.....	327
I.3 Guidelines for the qualitative interviews [MS3]	336
I.4 Guidelines for the roundtables with practitioners and activists.....	342
ANNEX II	345
II.1.1 Source exploration: Instructions and country Excel lists of alternative media sources; Instructions on search based on previous lists.....	346
II.1.2 Source Selection: Hubs location Instructions.....	361
II.1.3 Analysis of Web Accessible Networks, Organisations and Groups.....	377
1 The Purpose	381
2 The Process	383
2.1 Extraction.....	383
2.2 Cleaning	385
2.3 Merging.....	385
3 The Tools	386
3.1 WebScrapper	386
3.2 Selenium	386
3.3 Custom JavaScript procedures	387
3.4 OpenRefine	387
4 The Results	388
4.1 Summary of the results.....	388
4.2 Detailed results.....	389
4.2.1 Denmark	389
4.2.2 France	391
4.2.3 Germany	393
4.2.4 Greece.....	395
4.2.5 Italy	396
4.2.6 Poland.....	400
4.2.7 Switzerland	402
4.2.8 United Kingdom	404
5 Conclusions	405
II.1.4 Limesurvey coding tool	406
II.1.5. Randomizing and Cleaning Instructions on Sampling TSOs	472
II.1.6. Randomizing and Cleaning Instructions on Sampling TSOs	475
II.2 Invitation to TSOs for online-limesurvey [final]	479

List of Tables

Table 1.1. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, Denmark, 2016 ..	24
Table 1.2. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, France, 2016	25
Table 1.3. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, Germany, 2016.....	26
Table 1.4. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, Greece, 2016.....	26
Table 1.5. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, Italy, 2016.....	27
Table 1.6. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, Poland, 2016.....	29
Table 1.7. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, Switzerland, 2016	30
Table 1.8. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, UK, 2016	30
Table 1.9. A summary of hubs-retrieved websites per field of action, per country	31
Table 1.10: Type of Solidarity activities organised by Migration TSOs per country	45
Table 1.11: Type of Solidarity activities organised by Disability TSOs per country	46
Table 1.12: Type of Solidarity activities organised by Unemployment TSOs per country	47
Table 1.13: Aims of Migration TSOs by Country	49
Table 1.14: Aims of Disability TSOs by Country	50
Table 1.15: Aims of Unemployment TSOs by Country	51
Table 1.16: Migration TSOs' Route towards achieving their Aims	53
Table 1.17: Disability TSOs' Route towards achieving their Aims	54
Table 1.18: Unemployment TSOs' Route towards achieving their Aims	55
Table 1.19: Beneficiaries of TSOs in the Migration field	62
Table 1.20: Beneficiaries of TSOs in the Disability field	63
Table 1.21: Beneficiaries of TSOs in the Unemployment field	64
Table 1.22: Dimensions of transnational solidarity: selected levels (in %) by country	67
Table 1.23: Correlations between levels of activities (Cramer's V)	68
Table 1.24: European solidarity and its covariates (probit regression)	72
Table 2.1: Keywords used in the 1st and 3rd advanced Google searches for TSO hubs, fall 2015, spring 2016.....	77
Table 2.2: Keywords used in the 2nd advanced Google search for TSOs, spring 2016	78
Table 2.3: Keywords used by German team on its national hubs-retrieved website list	79
Table 2.4: TSO websites identified in national hubs (lists based on keyword search)	80
Table 2.5: Issues changed in the TSOs since 2010	105
Table 2.6: TSO activism and external changes (correlation coefficients, Kendall's tau a)	106
Table 2.7: Decreasing/increasing frequency of actions (comparison of means, t-test)	108
Table 2.8: Decrease / increase of state funding (comparison of means, t-test).....	109
Table 2.9: Decrease / increase of international funding (comparison of means, t-test)	109
Table 2.10: Numbers of members/volunteers (comparison of means, t-test)	110
Table 2.11: Numbers of beneficiaries/participants (comparison of means, t-test)	111
Table 2.12: Numbers of collaborations (comparison of means, t-test)	113
Table 2.13: Involvement in policy-making within countries (comparison of means, t-test)	114
Table 2.14: Involvement in international policy-making (comparison of means, t-test)	115

Table 2.15: Participation in international protests (comparison of means, t-test)	116
Table 2.16: The decreasing/increasing use of social media (comparison of means, t-test)	117
Table 3.1: Main Sampling criteria for qualitative interviews	122
Table 4.1 Types of Solidarity by Levels of Activism.....	129

List of Figures

Figure 1.1: TSO Type per field	36
Figure 1.2: Migration TSOs type per Country	37
Figure 1.3: Disabilities TSOs type per Country	37
Figure 1.4: Unemployment TSOs type per Country	38
Figure 1.5: TSOs Starting Year	40
Figure 1.6: Starting Year of Migration TSOs	40
Figure 1.7: Starting Year of Disability TSOs	41
Figure 1.8: Starting year of Unemployment TSOs	41
Figure 1.9: Solidarity type per Field	42
Figure 1.10: Migration TSOs Solidarity type per country	43
Figure 1.11: Disabilities TSOs Solidarity type per country	43
Figure 1.12: Unemployment TSOs Solidarity type per country	44
Figure 1.13: TSOs actions per field	45
Figure 1.14: TSO Aims per Field	48
Figure 1.15: TSOs' Route towards achieving their Aims	52
Figure 1.16: Number of Partners per Field	56
Figure 1.17: Migration TSOs Partners	57
Figure 1.18: Disability TSOs Partners	57
Figure 1.19: Unemployment TSOs Partners	57
Figure 1.20: Number of Transnational partners per field	58
Figure 1.21: Migration TSOs Transnational partners	59
Figure 1.22: Disabilities TSOs Transnational Partners	59
Figure 1.23: Unemployment TSOs Transnational Partners	60
Figure 1.24: TSO Beneficiaries or participant type per field	61
Figure 1.25: Beneficiary residence	65
Figure 2.1: Country or Region	83
Figure 2.2: In which of these fields is your organisation active? (%)	83
Figure 2.3: TSO Type	84
Figure 2.4: Most important types of actions - in country for Natives	85
Figure 2.5: Most important types of actions - in other Countries for Natives.....	86
Figure 2.6: Most important types of actions - in country for Migrants	86
Figure 2.7: Most important types of actions - in other countries for Migrants	87
Figure 2.8: TSOs' Involvement in activities, 2015-2016	88
Figure 2.9: Lack of funding or donations	89
Figure 2.10: Lack of material resources	89
Figure 2.11: Lack of personnel with skills or expert knowledge	89
Figure 2.12: Lack of volunteers and/or active members	90

Figure 2.13: Lack of organisational leaders	90
Figure 2.14: Lack of support or cooperation from state agencies	90
Figure 2.15: Lack of support or cooperation from non-state organisations	91
Figure 2.16: Lack of support or cooperation from EU agencies.....	91
Figure 2.17: Lack of support or cooperation from international organisations	91
Figure 2.18: Calls in country for natives.....	93
Figure 2.19: Calls in country for migrants	93
Figure 2.20: Calls in other countries for natives	93
Figure 2.21: Calls in other countries for migrants	93
Figure 2.22: Collaboration with partners in own country	94
Figure 2.23: Collaboration with partners in other country/ies	95
Figure 2.24: Collaboration activities with partners from the TSOs' country	96
Figure 2.25: Collaborated activities with partners from other countries	97
Figure 2.26: TSO activities with increased demand	98
Figure 2.27: State funding	99
Figure 2.28: EU funding, or funding from other countries	99
Figure 2.29: Non-state funding	99
Figure 2.30: Frequency of conducting main types of action	100
Figure 2.31: Number of members or volunteers	100
Figure 2.32: Number of beneficiaries or participants	101
Figure 2.33: Collaborations with other organisations	101
Figure 2.34: Involvement in policy and decision-making procedures	102
Figure 2.35: Involvement in international policy and decision-making procedures	102
Figure 2.36: Participation in international/transnational protest actions	102
Figure 2.37: Use of social media	103

Executive Summary

The work package monitors, analyses and assesses innovative practices of transnational solidarity in response to the economic crisis, by focusing on citizens' initiatives and networks of cooperation among civil society actors in three thematic areas, namely: disability, unemployment and immigration. It builds on a website-based analysis of 2,408 Transnational Solidarity Organisations (TSOs), on an online-based survey sent to 1,108 TSO representatives, and qualitative interviews with 247 TSO representatives.

The systematic mapping allowed for the identification of almost 30,000 solidarity initiatives and groups, ranging from 920 in Denmark to 8491 in Germany. From this total population, we drew a sample that consisted of 100 TSOs per issue field and country (i.e. 300 per country). The sample was restricted to those organisations with a transnational solidarity scope, either in terms of organisational forms, activities, beneficiaries, partners and other criteria.

TSOs in the three fields have roots as far back as the early 1900s, with noticeably increasing waves immediately after WWII, the 1950s and 1960s. The growth of the sector was somewhat different in the three fields: disability organisations increased in numbers particularly from the early 1980s to the early 2000s, unemployment organisations from the late 1970s to the early 2010s, and migration TSOs escalated in the most recent period, from the 1990s to the present, with a significant peak in the past three years. The growth of the fields is even more in countries like Denmark and the UK, in contrast to Germany and Greece with the highest peaks since 2010.

With regard to solidarity orientations, we see that the majority of migration and disability TSOs offer solidarity in an altruistic manner, and utilise a top-down approach to distributing goods and services to their beneficiaries. By contrast, the biggest share of unemployment TSOs follows a more collective form of solidarity by organizing and maintaining networks of mutual help and support between people and groups.

TSOs are engaged in a variety of activities. Among them, meeting 'urgent needs' is the most important type, particularly in the migration and disability fields. Dissemination (including reports, mass media, awareness raising, education) ranks second, and economy-related activities (such as job training programs, financial support, products and service provision) rank third, particularly in the unemployment field.

Findings show that most TSOs are well integrated into networks of cooperation. Almost half of the TSOs have one to ten partners at the national level, and almost a third have eleven to thirty partners. Cooperation prevails also at the international level, because 63% of all TSOs have one to ten transnational partners. However, we need to highlight that 28% of all TSOs do not liaise with other organisations at the international level. Disability organisations are better networked, both at the national and transnational level, when compared to the TSOs in migration and unemployment.

Solidarity actions by civil society organisations are mainly a local phenomenon, when considering activities and beneficiaries. Solidarity at the supra- and transnational level is

a priority only for a minority of TSOs. The exploratory analysis shows that these TSOs share similar organisational and motivational traits. A truly European scope of activities is more diffused among TSOs with a higher proportion of transnational partners, and among TSOs with more Europeanised organisational structures. This indicates two routes of organizing European solidarity: either through collaboration with partners, or through the setting up of proper organisational structures of operation. Two further factors are relevant. On the one side, the motivation to promote empowerment and participation interacts positively with European solidarity activities, and the same applies to a higher degree of organisational formalisation. On the communicative level, European solidarity is stronger among those TSOs that stress values such as 'empowerment', 'mutual understanding' and 'social cohesion'. Differences between the issue fields are irrelevant.

On the basis of this web-based analysis with additional sampling at the international and European levels, we conducted an online-based survey inviting 1,108 high visibility innovative TSOs to participate in order to understand and study activists' views on the activities, targets and working relationships of the involved collective actors, as well as on the kind of limitations and challenges they perceive. The final sample consists of respondents representing 144 high visibility TSOs.

Findings from this survey show that the field of TSOs has a clear European and global coverage. Their main activities primarily comprise networking, awareness raising, interest representation and participation in meetings at local, national and international level, as well as social media use and campaigning. TSOs regularly call their members to action in order to contact public authorities within their country of operation, and to promote and support protests across countries.

TSOs report about several constraints to their activism. Most activists describe the lack of funding/donations and of material resources as a pressing constraint, particularly among migration and unemployment TSOs. In regard to persons, respondents see a need for volunteers/active members, experts and leaders, but this constraint is described as less pressing. The same applies to the cooperation with state and non-state actors within and across countries.

Also, survey respondents stress that collaboration is an important issue. Most TSOs cooperate with state agencies, followed by associations and charities, both at national and EU level. In most cases, cooperation means sharing information, followed by organizing joint activities and sharing material resources.

The explanatory analysis of this data reveals that TSOs are faced with various changes and challenges within their environment, but that they are able to manage them with varying degrees of success. Activists report that the number of activities has increased substantially since 2010, particularly in the area of migration, and among TSOs focused on the provision of services. Activists report about shrinking funding opportunities in times of growing numbers of activities, even though groups working on migration issues are less affected by these funding cuts. This bifurcating trend is only compensated by increasing numbers of volunteers and members. Recruitment works better among TSOs

targeting migrants in the TSOs' home country and/or engaging in protest activities across countries. The number of beneficiaries and participants is also on the rise, particularly among TSOs with many national and international partners. Finally, the involvement of TSOs in consultations and meetings at the local, national and European levels has been improving since 2010. TSOs benefit mostly from these developments if they are well represented in these policy domains (e.g., participation in meetings and committees, drafting of reports, interest representation), and maintain good working relations within a series of other organisations.

In addition to the two WP6 quantitative data sets whose main findings were presented above, our qualitative data further enhance our understanding by offering critical insights on innovative and reflective transnational solidarity. Our in-depth interviews with 247 representatives of transnational solidarity organisations (TSOs) were carried out in all participating countries across the three fields of unemployment, disability and migration. This kind of qualitative investigation provides profound awareness on how TSOs operate, and their dynamics. Our purposive sample is diverse in terms of size and type and includes both service provision and policy advocacy orientations of innovative TSOs. These interviews helped us contextualise the data obtained from the previous stages of this WP, i.e. the coded websites (phase 1) and the standardised online survey (phase 2).

Based on the findings from the qualitative interviews, the organisations which are active in the field of migration are more prone to transnational solidarity and more politicised than the organisations in the other two fields. On the contrary, organisations in the field of disabilities have a pragmatic and non-politicised agendas, while organisations in the field of unemployment present a mixed picture with respect to politicisation.

Despite the fact that transnational collaboration is highly valued by TSO representatives, cross-national networks and cooperation remain marginal, mainly for the smaller organisations. The imbalance between the size of organisations and their workload, their reliance on volunteer work and limited funding prevent TSOs from establishing stable cross-national partnerships.

Innovativeness in TSO activity is expressed through their discourse, values and the principles guiding their operation as well as through the practices adopted. Innovative action is undertaken in order to develop initiatives aimed at achieving the goals of social inclusion and civic empowerment. TSOs illustrate a collective resilience that allows them to survive and respond to the needs of their beneficiaries/participants in times of crises, and this resilience and flexibility further motivates and enhances their novel initiatives and practices. Innovation is also observed with respect to funding schemes, action development with limited resources and the strategies adopted for the optimal utilisation of voluntary work.

Our study reveals that vulnerable groups, such as women, children, single-parent families and the elderly are mainly affected by the economic crisis, in various degrees across the three fields of unemployment, disability and migration. The economic crisis appears to also generate new solidarity initiatives. Even though the crisis has affected TSOs by

reducing their resources at a time of increased demand, at the same time, it has also triggered transnational cooperation and innovativeness. Similarly, the refugee crisis in 2015-16 led to an increase in civic engagement and the disposition to undertake new initiatives tailored to the needs observed in specific localities and populations.

Drawing on their experience, our interviewees who represent 247 TSOs, made several policy recommendations relevant to their field of expertise, which concern both the content and the enforcement of law in their national context (see related policy brief, D7.3). Our qualitative data reveal the need for increased state/EU support towards TSOs and an increased communication and collaboration between welfare state and local administration services with TSOs.

These findings have allowed us to paint an overall picture of innovative transnational solidarity. Our analyses show that civil society portrays novel transnational features and is strongly and firmly committed to solving problems and hardships directly linked to the various crises affecting the European Union. The number of innovative initiatives, groups and organisations is on the rise, and this applies also to the number of their activities and collaborations. The main focus of innovative, transnational civic solidarity is a local one, and transnational solidarity requires additional organisational commitments. Moreover, this civil society is able to mobilise considerable support through members, volunteers and participants; and they are able to raise their voice within the institutionalised policy domain. However, their work is constrained by various factors, in particular funding, resources, and skills.

Introduction: Innovative practices of transnational solidarity, WP2

Maria Kousis

Objectives [Months: 5-13]

Transnational solidarity is a highly dynamic field responding to ongoing societal challenges. Although transnational solidarity organisations have a long history and cover a wide repertoire of activities (Davies, 2016), there is a lack of up-to-date empirical, systematic and cross-national studies within Europe. This is particularly true when examining specific fields of innovative and recent transnational solidarity, such as migration, disability and unemployment since the global financial crisis of 2007.

The recent refugee crisis of 2015 has accentuated the importance and growth of transnational solidarity organisations. Contentious, as well as solidarity movements across the globe, which address refugee and migrant needs, are an important and growing form of social movement, in need of scholarly attention (Atac et al., 2016). Older movements, such as the disability movement or the unemployment/labour movements, also illustrate the importance of transnational solidarity and the impact of the crisis. Yet, disability activism studies usually focus on the national level (Hande et al., 2016, Soldatic and Grech, 2016). In contrast, recent work on transnational unemployment/labour solidarity addresses its global dimension outside of the European context (Scipes, 2016, McCallum, 2013), as well as within Europe (Baglioni and Giugni, 2014, Lahusen, 2013). Nevertheless, there is a dearth of systematic empirical, cross-national studies on transnational solidarity organisations in these three fields, during the recent crises.

This work package is devoted to monitoring, analysing and assessing innovative practices of transnational solidarity in response to the crisis, such as citizens' initiatives and networks of cooperation among civil society actors (e.g., NGOs, churches, welfare associations, and/or public authorities). These innovative forms and practices of transnational solidarity comprise various fields of activity, among them disability, unemployment and migrants. Innovativeness is not defined a priori, but is to be discovered and analysed empirically within our different data sets. It is found in new practices and initiatives that are experienced by the organizations themselves. These innovative forms and practices are expected to appear during the recent global economic crisis period (2007- 2016) and to use digital technology (e.g. a website or an online platform). They may also have innovative forms of organizing or new activities, aims and routes proposed to reach their objectives.

The issues above have become especially visible in the past few years owing to the strong impact of the economic crisis following the drastic cuts in terms of social services and heavy losses in income and jobs. The work package has three major aims:

Firstly, to map and analyse existing innovative practices and measures, aimed at furthering transnational solidarity in three thematic areas, namely: disability, unemployment and immigration.

Secondly, to liaise with those individual and collective actors engaged in these initiatives in order to promote knowledge exchange and deliberation regarding implications and lessons to be drawn.

Thirdly, this empirical evidence will help to develop a list of good practices for end-users and draft policy implications for policy actors at local, national and European level. These analyses and deliberations will prepare the ground for work package 6 (the pilot study), where specific projects, practices and measures with markedly innovative features will be evaluated and developed.

Participant 5 (UoC) coordinates WP2, which includes the mapping, the preparation of the guidelines, the codebook and the questionnaire, the coordination of roundtables and deliberations, as well as the writing of the integrated report. All the participants contribute to the data collection and analysis of their own country for WP2.

The milestones of WP2 include the phase 1 Codebook and the phase 2 Guidelines for the qualitative interviews.

The final integrated report (submitted in month 18, November) offers the methods followed and essential core findings on innovative practices and their conditioning factors in three parts: Part I, on action organisation analysis on transnational solidarity organisations of the first phase; Part II, on the online survey with representatives of TSOs of the second phase; and Part III, on the qualitative interviews with TSO activists of the eight national reports. Related policy implications will be presented in the second policy brief that is linked to WP2.

The four phases of WP2: a summary of main tasks and accomplishments

The work has proceeded in four phases, following the main objectives indicated above.

The first phase involved the mapping and analysis of alternative and innovative practices of transnational solidarity. For this purpose, we used selected online media sources, mainly websites in each of the countries included in the project. Sampling and data retrieval were developed using a new method created to code alternative action cases: Action Organisation Analysis. During **the second phase**, the analysis used an online survey for a sample created for the needs of the WP, based on Google searches (see chapter 2) and of qualitative personal interviews with initiators and participants involved in such transnational solidarity organisations. **The third phase** was devoted to advancing an overarching objective of the entire project, to be implemented systematically as the key task of WP7 (dissemination), namely to generate networks of activists, initiatives and organisations involved in transnational solidarity. In particular, work during this phase consisted of contributing content to a roundtable with transnational activists, organised and carried out to discuss findings of the organisational analysis and the online survey, and to develop conclusions and recommendations. **The final phase** consisted of drafting an integrated report that describes transnational solidarity through the organisations and activities involved, and that analyses constraints, challenges, risks and opportunities.

Phase 1: Website-based Analysis of Innovative Transnational Solidarity Organisations

(Part I)

To assess innovative practices of transnational solidarity in response to the crisis, including citizens' initiatives and networks of cooperation among civil society actors (e.g. NGOs, churches, welfare associations, or public authorities) we adjusted a method that was developed for the study of these formal and informal organisational initiatives, i.e. Action Organisation Analysis, to the needs of WP2, namely Transnational Solidarity Organisation Analysis (Kousis, Giugni and Lahusen, 2016).

The preparation of the codebook on Transnational Solidarity Organisations (TSO) (initially called solidary action cases) was a laborious task which was developed in the early months of the WP. It offers instructions concerning defining, locating, and coding TSOs, as well as sets of variables referring to socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the initiating groups and organisations, their networks, collaborators, actions and practices, and the types of citizens' rights and needs covered.

We identified relevant websites in each country, aiming at the best possible coverage of innovative practices to be located through related advanced keyword searches for the 2007-2016 period. The retrieval and analysis of TSO websites focused on the three thematic areas of analysis: unemployment, disability, and immigration. Given the large numbers of initiatives found, a random, clean sample of 300 TSO websites was drawn by each national team, totalling 2,408 TSO analysed websites. The codebook was pretested on a series of pilot testing and reliability tests before coding began.

Information on a wide range of organisational/structural features and claim orientations (aim, proposed route to solve problems, value), variables were coded based on the information available from the TSO websites and the related online media sources - standardised in numerical form through a variety of categories related to the variables in the codebook. The Innovative Transnational Solidarity Organisation is a unit of new action practices in the public sphere by a specific group of initiators. It consists of practices framed as formal or informal civil society organizations of solidarity-based exchanges and cooperative structures such as barter clubs and networks, credit unions, ethical banks, time banks, alternative social currency, cooperatives, citizens' self-help groups, solidarity networks covering urgent/basic needs, and social enterprises. They are innovative in terms of their starting year, their activities during the crisis period, or their new forms of action, beneficiaries or collaborations.

The TSO data are analysed using conventional statistical tools. Descriptive analyses will first be done on major variables such as the initiating groups, their networks, resources, supporters, actions and practices, the innovative forms of solidarity promoted, and the types of citizens' rights and needs covered. Explanatory analyses follow to show the ways in which these variables impact each other.

Phase 2: Online Survey and Qualitative Interviews with Innovative TSO Activists

Online Survey (Part II)

Two different methods were used in the second phase of WP2. First, an online survey was carried out on a targeted sample we constructed of 1,108 Organisations, Groups and Networks organizing transnational solidarity actions mostly related to the three fields, but also to similar ones. Work on the survey began in month 10 and was finalised in month 14. Following the decision at the Paris consortium meeting, the survey sample is comprised of high visibility TSOs, produced in collaboration with the WP4 leading team; the mapping/sample construction was carried out through systematic Google searches by the U Siegen, GCU and UoC teams, as well as all coders (via keyword searches in the national website lists). For this survey, a questionnaire and an online survey tool were constructed during months 10 and 12 (March-May 2016).

Questionnaire (Task 2.5) preparation began in month 10 (March 2016) and pre-tests were carried out in three different countries (Greece, Germany and Switzerland). The questionnaire, based on previous similar research and on related literature, offers detailed information concerning the mechanisms, activities, and links of the involved collective actors, the ways in which they address transnational solidarity with citizens confronted with hardships, and the different types of required resources. Participant 5 (UoC) was responsible for the preparation of the questionnaire (English version). The questionnaire was finalised in month 12 following rounds of constructive revision by the teams. It offers detailed information concerning the mechanisms, tactics, and links of the involved TSOs, the ways in which they address transnational solidarity and the different types of required resources.

The survey (Task 2.6) invitations were sent to the final sample of 1,108 TSOs on month 12 (May 15) – initially in English, with subsequent weekly reminders. An online survey tool was created and administered by the UoC. Strategies to improve the lower than expected response rates were discussed in the consortium meeting in Trento (month 13). The UoC took the following steps in collaboration with the coordinating team and the national teams by: a) sending the invitation also in French and German, b) contacting the organisations by phone to confirm that they had received the invitation and to encourage participation, c) extending the survey by two extra weeks. These resulted in the expected response rate of 13%, by the end of month 14 (July 2015), when the survey closed. Descriptive and explanatory analysis (Task 2.7) was carried out in month 15 – see chapter 2 of this report.

The online survey data is analysed through traditional statistical methods (for example, cross-tabulations and regressions). Firstly, descriptive analyses on key variables of interest provide a picture of innovative transnational solidarity practices in times of crisis. Secondly, explanatory analyses illustrate how these variables influence each other.

Qualitative Interviews (Part III)

The second phase of the WP 2 also includes qualitative interviews with Transnational, Innovative, Informal Solidarity Organizations, which were for the most part completed by the end of month 16 (September). The aim of the interviews is to complement the other two forms of data (website coding and standardised survey), by providing more illustrative and in-depth insight into the citizens' transnational solidarity work. Preparation of guidelines and criteria of selection for the qualitative interviews (Task 2.8) also began in month 10 in collaboration with the WP4 leading team as well as the coordinating team, and following a round of fruitful revisions by all teams, they were finalised in month 12. To assist the work of WP1, one final question was added in month 13 (June 2015). The qualitative interviews (Task 2.9) with representatives/initiators and participants in innovative practices will be done according to the guidelines defined in the previous task. Each participant conducted the interviews in their own country following the guidelines which define the key interviewees, the number of interviews for each alternative structure, and the content of the interviews. Approximately 30 qualitative personal interviews carried out in each country with representatives/ and participants of Transnational, Innovative, Informal Solidarity Organisations, from month 14 to month 16. The purposive sample consists of representatives and participants from selected community settings, 10 from each of the target groups (disabled, unemployed, and migrants): 5 from Charity/ practical help/ service TSOs and 5 from protest/ social movement/ policy-oriented TSOs. The analysis of the interviews (Task 2.10) is done in the country reports of Part III, in month 17 (October), especially highlighting transnational solidarity and the effects of crises on the unemployed, immigrants and asylum-seekers, as well as people with disability, paying attention to gender, mobility and age issues. We centred our joint efforts on adequately summarizing the findings of phase 3 (interviews) and spot 'in vivo' statements that provide an authentic insight into the field based on TSO experiences.

Phase 3 : Roundtables with Activists

TransSOL is devoted to the systematic involvement of practitioners and end-users in the research process. For this purpose, we have committed to hold a number of roundtables with civil society activists and end-users as part of the agenda of WP7. Each of these roundtables is devoted to a systematic discussion of our findings and critical reflection of their implications. WP2 initiated this knowledge transfer and dissemination work by synthesizing the main findings of the empirical research, by discussing this evidence with practitioners and by feeding these insights back into the analyses of the WP2 data and its reports. For this purpose, guidelines were created for the roundtable with practitioners and activists (see Annex I, I.4). The first roundtable with transnational activists was organised on 27 August 2016, by European Alternatives.

Phase 4: Integrated Report

The final phase is devoted to the drafting of the integrated report. Based on the work plan/Grant Agreement, the work under WP2 was scheduled to commence in month 5 and finish by month 13 (June 2016), in four phases, following the main objectives indicated above. However, even though work began earlier, the demanding agenda of this WP2 could not be finished on time. This was due, in part, to unforeseen difficulties in locating the appropriate sources for the study of innovative practices of transnational solidarity in phase 1, and to the time-consuming nature of sampling during phase 2 (online survey). The delays are concurrently due to unforeseen research tasks for the preparation of subsequent WPs (i.e. the mapping for the organisational survey of WP4, the development of a questionnaire for the online survey of WP3, the sampling of press articles and comments for WP5). These unanticipated preparatory tasks slowed down the work process of WPs, but will allow us to speed up the work during subsequent research phases.

Due to the delays in the work schedule, this report is submitted in two steps, conforming to the agreement reached with the project officer of TransSOL. A provisional report consisted of all relevant information and analyses on phase 1 and phase 2 / the online survey delivered on month 15. The final integrated report is delivered on month 18 with the additional description of phase 2 / in-depth interviews, and the general discussion of findings and implications. The course of the work package is described in detail in the chapters that follow, according to WP2 objectives, tasks, difficulties and solutions.

WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practices of transnational solidarity at times of crisis

Part I. Action Organisation Analysis of Innovative Transnational Solidarity Organisations

November, 2016

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

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Chapter 1. Transnational Solidarity Organisation Analysis

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Innovative transnational solidarity practices emerge as Solidarity Action Organisations, i.e. formal or informal organisations, including social movement groups/organisations, citizen initiatives, producer-consumer networks, time banks, cooperatives, unions, NGOs and volunteer organisations which have been active since the 2007 global financial crisis. Such organisations often surface in response to hard economic times (Moulaert and Ailenei 2005), but many tend to sustain their activities for groups in need in most countries for long periods of time, as for example those not significantly affected by the current crises (Kousis, Giugni & Lahusen 2016).

Mapping and coding Innovative TSOs

The Transnational Solidarity Organisations which organise such innovative practices usually operate without relying exclusively/being dependent on mainstream economic and political organisations, i.e. corporate or state related agencies, and to a lesser extent, in hybrid format. They may however include local government or church organisations offering solidarity action, especially during hard economic times. Through their strategic actions in the public sphere, these organisations aim to provide citizens/people with alternative ways of enduring day-to-day difficulties and challenges under hard economic times, which relate to urgent needs (housing, food, health, clothing), the economy, energy and the environment, alternative consumption/lifestyles/food sovereignty, communications, self-organised spaces, culture, and others (Kousis, Giugni & Lahusen 2016).

TransSOL monitors, analyses and assesses innovative practices of transnational solidarity in response to crises, including citizens' initiatives and networks of cooperation among civil society actors. These innovative forms and practices are studied across various fields of activity. Here, the main areas of focus are disability and health, unemployment and precarity, and migration and refugees. These fields have become especially visible in the past few years owing to the strong impact of the economic and refugee crises.

1.1 Method: A hubs-website approach to studying Innovative Transnational Solidarity Organisations⁴

The proposed methodological approach is founded on two social movement essentials:

- a) organisational and/or citizens' digital activism offering online sources in the form of pools/nodes of innovative/solidarity groups and organisations, i.e.

¹ Sections 1.1 and 1.2.1

² Section 1.2.2

³ Section 1.2.1

⁴ This section is based in part on Kousis, Giugni and Lahusen 2016

hubs/subhubs on alternative activities aimed at addressing a wide variety of issues and needs outside the mainstream economic and noneconomic options, especially during hard economic times.

b) a classical Tillyan methodological orientation to the study of social movements, via the systematic tracing of major organisational and action features, based on protest event analysis, protest case analysis and political claims analysis (Kousis, Giugni and Lahusen 2016)

Aiming towards a comprehensive and systematic study of TSOs, and influenced by protest event, protest case and political claims analysis, WP2 applies a new methodological approach, Action Organisation Analysis (AOA), whose unit of analysis is the action initiative/organisation, a specific formal or informal group of initiators/organisers who act in the public sphere. Thus, adjusted to the needs of WP2 of the TransSOL project, the unit of analysis is the innovative transnational solidarity (action) organisation (TSO), a specific formal or informal group of initiators/organisers who act in the public sphere, from 2007 to 2016. Their actions are framed as cases of solidarity-based exchanges and cooperative structures, such as citizens self-help groups, solidarity networks covering urgent/basic human needs, and social enterprises (TransSOL WP2 Codebook, 2016).

The unit of observation is the website of the transnational solidarity organisation which is systematically extracted from hubs/subhubs, i.e. networks/nodes of similar websites. The hubs/subhubs selected for each country provide large numbers of links on websites of social movement organisations that are retrieved by search engine experts. Given the techniques applied, they offer an advanced coverage of the repertoire of solidarity actions. In addition to website content analysis however, we also used other social media outlets connected to the TSO website, such as its facebook page or twitter profile.

These nodal-websites comprise the sources from which the 'population' of transnational solidarity organisations is composed and from which a random sample of TSOs is drawn for coding purposes. Thus, nodal-websites are used as sources, similar to the ways in which newspapers are treated in protest event analysis. However, compared to related content analysis approaches using newspaper reports, the new approach adopted in WP2 responds to and builds on the new media environment and citizen digital activism. Furthermore, it offers new ways in which it can be used as a foundation of a mixed-methods' approach (Kousis, Giugni and Lahusen 2016).

At the same time, the new method of retrieving TSOs in all countries offers a more comprehensive coverage compared to national or local newspaper reports. The use of local media would be limited to only a selected number of cases given the resources needed to cover a larger sample, whereas national level conventional news sources offer only very low coverage. By contrast, citizen digital activism has led to the creation of websites or other online media outlets (Facebook, Twitter, blogs) for a considerable number of TSOs - even in rural areas. At the same time, networking initiatives, usually run by activists, have led to a considerable number of publicly available hubs/subhubs bringing similar websites together. Consequently, the hubs approach offers an

approximate 'population' used to code transnational solidarity (action) organisations, as well as for the online survey and qualitative interviews with TSOs.

1.1.1 The Sample

The most challenging and demanding task of WP2 was source selection on innovative transnational solidarity practices. This led to early preparation before the starting period of the WP. Two initial source options were systematically explored by all teams: selected online, alternative news-media portals as well as already existing lists of websites on alternative solidarity organisations agreed by the consortium (see Annex II, II.1.1.). This initial exploration, however, resulted in very rare cases of innovative transnational solidarity. This was mainly due to problems related to the unit of analysis (e.g. event), the specificity of our three issue fields of migration, disability and unemployment, search related problems especially linked to the wide range and large number of keywords (e.g. of all possible migrant/refugee national groups) as well as the architecture of the related websites which made retrieval of the mentions/articles as well as the required websites very difficult, even with technical (IT) assistance.

Therefore, following the decision taken at the Paris consortium meeting in month 6 (November 2015), we opted to focus on the solidarity (action) organisation as the unit of analysis and to use online sources, through an innovative methodology adjusted to the needs of this WP: i.e. a hubs-websites approach to transnational solidarity organisations, where search engine specialists retrieve websites from hubs identified through keywords provided in the different national languages of the consortium which were related to the three fields of our project: migration, disability and unemployment. Sampling and data retrieval followed and the new methodological approach of Action Organisation Analysis was adjusted for the study of Transnational Solidarity Organisations (TSOs) (originally called 'solidarity action cases' in the proposal).

Solidarity (Action) Organisations (SO) are centrally retrieved in the first phase from "hub/subhub" nodal-websites identified and ranked at the national level by the project's teams on the basis of systematic Google searches and the related literature. Compared to other options, the hubs/subhubs which were selected for each country provide large numbers of links on SOs and the best possible coverage of the main categories of (nonprotest) action types. These nodal-websites comprise the resources from which the 'population' of SOs is composed in order to draw a random sample of SOs for coding purposes. Thus, nodal-websites are used as sources, similarly to the way in which newspapers are treated in protest-event or political claims analysis.

This new approach of retrieving TSOs in all countries offers a more comprehensive coverage compared to national newspaper reports or local newspaper reports - the use of local media would be limited to a selected number of cases given the resources needed to cover a larger sample, and also given the low level visibility in the media of these forms of action. Most of the TSOs, be they formal or informal - even in rural areas - have created

their own websites. The hubs' approach offers an approximate 'population' which was used for the coding process as well as online surveys and qualitative interviews.

Compared to other options, the hubs/subhubs, which were selected for each country, provide large numbers of website links on TSOs and the best possible coverage of the main categories of alternative action types related to urgent needs, economy, energy and environment, civic media and communications, alternative consumption/lifestyles, self-organised spaces, as well as art and culture (TransSOL WP2 Codebook, 2016). Variations across countries exist given their different socio-economic and political environments as well as the histories of activism.

The selected hubs/subhubs and independent websites for each of the eight countries are shown below (see Annex II, II.1.2), based on an advanced search by each of the national teams for the three issue fields (migration/refugees/asylum, unemployed/precarity, disability), combined with the type of organisations that are of interest to us (see pp.15-16 of the Codebook) and the related solidarity activities (pp.16-17 of the Codebook), using the same or similar keywords translated from English into the home language (see Annex II, II.1.2).

For Denmark, the following eighteen hubs/subhubs, as well as 200+ independent websites, were identified for the three fields of migration, disability and unemployment.

Table 1.1. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, Denmark, 2016

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	5
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	6
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment	6
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Humanitarian	1
Number of Individual websites about Disability	25
Number of Individual websites about Migration	16
Number of Individual websites about Unemployment	21
Number of Individual websites about Humanitarian	153

The hubs/sub-hubs from which our 'population' lists of retrieved websites were produced by the engineers are the following:

- [Ds_1]. <http://www.handicap.dk/>
- [Ds_2]. <http://sjaeldnediagnoser.dk/medlemsforeninger/>
- [Ds_3]. <https://www.olividanmark.dk/links/>
- [Ds_4]. <http://www.startsiden.dk/Handicaphjaelp>
- [Ds_5]. <https://www.iapo.org.uk/search/node/denmark , ...?page=1 - ... ?page=5>

- [Mg_1]. <https://da.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kategori:Ngo%27er>
- [Mg_2]. <http://www.globaltfokus.dk/om-os/medlemmer>
- [Mg_3]. <http://refugeeswelcome.dk/en/link-list/>
- [Mg_4]. <http://www.bedsteforaeldreforasyl.dk/index.php?id=9>
- [Mg_5]. <http://www.enar-eu.org/denmark>
- [Mg_6]. http://www.sosmodracisme.dk/?Links_Organisationer_i_Danmark

- [Un_1]. <http://frivilligjob.jobbank.dk/job/?act=find&opslag=0&opslag=1&key=arbejds%26oslas h%3Bs&kseparator=or>

- [Un_2]. <http://cv.dk/fagforeninger/>
 [Un_3]. <http://www.fagforening-portalen.dk/fagforenings-oversigt/>
 [Un_4]. <http://www.eapn.eu/en/who-we-are/who-we-are-members/danemu-danish-network-against-exclusion-eapn-denmark>
 [Un_5]. <http://www.epsu.org/r/47>
 [Un_6]. <http://www.feantsa.org/spip.php?article206&lang=en>
 [Hu_1]. <http://u-landsnyt.dk/organisationer>

For France, the following twenty five hubs/subhubs were identified across the three fields of migration, disability and unemployment and 11 independent websites.

Table 1.2. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, France, 2016

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	2
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	12
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment or Precarity	11
Number of Individual websites about Migration	11

The hubs/sub-hubs from which our ‘population’ lists of retrieved websites were produced by the engineers are the following:

The hubs/sub-hubs we analysed are the following:

- [Ds_1]. <http://www.santemagazine.fr/annuaire-associations-patients>
 [Ds_2]. <http://www.unacs.org/category/Associations>
 [Mg_1]. <http://cfda.rezo.net>
 [Mg_2]. <http://www.raidh.org/Associations-et-ONG-de-defense-de.html>
 [Mg_3]. http://www.lacimade.org/la_cimade/cimade/rubriques/112-r-seaux-
 [Mg_4]. <http://www.gisti.org/spip.php?article6>
 [Mg_5]. <http://www.fasti.org/index.php/les-asti27>
 [Mg_6]. <http://www.amnesty.fr/>
 [Mg_7]. <http://www.ldh-france.org/>
 [Mg_8]. http://www.inegalites.fr/spip.php?page=comprendre_analyses&id_mot=25&id_rubrique=110
 [Mg_9]. <http://www.migdev.org/qui-sommes-nous/partenaires/>
 [Mg_10]. <http://www.france-terre-asile.org/les-etablissements/centres-france-terre-d-asile/centre-france-terre-d-asile>
 [Mg_11]. <http://gas.asso.pagesperso-orange.fr/liens.html>
 [Mg_12]. http://www.tousbenevoles.org/trouver-une-mission-benevole?cp=&id_action_type=13&id_public=8&q=&age_minimum=0
 [Un_1]. <http://www.ripess.eu/governance/members-network/>
 [Un_2]. https://www.dmoz.org/World/Fran%C3%A7ais/Soci%C3%A9t%C3%A9/Associations_et_organisations/P/Protection_du_travail/
 [Un_3]. <http://www.mncp.fr/site/federation/nos-partenaires/les-mouvements-chomeurs-organisations-proches/>
 [Un_4]. <http://www.actuchomage.org/Notre-selection-de-liens/Associations-de-Defense-des-Chomeurs-et-autres/index.php>
 [Un_5]. <http://www.actuchomage.org/Notre-selection-de-liens/Alternatifs-independants-et-autres/index.php>
 [Un_6]. <http://www.actuchomage.org/Notre-selection-de-liens/Emploi-sites-specialises/index.php>
 [Un_7]. <http://www.actuchomage.org/Notre-selection-de-liens/Economique-Social/index.php>

- [Un_8]. <http://www.actuchomage.org/Notre-selection-de-liens/Creation-Orientation-Formation/index.php>
 [Un_9]. <http://www.actuchomage.org/Notre-selection-de-liens/Juridique-Administratif/index.php>
 [Un_10]. http://cicade.asso.free.fr/page_4.php
 [Un_11]. <http://equipement.paris.fr/point-d-acces-au-droit-p-a-d-19e-1216#local-calendar>

For Germany, sixteen hubs/subhubs on innovative solidarity actions and over 1000 additional independent websites were identified.

Table 1.3. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, Germany, 2016

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	7
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	7
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment	2
Number of Individual websites about Disability	271
Number of Individual websites about Migration	701
Number of Individual websites about Unemployment	183

The hubs/sub-hubs analysed are the following:

- [Ds_1]. <http://www.netzwerkinklusion.de/inklusionslandkarte>
 [Ds_2]. <http://www.lebenshilfe.de/de/organisationensuche/index.php?plz=&ort=&bundesland=&organisationsart=21100LHI#einrichtungenMap>
 [Ds_3]. <http://www.bag-selbsthilfe.de/bundesverbaende.html>
 [Ds_4]. <http://www.bag-selbsthilfe.de/landesarbeitsgemeinschaften.html>
 [Ds_5]. <http://www.bvkm.de/landesverbaende-und-mitgliedsorganisationen.html>
 [Ds_6]. https://www.sovd.de/index.php?id=verbandsebenen_kreisverbaende&no_cache=1
 [Ds_7]. <https://www.bsk-ev.org/bsk-vor-ort/bsk-vor-ort>
 [Mg_1]. <https://www.proasyl.de/ehrenamtliches-engagement>
 [Mg_2]. <http://wie-kann-ich-helfen.info/karte>
 [Mg_3]. <http://www.netzwerkasyl.eu>
 [Mg_4]. <http://www.tagesschau.de/fluechtlingsprojekte>
 [Mg_5]. <http://www.stiftung-do.org/projekte/projekttrager/>
 [Mg_6]. <https://www.aktion-deutschland-hilft.de/de/hilfsorganisationen/>
 [Mg_7]. <http://www.blogger-fuer-fluechtlinge.de/spenden/unterstuetze-projekte/>
 [Un_1]. <https://www.menschistmensch.de/helfer-liste/>
 [Un_2]. <http://www.my-sozialberatung.de/adressen/@@suche -> Erwerbslosen- oder Sozialhilfeinitiative>

For Greece, we detected ten hubs/subhubs on innovative actions and about 1000 additional independent websites.

Table 1.4. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, Greece, 2016

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	2
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	2
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment	4
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about General issues	2
Number of Individual websites about Disability	698
Number of Individual websites about Migration	197
Number of Individual websites about Unemployment	91

The hubs/sub-hubs from which our ‘population’ lists of retrieved websites were produced by the engineers are the following:

- [Ds_1]. <http://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/citizen/c69-xrhimoi-syndesmoi/352-syllogoi-asthenwn>
 [Ds_2]. <http://www.esaea.gr/about-us/members>
- [Mg_1]. <http://culturalsynergie.blogspot.gr/p/blog-page.html>
 [Mg_2]. <http://www.migrants.gr/?cat=29>
- [Un_1]. <https://bookworker.wordpress.com/%CF%83%CF%85%CE%BD%CE%B4%CE%B5%CF%83%CE%BC%CE%BF%CE%B9/>
 [Un_2]. <http://anergoigeitonion.espivblogs.net/%CE%B5%CE%BD%CE%B4%CE%B9%CE%B1%CF%86%CE%AD%CF%81%CE%BF%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%B5%CF%82-%CE%B9%CF%83%CF%84%CF%8C%CF%84%CE%BF%CF%80%CE%BF%CE%B9/>
 [Un_3]. <https://anticallcentre.wordpress.com/>
 [Un_4]. <http://katalipsiesiea.blogspot.gr/>
- [Gn_1]. www.enallaktikos.gr
 [Gn_2]. <http://www.solidarity4all.gr/>

For Italy, over sixty hubs/subhubs on innovative solidarity actions and over 140 additional independent websites were identified.

Table 1.5. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, Italy, 2016

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	26
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	28
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment	19
Number of Individual websites about Disability	42
Number of Individual websites about Migration	69
Number of Individual websites about Unemployment	44

The hubs/sub-hubs analysed for Italy are the following:

- [Ds_1]. <http://www.disabilititaliani.org/Link.htm>
 [Ds_2]. <http://www.fishonlus.it/fish-onlus/aderenti/>
 [Ds_3]. <http://www.ridsnetwork.org/en/who-we-are/>
 [Ds_4]. <http://www.ledha.it/page.asp?menu1=3&menu2=10>
 [Ds_5]. http://www.superabile.it/web/it/SUPERABILE_MULTIMEDIA/Siti_Utili/index.html
 [Ds_6]. http://www.aice-epilessia.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=22&Itemid=55
 [Ds_7]. <http://aipd.it/>
 [Ds_8]. <http://www.aism.it/struttura.aspx>
 [Ds_9]. <http://www.anglat.it/index.php?pg=42&id=149#.Vrh-W9DQMOY>
 [Ds_10]. http://www.anmic.it/Sedi_regionali.aspx
 [Ds_11]. <http://www.anmil.it/Sedi/tabid/475/language/en-US/Default.aspx>
 [Ds_12]. <http://www.apici.org/about/dove-siamo2>
 [Ds_13]. <http://www.arpaonlus.org/>
 [Ds_14]. http://www.spinabifiditalia.it/it/cs_le_associazioni_sul_territorio.php
 [Ds_15]. <http://www.dpitalia.org/link-utili/>
 [Ds_16]. <http://www.ens.it/sedi-periferiche-ens>
 [Ds_17]. <http://www.fiadda.it/links/>

[Ds_18]. <https://www.uiciechi.it/organizzazione/regioni/indiceregioni.asp>
[Ds_19]. <http://www.uildm.org/dove-siamo/>
[Ds_20]. http://unms.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=70
[Ds_21]. http://www.consorziomeridia.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=58
[Ds_22]. <http://www.diaconiavaldese.org/linea4/dovesiamo.php>
[Ds_23]. <http://www.istitutoferretti.it/>
[Ds_24]. <http://www.diaconiavaldese.org/linea2/vittoria.php>
[Ds_25]. <http://www.diaconiavaldese.org/gignoro/index.php>
[Ds_26]. <http://www.ensmilano.it/link/>

[Mg_1]. <http://centroastalli.it/category/rete-territoriale/>
[Mg_2]. <http://www.ong.it/chi-siamo/i-soci/>
[Mg_3]. <http://www.sosrazzismo.it/joomla/invia-un-web-link/link.html>
[Mg_4]. <http://www.concorditalia.org/chi-siamo/membri/>
[Mg_5]. <http://www.cocis.it/ong-associate.html?limitstart=0>
[Mg_6]. <http://www.yallaitalia.it/>
[Mg_7]. <http://www.litaliasonoanchio.it/>
[Mg_8]. <http://www.secondogenerazioni.it/>
[Mg_9]. <http://www.municipio.re.it/retecivica/urp/pes.nsf/web/ntwrk>
[Mg_10]. <http://www.cronachediordinariorazzismo.org/>
[Mg_11]. <http://fortresseurope.blogspot.it/>
[Mg_12]. <http://giovanimusulmani.it/>
[Mg_13]. <http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/>
[Mg_14]. <http://www.giornalismi.info/mediarom/>
[Mg_15]. <http://www.associna.com/it/>
[Mg_16]. <http://www.santegidio.org/>
[Mg_17]. <http://primomarzo2010.blogspot.it/>
[Mg_18]. <http://www.lvvia.it/>
[Mg_19]. <http://www.cies.it/>
[Mg_20]. <http://www.cnca.it/>
[Mg_21]. <http://www.emmaus.it/>
[Mg_22]. <http://www.acli.it/>
[Mg_23]. <http://www.culturaalbanese.it/index.php?lang=it>
[Mg_24]. <http://terradelfuoco.org/>
[Mg_25]. <http://www.perlapace.it/>
[Mg_26]. http://www.caritasitaliana.it/home_page/sul_territorio/00003499_Sul_Territorio.html
[Mg_27]. <http://arci.it/sedi>
[Mg_28]. <http://www.diaconiavaldese.org/linea2/migranti.php>

[Un_1]. <http://assolavoro.eu/aziende-associate>
[Un_2]. <http://www.cris.it/index.php>
[Un_3]. <http://www.cgm.coop/index.php/en/network/consortia>
[Un_4]. <http://www.retelavoro.org/index.html>
[Un_5]. <http://www.cgil.it/Sedi/Default.aspx> - <http://www.cgil.it/Links/Default.aspx>
[Un_6]. <http://www.cisl.it/la-cisl/federazioni-di-categoria.html> - <http://www.cisl.it/la-cisl/enti-associazioni-e-centri-di-attivita.html>
[Un_7]. <http://www.uil.it/uilservizi/>
[Un_8]. <http://www.cobas.it/Link-Cobas> - <http://pubblicoimpiego.cobas.it/pubblicoimpiego/COBAS-LINK/Siti-Cobas>
[Un_9]. <http://www.ugl.it/siti-ugl/>
[Un_10]. <http://www.assosomm.it/associati/>
[Un_11]. <http://www.legacoop.coop/associazione/legacoop-territoriali/>
[Un_12]. <http://www.confcooperative.it/LAssociazione/Noi-sul-territorio>
[Un_13]. <http://www.agci.it/content/territorio>

- [Un_14]. <http://www.cilap.eu/index.php/collegamenti-web>
 [Un_15]. <http://www.evtnetwork.it/en/about-us/partners.html>
 [Un_16]. <http://www.csabelavoro.it/presentazione/le-consorziate/>
 [Un_17]. <http://www.retedellaconoscenza.it>
 [Un_18]. <http://www.act-agire.it/>
 [Un_19]. <http://www.cauto.it/la-rete/>

For Poland, we isolated eighteen hubs/subhubs on innovative solidarity actions and over fifty additional independent websites.

Table 1.6. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, Poland, 2016

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	2
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	14
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment	2
Number of Individual websites about Disability	13
Number of Individual websites about Migration	31
Number of Individual websites about Unemployment	7

The hubs/sub-hubs analysed are the following:

- [Ds_1]. http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&szukanie=zaawans1&kryt_typ_instyt_multi=65&baza=3
 [Ds_2]. <http://www.siepomaga.pl/k/niepenosprawni/f>
- [Mg_1]. http://www.migrant.info.pl/Organizacje_i_instytucje_pomagaj%C4%85ce_migrantom.html
 [Mg_2]. <http://www.uchodzca.org.pl/instytucje.html>
 [Mg_3]. <http://www.forummigracyjne.org/pl/aktualnosci.php?news=356&wid=32>
 [Mg_4]. <http://zagranica.org.pl/uchodzcy-w-polsce-i-na-swiecie/organizacje-czlonkowskie-grupy-zagranica-zaangazowane-w-tematyke>
 [Mg_5]. <http://study-in-wroclaw.pl/studiu-j-w-wroclawiu/poradnik-studenta/organizacje-wspierajace-cudzoziemcow/>
 [Mg_6]. http://www.naszwybor.org.pl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=48&Itemid=56
 [Mg_7]. <http://mam-prawo.org/opcje/jestem-cudzoziemcem-w-polsce/przydatne-kontakty/organizacje-pomagajace-cudzoziemcom/>
 [Mg_8]. http://www.malopolska.uw.gov.pl/default.aspx?page=organizacje_na_rzecz_cudzoziemcow
 [Mg_9]. <http://www.mpips.gov.pl/userfiles/File/mps/pomocowe.pdf>
 [Mg_10]. http://www.mpips.gov.pl/userfiles/File/Departament%20Pomocy%20Spolecznej/cudzoziemcy%20uchodzcy/organizacje_na_rzecz_cudzoziemcow_maj_2009.pdf
 [Mg_11]. <http://www.iom.pl/>
 [Mg_12]. <http://www.interwencjaprawna.pl/glowna.html>
 [Mg_13]. <http://www.ecre.org/>
 [Mg_14]. <http://www.unhcr-centraleurope.org/pl/index.html>
- [Un_1]. <http://siecpirp.rynekpracy.org/wyszukiwarka>
 [Un_2]. http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&kryt_nazwa=&kryt_miasto=&kryt_woj=1&kryt_forma=&kryt_klient=&kryt_typ=&szukanie=bezrob

For Switzerland thirty hubs/subhubs were located and over 250 independent websites selected.

Table 1.7. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, Switzerland, 2016

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	6
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	14
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment	10
Number of Individual websites about Disability	88
Number of Individual websites about Migration	107
Number of Individual websites about Unemployment	68

The hubs/sub-hubs analysed are the following:

- [Ds_1]. <http://www.insieme-ge.ch/pratique/adresses-utiles/>
 [Ds_2]. <http://www.fondation-ensemble.ch/divers/liens-utiles/>
 [Ds_3]. <http://www.agis-ge.ch/liens-web>
 [Ds_4]. <https://www.ge.ch/handicap/repertoire/repertoire.asp>
 [Ds_5]. <http://www.curaviva.ch/Associazione/Partner-e-Link/Paqah/>
 [Ds_6]. <http://www.forum-handicap-ne.ch/liens/>
- [Mg_1]. <http://www.pluriels.ch/documentation/liens-utiles>
 [Mg_2]. <http://www.stopexclusion.ch/organisations-membres/>
 [Mg_3]. <http://www.sosf.ch/de/service/linksammlung/index.html>
 [Mg_4]. <http://droit-de-rester.blogspot.ch/p/une-liste-de-liens-utiles-collectifs.html>
 [Mg_5]. <http://movimentodeisenzavoce.org/link/>
 [Mg_6]. <http://www.swiss-solidarity.org/en.html>
 [Mg_7]. <http://www.humanrights.ch/fr/>
 [Mg_8]. <http://www.kultura.ch/>
 [Mg_9]. <http://www.mentoratemploi migration.ch/>
 [Mg_10]. <http://www.esprit-nomade.ch/>
 [Mg_11]. <https://www.heks.ch/>
 [Mg_12]. <http://www.sah-schweiz.ch/>
 [Mg_13]. <http://www.terre-des-femmes.ch/de>
 [Mg_14]. <http://www.gefluechtet.ch/>
- [Un_1]. <http://adc-ge.ch/liens/38-associations-actives-dans-notre-reseau-suisse->
 [Un_2]. <http://adc-ge.ch/liens/39-autres-associations-a-geneve->
 [Un_3]. <http://www.capas-ge.ch/new/membres>
 [Un_4]. <http://www.apres-ge.ch/>
 [Un_5]. <http://www.partage.ch/>
 [Un_6]. <http://www.t-interactions.ch/>
 [Un_7]. <http://oseo-vd.ch/>
 [Un_8]. <http://www.bateaugeneve.ch/>
 [Un_9]. <http://www.ville-geneve.ch/themes/social/partenaires-vie-associative/>
 [Un_10]. <http://www.trajets.org/>

For the UK, 9 hubs/subhubs and over 100 independent websites were located.

Table 1.8. No. of identified hubs/subhubs and independent websites, UK, 2016

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	2
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	4
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment	3
Number of Individual websites about Migration	109

The hubs/sub-hubs analysed are the following:

[Ds_1]. <http://www.disabilityrightsuk.org/membership/our-current-members>

[Ds_2]. <http://www.vodg.org.uk/members/list-of-vodg-members.html>

[Ds_3]. [http://shop.mind.org.uk/help/mind in your area?&shop=0&list=1](http://shop.mind.org.uk/help/mind%20in%20your%20area?&shop=0&list=1)

[Mg_1]. http://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/about_refugee_council/members

[Mg_2]. <http://www.aviddetention.org.uk/visiting/visitors-groups>

[Mg_3]. <http://www.asaproject.org/research-publications/organisations-can-help/>

[Mg_4]. <http://noborders.org.uk/>

[Mg_5]. <http://www.star-network.org.uk/>

[Mg_6]. <https://cityofsanctuary.org/about/groups/groups/>

[Un_1]. <https://www.tuc.org.uk/britains-unions>

[Un_2]. <http://www.socialenterprise.org.uk/membership/our-members/members-directory>

[Un_3]. <http://www.socialenterprisescotland.org.uk/our-story/directory/>

The produced hub/nodal-websites generated from the selected hubs/subhubs encompass the universe of TSOs from which a random sample of TSOs was drawn for coding purposes. Thus, nodal-websites were used as sources, similarly to the way in which newspapers are treated in protest-event or political claims analysis.

The content of the selected hub/sub-hubs was processed by a team of search engine specialists (see Annex II, II.1.2) who produced national lists offering the title of the organisation, the URL(-s) of the website of the organisation, contact information (usually containing the address, the city and region, phone and fax numbers as well as the ZIP code), a short description of the organisation, the e-mail address(-es), and the date (it could be creation date, last update date, active since date, etc).

Thus, we were able to generate a unique dataset that provides rich insights into the field of civic solidarity. On the basis of a comprehensive website search, we were able to map the field of transnational solidarity in the three issue fields. Through this mapping exercise, we identified a considerable number of 'transnational solidarity organisations' (TSOs). As Table 1.9 shows, we found 29,277 initiatives in the eight countries under analysis, with differences that mirror the size of the countries and the current urgency of the various issues.

Table 1.9. A summary of hubs-retrieved websites per field of action, per country

Country	Disability	Migration	Unemployment	General/Humanitarian	Total
Denmark	260	267	150	243	920
France	2659	369	247	-	3275
Germany	5513	2422	556		8491
Greece	1079	651	190	3426	5346
Italy	1385	2459	1027	-	4871
Poland	1844	288	376	-	2508
Switzerland	852	646	330	-	1828
UK	558	394	1086	-	2038
Total	14150	7496	3962	3669	29277

(Marketakis et al. 2016, Analysis of Web Accessible Networks, Organisations and Groups, v2.3, FORTH-ICS)

Given the sheer volume of the initiatives, and the fact that not all them met our criteria of selection, the consortium decided to monitor, clean and analyse a random sample of 300 organisations and groups (100 for each topic) in a systematic manner. For this purpose, we focused on those initiatives that could be considered transnational and solidarity-oriented.

First, the three fields' (migration, disability, unemployment) Excel lists of the uncleaned websites were randomised using a number generator, such as the one offered by Excel. Consecutive sets of random websites were cleaned, until each team reached 100 clean, random websites per issue field; while doing so, the teams excluded and recorded the number of:

1. irrelevant (to the three themes e.g. elderly care, child care) websites
2. state/EU/corporation (as leaders/sole organisers) websites
3. non-solidarity (see Codebook: Type of TSOs, TSOTP/TYPSOLID) websites
4. non-transnational (without any of the 9 transnational features) websites

Thus, our clean, random sample includes TSOs which are:

A. **Transnational** in terms of at least one of the following categories:

1. Organisers with at least 1 organiser from another country, or supranational agency
2. Actions synchronised/coordinated in at least 1 other country
3. Beneficiaries with at least 1 beneficiary group from another country
4. Participants/Supporters with at least 1 Participating/Supporting Group from another country
5. Partners/Collaborating Groups with at least 1 from another country
6. Sponsors, with at least 1 from another country or a supranational agency (e.g. ERDF, ESF)
7. Frames with cross-national reference/s
8. Volunteers with at least 1 volunteer group from another country
9. Spatial at least across 2 countries (at the local, regional or national level)

B. **Solidarity-oriented** in terms of at least one of the following categories:

1. Mutual-help/mobilizing or collaborating for common interests (bottom-up, solidarity exchange within)
2. Support/assistance between groups
3. Help/offer support to others
4. Distribution of goods and services to others (top-down, solidarity from above)

Furthermore, the 300 randomly-chosen TSOs to be coded were selected only if they were active at any time within the period of the recent global economic crisis (i.e. at least between 2007 and 2016). This, as well as their use of digital technology (i.e. having a website or an online platform) are their minimal '**innovative**' features. Other innovative features they may have, include their aims and routes proposed to solve problems, the

type of organisation they form, the types of activities they organise, and the type of supplementary nonconventional actions they take.

The systematic analysis of the TSO websites allowed us to put together a dataset consisting of 2,408 organisations and groups. Our analyses have allowed us to paint a picture of a highly dynamic field of initiatives and activities.

1.1.2 The Codebook

More specifically, under the coordination of UoC, an early draft of the codebook, in English (Task 2.1) was initially constructed for the analysis of transnational solidarity cases. The first draft of the codebook for coding structural as well as value-oriented features of the clean, random samples of Transnational Solidarity Organisations (TSO) was circulated and discussed on month 6 at the Paris consortium meeting, and input was given by all the national teams. From month 7 to month 10, the codebook was subsequently improved following a series of pilot tests with samples of cases from the eight countries; some of the tests were carried out using English-language websites for reliability purposes. The codebook was finalised in month 10 and sent to the teams (see Annex I, I.1).

The Codebook consists of five groups of variables. The first group offers information on the media profile of the TSO based on the information provided on its website, including its online media outlets (Facebook, blog, Twitter, hub), their updates, its territorial features (address, contact details and country), language/s used, a brief description of the organisation (Who does What, for Whom, Where?), starting year of media outlet (via archive.org), structural features of the website (e.g. action calendars, finance section, legal/other reports).

The second group provides information on the organisational profile of the TSO. Detailed codes are offered on the network/umbrella spatial features of the TSO, following Diani's (2003: 6) definition, where networks are sets of nodes linked by some form of relationship, and delimited by some specific criteria; nodes may consist of groups, organisations, and other entities. The starting year and month of the TSO itself (not its website), as well as structural features (ranging from more formal to more informal features) of the TSO are coded. Detailed codes are provided for: the type of group specific organisation by the three main fields' sectors; the primary theme of the TSO; and the types of TSOs.

The third group offers information on the solidarity activities and beneficiaries/participants of the TSO. Ten categories of specified activities include: basic/urgent needs [e.g. housing, food, health, clothing]; activities related to preventing hate crime (on e.g. migrant/refugees, disabled); activities related to stop human trafficking (e.g. migrant children, women); economy; dissemination in the public sphere /civic media & communications; environment; alternative consumption/food sovereignty/alternative lifestyles; self-organised spaces; culture; and, interest group representation, advice to

state bodies and lobbying. The spatial dimension of most/ all the solidarity activities is coded in detail, from the local to the global level in twenty codes (including global regions). Thirty-one codes are used to code the types of beneficiaries/participants of the solidarity activities. Nine global region codes allow the coding of the immigrant/refugee beneficiaries. The primary beneficiary group, as well as the residence spatial level of the beneficiaries, are coded.

The fourth group of variables focuses on the overall aim and solidarity orientation of the TSO. Detailed codes are provided for: the aim/goal/ethos of the organisation; TSOs' proposed route to achieve its aim; the type of solidarity orientation; its calls and invitees; its partners (number and type); the number of its transnational partners; and the names of all partner organisations and related links.

The fifth group of variables provides information on supplementary actions and the frames of the TSO. Supplementary action-forms or public events of the TSO include: verbal/written statements; dissemination/promotional actions/public reports; 'parliamentary debate/intervention'/political pressure other than lobbying'; court route (litigation)/ legal procedures followed by informal or formal citizens initiatives/NGOs to reach their goals (local, national or international); protest actions (conventional/soft protest actions, demonstrative protest actions, boycott / buycott, strikes, occupation of public buildings, squares, such as 15M, indignados, occupy), including the spatial level of action.

The final set of variables, "value frames", are used to code the framing of alternative/solidarity actions undertaken overall by an organisation, i.e. the values upon which these actions draw in order to take their fundamental meaning. Value frames may be latent or manifest within the organisation's websites' textual information. Most of the time they can easily be traced in the front/main page of TSOs' website or under the sections home/ who we are/ mission/ about. The value codes are organised into six groups: humanitarian/philanthropic (civic virtues I), rights-based ethics (civic virtues II), empowerment and participation (post-materialist I), diversity and sustainability (post-materialist II), economic virtues (materialist I), community and order (materialist II). Any cross-national/transnational/global mentions of the value frames are also coded.

1.1.3 The Coding

The coding process began with the trial codings of the first draft of the codebook in month 7. The codebook was improved in a series of drafts based on rounds of pilot tests: a two-day coders' training workshop was organised by the UoC team in Rethymno during month 8 for all coders, reliability testing, input by all the teams, as well as coders' teleconference-sessions. This intense process lasted from month 7 to month 10, when it was finalised.

The codebook was used by all eight teams from month 10 to month 13 to code a total of 2,408 cases, i.e. 300 in each country, 100 for each field – with only one minor deviation⁵.

The data were entered online using a limesurvey tool (see Annex II, II.1.4) which was created and administered by the UoC team. The tool was tested and improved based on comments from the series of trial/pilot tests carried out with the participation by the coders of all teams. The UoC team also responded to any resulting inquiries made from the teams using a common Google spreadsheet, in addition to e-mail exchanges and discussion during the coder training sessions.

1.2 Main Findings

The core findings of the first phase are analysed using conventional statistical tools. Descriptive analyses is first done on major variables such as the initiating groups, their networks, resources, supporters, actions and practices, the forms of resilience promoted, and the types of citizens' rights and needs covered. Explanatory analysis follows illustrating the ways in which these variables impact on each other.

1.2.1 Descriptive Analysis: Activities, Aims, Beneficiaries and Partners

This section offers main findings produced by the descriptive analysis on the TSOs in general, or by field sector, answering five basic questions in the five respective subsections: Who are the innovating TSOs? What activities do they organise and offer? What are their aims and proposed routes to achieving their goals? How many partners do they have, at national and transnational level? and whom do they support?

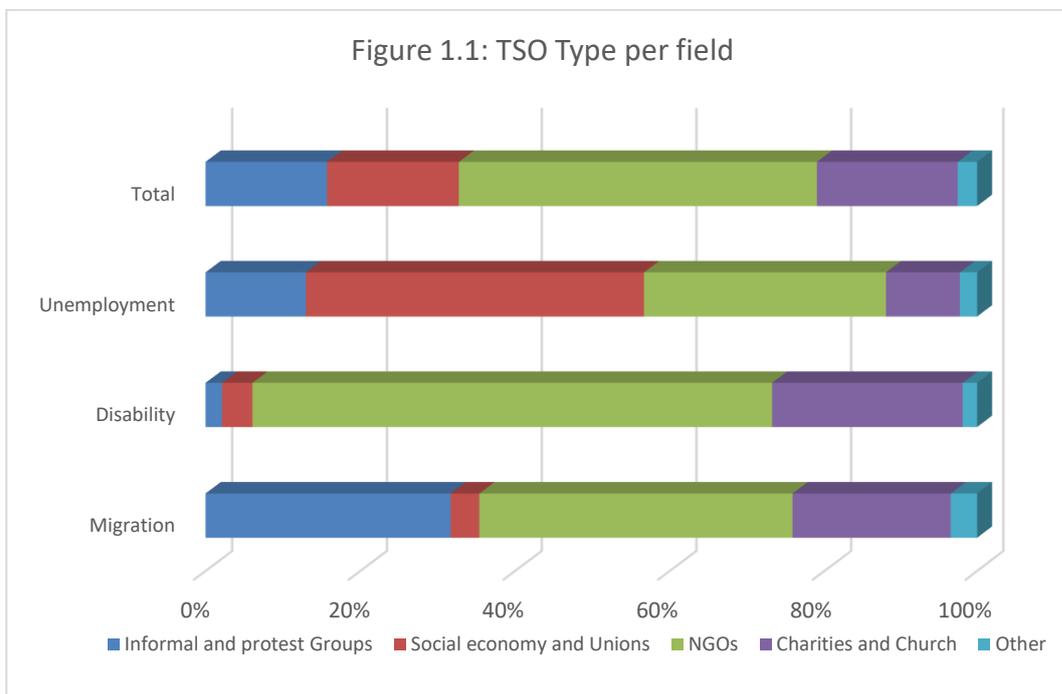
1.2.1.1 Who are the innovating TSOs? Types, starting year and actions

The examination of 2,408 TSOs across the different types of organisations in our total sample, as seen in Figure 1.1, shows that NGOs are the most frequent actor, as almost half (46.3%) of all TSOs are NGOs, followed by charities and churches, as well as social economy enterprises and unions (18.4% and 17.0% respectively).

This picture changes when examining the types of organisations across the three fields. Even though NGOs maintain the leading position in disability and migration TSOs, they are second in frequency among unemployment TSOs. There, the prominent type is that of social economy enterprises and unions (43.7%), albeit with a limited presence in the other two fields. Informal citizens and protest groups are very important solidarity providers in the migration field as they comprise almost one third of the migration TSOs. Charities and

⁵ In the case of Switzerland, the coded unemployment and disability organisations reached 89 and 97 respectively (instead of 100) due to the limited number of cases in the website lists.

churches are very active in the fields of migration and disability (more than 20% of the TSOs per field) but much less visible in the unemployment field (less than 10%).

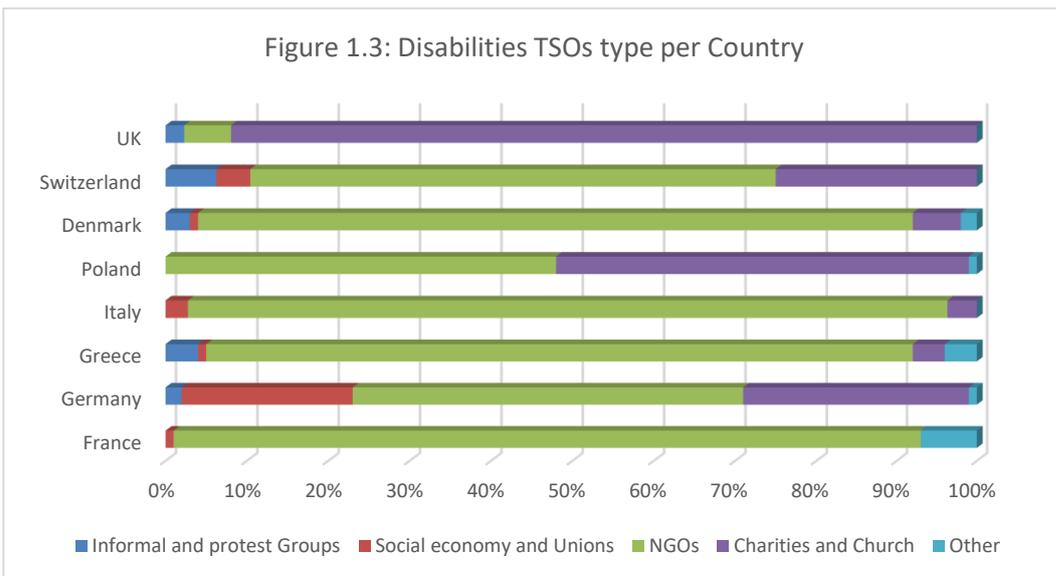
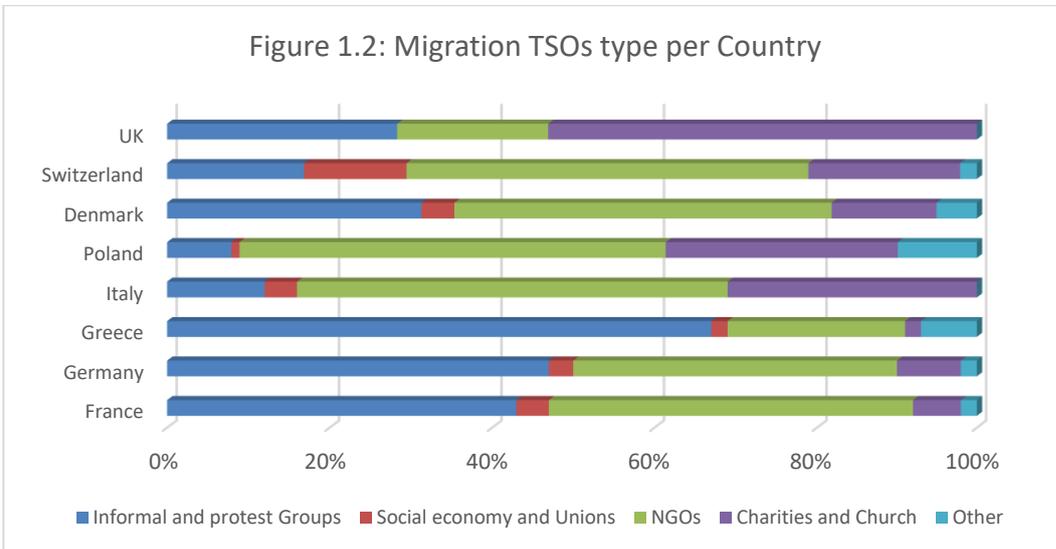


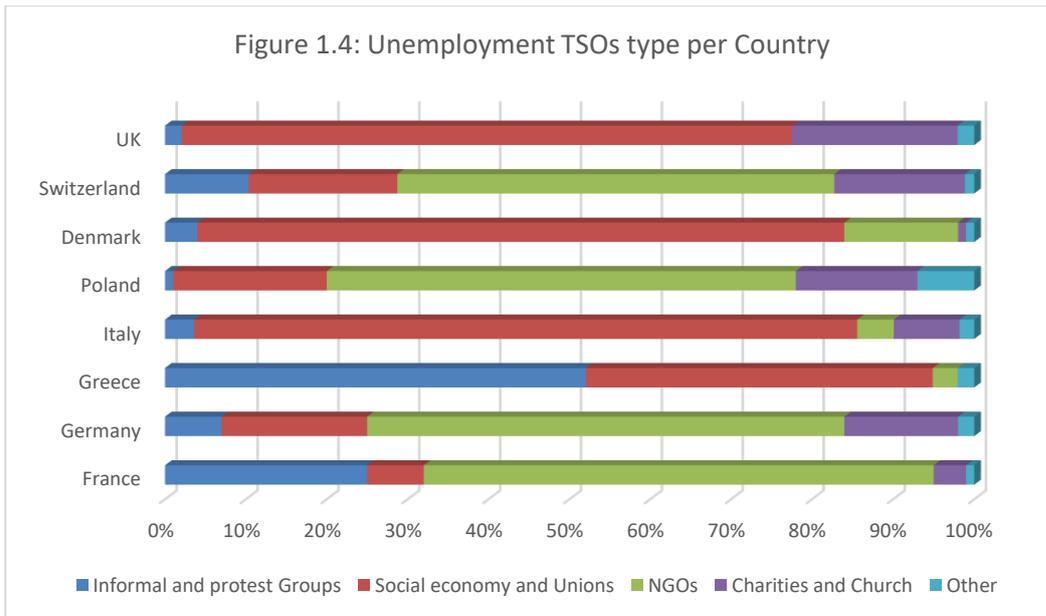
The following set of figures examines the differences by country among TSOs in the same field. Figure 1.2 gives the organisation type of migration TSOs. In general, the most common migration-TSO type is that of NGOs followed by informal and protest groups. Furthermore, two clear cross-national patterns and a unique case can be identified. The first visible pattern shows a sizeable number of informal citizen groups, almost the same number of NGOs and very few cases of church and charity TSOs. This pattern encompasses countries such as Greece, Germany, France and Denmark. The second pattern depicts much less grassroots mobilisation but advanced church and charities TSOs, in countries such as Poland, Italy and Switzerland, which are predominantly Catholic. The UK comprises a unique case with more than half of the migration TSOs as charities (53.1%), and 28.3% identified as informal sector.

On examination of disability TSOs across the eight countries (Figure 1.3) two trends stand out. First, NGOs dominate the field (67.2% of all Disability TSOs) as the major type of TSOs. Secondly, charities and church TSOs overtake the rest in the UK (92.0%), and to a lesser extent in Poland. An interesting exception to the overall pattern is in the higher frequency (about one fifth) of social economy and unions TSOs in Germany.

As regards a cross-national comparison of unemployment TSO types (Figure 1.4), as expected, most of the organisations are unions or social economy organisations (43.7%) followed by NGOs (31.4%). Two clear patterns and a unique case can be identified. The first pattern is that of countries where unions are the most frequent actors in the unemployment solidarity. The countries that belong in this pattern are the UK, Denmark

and Italy. The second patterns is one where NGOs are the most frequent TSO type, i.e. in Germany, France, Poland and Switzerland. The unique case is that of Greece, where the main solidarity provider is informal and protest groups, comprising more than half of unemployment TSOs (52%).





The next set of timelines provides information about the founding year of the TSOs. Three main findings are illustrated in Figure 1.5. First, it is noteworthy that overall, TSOs in the three fields have roots as far back as the early 1900s, with noticeably increasing waves immediately after WWII and the 1950s and 1960s, especially in the unemployment and disability fields. Second, labour/unemployment TSOs and disability/health TSOs have existed longer than migration TSOs. And third, the top peaks in the numbers of new organisations in the three fields are different: disability organisations were the most numerous from the early 1980s to the early 2000s; unemployment organisations were most widespread from the late seventies to the early 2010s; and new migration TSOs escalated in the most recent period, from the 1990s to the present, but with an outstanding peak in the past three years (especially in 2015). Thus the overall growth of these fields in the eight countries as a whole, seems to be concomitant to societal developments. The dynamics tend to reflect the urgency of the various crises affecting the EU, both in terms of accelerating economic downturns and increased rates of immigration.

Taken together, TransSOL data across the three fields provides a lively picture of civic solidarity across Europe. It shows that transnational solidarity has grown considerably in the recent period, seemingly trying to keep up with societal challenges within the European Union. These organisations and groups are committed to confronting a number of problems and hardships (e.g., poverty, social inequalities, exclusion and discrimination), and they do so by committing to activities that address various sectors of our society (e.g., politics, the public sphere, the judicial system, and civil society). Further analyses are necessary to show how sustainable these civic efforts can be, and under which circumstances they can and will prolong their work during times of extended insecurities and crises.

The picture, however, changes when we disaggregate at the country level by field, as seen in Figures 1.6, 1.7, and 1.8, reflecting different historical and political economic contexts. Country differences emerge in the starting year of migration-related TSOs, seen in Figure 1.6. A more even spread with no visible increases in the recent period is seen in Denmark and the UK, in contrast to Germany and Greece with the highest peaks of new TSOs since 2010, and moderate increases in Switzerland and Italy. It is interesting to note that our data reveal earlier peaks in the starting year of TSOs in the sixties and eighties for France and Italy, as well as in the late eighties-early nineties in Poland.

Different patterns emerge when looking at disability-related TSOs in Figure 1.7. Compared to migration ones, the peaks in these newly established TSOs appear in earlier periods and have undergone a decrease/very slow growth since 2008. More specifically, significant peaks are visible for France and Germany from the '60s to the early '80s, while moderate peaks are seen for the UK, Switzerland, Italy, and Denmark from the '80s to 2003, but slightly later for Greece and Poland, from the late '80s to 2007.

An even more intriguing pattern emerges when examining unemployment-related TSOs in Figure 1.8. These show a longer history, as more of these organisations were established prior to 1900. With the exception of moderate increases in these labour-related TSOs in Italy (1947-1953) and Switzerland (early '60s), a durable growth is seen since the '80s, with markedly high peaks in France, Germany and Poland. This steady growth, however, has decreased since 2007, with the exception of Greek unemployment TSOs which underwent their highest peaks from 2007 to 2014 – an expected finding in the country with the highest unemployment rate in the EU.

Figure 1.5: TSOs Starting Year

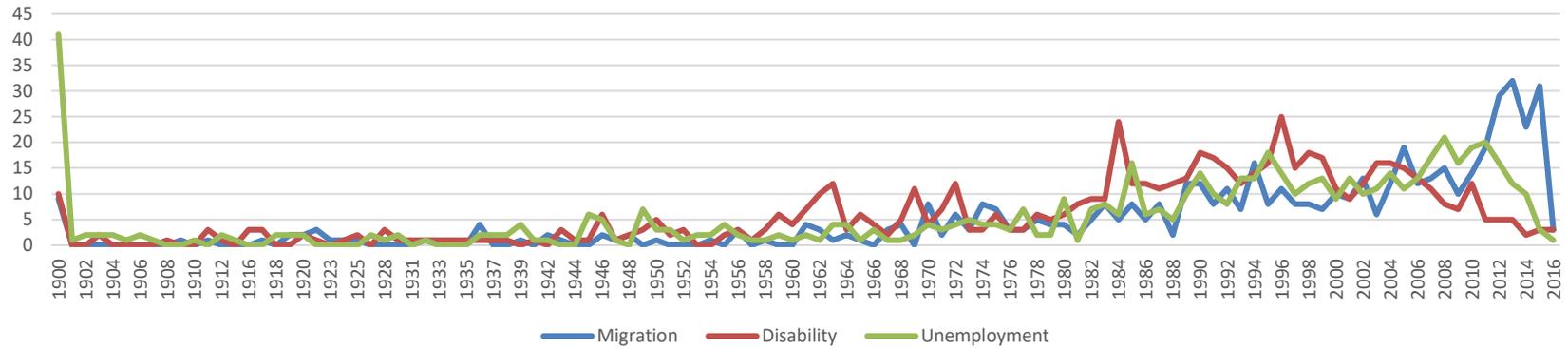


Figure 1.6: Starting Year of Migration TSOs

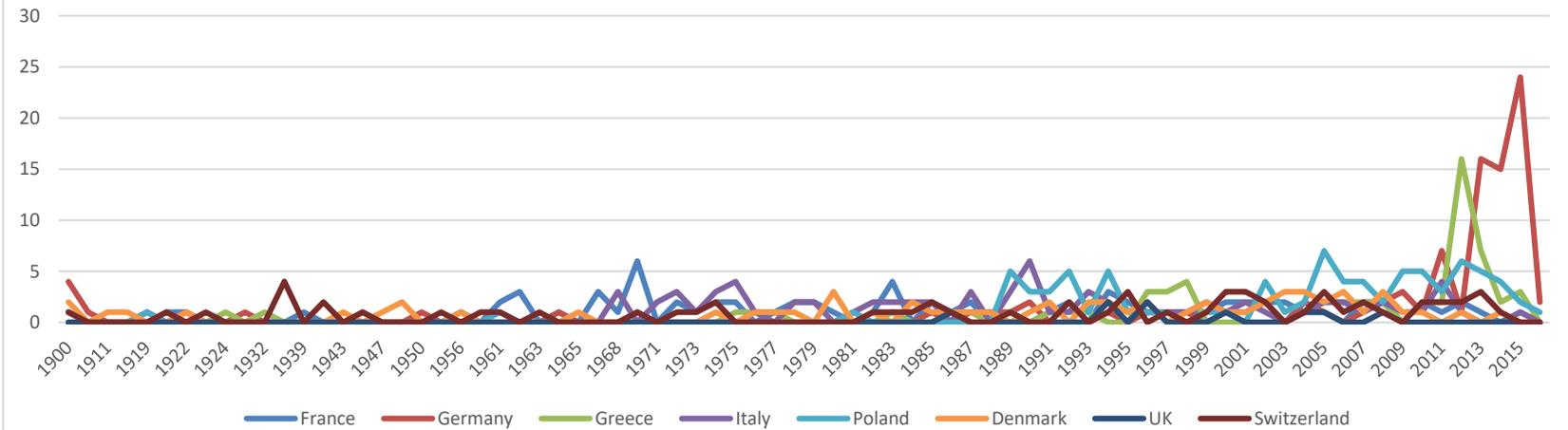


Figure 1.7: Starting Year of Disability TSOs

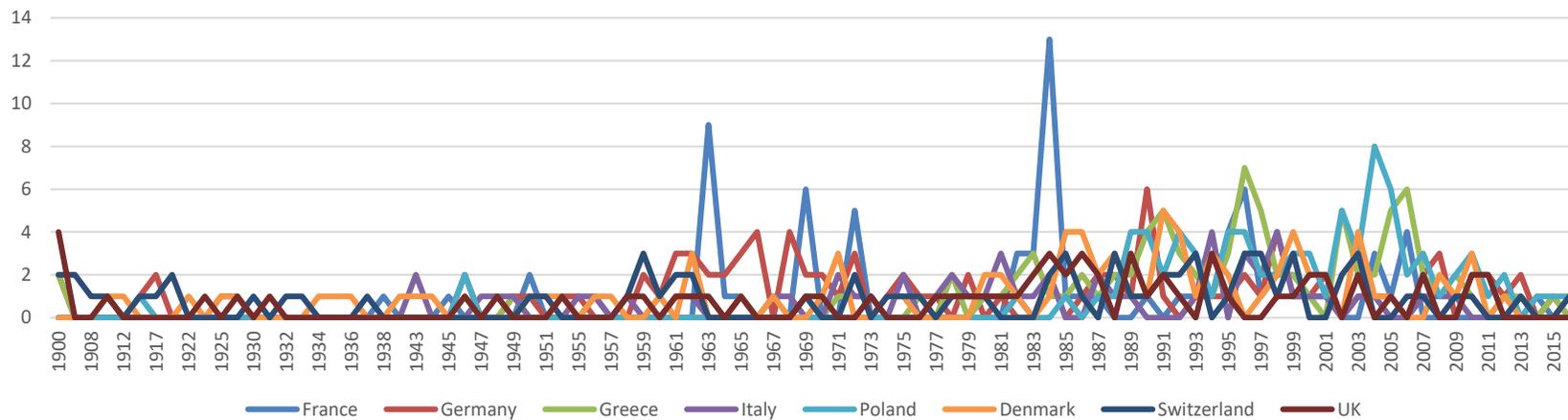
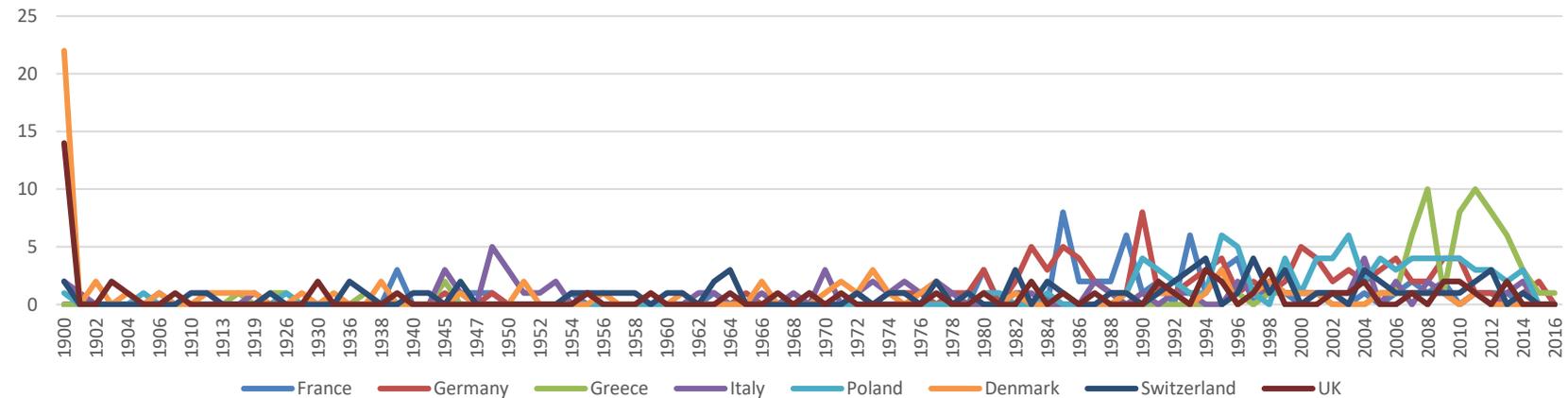
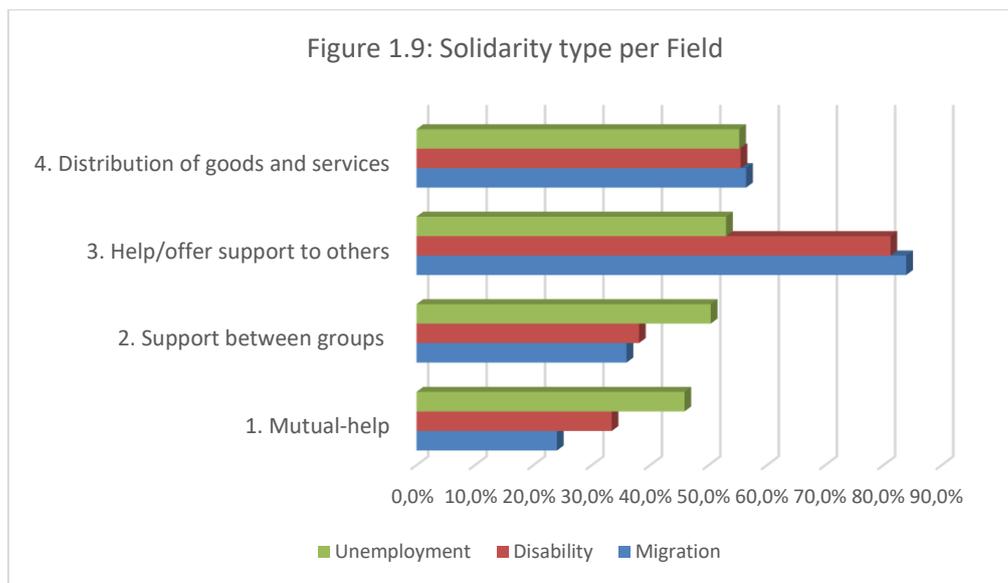


Figure 1.8: Starting year of Unemployment TSOs



The following set of figures illustrates the types of solidarity that the TSOs offer to their members and participants. Looking across the three fields (Figure 1.9) the main finding is that the majority of migration and disability TSOs offer solidarity in an altruistic/philanthropic manner – i.e. more than 80% offer support to others. Furthermore, half of the TSOs in these fields choose the top down approach of distributing good and services to their beneficiaries. By contrast, almost half of the unemployment TSOs offer a more collective form of solidarity by organizing and maintaining networks of mutual help and support between people and groups. This way of co-opting collectively to address hardship tends to be strongly connected with social movement organisations.

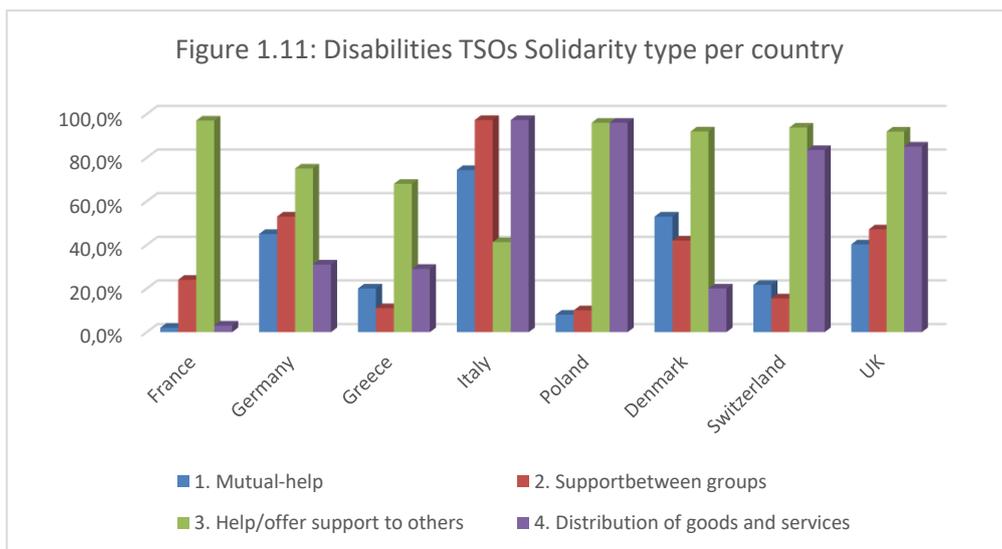
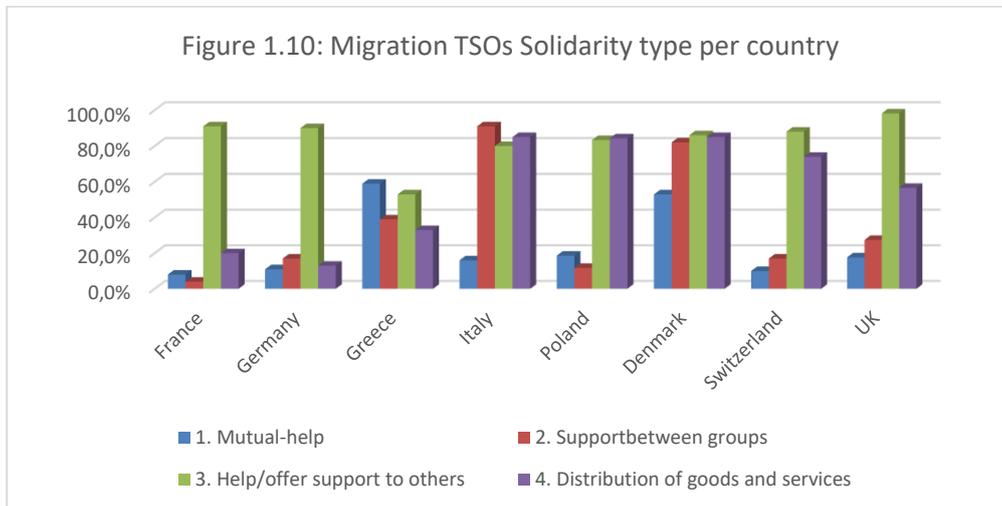


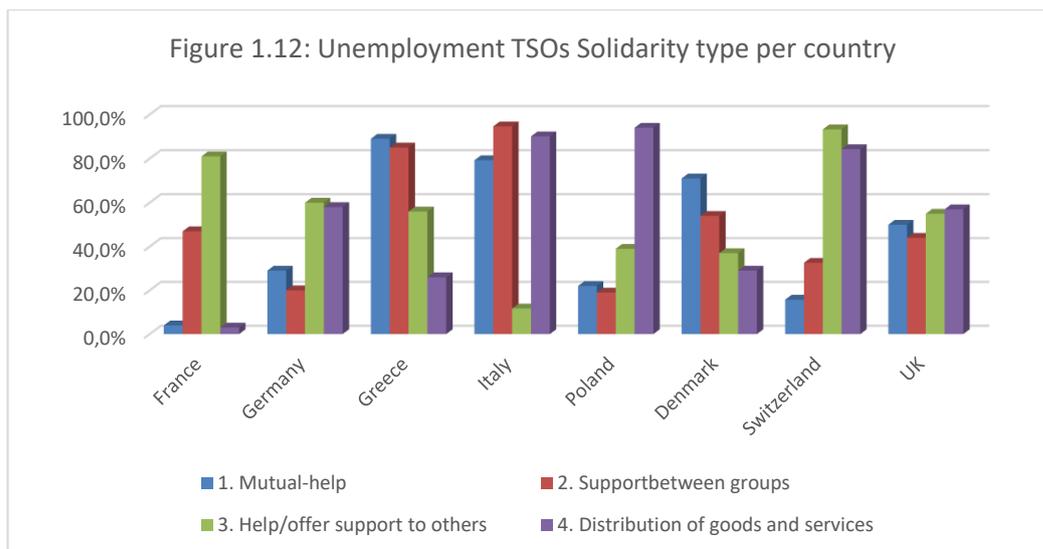
Focusing on country differences, two patterns appear in the migration field (Figure 1.10). The most common is that of the altruistic – philanthropic solidarity, in which the prominent types of solidarity promoted are: ‘Helping/Supporting others’ and ‘Distribution of goods and services’, seen in countries such as Germany, the UK, France, Switzerland, Poland and Italy. The second pattern, solidarity from below, is visible in Greece and Denmark, where mutual and collective actions between people are organised, and networks between groups are built.

Switching focus to the disability field (Figure 1.11), ‘helping/supporting others’ is the dominant form of solidarity - more than 90% in most countries. The only exception is Italy with the most common solidarity types being ‘support between groups’ and ‘distribution of goods and services’ (97.2% in both solidarity types). ‘Mutual help’ as solidarity type is most advanced in Italy (74.3%) and Denmark (53%).

Figure 1.12 depicts the solidarity types promoted by Unemployment related TSOs. In this case, although there is no dominant type of solidarity, two cross-country patterns can be identified. In the first, countries such as Greece, Italy and Denmark

show TSOs offering mutual help solidarity by promoting the first two solidarity types. In the second pattern, TSOs in Germany, France, Poland and Switzerland tend to offer top down and altruistic solidarity. Interestingly, the above mentioned patterns cannot describe the UK case in which all solidarity types are essentially equally promoted.





1.2.1.2 What activities do they organise and offer?

This section offers findings on the solidarity activities of the TSOs by field and by country. Figure 1.13 provides data across the three fields, on the different activities that are organised by TSOs. In general, the most prominent category of activities is that of ‘urgent needs’ followed by ‘dissemination’ and ‘economy’. More specifically, ‘urgent needs’ actions are those provisions that meet essential daily needs such as food, shelter, clothes provision, medical services, etc. These are the top frequency activities among the migration and disability fields, with the highest frequency showing in disability organisations (94.1%). The next prominent activity category is that of dissemination which includes drafting reports, people’s media, raising awareness actions and educational activities for the public. It is also considerably used by TSO in all three fields. The third most frequent activity is ‘economy related ones’, such as job training programs, financial support, products and service provision on low prices, fundraising activities, second-hand shops and bazaars. As would be expected, this category is the top actions’ category among unemployment organisations (87.5%). The following two most common actions categories are that of ‘culture’ (including art, sports and social hangout actions) and ‘lobbying’. Both categories are common among TSOs in all three fields, but they are used more by disability TSOs (48.4% and 42%, respectively).

Moving into a cross country comparison, Table 1.10 provides findings on migration and refugee-related TSOs. Not surprisingly, most of TSOs engage in ‘basic/urgent needs’ actions, but these are even more frequent and dominant for the UK and French TSOs (98.2% and 92%, respectively). Dissemination actions are used by more than two thirds of the organisations in every country, with France, being an interesting exception – used by 4% of the TSOs. Almost the same situation appears in culture-related activities used only by 6% of the French TSOs. Actions against ‘hate crimes’ are organised mostly in Italy, Greece and France, while those ‘against trafficking’, mostly in Italy (27.2%).

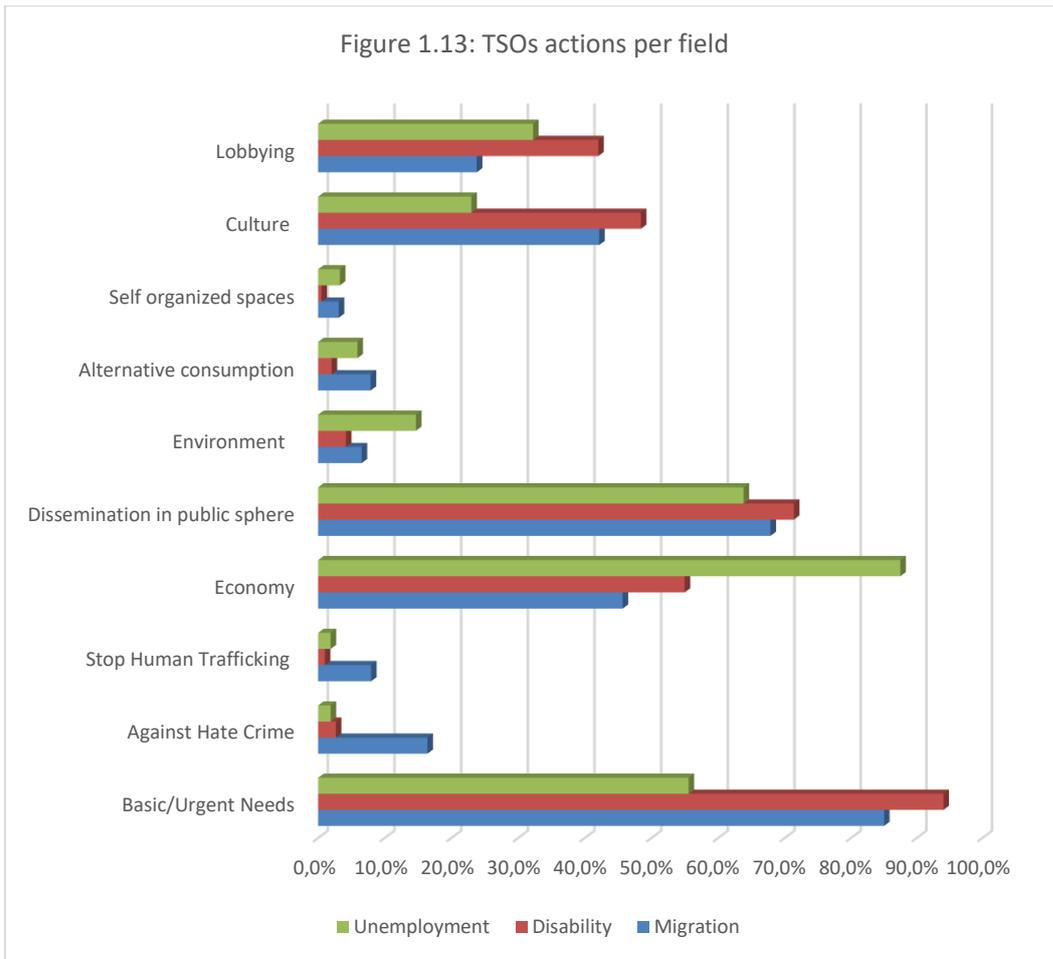


Table 1.10: Type of Solidarity activities organised by Migration TSOs per country

Types of (Solidarity) Activities by TSOs	Migration by Country							
	FR (%)	GER (%)	GRE (%)	IT (%)	PL (%)	DK (%)	CH (%)	UK (%)
Basic/Urgent Needs	92,0	77,0	77,0	87,0	83,3	79,0	85,0	98,2
Against Hate Crime	21,2	2,0	38,0	47,3	6,9	10,0	4,0	6,2
Stop human trafficking	2,0	0,0	10,0	27,2	5,9	7,0	9,0	4,4
Economy	12,1	77,0	20,0	79,6	22,5	38,0	61,0	54,9
Dissemination in public sphere	4,0	69,0	78,0	98,0	79,4	94,0	71,0	51,3
Environment	2,0	2,0	6,0	23,5	1,0	14,0	4,0	,9
Alternative consumption	0,0	15,0	4,0	26,5	0,0	12,0	2,0	4,4
Self-organised spaces	1,0	0,0	8,0	3,1	1,0	7,0	5,0	0,0
Culture	6,1	56,0	52,0	58,8	43,1	50,0	20,0	50,4
Lobbying	1,0	22,0	5,0	53,6	19,6	19,0	35,0	34,5
Other	0,0	9,0	0,0	0,0	11,8	0,0	4,0	2,7

Focusing on Disability TSOs, overall no significant differences appear. Almost all of the TSOs organise ‘urgent needs’ actions. Furthermore, even though economy or dissemination activities are carried out by seven out of ten TSOs in seven countries, they do not do so in France. Culture activities are also very common especially among Italian and Danish TSOs (72% and 71%, respectively). Lobbying actions are organised considerably by Italian TSOs, followed by the UK and German ones. Finally, more than 13% of Swiss TSOs organise environmental activities.

Table 1.11: Type of Solidarity activities organised by Disability TSOs per country

Types of (Solidarity) Activities by TSOs	Disability by Country							
	FR (%)	GER (%)	GRE (%)	IT (%)	PL (%)	DK (%)	CH (%)	UK (%)
Basic/Urgent Needs	100,0	92,0	97,0	95,4	97,0	99,0	81,4	89,7
Against Hate Crime	0,0	2,0	2,0	4,7	0,0	1,0	6,2	5,7
Stop human trafficking	0,0	0,0	3,0	0,9	0,0	1,0	3,1	0,0
Economy	0,0	67,0	61,0	94,5	21,0	41,0	70,1	86,2
Dissemination in public sphere	0,0	86,0	85,0	96,3	62,0	97,0	71,1	71,3
Environment	0,0	8,0	1,0	4,7	1,0	5,0	13,4	0,0
Alternative consumption	0,0	4,0	0,0	4,7	0,0	0,0	3,1	4,6
Self-organised spaces	0,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	1,1
Culture	6,0	60,0	59,0	72,0	50,0	71,0	37,1	27,6
Lobbying	12,0	55,0	14,0	89,6	34,0	39,0	36,1	55,2
Other	0,0	14,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	5,2	39,1

Looking at Unemployment TSOs (Table 1.12) offers a completely different picture. The urgent needs actions category is the third most frequent among Unemployment TSOs, who engage mostly in economy and dissemination related activities. Culture activities and urgent needs actions are organised more often by German TSOs (48.0% and 84.0%, respectively) while lobbying ones more by Italian TSOs (60.0%). The French TSOs organise only minimal culture or lobbying activities. At the same time, almost 60% of the Danish TSOs organise environmental actions, whereas Greek TSOs are involved in alternative consumption practices.

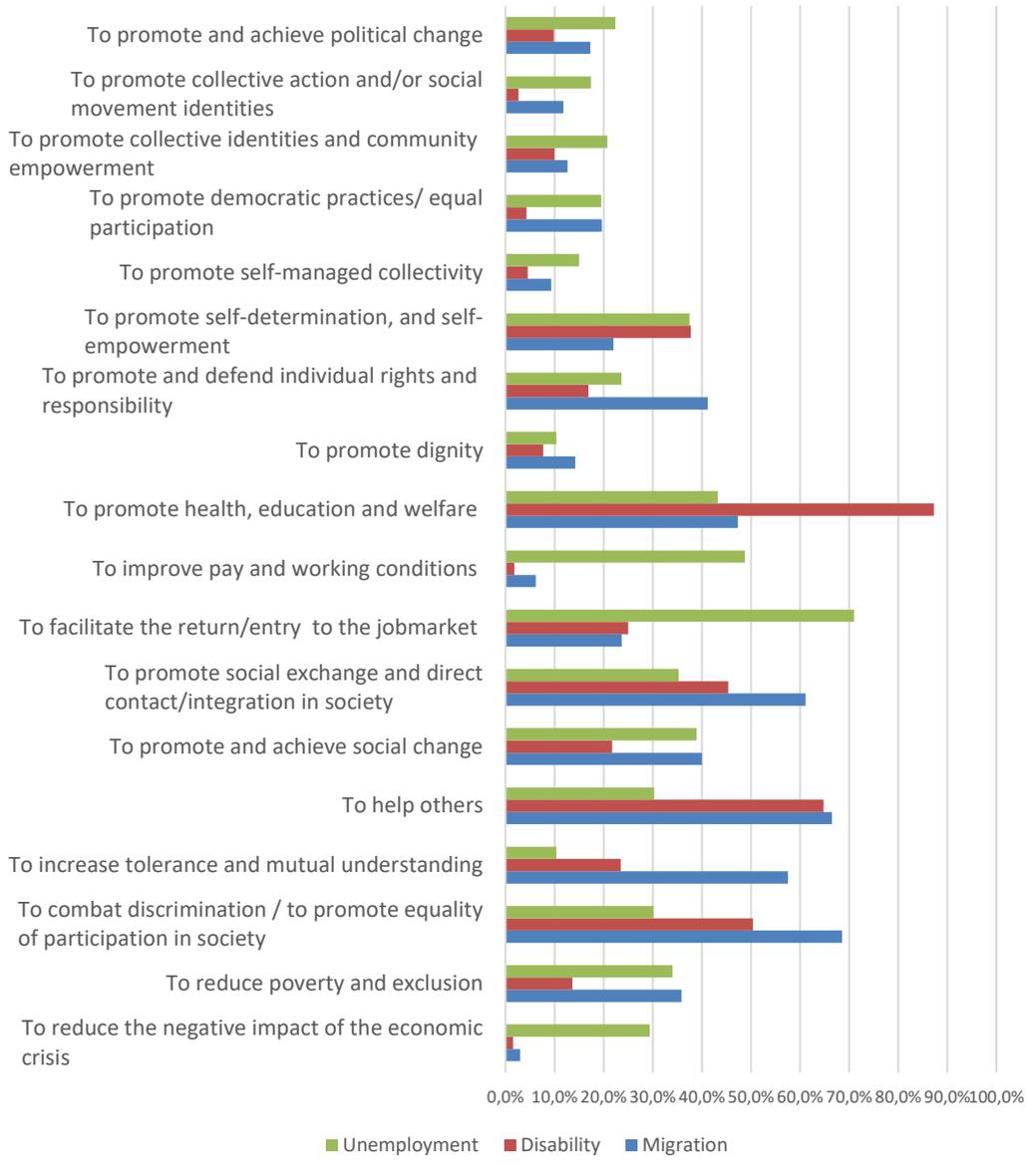
Table 1.12: Type of Solidarity activities organised by Unemployment TSOs per country

Types of (Solidarity) Activities by TSOs	Unemployment by Country							
	FR (%)	GER (%)	GRE (%)	IT (%)	PL (%)	DK (%)	CH (%)	UK (%)
Basic/Urgent Needs	11,0	84,0	58,0	53,6	30,0	75,0	75,3	60,0
Against Hate Crime	0,0	0,0	7,0	3,7	3,0	0,0	1,1	0,0
Stop human trafficking	0,0	0,0	6,0	1,9	1,0	0,0	6,7	0,0
Economy	91,0	83,0	70,0	91,9	97,0	99,0	92,1	76,0
Dissemination in public sphere	17,0	69,0	85,0	96,4	47,0	98,0	51,7	42,0
Environment	0,0	5,0	4,0	29,6	1,0	59,0	15,7	2,0
Alternative consumption	0,0	8,0	18,0	11,1	0,0	2,0	4,5	3,0
Self-organised spaces	0,0	1,0	17,0	3,7	0,0	1,0	1,1	2,0
Culture	1,0	48,0	29,0	22,4	10,0	36,0	15,7	21,0
Lobbying	3,0	25,0	7,0	85,6	12,0	60,0	24,7	34,0
Other	0,0	2,0	1,0	0,0	6,0	1,0	2,2	4,0

1.2.1.3 What are their aims and proposed routes to achieve their goals?

Figure 1.14 depicts the aims and goals that the TSOs have in the three different fields. In general, most of the TSOs aim towards: promoting health, education and welfare; helping others; combating discrimination; and promoting equal participation in the society. Looking closer for similarities and differences among the TSOs' fields, the first finding is that aims are strongly related with the field of TSOs. More specifically, the primary goal of disability TSOs is to promote health (87.3%), that of unemployment TSOs is to improve working conditions and the return to the job market (71%), whereas the goal of migration TSOs is to combat discrimination and promote equal participation in society (68.8%). In general, there are many similarities among the aims of Migration and Disability fields as many aims are the same for both fields' TSOs, such as to combat discrimination, to help others and to promote integration into the society. Much more frequent is the goal of reducing the negative effects of crisis by unemployment TSOs, compared to those of the other fields. Furthermore, unemployment TSOs are closer to social movements given their significantly more frequent mention of additional aims (compared to the other TSOs) of promoting democratic practices/ equal participation, promoting collective identities and community empowerment, promoting collective action and/or social movement identities and promoting and achieving political change.

Figure 1.14: TSO Aims per Field



Moving on to comparing across fields and countries, the most frequent goal of the Migration TSOs (Table 1.13) is combating discrimination and promoting equal participation in the society, with German TSOs having the lowest frequency (22%). The next two most common aims are to help others and to promote social exchange. Aims against poverty are more frequent for Italian, Swiss and French TSOs. Aiming towards increasing tolerance and achieving social change are more frequent among Greek, Italian and Danish TSOs. Furthermore, for Italian, Danish and Swiss organisations, the dignity of migrants or refugees is much more frequent as a goal, compared to the other countries. Finally, Greek and Danish TSOs reflect a more contentious approach, in comparison to those from the other countries, given their aims to promote social movement identities, protest actions and political change (approximately 30% in both countries).

Table 1.13: Aims of Migration TSOs by Country

Aim/Goal/Ethos of Organisation	Migration TSOs by Country							
	FR (%)	GER (%)	GRE (%)	IT (%)	PL (%)	DK (%)	CH (%)	UK (%)
To reduce the negative impact of the economic crisis	1,0	0,0	5,0	5,0	0,0	7,0	6,0	0,0
To reduce poverty and exclusion	44,0	0,0	14,0	63,0	18,6	38,0	54,0	53,1
To combat discrimination / to promote equality of participation in society	75,0	22,0	85,0	93,0	69,6	83,0	64,0	58,4
To increase tolerance and mutual understanding	40,0	31,0	79,0	88,0	53,9	81,0	53,0	37,2
To help others	84,0	65,0	29,0	51,0	71,6	84,0	62,0	83,2
To promote and achieve social change	41,0	10,0	63,0	70,0	43,1	62,0	32,0	3,5
To promote social exchange and direct contact/integration in society	52,0	59,0	70,0	91,0	39,2	85,0	36,0	57,5
To facilitate the return/entry to the job market	8,0	27,0	11,0	49,0	17,6	21,0	31,0	24,8
To improve pay and working conditions	5,0	0,0	10,0	3,0	3,9	17,0	9,0	1,8
To promote health, education and welfare	40,0	55,0	42,0	71,0	15,7	58,0	38,0	58,4
To promote dignity	3,0	3,0	8,0	35,0	3,9	31,0	23,0	8,0
To promote and defend individual rights and responsibility	43,0	13,0	52,0	19,0	38,2	67,0	53,0	44,2
To promote self-determination, and self-empowerment	14,0	7,0	22,0	32,0	15,7	56,0	17,0	13,3
To promote self-managed collectivity	3,0	13,0	2,0	14,0	3,9	30,0	7,0	2,7
To promote democratic practices/ equal participation	1,0	9,0	20,0	24,0	29,4	62,0	11,0	2,7
To promote collective identities and community empowerment	5,0	14,0	20,0	3,0	12,7	29,0	12,0	6,2
To promote collective action and/or social movement identities	1,0	13,0	38,0	2,0	2,9	19,0	17,0	2,7
To promote and achieve political change	0,0	27,0	28,0	17,0	2,9	45,0	19,0	1,8

Shifting to disability TSOs (Table 1.14), no significant changes can be found. The most prominent aim is, as has already been found for migration TSOs, that of promoting health and welfare followed by combating discrimination and helping others. In general, there are no significant differences among the countries regarding the previously mentioned aims, except that lower frequencies are visible for Greek and Italian TSOs in promoting health and welfare. Interestingly, aims against poverty and achieving social change are more frequent in Denmark and Switzerland, compared to the rest. Self-determination and self-empowerment are aims appearing in almost 70% of the German and Italian TSOs. Similar to the migration field, the Danish TSOs appear to be more demanding since more

than one third of the TSOS aims to promote collective identities and to promote and achieve political change.

Table 1.14: Aims of Disability TSOs by Country

<i>Aim/Goal/Ethos of Organisation</i>	Disability TSOs by Country							
	FR (%)	GER (%)	GRE (%)	IT (%)	PL (%)	DK (%)	CH (%)	UK (%)
To reduce the negative impact of the economic crisis	2,0	0,0	2,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	3,1	4,6
To reduce poverty and exclusion	3,0	8,0	8,0	11,0	10,0	24,0	35,1	10,3
To combat discrimination / to promote equality of participation in society	19,0	54,0	74,0	97,2	37,0	28,0	49,5	39,1
To increase tolerance and mutual understanding	2,0	29,0	39,0	11,9	6,0	49,0	45,4	4,6
To help others	100,0	40,0	22,0	19,3	94,0	100,0	63,9	86,2
To promote and achieve social change	4,0	19,0	8,0	18,3	28,0	49,0	39,2	6,9
To promote social exchange and direct contact/integration in society	6,0	72,0	15,0	93,6	8,0	71,0	56,7	35,6
To facilitate the return/entry to the job market	0,0	47,0	14,0	56,9	7,0	12,0	25,8	35,6
To improve the pay and working conditions	1,0	0,0	1,0	0,9	2,0	1,0	8,2	0,0
To promote health, education and welfare	100,0	84,0	56,0	96,3	85,0	94,0	90,7	92,0
To promote dignity	2,0	4,0	1,0	15,6	16,0	2,0	18,6	1,1
To promote and defend individual rights and responsibility	13,0	16,0	7,0	4,6	3,0	21,0	33,0	42,5
To promote self-determination, and self-empowerment	2,0	69,0	16,0	70,6	41,0	19,0	35,1	47,1
To promote self-managed collectivity	0,0	9,0	0,0	3,7	3,0	5,0	15,5	0,0
To promote democratic practices/ equal participation	0,0	2,0	1,0	1,8	4,0	4,0	19,6	2,3
To promote collective identities and community empowerment	0,0	3,0	2,0	0,0	3,0	36,0	27,8	9,2
To promote collective action and/or social movement identities	2,0	9,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	5,2	3,4
To promote and achieve political change	8,0	25,0	2,0	0,0	0,0	36,0	5,2	2,3

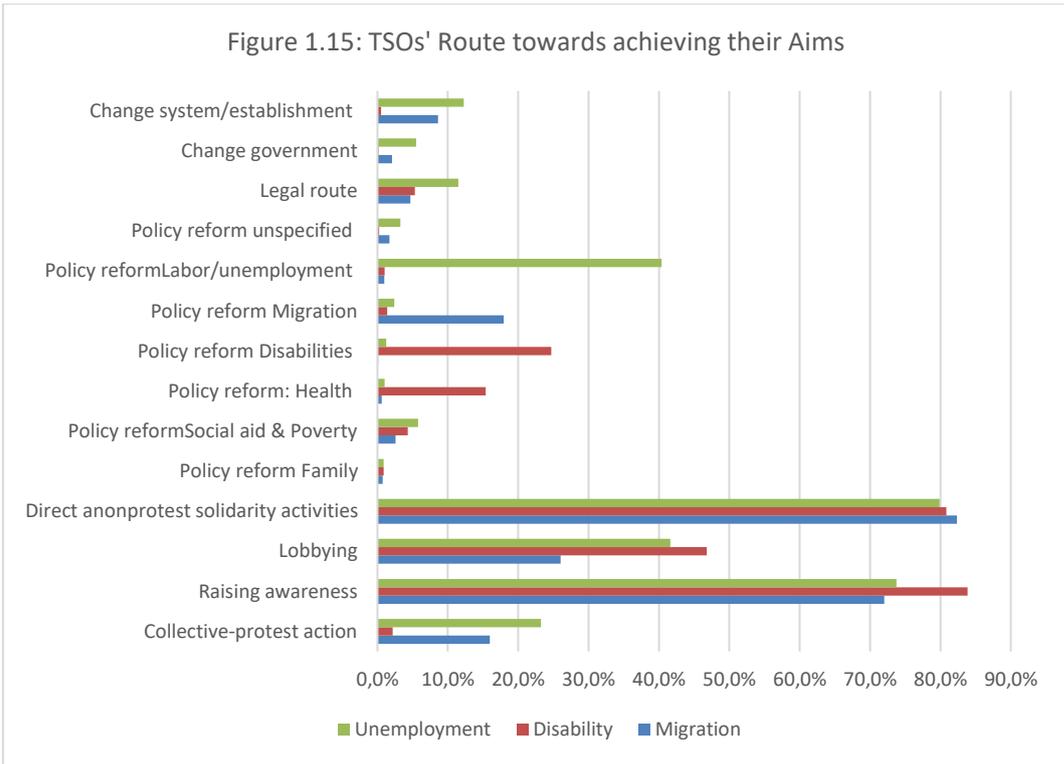
Looking at the aims within the unemployment field (Table 1.15), some very interesting differences are in evidence. The most common goal for all countries, apart from Greece, is that of a return to the job market. The most frequent aim in Greece (66.0%) and second most common among these TSOs - is that of improving payment and working conditions. Aims related to reducing the negative impact of the crisis is most frequent for French TSOs (79%) and to reducing poverty for Swiss TSOs (69.7%). Dignity is an aim appearing more frequently in crisis-stricken countries such as Greece and Italy (26% and 21.1% respectively). Moreover, almost 70% of the Greek TSOs have embodied social movement aims such as promoting collective identities and promoting collective action. Finally, a

noteworthy finding is that approximately 70% of the Danish TSOs aim towards achieving political change.

Table 1.15: Aims of Unemployment TSOs by Country

<i>Aim/Goal/Ethos of Organisation</i>	Unemployment TSOs by Country							
	FR (%)	GER (%)	GRE (%)	IT (%)	PL (%)	DK (%)	CH (%)	UK (%)
To reduce the negative impact of the economic crisis	79,0	10,0	47,0	8,1	8,0	44,0	25,8	15,0
To reduce poverty and exclusion	32,0	33,0	21,0	24,3	39,0	29,0	69,7	29,0
To combat discrimination / to promote equality of participation in society	22,0	24,0	26,0	42,3	18,0	52,0	40,4	16,0
To increase tolerance and mutual understanding	9,0	10,0	16,0	12,6	3,0	9,0	23,6	1,0
To help others	56,0	46,0	22,0	9,0	15,0	28,0	50,6	20,0
To promote and achieve social change	58,0	29,0	52,0	83,8	20,0	24,0	21,3	16,0
To promote social exchange and direct contact/integration in society	26,0	29,0	29,0	59,5	19,0	69,0	40,4	8,0
To facilitate the return/entry to the job market	68,0	82,0	20,0	95,5	96,0	84,0	89,9	32,0
To improve the pay and working conditions	73,0	8,0	66,0	32,4	52,0	90,0	31,5	37,0
To promote health, education and welfare	12,0	49,0	26,0	90,1	23,0	74,0	30,3	35,0
To promote dignity	3,0	8,0	26,0	21,6	6,0	2,0	15,7	0,0
To promote and defend individual rights and responsibility	3,0	16,0	19,0	1,8	21,0	71,0	31,5	29,0
To promote self-determination, and self-empowerment	4,0	60,0	35,0	63,1	51,0	30,0	34,8	19,0
To promote self-managed collectivity	0,0	3,0	25,0	48,6	8,0	10,0	7,9	13,0
To promote democratic practices/ equal participation	1,0	12,0	29,0	23,4	18,0	24,0	7,9	39,0
To promote collective identities and community empowerment	1,0	6,0	66,0	6,3	8,0	27,0	29,2	25,0
To promote collective action and/or social movement identities	1,0	16,0	70,0	12,6	6,0	3,0	9,0	21,0
To promote and achieve political change	6,0	33,0	32,0	13,5	5,0	68,0	4,5	16,0

The next figure and three tables illustrate findings on the route that TSOS choose in order to achieve their goals. More specifically, Figure 1.15 shows that the majority of TSOs (approximately 80% in each field) consider direct, non-protest solidarity activities as the most effective way of accomplishing their goals. The next most prominent route is that of raising awareness, by TSOs in every field but more visibly in Disability TSOs (83.9%). In general, policy reform as a strategy to achieve their goals is not popular among these TSOs, with the exception of unemployment ones (40%). Following a tradition of the labour movement, approximately 12% of the organisations in the same field see that the best way to fulfil their expectation is by changing the government or the establishment.



The next three tables illustrate findings for each of the three fields across the eight countries in order to identify similarities and differences. In the migration field (Table 1.16) the general picture is similar to the one described in the figure above. Direct non-protest solidarity activities and raising awareness are the two most-mentioned strategies of migration TSOs in order to achieve their aims. Focusing on the latter, it is surprising that French TSOs use this strategy less frequently - almost one in ten. It is worth noting that the most militant TSOs are those of Greece, as two thirds of these propose protest action as the way to accomplish their goals. Furthermore, half of the Italian organisations choose lobbying as a strategy to achieve their goal (approximately 50%). Policy reform is chosen more often by Italian and German TSOs, whereas the legal route is more frequent for Danish TSOs. Finally, about one third of Greek and Danish TSOs opt for changing the establishment as the route to achieving their aims.

Table 1.16: Migration TSOs Route towards achieving their Aims

TSOs' Proposed Route to achieve its aim	Migration TSOs by Country							
	FR (%)	GER (%)	GRE (%)	IT (%)	PL (%)	DK (%)	CH (%)	UK (%)
Collective-protest action	1,0	15,0	64,0	4,0	5,9	14,0	18,0	7,1
Raising awareness	14,0	50,0	88,0	97,0	81,4	86,0	79,0	79,6
Lobbying	1,0	22,0	18,0	51,0	13,7	24,0	45,0	32,7
Direct actions/campaigns solidarity activities	98,0	98,0	43,0	98,0	96,1	84,0	57,0	84,1
Policy reform/change/creation: Family/children	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,0	0,0	0,0
Policy reform/change/creation: Social aid & Poverty	0,0	0,0	5,0	7,0	3,9	2,0	1,0	1,8
Policy reform/change/creation: Health	0,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	1,8
Policy reform/change/creation: Disability	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9
Policy reform/change/creation: Migration/refugee/asylum	2,0	24,0	7,0	35,0	14,7	16,0	13,0	30,1
Policy reform/change/creation: Labour/unemployment related	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	5,0	0,9
Policy reform/change/creation: unspecified	0,0	1,0	3,0	4,0	2,0	4,0	0,0	0,0
Legal route (e.g. via courts)	0,0	0,0	1,0	2,0	2,0	21,0	4,0	7,1
Change government	0,0	0,0	5,0	0,0	0,0	9,0	3,0	0,0
Change system/establishment	0,0	0,0	35,0	1,0	0,0	31,0	3,0	0,0

No significant differences can be seen when shifting to the disability field (Table 1.17). While the general pattern is almost the same, disability TSOs more frequently propose raising awareness and direct solidarity actions as the route of achieving their goals. More specifically, almost all TSOs in France, Italy and Denmark (more than 96% in each country) opt for raising awareness and for direct action. The same applies for France, Germany, Italy, Poland and the UK, regarding direct solidarity action, as about 95% (on average) of TSOs in each country choose these as the best route to achieve their aims. In general, disability TSOs opt more for lobbying as their route compared to the TSOs in the other two fields, with Italian TSOs showing the highest frequency (87.2%). Policy reform strategies are mostly followed by TSOs from the UK, Denmark and Switzerland. Interestingly, German disability TSOs show the highest frequency (10%) for protest actions as the route towards achieving their aims, compared to the other countries.

Table 1.17: Disability TSOs' Route towards achieving their Aims

TSOs' Proposed Route to achieve its aim	Disability TSOs by Country							
	FR (%)	GER (%)	GRE (%)	IT (%)	PL (%)	DK (%)	CH (%)	UK (%)
Collective-protest action	1,0	10,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	3,1	1,1
Raising awareness	99,0	70,0	80,0	98,2	63,0	96,0	75,3	88,5
Lobbying	64,0	38,0	17,0	87,2	33,0	38,0	39,2	55,2
Direct actions/campaigns solidarity activities	93,0	97,0	29,0	99,1	99,0	72,0	61,9	95,4
Policy reform/change/creation: Family/children	2,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	3,1	0,0
Policy reform/change/creation: Social aid & Poverty	7,0	5,0	1,0	1,8	0,0	8,0	5,2	6,9
Policy reform/change/creation: Health	22,0	11,0	6,0	0,0	6,0	36,0	16,5	28,7
Policy reform/change/creation: Disability	15,0	33,0	10,0	33,9	6,0	36,0	21,6	43,7
Policy reform/change/creation: Migration/refugee/asylum	5,0	3,0	0,0	1,8	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,1
Policy reform/change/creation: Labour/unemployment related	6,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0
Policy reform/change/creation: unspecified	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	1,0	0,0
Legal route (e.g. via courts)	9,0	9,0	0,0	3,7	0,0	13,0	5,2	2,3
Change government	0,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Change system/establishment	4,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

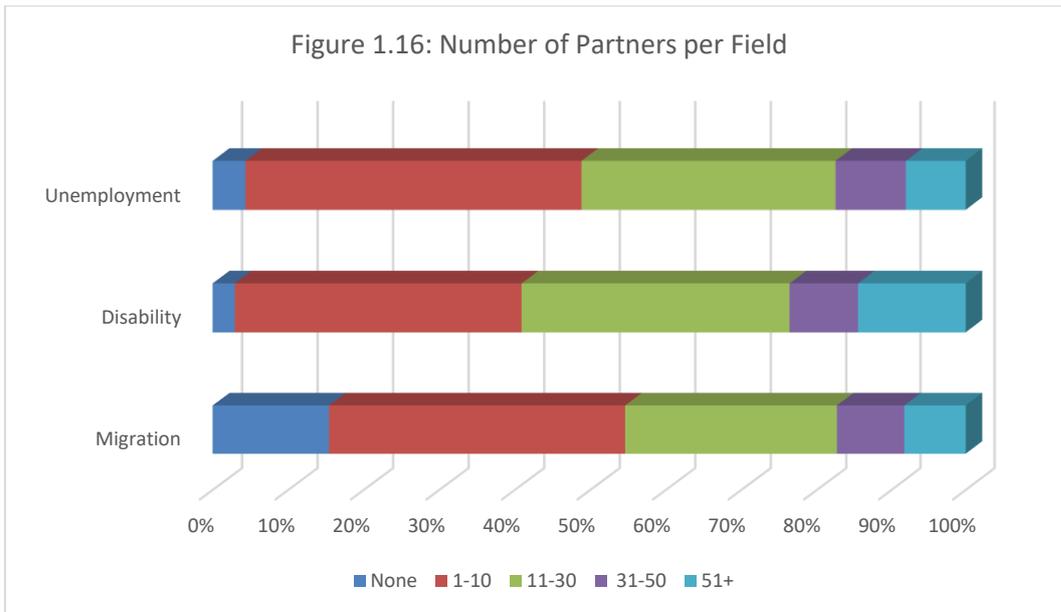
Table 1.18 illustrates the findings on the route towards achieving aims on unemployment TSOs. The general pattern differs in comparison to the previous two fields. Unemployment TSOs follow raising awareness and direct solidarity actions as routes towards achieving their aims, but significantly less so compared to the TSOs from the other fields. In addition, these organisations choose policy reform and protest actions more frequently. More specifically, lobbying is the third most common route among the TSOs in the field, with the French organisations leading (74.0%). The French organisations most frequently opt for policy reform (90%). By contrast, Greek TSOs are more contentious, opting more for protest action (83.0%) and changing the establishment (43.0%) as routes towards achieving their aims.

Table 1.18: Unemployment TSOs' Route towards achieving their Aims

TSOs' Proposed Route to achieve its aim	Unemployment TSOs by Country							
	FR (%)	GER (%)	GRE (%)	IT (%)	PL (%)	DK (%)	CH (%)	UK (%)
Collective-protest action	3,0	16,0	83,0	28,8	8,0	4,0	9,0	32,0
Raising awareness	82,0	47,0	95,0	92,8	73,0	95,0	62,9	39,0
Lobbying	74,0	21,0	17,0	84,7	8,0	59,0	31,5	32,0
Direct actions/campaigns solidarity activities	96,0	92,0	78,0	91,9	96,0	62,0	51,7	67,0
Policy reform/change/creation: Family/children	0,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	2,2	1,0
Policy reform/change/creation: Social aid & Poverty	2,0	19,0	4,0	3,6	8,0	2,0	2,2	5,0
Policy reform/change/creation: Health	0,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	1,0	3,0	0,0	2,0
Policy reform/change/creation: Disability	4,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	3,0	0,0	1,1	1,0
Policy reform/change/creation: Migration/refugee/asylum	12,0	3,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	2,2	1,0
Policy reform/change/creation: Labour/unemployment related	90,0	26,0	31,0	59,5	14,0	44,0	13,5	40,0
Policy reform/change/creation: unspecified	0,0	6,0	2,0	1,8	5,0	3,0	2,2	6,0
Legal route (e.g. via courts)	2,0	5,0	4,0	4,5	7,0	58,0	12,4	0,0
Changing government	4,0	0,0	27,0	1,8	5,0	3,0	2,2	1,0
Changing system/establishment	6,0	2,0	43,0	2,7	5,0	26,0	1,1	12,0

1.2.1.4 How many partners do they have at the national and transnational level?

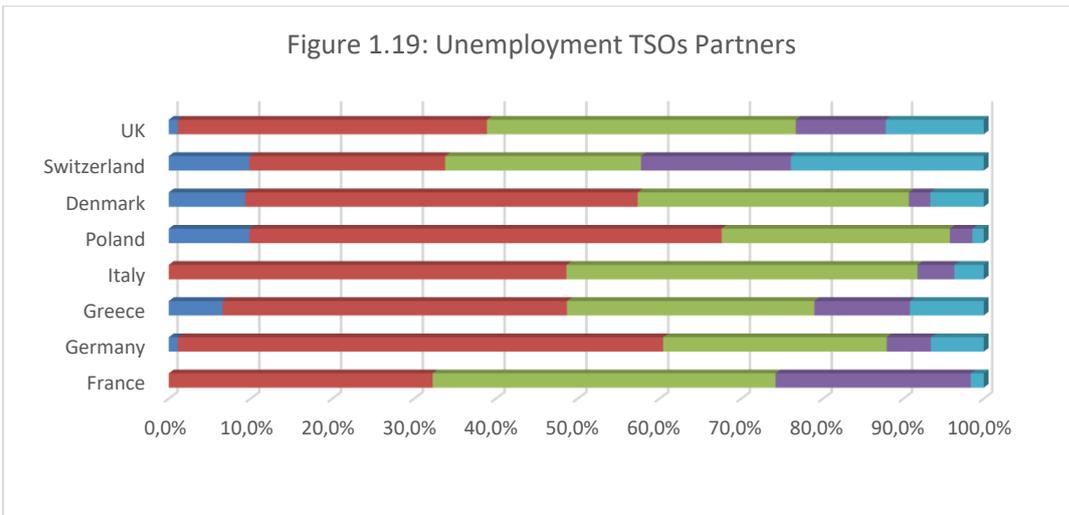
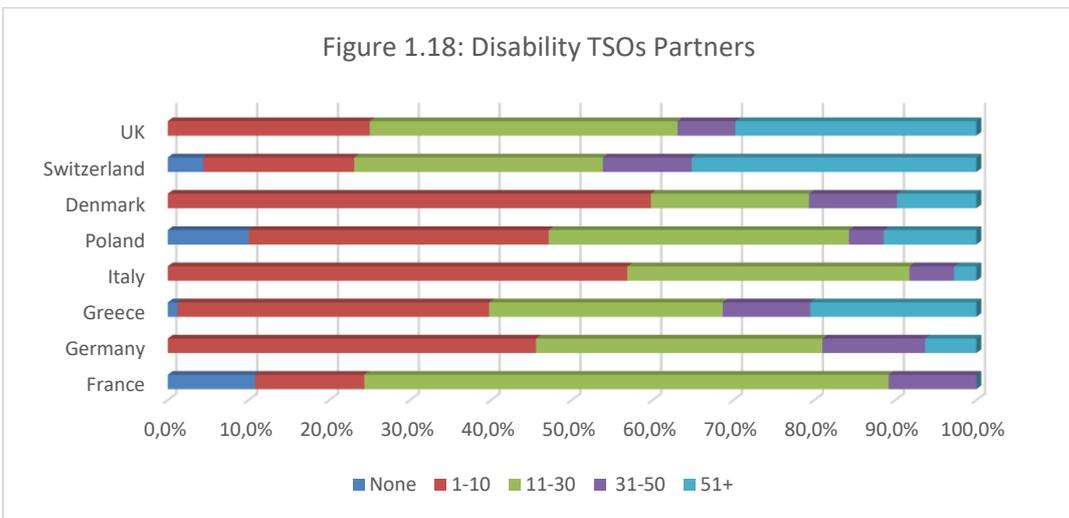
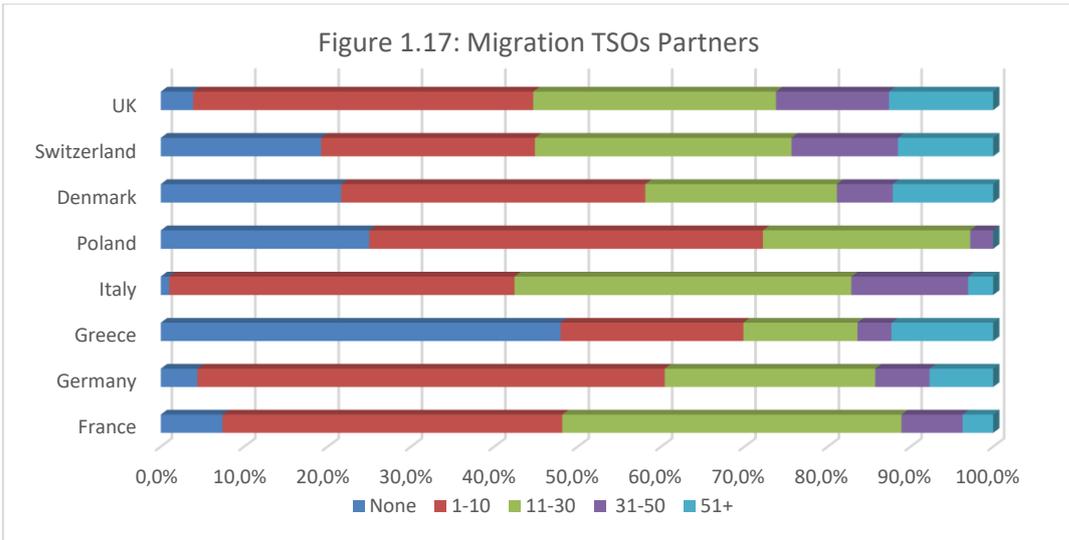
This section offers findings on the number of partners TSOs at the national and transnational levels have. Starting with the total number of partners, Figure 1.16 provides pooled data per field. Overall, most of the organisations tend to have 1-10 partners (approximately 40% of the total), followed by those with 11-30 partners (about 30%). It is worth noting that Disability organisations have the highest frequency among those with more than 51 partners (less than 20%), followed by unemployment and migration ones (about 10%).



Moving to a cross country comparison and focusing on migration TSOs (Figure 1.17), a finding that demands our attention is that approximately half of the Greek TSOs show the highest frequency (47.8%) among those without any partners, while at the same time they have the highest frequency (12.3%) among those with more than 51 partners. In general, most organisations have 1-10 partners (39.2%), while about one fourth (28%) have 11-30 partners. Italian TSOs have the highest frequency of 31 to 50 partners (14.1%). Finally, Greek, Danish and UK migration TSOs show the top frequencies, at over 51.

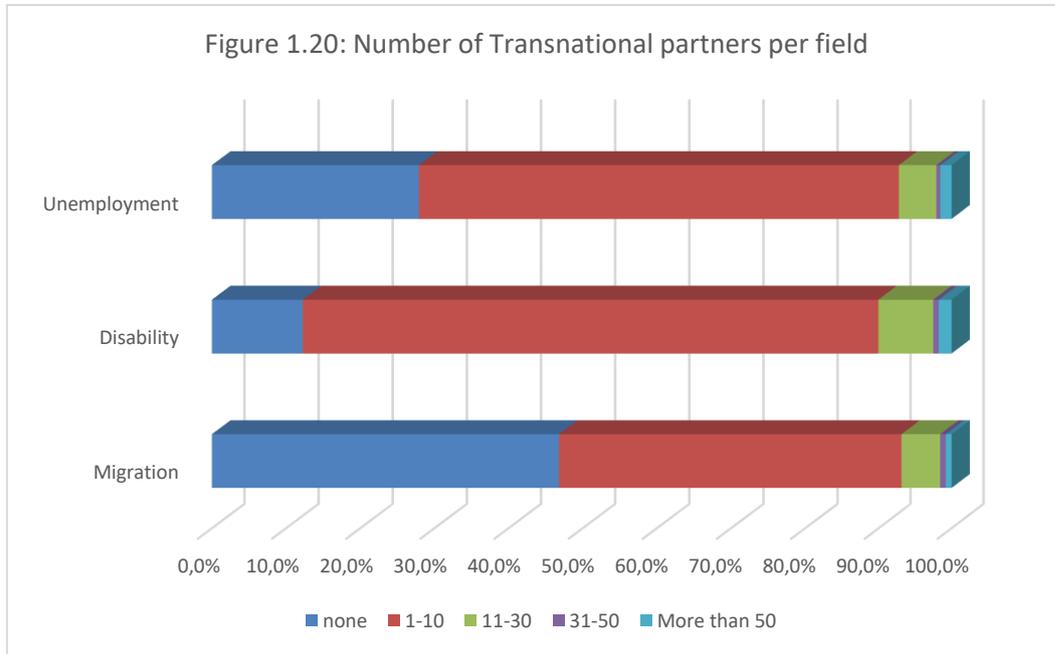
Following the findings of Figure 1.18, disability TSOs appear to be better networked, with higher number of partners across all countries. Thus, only 2.9% of all disability TSOs do not have any partners. Most of them (38%) have 1-10 partners, followed by 35.5% having 11-30 partners. Danish and Italian TSOs show the top frequencies for having 1-10 partners, while the French are prominent in having 11-30 partners. Swiss TSOs appear to be well networked since they show the top frequency (35.2%) in having more than 51 partners, followed by UK TSOs (almost 30%).

As for the number of partners in the Unemployment TSOs (Figure 1.19), they appear to have a middle position compared to the other two fields, since they appear to have more partners than migration TSOs, but fewer than disability ones. More specifically, most of the unemployment TSOs have 1-10 partners. This is the top category in every country except France, where most TSOs have 11-30 partners (41.9%). Similar to the Swiss disability TSOs, Swiss unemployment ones show the highest frequency, having more than 51 partners (23.9%).



Looking at the transnational partners of the TSOs, Figure 1.20 illustrates their absence for almost one third of all TSOs. However, most TSOs (63%) have from 1 to 10 transnational partners, while only about one tenth (8.0%) have more than 11 transnational partners. Focusing on differences across the three fields, migration TSOs are those with fewer

transnational partners as almost half of them do not mention any such partners on their websites. The data also show that, following the previous findings on the number of partners, disability organisations are also better networked when it comes to transnational partners, compared to the TSOs in migration and unemployment.



Focusing on a cross-national comparison across the three fields, the next three figures (1.21 – 1.23) depict a similar pattern to the number of partners, yet more acute in the case of transnational ones. In the migration field (Figure 1.21), slightly less than half of the organisations do not have any transnational partners (46.8%). This trend is sharper when focusing on Germany and the UK, where more than 67% of the TSO do not have any transnational partners. In general, most migration TSOs have 1–10 transnational partners in all countries, with Poland reaching the top frequency (72%). Finally, only 5% of the TSOs have 11-30 transnational partners, with the majority of them being French.

Looking at disability TSOs (Figure 1.22), once more, they seem to be more networked as more than 87% of them have at least 1 transnational partner. It is worth noting that Danish TSOs are the most transnationally networked, as only one TSO does not have any transnational partners. The majority of the organisations (77%) in all countries have 1-10 transnational partners.

Figure 1.21: Migration TSOs Transnational partners

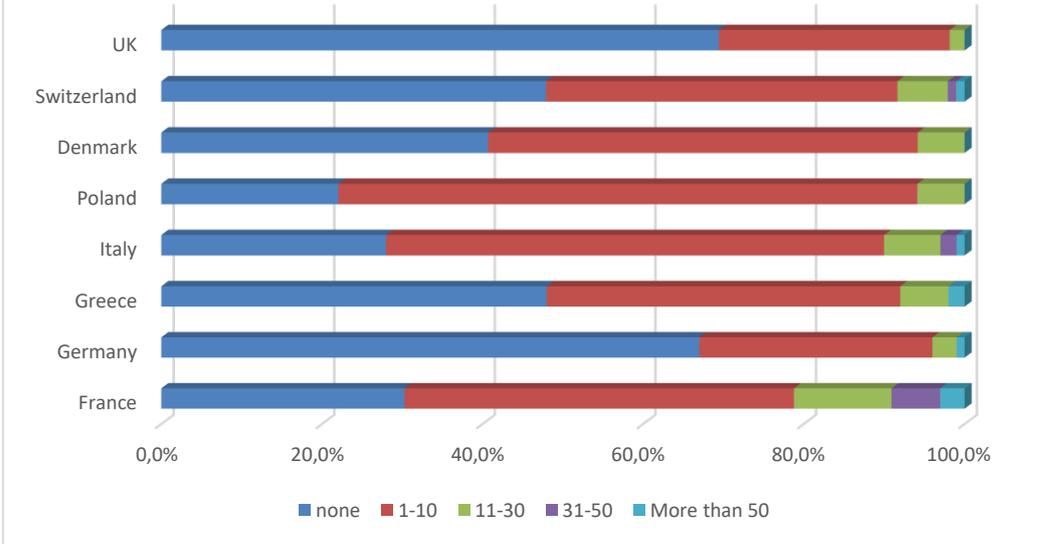
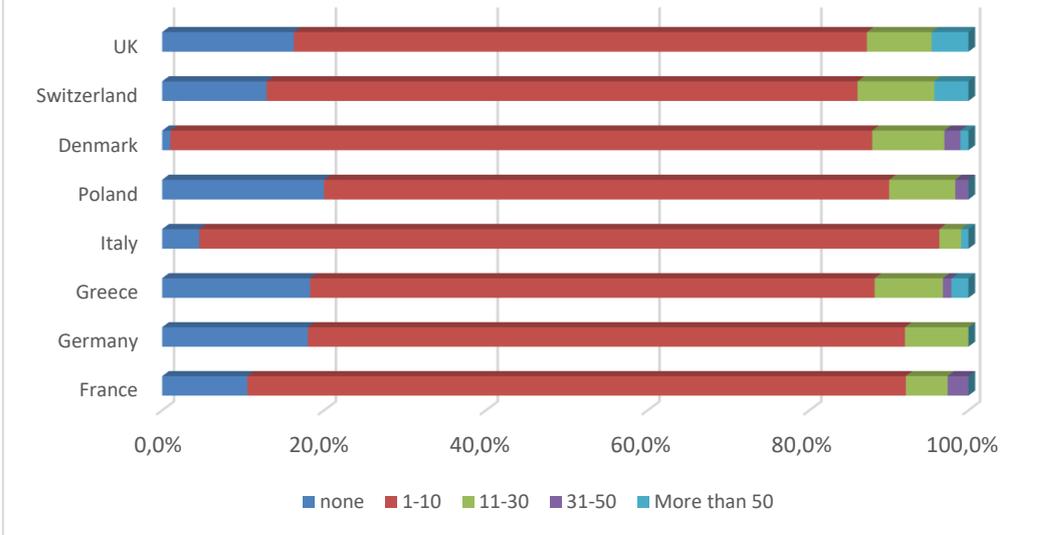
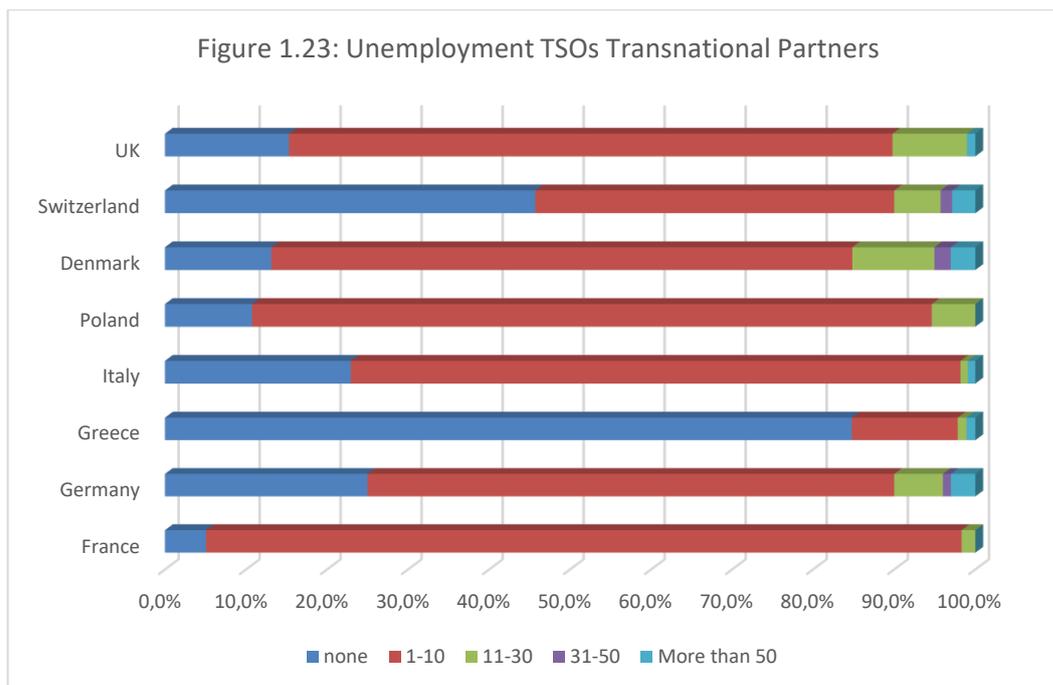


Figure 1.22: Disabilities TSOs Transnational Partners



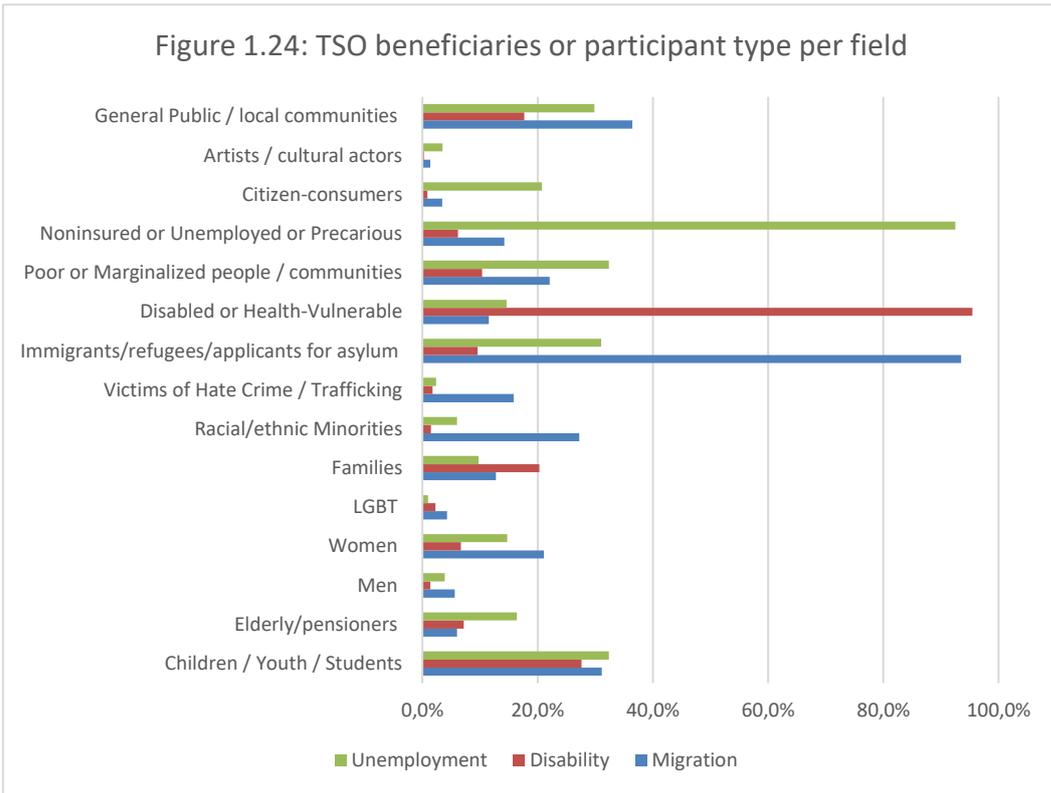


As for the unemployment TSOs (Figure 1.23), although their transnational networks appear advanced, once again, they are less so than the disability ones. In general, two thirds of the TSOs have at least one transnational partner. The TSOs in France show the highest frequency of having most transnational partners, given that only 5% do not mentioned any. Overall, most of the TSOs have 1-10 transnational partners, and only few have 11+.

1.2.1.5 Whom do they Support, and at which level?

This section provides information about the beneficiaries or the participants of the solidarity activities. In addition, it provides findings on the spatial level of the beneficiaries' residence. Figure 1.24 highlights by field which groups gain benefits from the TSOs. As expected, in general the most frequently-mentioned beneficiaries are related to the field of the TSOs. Thus for migration TSOs the main beneficiaries' are migrants and refugees. In addition, it is interesting to note that there appears to be a relationship between unemployment TSOs and migrants or refugees as they are mentioned as beneficiaries in one third of the unemployment TSOs. Furthermore, the expected beneficiaries, children, youth and local communities are also mentioned by all TSOs, but mostly by Migration and Unemployment ones. Minorities and women are mainly mentioned by migration TSOs (27.1% and 21%, respectively) and families by disability TSOs (approximately 20%).

Figure 1.24: TSO beneficiaries or participant type per field



Focusing on the TSOs of the three fields across the eight countries, Table 1.19 provides information about migration TSO beneficiaries. In addition to the migrants – refugees as the related beneficiaries, the next prominent beneficiaries’ categories is the general public followed by children/youth/students. Both categories are most often mentioned by Italian and Danish TSOs (more than 70% on average). Also frequent are the categories of poor people or communities and women which are also prominent in Italy. Finally, Greek and Danish TSOs mention minorities as beneficiaries of their actions much more frequently.

Table 1.19: Beneficiaries of TSOs in the Migration field

<i>Type/s of Beneficiaries for all of the solidarity actions coded above for this TSO.</i>	Migration TSOs by Country							
	FR (%)	GER (%)	GRE (%)	IT (%)	PL (%)	DK (%)	CH (%)	UK (%)
Children, Youth, Students	10,0	25,0	32,0	79,0	25,5	64,0	12,0	5,3
Elderly/pensioners	1,0	2,0	4,0	17,0	10,8	11,0	0,0	2,7
Men	4,0	3,0	2,0	12,0	2,0	15,0	8,0	0,0
Women	10,0	11,0	9,0	61,0	9,8	49,0	15,0	6,2
LGBT	1,0	0,0	19,0	4,0	3,9	5,0	2,0	0,0
Families	5,0	5,0	11,0	31,0	4,9	40,0	4,0	2,7
Racial/ethnic Minorities	3,0	1,0	62,0	18,0	60,8	62,0	11,0	2,7
Victims of Hate Crime / Trafficking	6,0	1,0	37,0	43,0	5,9	26,0	9,0	0,9
Immigrants/refugees/applicants for asylum	94,0	100,0	94,0	99,0	81,4	94,0	85,0	100,0
Disabled or Health vulnerable	2,0	3,0	9,0	35,0	4,9	31,0	1,0	7,1
Poor or Marginalised people / communities	11,0	1,0	25,0	70,0	7,8	41,0	22,0	1,8
Uninsured or Unemployed or Precarious	8,0	1,0	23,0	36,0	8,8	21,0	18,0	0,0
Citizen-consumers	0,0	1,0	1,0	10,0	1,0	15,0	0,0	0,0
Artists / cultural actors	0,0	2,0	1,0	3,0	0,0	5,0	0,0	0,0
General public /Local communities	15,0	47,0	46,0	77,0	26,5	70,0	15,0	0,0

Minor differences can be found when looking at disability TSOs (Table 1.20) across the eight countries. As is expected, the most prominent beneficiaries' category is that of migrants – refugees. The next most frequent category in the migration field is that of children and youth. This category is more frequent for Italian and Greek TSOs (54.1% and 49%, respectively). Families and the general public are often mentioned as beneficiaries of disability TSOs especially in Italy (more than 56% in both categories). Finally, one in five TSOs in Denmark and Switzerland act on behalf of poor or marginalised people/communities.

Table 1.20: Beneficiaries of TSOs in the Disability field

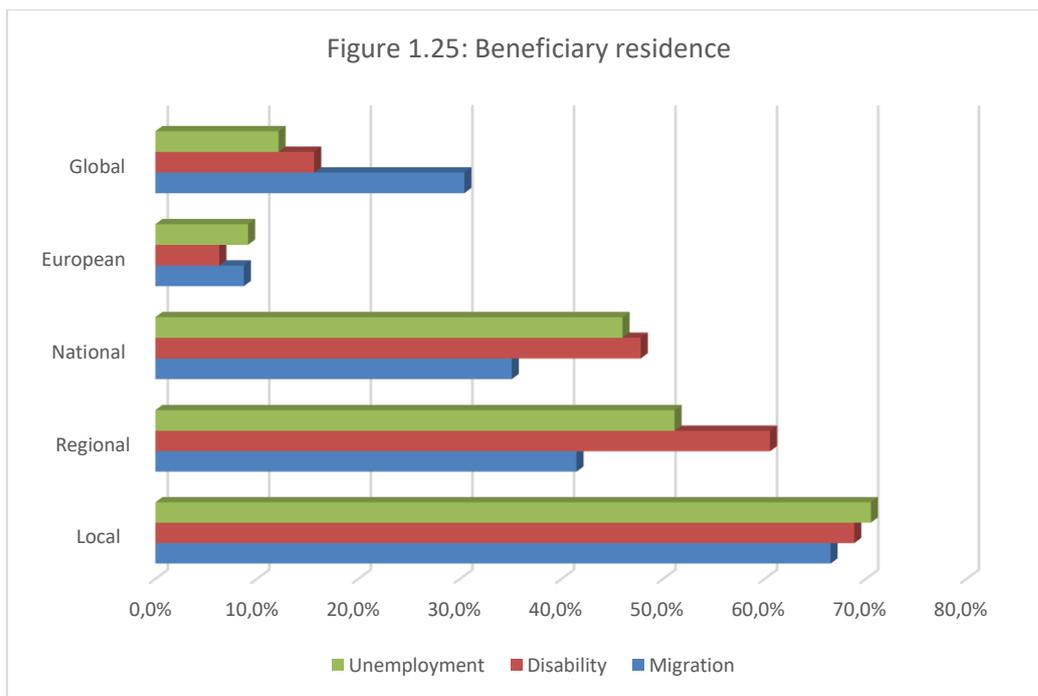
Type/s of Beneficiaries for all of the solidarity actions coded above for this TSO.	Disability TSOs by Country							
	FR (%)	GER (%)	GRE (%)	IT (%)	PL (%)	DK (%)	CH (%)	UK (%)
Children/Youth/Students	7,0	29,0	49,0	54,1	16,0	26,0	29,9	4,6
Elderly/pensioners	0,0	13,0	1,0	15,6	7,0	6,0	13,4	0,0
Men	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,9	1,0	5,0	4,1	0,0
Women	6,0	5,0	3,0	15,6	5,0	4,0	11,3	2,3
LGBT	15,0	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,0	2,0	0,0	0,0
Families	2,0	32,0	29,0	56,0	3,0	3,0	22,7	10,3
Racial/ethnic Minorities	0,0	2,0	2,0	2,8	0,0	1,0	2,1	2,3
Victims of Hate Crime / Trafficking	0,0	1,0	1,0	5,5	0,0	1,0	5,2	0,0
Immigrants/refugees/applicants for asylum	13,0	25,0	7,0	14,7	0,0	1,0	3,1	12,6
Disabled or Health vulnerable	96,0	100,0	89,0	100,0	93,0	97,0	89,7	98,9
Poor or Marginalised people / communities	0,0	11,0	6,0	11,9	1,0	20,0	22,7	10,3
Uninsured or Unemployed or Precarious	1,0	6,0	5,0	25,7	0,0	0,0	8,2	1,1
Citizen-consumers	0,0	1,0	0,0	1,8	0,0	4,0	0,0	0,0
Artists / cultural actors	0,0	1,0	0,0	0,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
General public / Local communities	17,0	33,0	4,0	58,7	6,0	6,0	10,3	0,0

The cross-national comparison of beneficiaries of the unemployment TSOs is found in Table 1.21. The overall picture is different in comparison to that of the other two fields, as poor people and communities appear much more frequently, followed by migrants and citizen-consumers. More specifically, in addition to the unemployed and the workers, the next most frequently-mentioned category is that of poor people or communities and it is mentioned more by Swiss and Danish TSOs (more than 50% in both countries). It is worth noting that in countries that are more seriously affected by the refugee crisis, such as Greece, Italy and Germany, almost half of the unemployment TSOs mention migrants as beneficiaries. Children and youths, as well as the general public and local communities, appear as beneficiaries especially for Italian TSOs. Most interesting is the finding that the elderly and pensioners constitute top frequency beneficiaries (41%, 35% and 27.9%, respectively) for Danish, Polish and Italian TSOs.

Table 1.21: Beneficiaries of TSOs in the Unemployment field

Type/s of Beneficiaries for all of the solidarity actions coded above for this TSO.	Unemployment TSOs by Country							
	FR (%)	GER (%)	GRE (%)	IT (%)	PL (%)	DK (%)	CH (%)	UK (%)
Children/Youth/Students	11,0	32,0	14,0	62,2	41,0	47,0	33,7	15,0
Elderly/pensioners	1,0	9,0	5,0	27,9	35,0	41,0	9,0	1,0
Men	1,0	1,0	0,0	4,5	6,0	7,0	11,2	1,0
Women	3,0	20,0	1,0	36,0	18,0	11,0	20,2	7,0
LGBT	1,0	0,0	2,0	1,8	2,0	0,0	0,0	1,0
Families	0,0	14,0	3,0	20,7	14,0	5,0	18,0	3,0
Racial/ethnic Minorities	1,0	1,0	18,0	5,4	2,0	4,0	15,7	2,0
Victims of Hate Crime / Trafficking	0,0	0,0	7,0	5,4	2,0	0,0	4,5	0,0
Immigrants/refugees/applicants for asylum	11,0	62,0	51,0	46,8	5,0	31,0	25,8	13,0
Disabled or Health vulnerable	5,0	19,0	3,0	29,7	19,0	13,0	14,6	12,0
Poor or Marginalised people / communities	5,0	35,0	37,0	20,7	36,0	52,0	50,6	26,0
Uninsured or Unemployed or Precarious	87,0	98,0	98,0	99,1	97,0	93,0	71,9	93,0
Citizen-consumers	29,0	0,0	17,0	55,0	38,0	13,0	4,5	4,0
Artists / cultural actors	3,0	0,0	4,0	1,8	3,0	10,0	0,0	6,0
General public/ Local communities	23,0	32,0	35,0	77,5	24,0	20,0	10,1	10,0

Regarding the level of residence of the above -mentioned beneficiaries, Figure 1.25 shows that for the majority of TSOs, regardless of the field, beneficiaries are mainly local, regional and to a lesser extent, national level residents, i.e. they reside in the same local, regional or national level where the TSOs are based. One difference that emerges among the fields is that disability and unemployment TSOs are more active in the regional and the national levels. By contrast, compared to other fields, TSOs migration ones are more active at the global level (30.4%). This is likely to reflect the countries of origin of the migrants – refugees. Another very interesting fact is that regardless of the field of TSOs, global-level residence of the beneficiaries is almost double that of their European-level residence.



1.2.2 Explanatory Analysis: Driving and Constraining forces in organizing European solidarity

The preceding sections have shown that civil society is actively engaged in furthering solidarity within, across and beyond European countries. The number of currently existing initiatives has increased considerably since the 1990s, and particularly as a reaction to the crises affecting the European Union and other global regions. Services and activities are very often directed at ameliorating the living situation of the most deprived groups of the society while diminishing the negative consequences of the current economic and social situation. Solidarity is a core objective and point of orientation of today’s civil society. But how far is this civic solidarity transcending national borders and thus reaching out to a truly European frame of reference?

One of TransSOL’s core aims is to provide a better understanding of European paths to transnational solidarity. The second work-package was devoted to monitoring and analyzing the extent to which civil society is reorganizing its activities within a European context over the recent period, which has been affected by various moments of crisis. In the following, we wish to dig deeper into this specific topic. In the first instance, it is necessary to assemble those pieces of information that address this transnational scope of civic solidarity. Moreover, we wish to identify those forces that promote and limit transnational solidarity. The latter calls for explanatory tools of statistical analysis.

In order to provide a systematic analysis of solidarity in its ‘transnational’ dimension, we propose to unfold the analysis along the following structure. First, we will assemble data depicting the various dimensions of transnational solidarity (activities, beneficiaries, communicative orientations). Second, we will prepare the ground of our statistical

analyses by explaining the data and methods used. Third, we will present the findings of a logistic regression. Finally, we will discuss the findings and reach preliminary conclusions.

1.2.2.1 Innovative Transnational solidarity: activities, beneficiaries and values

Our data about online media outlets contains a number of variables that were explicitly designed to grasp the 'transnational' dimension of solidarity initiatives. Three of these items are particularly appropriate to depict 'European solidarity' in action:

- activities: coders were asked to extract information from the online outlet in order to specify "at what level/s are the solidarity activities of this TSO organised and carried out?" While the codebook provided various categories (local, regional, multi-regional, national, European, Other European, Old European minorities, Non-European, global), our analyses will be focused exclusively on the 'European' level. Additionally, we selected a variable that also identified at which level protest activities were organised. In this case, we opted to centre on the European level.
- beneficiaries/participants: as mentioned in the previous chapters, we were also interested in identifying the kind of beneficiaries/participants solidarity TSOs are addressing, in particular, the residence of these beneficiaries. For the following analysis, we are particularly concerned about those groups of beneficiaries/participants that can be termed 'European', in so far as they live in more than one member state of the European Union.
- value frames: solidarity is also relevant on a symbolic and communicative level. That is, our aim was also to gather information on the importance of values and norms associated with solidarity. Part of the coding was devoted to this task. For the purpose of this report, we are particularly interested in whether the TSOs under analysis formulated these values in a manner that explicitly transcended national borders by including 'cross-national / transnational / global references'.

The following table assembles this information for the eight countries under analysis (see Table 1.22). The main categories were selected. As we see, solidarity is mainly active at the local level, when considering activities and beneficiaries. This applies to Germany, Greece, Italy, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. The regional and national level are important for these countries as well, but much less prominent. The picture is different for France, Poland and Denmark. Here, the local level is less important, when compared to the regional or national, or of similar importance. However, what is quite clear when looking at the data, is the fact that the supra- and transnational level is relevant only for a minority of TSOs. While the communicative orientation of civil society is more strongly attached to a European frame of reference, this is much less the case for activities, and even less for beneficiaries. Differences between countries are rather pronounced. German, Danish and Polish TSOs are more oriented towards the European level, while French, Greek, Swiss and British TSOs are among the least Europeanised. However,

French, Swiss and in part Italian TSOs are more focused on non-European or global spaces, when activities and beneficiaries are the focus of attention.

Table 1.22: Dimensions of transnational solidarity: selected levels (in %) by country

<i>Dimensions</i>	Country							
	FR (%)	GER (%)	GRE (%)	IT (%)	PL (%)	DK (%)	CH (%)	UK (%)
Activities								
local	21,6	94,9	84,2	95,6	36,6	65,1	82,6	96,7
regional	19,6	47,3	55,9	41,6	53,4	44,5	77,2	66,2
national	45,2	19,6	48,5	26,2	40,6	86,3	29,3	39,1
European	2,3	17,9	7,4	13,1	17,4	42,5	3,3	2,7
non-European	2,3	1,7	1,0	14,4	4,7	24,3	9,1	2,7
global	12,3	10,8	3,7	4,4	5,0	31,2	11,9	5,0
Beneficiaries								
local	2,0	94,6	80,1	98,4	35,2	64,4	80,8	96,0
regional	10,3	44,6	60,3	42,8	52,0	43,1	78,3	65,6
national	45,5	18,2	51,5	26,2	43,3	85,3	34,1	38,8
European	1,0	14,9	5,4	5,6	12,7	14,0	4,4	2,3
Non-European	6,6	2,0	5,4	10,0	11,1	26,4	11,9	3,3
Global	21,9	9,1	8,4	10,9	7,7	19,5	15,9	4,7
Value frame								
Transnational/global	17,8	46,3	54,6	43,1	49,8	20,5	24,9	53,1

For the following analyses, we will centre exclusively on the European level, thus disregarding the other dimensions of ‘transnational solidarity’, here in particular the non-European and global scopes of activities and beneficiary groups. This focus is due to the objective of our analysis, namely to better understand European solidarity. Moreover, a closer look at the data reveals that activities on the various levels are interconnected only in a rather weak way. As we see from the following table, all nominations are significantly correlated, which means that TSOs tend to work on several levels of action at the same time. Moreover, there is a clear pattern: the local and regional level tends to be named more systematically, the same applies also to the pair ‘national and European’ as well as ‘European and global’. Additionally, negative coefficients show that there is a contraposition between the local and the national/European/global levels. That is, TSOs either work on the local level and/or they centre on the national, European or global levels. However, the European level seems to be less contraposed to the local level, and rather ‘compatible’ with both the national and global levels.

Table 1.23: Correlations between levels of activities (Cramer's V)

	Local	regional	national	European	non-European	global
local	1.0000					
regional	0.3342*	1.0000				
national	-0.1762*	0.0962	1.0000			
European	-0.0554	0.0440	0.2961*	1.0000		
non-European	-0.1410*	-0.0965*	0.0444	0.1940*	1.0000	
global	-0.1388*	-0.0595*	0.1517*	0.3469	0.1581*	1.0000

Significance levels: * $p < 0.01$, no asterisk: $p < 0.05$

In spite of these interrelations, we need to underline that coefficients are rather modest, which means that working at the European level does not predetermine work on the global level, nor does it exclude working on the national level. Hence, it does not seem to make sense to speak of transnational (or supranational) solidarity per se. Obviously, we are speaking of different forms of 'transnationalism', when referring to European, Non-European and global spaces of operation. And this space is not dissociated per se from the national one.

On the basis of these observations, we now move to a closer inspection of those forces that might impinge for good or bad on European solidarity in stricter terms. For this purpose, we will engage in regression analyses of European activities, beneficiaries and value frames. Before moving to the presentation of our findings, we first need to describe the specific data used for this analyses.

1.2.2.2 Preparing the analysis: data and regression models used

The aim of our analyses is to understand better why certain TSOs are engaged in furthering European solidarity, while others are not. In other words, we wish to explain the extent of European solidarity as our dependent variable, by calculating the effect of further variables that might increase or decrease the probability of TSOs being active at the European level. In order to identify these explanatory factors, we made use of further items of our data set which assembled information on the TSOs, their organisational form, their aims, routes of action, the partners, allegiances and geographical locations. Our assumption was that these factors might be interrelated with the propensity of TSOs to be engaged in European solidarity. Four groups of factors were identified, following four basic assumptions.

First, we wanted to check whether the ability to engage in the field of European solidarity depends on related organisational capabilities. Here, we list a number of potential conditions that might be relevant:

- to organise European solidarity requires time, that is older TSOs are more likely to have developed greater commitment in this field than younger ones. For this purpose, we use two items of our codebook that ascertain when the TSO started its work, and when the Main Online Media Outlet was made publicly available.
- European engagement is more diffused among TSOs that are more formally organised and thus more settled. The codebook listed a number of organisational features that are relevant to this respect; i.e., it checked whether the TSO had: a board, a president or leader, a secretary/administrative assistant, a treasurer or someone responsible for finance, trustees, paid staff, a written constitution, spokesperson/media-PR, a general assembly, or committees for specific issues. We ran a factor analysis in order to identify the main dimensions, and detected just one statically significant dimension. Factor loadings were particularly high for a number of items (president, secretary, treasurer, written constitution, general assembly, and committees) that are tightly related to formalisation. The scale reliability was satisfactorily high (alpha test 0.7932).
- TSOs are more likely to engage in European solidarity if they cooperate more closely with (international) partners. Our data included a variable that specified this number in various categories, ranging from 'none' to 'more than 50'.
- European solidarity is more probable among TSOs who count on proper organisational structures at the EU level. Following our codebook, we included variables that specified whether the TSOs' organisational structures run 'primarily across national borders', and whether they are members of European umbrella and/or European networks. Finally, we might expect that transnational solidarity is more probable once TSOs have partners in other countries to facilitate cooperation and joint activities.

Second, our aim was to ascertain whether the commitment to European solidarity is conditioned by strategic choices and objectives. It could well be the case that TSOs opt against, or for a European scope of activity, depending on which routes of action they prefer, and which kind of roles they assign to the people these civic initiatives try to recruit and mobilise. Accordingly, we looked more closely into the following items:

- Solidarity at the European level requires certain choices in regard to the 'proposed route to achieve the TSOs' aims'. On the basis of the codebook's list of fourteen different routes, we conducted a factor analysis in order to identify overarching groups of action routes. These analyses ascertained three main routes, namely 'lobbying' (just one item loading), confrontative change action (consisting of 'collective protest action', 'change government', and 'change system/establishment', alpha 0.6025), and a reform-oriented agenda (but only consisting of items directed at the disability-health field, alpha .6791). Confrontative routes might be less interrelated with European solidarity than conventional and reformist strategies.
- TSOs that focus more on the recruitment of personnel and donors might be more engaged in European solidarity than those looking for volunteers and members, as the latter implies a more local scope of activities. For this purpose, we used one variable from the codebook that assembled information on the 'type of Invitee/s'.

Third, we were interested in knowing whether European solidarity is motivated by the missions and aims of the TSOs. Probably, there are a number of aims and goals with regard to solidarity that motivates activists and organisations more strongly to engage themselves at the European level. European solidarity could be motivated by two different reasons:

- European solidarities' category is tied to organisational aims. Our codebook specified eighteen different aims. Hence, we decided to run factor analysis in this case, in order to reduce the list of items to a number of overarching dimensions. On the basis of these findings, we extracted three groups of aims: one directed at furthering empowerment and participation (including the promotion of social change, political change, democratic practices/participation, community responsibility/empowerment, collective action/movement identities, alpha 0.6059), the second promoting understanding and tolerance (consisting of aims to combat discrimination, increase tolerance and mutual understanding, and promote social exchange and direct contact, alpha: 0.6217), and the final one striving for social cohesion in times of crisis (combining aims to reduce the negative impact of the economic crisis/austerity with the objective to improve the pay and working conditions, alpha: 0.5617). The empirical analysis was conducted to show if these aims play a role at all, and if yes, which objectives are more tightly interwoven with European solidarity.
- European solidarity might also be motivated by different types of solidarity norms and conceptions. In our codebook, we distinguished between four 'types of solidarity orientations or approaches': solidarity as (a) mobilizing or collaborating for common interests, as (b) support or assistance between groups, as (c) altruistic help or support to others, or as (d) altruistic or philanthropic distribution of goods and services to others. In this case, we wanted to see inductively whether European solidarity is interrelated with these different norms and concepts, and if yes, to which one.

Finally, our analysis strove to ascertain whether European solidarity is distributed evenly across the three issues' fields under analysis in this work-package. For this purpose, we also included variables in our analysis specifying in which issue area (migration, disability, and unemployment) the TSOs are mainly involved in.

We excluded two groups of factors that visibly interact with European solidarity: the countries of origin, and the languages of the main online outlet. As evidenced in the previous sections, the country of origin is an important factor to take into consideration, and the same applies to the languages used to communicate their aims and missions. However, these variables were excluded because the low number of cases produces serious problems to a probabilistic statistical analysis. This is particularly true for some countries, for example, where only some TSOs reported activities at the European level (France 7, Switzerland 9, the United Kingdom 8).

Our statistical analyses used logistical regression in order to predict probabilities, i.e., to ascertain to which extent the three dimensions of European solidarity (activities, beneficiaries, and value frame) are interrelated with the four groups of factors introduced before. Logistical regression analyses allow us to extrapolate specific findings, for

instance, the extent to which reported activities of European solidarity are more probable, once we move from less formalised TSOs to more formalised ones, from younger to older TSOs, and so forth. Given the fact that our dependent variables are binary (i.e., either the European solidarity dimension was named or not), we opted for probit regression analysis, also because this procedure generates more conservative measures. Finally, we decided to run a stepwise regression that uses a backward-selection procedure. This is due to the explorative and inductive objectives of our analyses. Indeed, academic research knows little about the factors impinging on European solidarity, and the TransSOL-project initiated its field-work with the explicit aim to provide a first systematic data set. Backward-selection is a preferred strategy of analysis, because in this case all potential variables are included in the analysis, and only those variables that 'survive' the various calculations contribute to a significant degree to the explanatory power of the overall model. The final table is thus quite straightforward, because it includes only the 'surviving' items.

1.2.2.3 Presenting findings: Constraints and Opportunities of European solidarity

The regression analyses generate findings that paint an interesting, yet mixed picture (see Table 1.24). Overall, the explanatory power of the model is rather modest, in particular for beneficiaries. This has to do, in part, with the low numbers of TSOs indicating European activities and beneficiaries. Moreover, we see that only a number of items is significantly interrelated with European solidarity across the three dimensions (activities, beneficiaries, value frames). In fact, European solidarity is more diffused among TSOs with a higher proportion of transnational partners, and among TSOs whose organisational structures run across member states. This suggests that there are two answers to the problem of organizing European solidarity: either through collaboration with partners, or through the setting up of proper organisational structures of operation. Additionally, the motivation to promote empowerment and participation interacts positively with European solidarity across all dimensions.

Table 1.24: European solidarity and its covariates (probit regression)

variables	(1) activities	(2) beneficiaries	(3) value frames
<i>Organisational Traits</i>			
starting date: TSO			0.0947
starting date: media outlet			
formalisation	0.521**		0.568**
no. of partners	0.214**	0.147**	0.186**
Europ. level of organisation	0.151**	0.155**	0.529**
members in Europ. umbrella	0.234**	0.0881	
<i>Strategic Orientation</i>			
route: lobby	-0.162*		
confrontative change	-0.183*		
reform agenda	0.123*		
invitees: volunteers			
members			
donors	-0.135*		
personnel			
<i>Motivation and Orientation</i>			
aims: empowerment	0.194**	0.172**	0.165**
understanding			0.169**
social cohesion			0.227**
solidarity: common interests			-0.164**
between groups	0.152*		
help to others			
goods and services		0.139*	-0.128*
<i>Main Issue Field</i>			
migration			0.604**
disability			-0.224**
unemployment			
Constant	-1.384**	-1.380**	0.263*
Observations	1,434	1,434	1,376
pseudo r ²	.1772	.0713	.2689

significance levels: ** p<0.001, * p<0.01, no asterisk p<0.05

If we look at activities and value frame separately, we see that further variables have a considerable explanatory power. In regard to activities, we see that organisational matters are decisive. The stronger the degree of formalisation, the higher the probability that TSOs will engage in European solidarity, with a probability of about 50%. Being a member of a European umbrella organisation or networks greatly helps, too. Additionally, TSOs with a European commitment tend to be less oriented towards lobbying and a confrontative change agenda, while the role of a more reformist change agenda is more important. Overall, this shows that TSOs involved in European solidarity are more established and institutionalised within the policy domain.

In regard to value frames, we see that organisational traits matter as well. However, aims and issues are much more important to understand why TSOs frame their solidarity work in a transnational and European rhetoric. All three aims (empowerment, understanding, and social cohesion in times of crisis) are important motivations to engage in European solidarity, even though the struggle against the detrimental effects of the crises is the most relevant one.

Finally it is interesting to note that a number of items tend to be irrelevant. In particular, it is revealing that the issue fields affect how TSOs communicate, because initiatives in the field of migration are more outspokenly transnational, when compared to those active in the field of disabilities. This is not a surprising finding. More interesting is the fact that issue fields do not matter when looking at activities and beneficiaries. TSOs in the area of disability are not significantly less active on a European dimension, when compared to initiatives in the area of disability, and similar observations are true in the field of unemployment.

Equally revealing is the fact that TSOs with a European commitment are not tied to a specific group of constituents. European solidarity is not restricted to TSOs relying on specific types of invitees, nor do they exclude any of them. The only exception true for European activities, is the lower propensity to rely on donors. A similar observation is true for solidarity norms and values. TSOs engaged in the area of European solidarity do not make reference to specific ideas, even though weak tendencies are visible, but tend to run across all of them indiscriminately. Both observations are encouraging, because they show that European solidarity can be linked to the broader discourse, constituency and engagement forms typical for civil society, and thus even across various issue fields.

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WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practices of transnational solidarity at times of crisis

Part II. Online Survey with Representatives of Transnational Solidarity Organisations

November, 2016

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

Project Information

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www.transsol.eu

Chapter 2. Online Survey

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Research using online surveys with activists is rising (Harp et al., 2012). However online surveys with social movement and solidarity organisation representatives are rare, especially at the cross-national and transnational levels. This chapter offers a new website sampling approach to the study of transnational solidarity organisation representatives in the context of the TransSOL project. Based on systematic Google searches, it aims to offer up-to-date findings on transnational solidarity following the goals of the work package.

2.1 The Method

WP2 has adopted a multi-method approach of content analysis of Transnational Solidarity Organisation (TSO) websites in its first phase, with an online survey of TSOs, as well as subsequent qualitative interviews with representatives/initiators in the second phase. The undertaken approach responds to the call for such studies by scholars of social movement organisations and new media opportunities (Stein 2016).

2.1.1 The Sample: a multi-level composite approach to identifying high-visibility TSOs through their websites⁹

The survey uses a newly created sample especially constructed for the needs of the project's WP2 on innovative practices of transnational solidarity. Advanced Google searches proved valuable in constructing the list of TSOs following the criteria agreed by the consortium. Instead of using ready-made lists with criteria set for other aims, we extended our hubs-based approach of TSO website retrieval to the survey sample of phase 2. This led to the inclusion of transnational solidarity initiatives and organisations from formal, informal and social movement activist organisational hubs. Our sample list reflects a dynamic field of web-based TSOs, which transcends the national level and embraces more innovative activities.

The online survey with transnational solidarity organisations extended and focused the sample used in the first phase to include only high-transnational visibility ones beyond the national level. Simultaneously, sample construction for the online survey contributes and prepares the ground for WP4 work. The final clean list that follows our criteria of selection

⁶ Sections 2.1 and 2.2.1

⁷ Section 2.2.2

⁸ Section 2.2.1

⁹ Main Participants: UoC, USIEGEN and GCU teams, especially Ulrike Zschache, Maria Mexi, Angelos Loukakis, Thomas Montgomery, Nikos Kapelonis; all eight country teams. Task Force: Kousis, Maria, Baglioni, Simone, Lahusen, Christian and Marco Giugni. Coordination: UoC team

is comprised of 1,108 Organisations, Groups and Networks organizing transnational solidarity actions mostly connected to the three fields, in addition to related ones.

Work on the survey began in month 10 and was finalised in month 14. Following the decision at the Paris consortium meeting, the survey sample contains high visibility TSOs, produced in collaboration with the WP4 leading team; the mapping/sample construction was carried out through systematic Google searches by the USiegen, GCU and UoC teams as well as all coders (via keyword searches in the national website lists). For this survey, a questionnaire and an online survey tool were constructed during months 10 and 12 (March-May 2016). The search procedure is done at the transnational and national levels using hubs and websites of TSOs, following the main selection criteria of WP2, yet focused on high visibility transnational solidarity initiatives.

2.1.1.1. Search at the transnational level

Advanced Google searches were carried out to locate hubs and websites of high visibility TSOs at the transnational level. The primary search was completed in the fall of 2015. These first results were subsequently updated and extended in early spring of 2016, also as preparation for the mapping of WP4. This task was completed by the UoC, USIEGEN and GCU¹⁰.

The primary search in the fall of 2015 was based on a combination of keywords with different synonyms using an advanced Google search – e.g. EU AND NGO database OR network OR platform OR forum OR register etc. – as follows in Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Table 2.1 Keywords used in the 1st and 3rd advanced Google searches for TSO hubs, fall 2015, spring 2016

keywords
EU (relating to Europe/an in various forms) + NGO;
EU + NGO + database;
EU + NGO + network;
EU + NGO + platform;
EU + NGO + forum;
EU + NGO + register;
EU + organisation/organisation + xxx (see above)
Internat. + NGO + database;
Internat. + NGO + network;
Internat. + NGO + platform;
Internat. + NGO + forum;
Internat. + NGO + register;
Internat. + organisation/organisation + xxx (see above)

¹⁰ The important contributions of Ulrike Zschache and Maria Mexi are gratefully acknowledged.

Based on the results of the Google search, the hubs that were relevant according to our research purposes (topics of migration, disability and unemployment) were checked and selected. Some hubs were not relevant for the aims of WP2, given other specific issues/fields, e.g. “fight against drugs”-related NGOs etc.

Following this, for some hubs it was possible to set filters or select by issue fields and, hence, to specifically identify the NGOs in our three fields of interest (migration/refugees/humanitarian aid; disabilities/health, unemployment/labour/poverty) directly on the hub’s website. Some other hubs listed the NGOs in alphabetical or country order. Here, the manual selection of relevant organisations in our three fields was necessary.

In the spring of 2016, the search was carried out once more using the same keywords as in Table 2.1, in order to update the list. Thus, additional hubs were located; they were checked according to the ranking of Google (priority order), starting from page 1 of the Google results and so on).

The secondary-cross check search took place in early spring of 2016 via Google on international/umbrella organisations using the following keywords and combinations of keywords.

Table 2.2: Keywords used in the 2nd advanced Google search for TSOs, spring 2016

EU + NGO + migrants or EU + NGO + refugees
EU + NGO + youth
EU + NGO + unemployed
EU + NGO + disabled
EU + NGO + trafficking
EU + NGO + social innovation
EU + NGO + gender
EU + NGO + unaccompanied children
EU + NGO + social exclusion
EU + NGO + poverty
EU + NGO + employment
EU + NGO + social services
EU + NGO + disadvantaged groups
EU + NGO + crisis
EU projects + disabled
EU projects + migrants or EU projects + refugees
EU projects + youth
EU projects + unemployment
EU projects + social innovation
EU projects + crisis
Network + migrants or Network + refugees
Network + disabled
Network + unemployed
Network + youth

Network + social innovation
Forum + disabled
Forum + unemployed
Forum + disabled or Forum + refugees
Network + solidarity
Forum + austerity

Google search was then done based on the ranking of results by Google, starting from page 1 of the Google results and so on. Following the keyword search those organisations that were relevant to our research fields and target groups (directly or indirectly, as in the case of ‘austerity’, ‘social innovation’, ‘social exclusion’, ‘poverty’, ‘crisis’) were checked and selected. The focus was particularly on organisations (single and umbrellas) that are transnational and active (meaning, implement activities) in more than 1 (European) country. Overall, this procedure resulted in 101 organisations which were added to the TSO Excel list.

The resulting list from the Google searches above also incorporated TSOs from the lists of solidarity organisations provided by European Alternatives, as well as transnational social movement initiatives and alternative action organisations.

2.1.1.2. Search at the national level from the hubs-retrieved lists of the eight countries

In addition to TSOs identified at the transnational level via the above procedure, systematic Google bottom-up national level searches were also carried out in March 2016. The teams were instructed to provide a list of keywords that indicate a European, international, transnational character of an organisation, in the home language as well as in their English translation; they were also asked to provide the abbreviations of the keywords so as to cover all grammatical variations of those words. Each team provided the above lists of keywords capturing European, international, or transnationally-oriented organisations, in the home language, using English ones as a guide, as seen in the German sample below (Table 2.3). For instance, since “European Alternatives” has European in its name, it can therefore be inferred that EA is active at the transnational level. In order to identify as many relevant keywords as possible, the national lists were examined by the coders in order to collect their related keywords (in their home language) based on the “real” organisations.

For each country, two lists (see sample in Table 2.3) were provided by the teams and used by the engineers: the first one containing a list of keywords (and their possible abbreviations) in English, and the second one containing the list of keywords (and their possible abbreviations) in the language of the corresponding country (keyword lists available upon request).

Table 2.3: Keywords used by German team on its national hubs-retrieved website list

Home language (e.g. German) (long and short version to find all grammatical variations)	English (long and short version to find all grammatical variations)
europäisch: Europ	European: Europ
Europa: Europ	Europe: Europ
international: internat	international: internat
transnational: transnat	transnational: transnat
Welt	World
weltoffen	cosmopolitan: cosmopol
global	Global
Völkerverständigung	International/intercultural understanding
Deutsch-... (e.g. –Russisches Integrationswerk	German-... (eg. –Russian Integration Office)

This process produced one list (in the form of an Excel file) for each country containing the organisations that were selected, indicating also the keyword that was found within their title (at least one keyword if more than one is found).

2.1.1.3. Collating, cleaning and updating details of the comprehensive list

As a final step the transnational as well as the national level lists of identified TSOs were merged and double entries were deleted. As seen in Table 2.4 a list containing a total of 2,076 selected organisations for all countries was produced (Marketakis et al., 2016, Hubs-analysis, April).

Table 2.4: TSO websites identified in national hubs (lists based on keyword search)

Country	Disability	Migration	Unemployment	General/ Humanitarian	Total
Denmark	44	40	31	88	203
France	32	45	8	-	85
Germany	148	150	296	-	594
Greece	9	22	1	68	100
Italy	9	95	18	-	122
Poland	20	43	17	-	80
Switzerland	20	76	11	1	108
UK	11	50	52	-	113
Transnational/other countries	183	52	43	393	671
Total	476	573	477	550	2,076

A series of systematic checks was done which led to a significant improvement of the lists. For the purposes of the online survey, each website's e-mail details were checked by the UoC team. Due to overlaps between the lists provided by the various hubs, a subsequent check for double-entries and cleaning was carried out. This included the checking and confirming of each of the website links and electronic addresses and replacement with the correct or latest ones.

The cleaned list was subsequently checked and double checked by members of the task force to assure that it only included TSOs following WP2's criteria of selection. This led to the final list (available upon request) of 1,108 TSOs, to whom invitations were sent on May 31, 2016 [full Excel list without the names of the TSOs, available upon request].

2.1.2 The Questionnaire

Preparation for the online Questionnaire (Task 2.5, see Annex I, I.1.2 and Annex II, II.2.1) began in month 10 (March 2016) and pre-tests were carried out in three different countries (Greece, Germany and Switzerland). The questionnaire, which was based on previous similar research (LIVEWHAT-Project) and on the related literature, was finalised in month 12 following rounds of constructive revisions by the teams. It offers detailed information concerning the mechanisms, tactics, and links of the involved TSOs, the ways in which they are addressing transnational solidarity and the different types of required resources.

More specifically, it aims to show: the types of organisations involved, including the name of the organisation (optional), its host city and country; the field in which it is active; the most important types of action/s used in the past year involving participants of the home country or of other countries; how pressing a series of constraints has been in achieving the organisation's goals in the passing year; the TSOs' involvement in various activities during the last 12 months; calls of action if the previous year; collaborations on activities & collaboration partners during last year; experienced changes in demand & issues regarding any of the TSOs' activities since 2010.

2.1.3 The Online survey

The survey (Task 2.6) invitations were sent to the final cleaned sample of 1,108 TSOs on month 12 (May 2016) initially in English, using a "limesurvey" online tool (available upon request) which was created and administered by the UoC team. The UoC team also responded to any resulting inquiries and kept track of any error e-mails that were generated.

A number of strategies were adopted following consortium discussions in Trento (month 13) on how to increase and improve the low initial response rate. These included weekly reminders sent first on Mondays, later on Tuesdays, to avoid peak busy periods at the start of the working week Furthermore, the UoC team coordinated the following steps in

collaboration with the coordinating USIEGEN team and the national teams: a) offering a tri-lingual online tool, sending and uploading the reminders, the invitation and the questionnaire not only in English but also in French and German, b) contacting the organisations by phone through the national teams to confirm that they had received the invitation, to correct any incorrect e-mail addresses/add new ones, and to encourage participation, c) extending the survey for two extra weeks. All of these, especially the telephone calls resulted in steady increases and in achieving the anticipated response rate for organisational surveys (not individuals) of 13%, (N=144) by the end of month 14 (July 30, 2016), when the survey closed.

2.2 Main Findings

This section provides the analysis of the phase 2-survey data (Task 2.7). The online survey data is analysed through traditional statistical methods (for example, cross-tabulations, graphs, correlations, t-tests etc.). Firstly, descriptive analyses on key variables of interest will provide a picture of innovative practices of transnational solidarity in times of crisis and how this varies across a set of variables. Secondly, explanatory analyses will show how these variables influence each other. Given the number of responses, the analysis is not carried out at the cross-national level.

2.2.1 Descriptive Analysis: Actors, activities, constituencies, and cooperation

The purpose of this section is to illustrate the main features and findings of the TSOs, which have participated in the online survey.

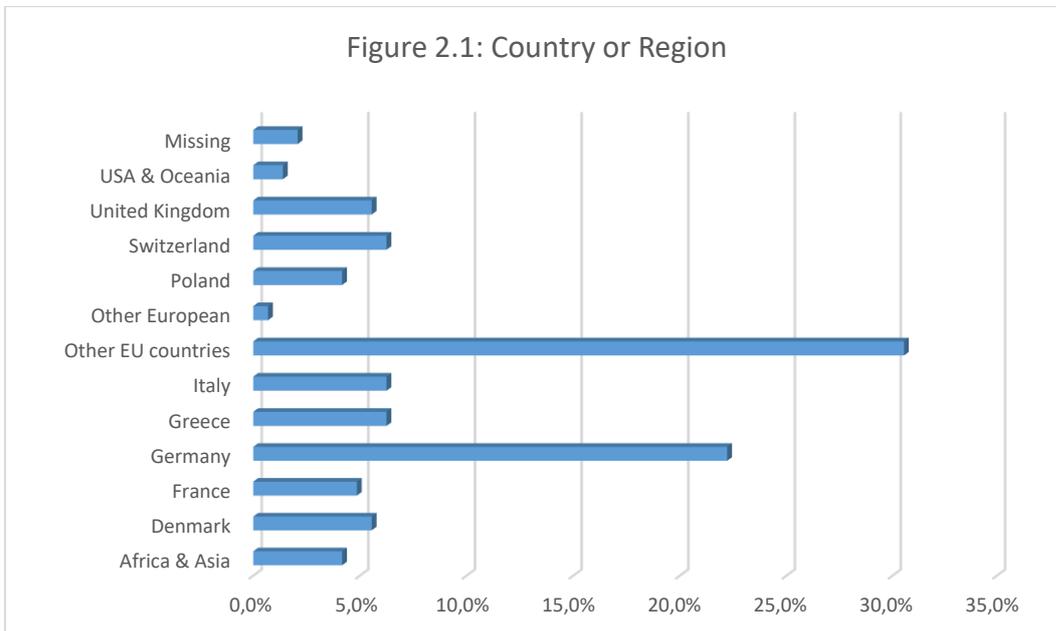
2.2.1.1 Who are the Innovative TSOs participating in the online survey?

This section provides information about the main features of the TSOs, which participated in the survey. This information relates to the country where they are based, the topic in which they are active and the type of the organisation they are.

1) In which country is the organisation based?

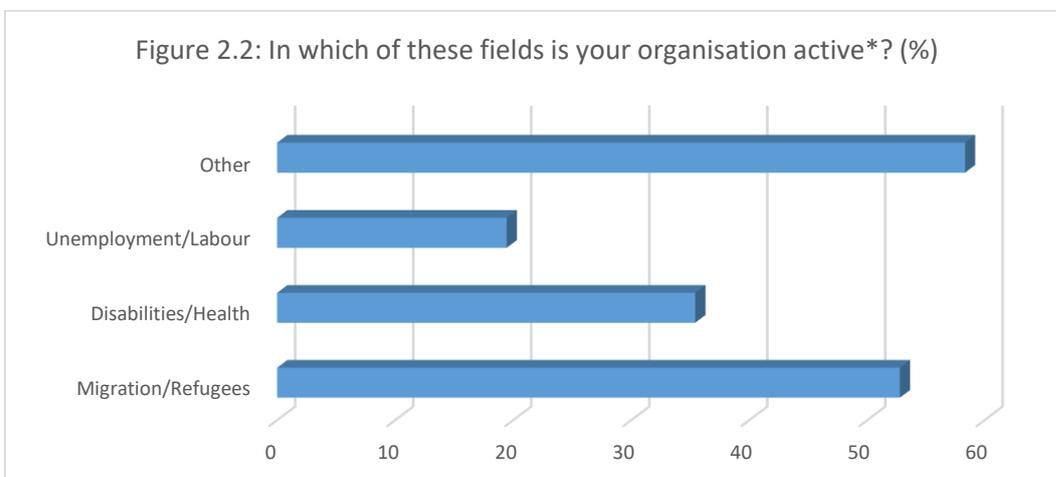
The organisations responding to the survey reflect a good geographical global spread, not only covering a number of EU and European countries other than the eight countries of the project, but also involving other world regions, such as Africa, Asia, North America and Oceania – see Figure 2.1. Almost one third of the answers come from organisations which are based in EU countries other than the eight involved in the project. This may reflect the higher concentration of Brussels-based TSOs which are active at the European level. The next most prominent country of the TSOs' origin is Germany (22.2%), probably due to the larger population of NGOs it hosts. Interestingly, there is almost an equal distribution of responses among TransSOL project countries (approximately 5% per country). This mirrors the similar numbers of TSOs that were identified through the keyword search for

the online survey sample, by each of the eight teams, for each country. This geographic spread, which also includes about 6% of TSOs based outside of Europe, reveals a more European transnational solidarity activity, influenced to an extent by the sample itself.



2) In which field/s is the organisation active?

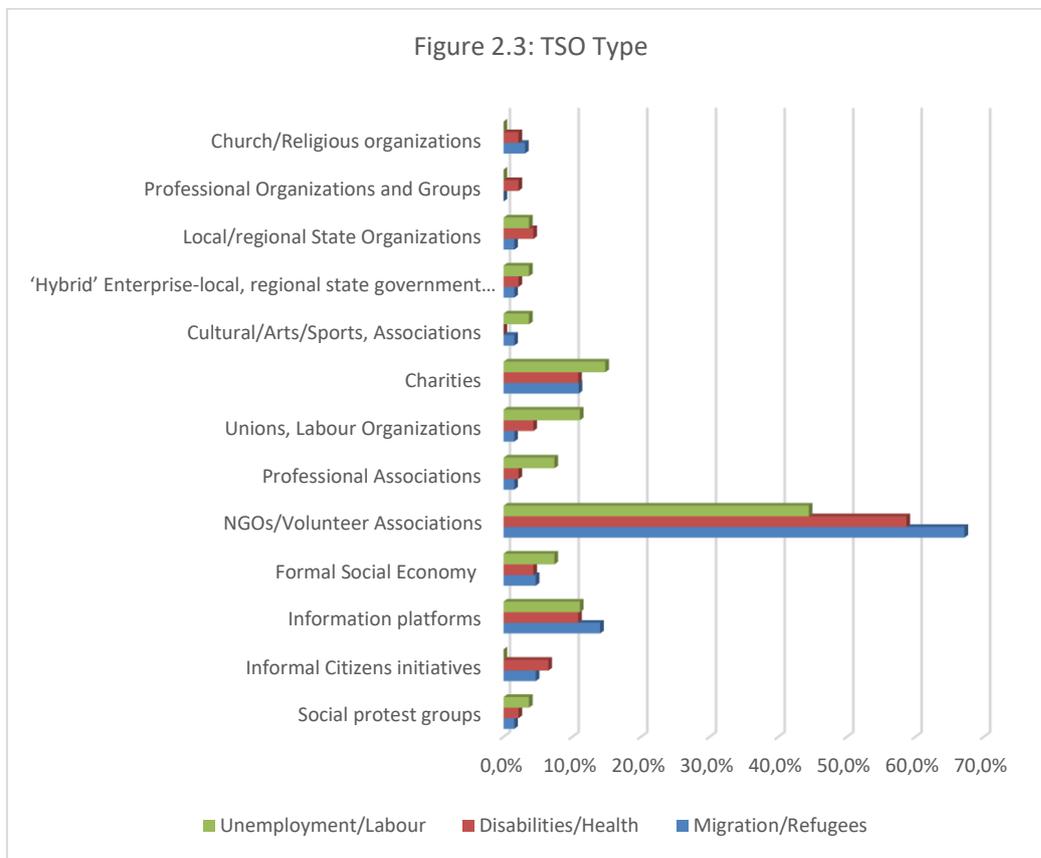
Figure 2. 2 provides information about the field/topic in which these TSOs are active. Organisations had the option of naming various fields, and most of them did. More than half (52.8%) of the organisations are active in the migration-refugees' support-field, almost one third (35.4%) of the TSOs are active in the disabilities-health related field and about one fifth of TSOs (19.4%) are active in the unemployment-work related field. The high number of TSOs active in fields other than these main three, mirrors the wide repertoire of fields carrying out transnational solidarity; in many cases this may be related to the kinds of activities they organise, e.g. cultural, educational or economic organisations.



**Dichotomous (yes/no) variables, thus not summing up to 100%.*

3) Type of TSOs by field

Our data reveal that across our fields, NGOs or other formal volunteer associations are the most frequent type of TSOs (59.9%). They are even more prominent, however, in the fields of migration and disabilities (67.2% and 58.7% respectively). Information platforms are the second more frequent TSO type (12.4%), especially among migration- related organisations (14.1%). One out of ten TSOs is a charity in every field, while unions are important only in the unemployment field (11.1%).

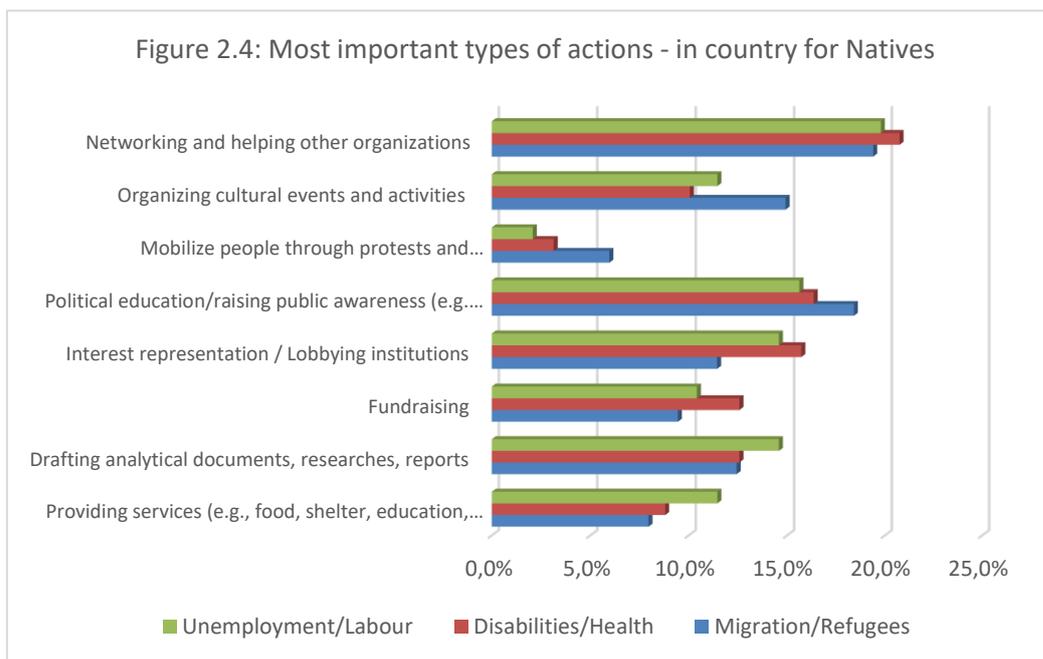


2.2.1.2 What Activities are they carrying out?

This section provides information related to the activities of the organisations and is divided into two different sets of questions. The first set involves the solidarity activities that each organisation is engaged with. The second set of questions investigates the policy and the political activities undertaken by the TSOs.

1) Most important type of action by field

Figures 2.4, 2.5, 2.6 and 2.7 provide data about the solidarity activities of the TSOs in four different levels. More specifically, Figure 2.4 points out the basic activities that the TSOs carry in the country where they are based and for native groups. The most prominent activity in every field is that of networking with other organisations (approximately 20% in each field), followed by raising awareness/political education activities, which are organised by TSOs in all topics except migration, where TSOs are more engaged in these (18.4%). Cultural and protest activities are organised more by migrant TSOs, lobbying and fund-raising by disabilities TSOs, and report writing and distribution of goods and services by unemployment TSOs.



Looking at the same kind of activities as for native groups, but organised outside the country where the organisation is based (Figure 2.5), we can see similarities and differences. Again networking (20%), political education activities (15%) and interest representation/lobbying are the most important action types. Unemployment related organisations are more active in networking, cultural, drafting reports and protest activities. Disabilities TSOs organise more lobbying and fundraising actions (17.8% in both categories) and migrant organisations are more active in raising awareness (19.5%) and providing services (10.2%).

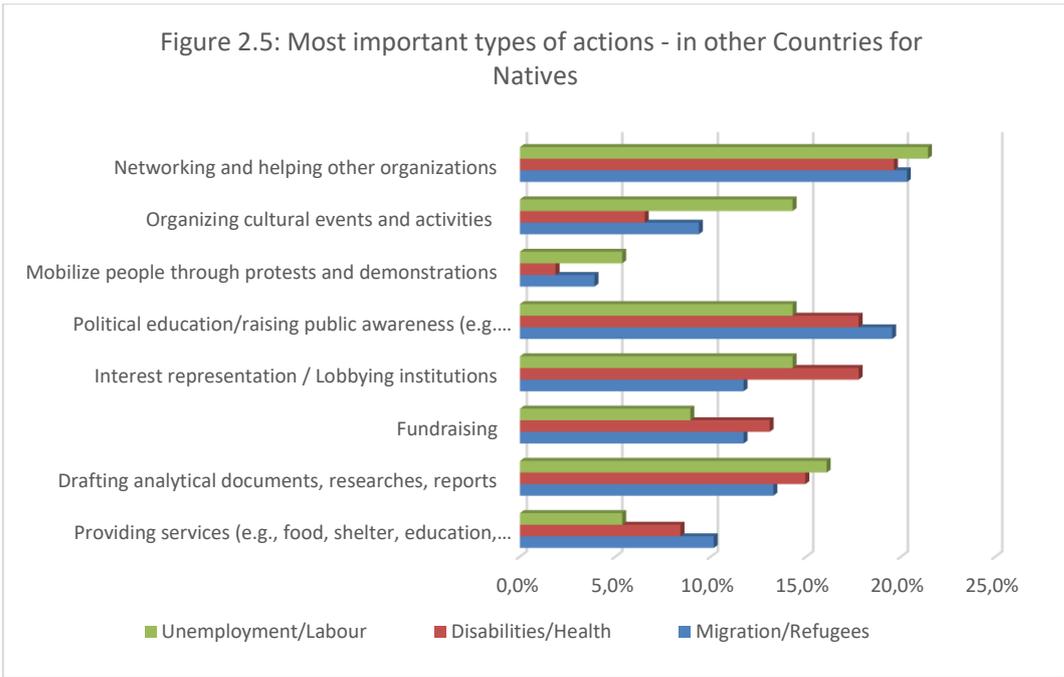
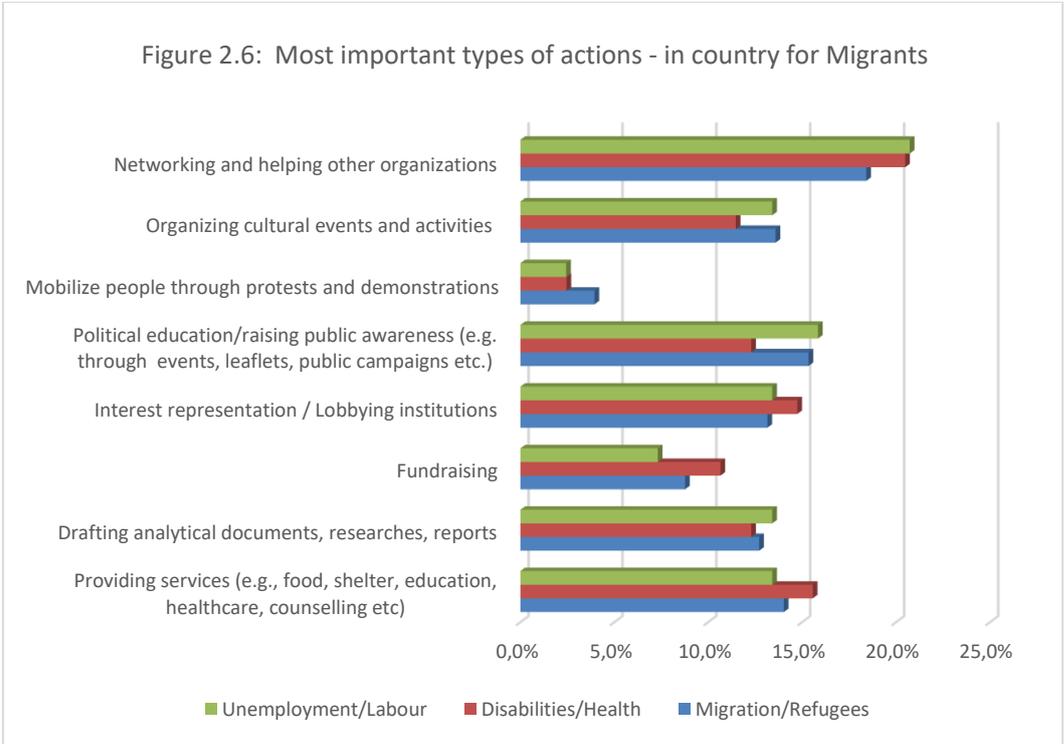
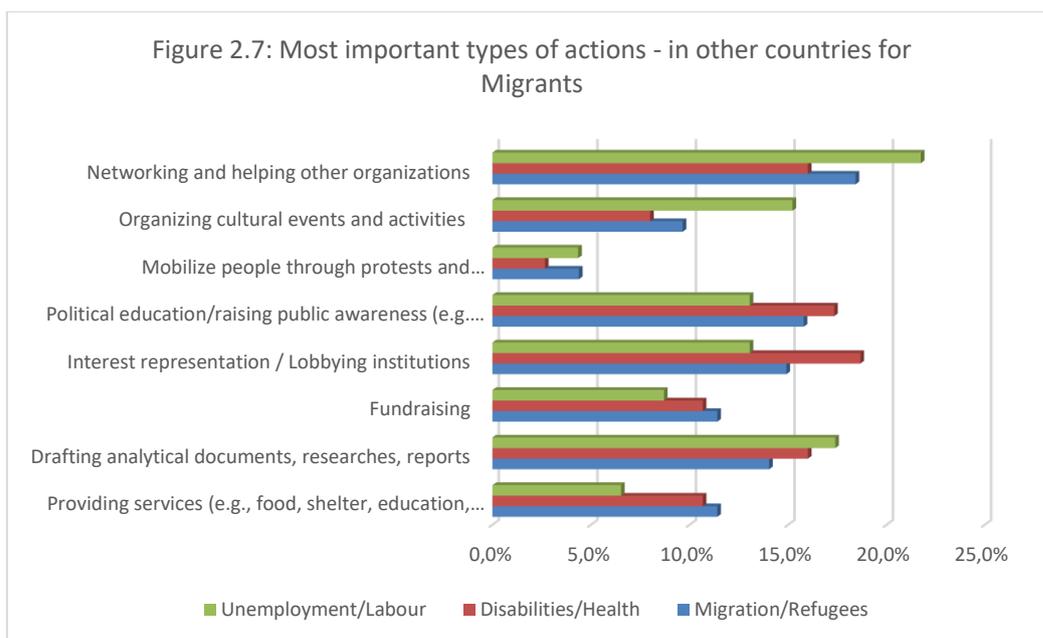


Figure 2.6 provides information about solidarity actions which are organised in the country where they are based but for migrant groups. The main patterns remain the same and the most prominent types of action are networking and political education/raising awareness (approximately 20% and 15%, respectively). TSOs with activities for migrant groups carry out more cultural and protest activities. Disabilities organisations are more active in lobbying (14.8%) and in providing services (15.6%). Finally, unemployment related TSOs organise more networking (20.7%), raising awareness (15.7%), and drafting reports activities (13.4%).



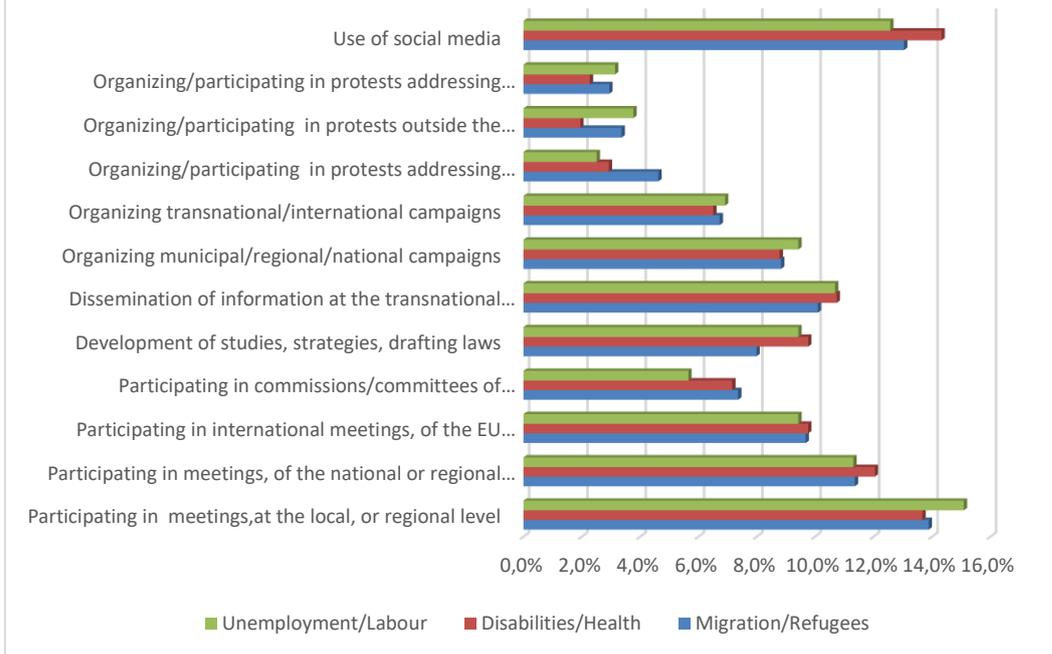
Regarding the solidarity activities that TSOs conduct for migrant groups outside of the country where they are based (Figure 2.7), networking is still the most common one, followed by political education and lobbying. Unemployment organisations are more active in networking (21.7%), drafting analyses and reports (17.4%) and cultural actions (15.2%). Disabilities organisations carry out lobbying (18.7%) and raising awareness activities (17.3%) more often than unemployment and migration TSOs. Migration TSOs organise more providing services (11.4%) and protest actions (4.4%).



2) Did the TSOs conduct any Supplementary Activities, during the last 12 months?

Figure 2.8 provides data about the supplementary actions related to conventional and contentious politics that are often used by TSOs in order to achieve their goals and targets. In general, the most common practice is participation in local or regional-level meetings, followed by the use of social media and the participation in national or regional parliamentary committees. Looking at the activities across the different fields, migration TSOs organised more national protest events (4.6%) and disability organisations are more active in the use of social media (14.3%), in participation in policy meetings at national and EU level (12.1% and 9.8%, respectively) and in dissemination actions (10.7%). Lastly, the unemployment organisations were more active in participating at local or regional meetings (15.1%), in organizing national and transnational campaigns (16.4% in total) and in organizing transnational protests, either by targeting transnational actors, or by organizing protest events outside the country where they are based.

Figure 2.8: TSO's Involvement in activities, 2015-2016

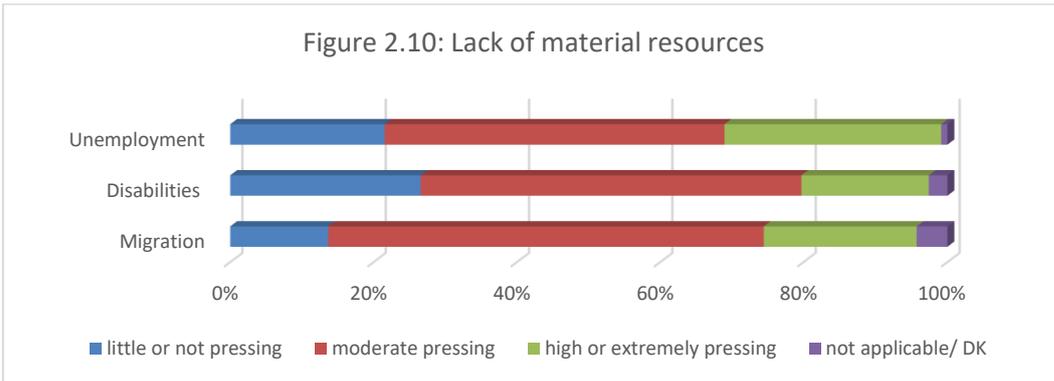
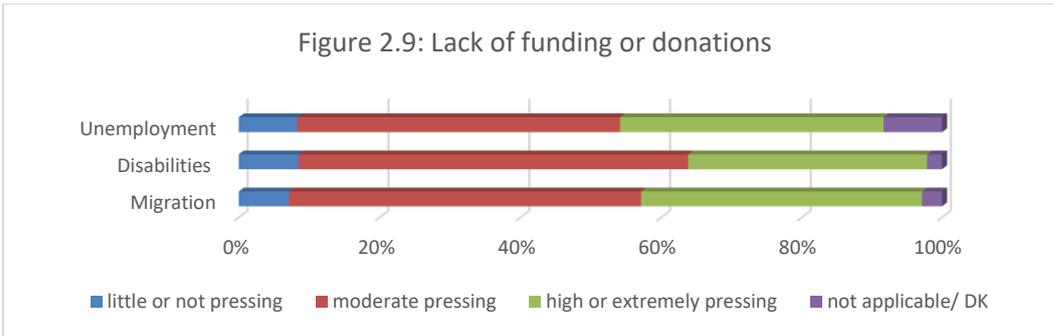


2.2.1.3 Did they face any Constraints, and if so, which ones?

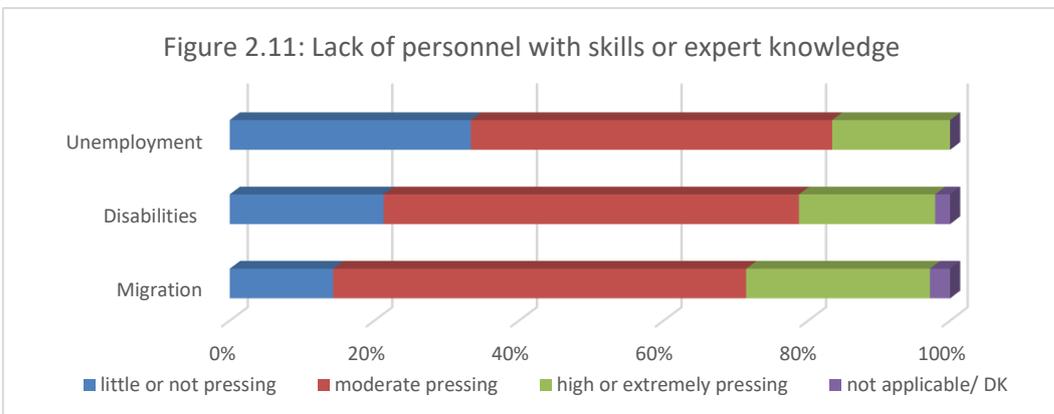
This section discusses constraints that TSOs faced during the last 12 months. The answers can be divided in three broad topics: lack of material resources, lack of human resources and lastly, lack of collaboration with other organisations and agencies.

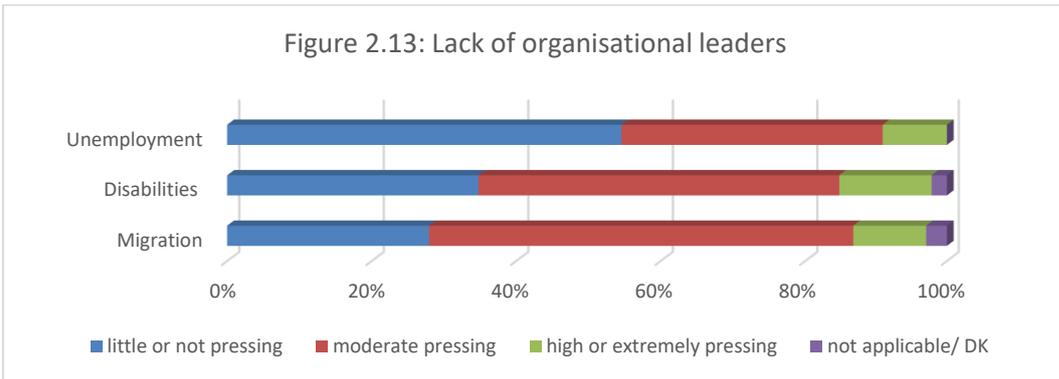
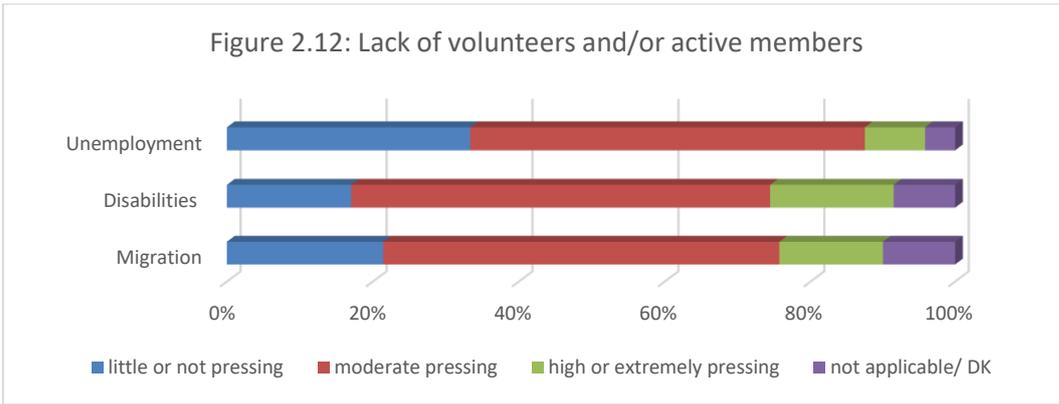
1) Constraints by field

Disability-related organisations suffer slightly less than the TSOs from the other two fields when it comes to financial or material resources. More specifically (Figure 2.9), 34% of the organisations in the disabilities' field answered that the lack of funding or donations is an extremely pressing constraint regarding their operation. In comparison, the impact was higher for organisations working on unemployment and migration. In fact, for 37.5% of TSOs in the unemployment field and 40% of TSOs in the migration field, the lack of funding or donations was experienced as a highly-pressing issue. When it comes to the lack of material resources as a constraint (Figure 2.10), we find a similar pattern. Approximately one third of the unemployment TSOs feel that the lack of material resources is an extremely pressing situation; a similar response was given by migration TSOs (20%).



The next set of constraints is about lack of human resources, which does not appear to be so pressing for the operation of the TSOs regardless of the field in which they are active. In more detail, lack of skilled or expert personnel (Figure 2.11) is considered as an extremely pressing constraint by one out of four migration TSOs and one out of five disability TSOs (25.7% and 19.1%, respectively). Lack of volunteers (Figure 2.12) is high or extremely pressing for almost 15% of the migration and disabilities organisations. Finally, the lack of leaders (Figure 2.13) seems to be a fairly pressing constraint faced mostly by the disabilities TSOs (13%).





The last set of constraints which is presented in Figures 2.14 to 2.17 focuses on the lack of cooperation with other organisations and agencies at the national or transnational levels. More specifically, lack of cooperation with state agencies (Figure 2.14) has been described as a high or extremely pressing constraint by approximately one fourth of migration and disabilities organisations and almost 15% of the unemployment TSOs. Lack of cooperation with other, non-state, organisations (Figure 2.15) is either not applied in TSOs such as disabilities TSOs (12.8%) or is slightly, or not, pressing. One out of five migration TSOs described the lack of cooperation with EU agencies (Figure 2.16) as a highly pressing constraint, but this situation does not fit in with the other TSOs' responses (more than 20% of Disabilities and Unemployment TSOs answered little or no pressing). Figure 2.17 is about lack of cooperation with international organisations, which for most of the TSOs is not a constraint, or is not a high constraint, except for almost 19% of the migration organisations.

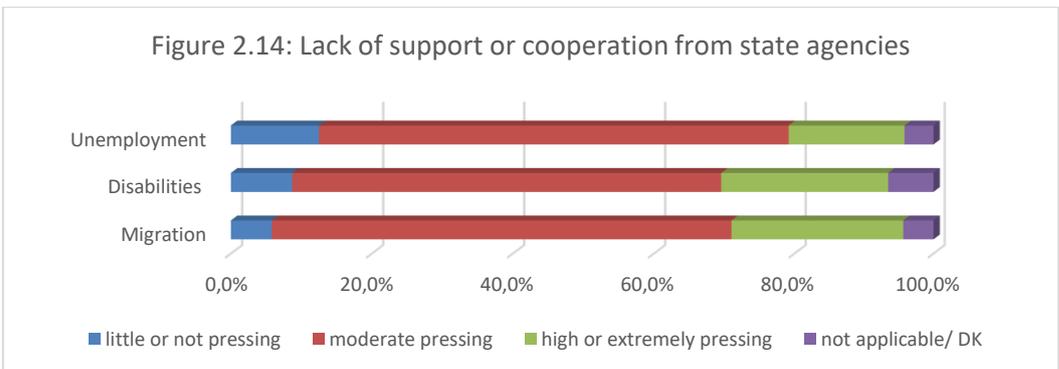


Figure 2.15: Lack of support or cooperation from non-state organisations

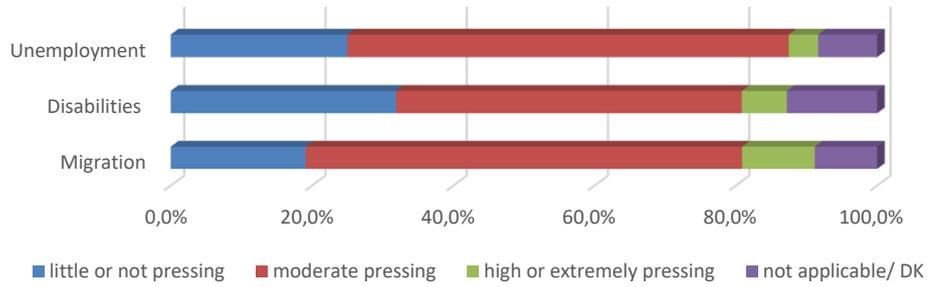


Figure 2.16: Lack of support or cooperation from EU agencies

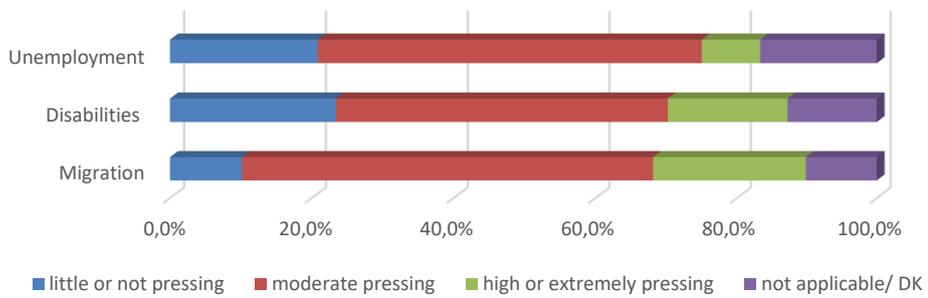
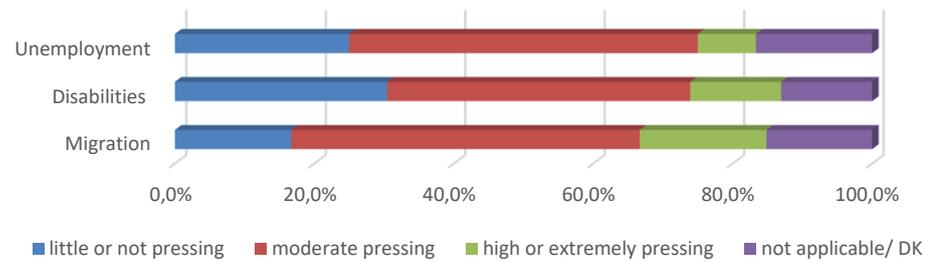


Figure 2.17: Lack of support or cooperation from international organisations



2) Did TSOs call their members or supporters to take actions, where and for whose benefit?

This section is about calls that TSOs made to their members and supporters in order to take action in the country where they are based, or abroad, and across native or migrant groups. In more detail, when TSOs ask from their members to take action in their country for natives (Figure 2.18) they mostly ask them to contact local or national-level state agencies (more than 30% in every field). The second most prominent call is that of contact with transnational state agencies which is used more by unemployment and disability TSOs (23.3% and 21.4%, respectively). These are followed by support of a petition and support of a protest in which mostly migration and unemployment organisations are more active. Looking at the calls in other countries and for native groups (Figure 2.19) what stands out more is that half of the TSOs in the disabilities and unemployment fields call their members to support protest actions. On the other hand, Migration organisations call more for contacting national and transnational state agencies and for promoting a petition (22.4%).

Figure 2.20 depicts calls in other countries for natives. Most calls (i.e. 50%, especially from unemployment and disability TSOs) centre on promoting/supporting protest events. Much lower in frequency (about 20%) follow calls to contact foreign state/EU agencies and domestic state agencies, especially by migration TSOs. Calls in other countries for migrant groups (Figure 2.21) seems to follow the same pattern with calls in other countries for native groups (Figure 2.19). Most calls (especially from unemployment TSOs – more than 58%) are about promoting protest events. Contacting transnational agencies and supporting petition calls follow, mostly by migration and disability organisations.

2.18: Calls in country for natives

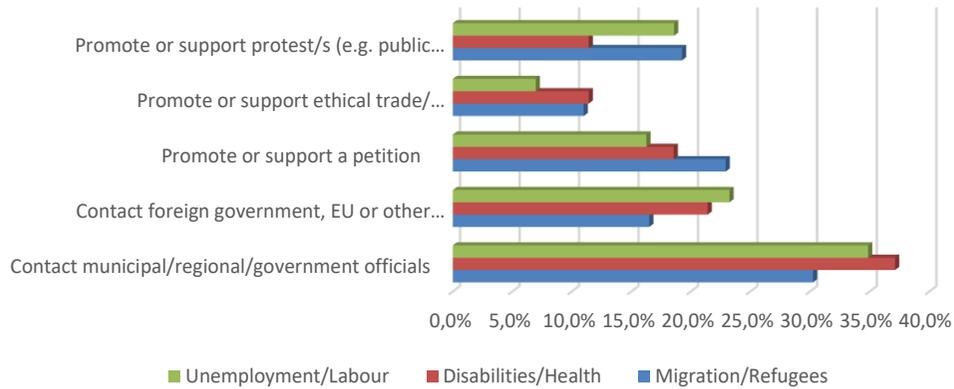


Figure 2.19: Calls in country for migrants

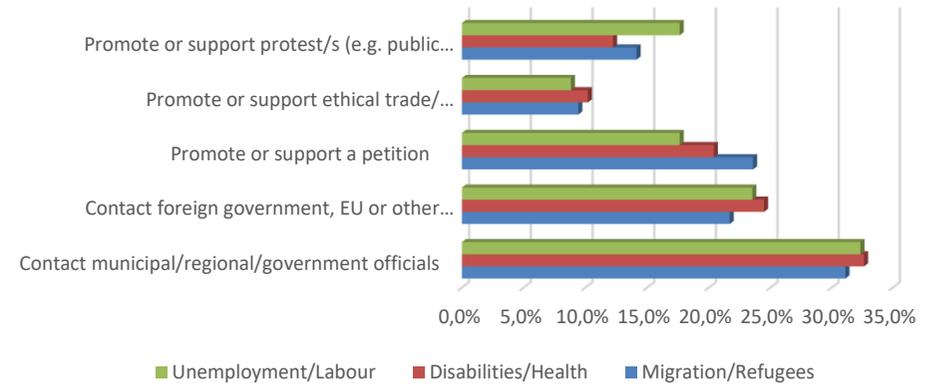


Figure 2.20: Calls in other countries for natives

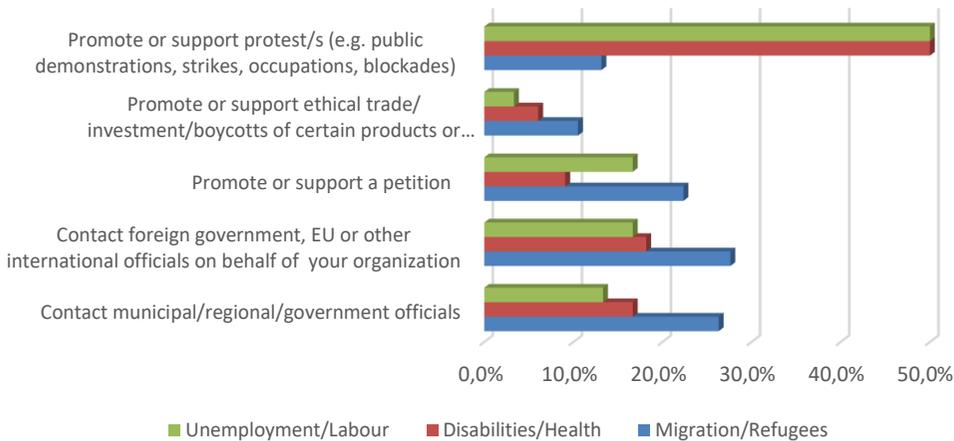
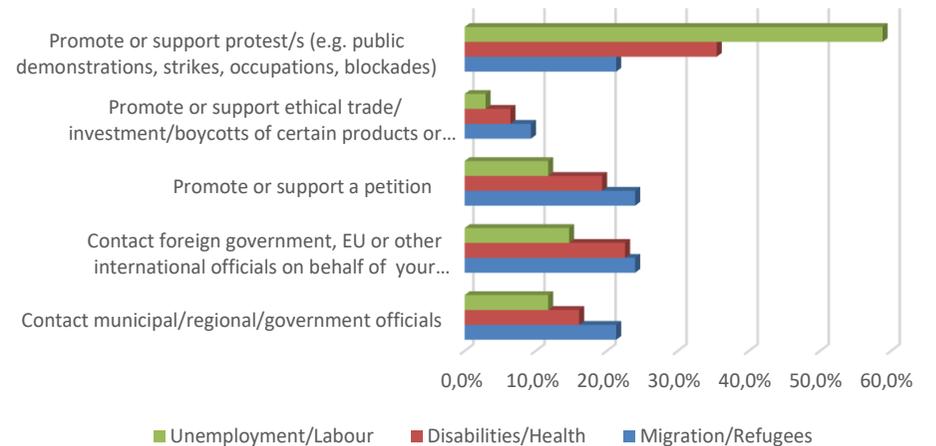


Figure 2.21: Calls in other countries for migrants

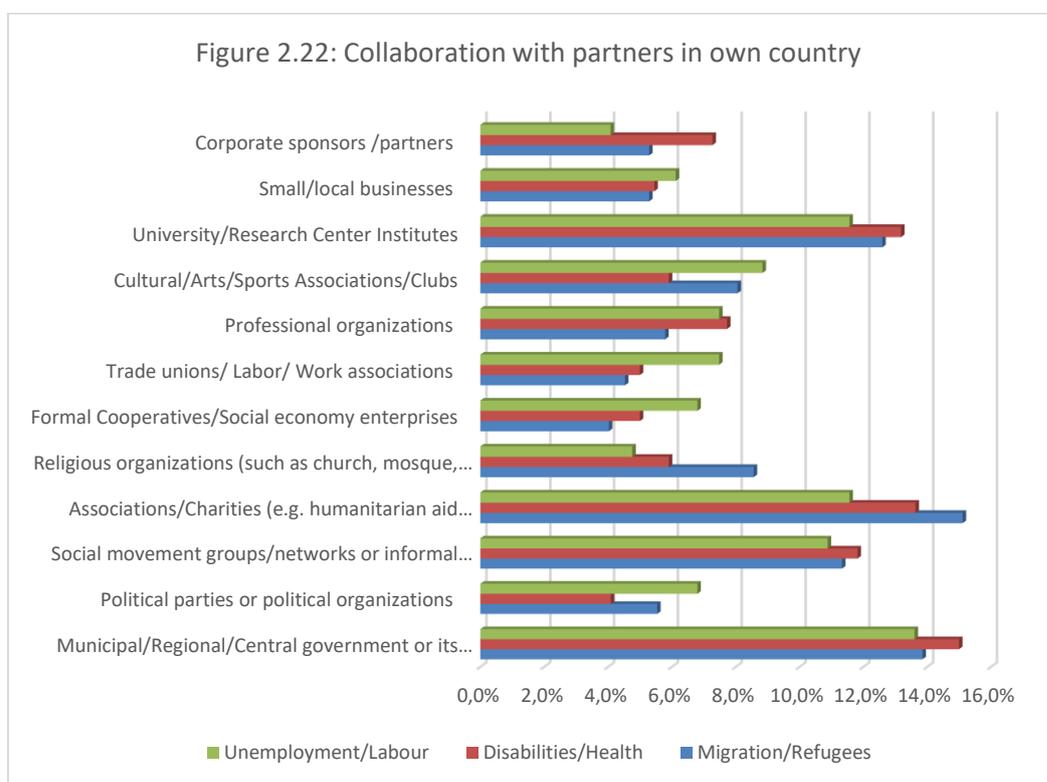


2.2.1.4 With whom do the TSOs collaborate and on what activities?

The following figures show the partners of the TSOs in the countries where they are based and abroad. Furthermore, information is provided about the joint activities that they conduct in their countries or in other countries.

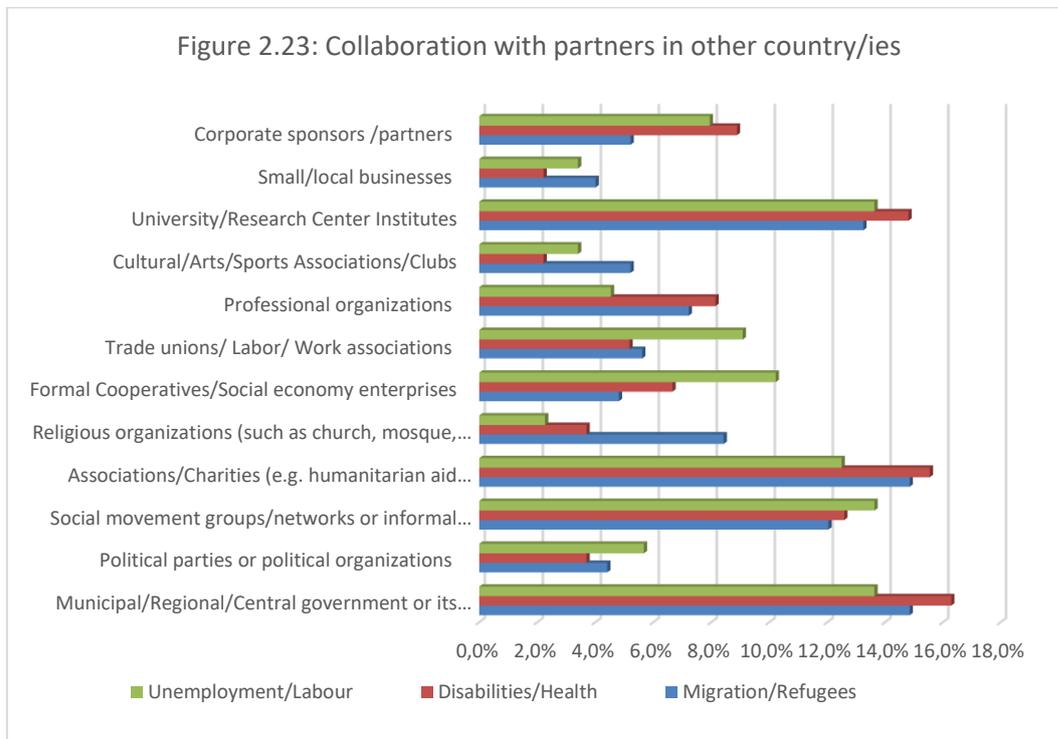
1) Type of partners by field

The most common TSOs' partners from the country where they are based (Figure 2.22) are state agencies, followed by associations and charities. Looking for similarities and differences among the different fields reveals that no significant differences can be seen. State actors are equally important for all TSOs (approximately 14%). The same applies for associations and charities, but it seems to be slightly more important for migration TSOs (15.1%). Universities and research centres are important partners in every field, as well. Social movement and protest groups are mentioned as partners for one tenth of the TSOs in every field (about 11%). Finally, religious organisations seem to be more important partners in migration than in the other fields.



As for the partners abroad, from the country where the TSOs are based (Figure 2.23), the pattern remains almost the same. State actors are the most-mentioned partners for the TSOs in every field and they followed by associations and charities which are mentioned slightly more by disability organisations (15.6%). Universities and social movement groups are also mentioned as partners by TSOs in every field (approximately 13% and 14%, respectively in every field). It should be noted that unemployment organisations appear

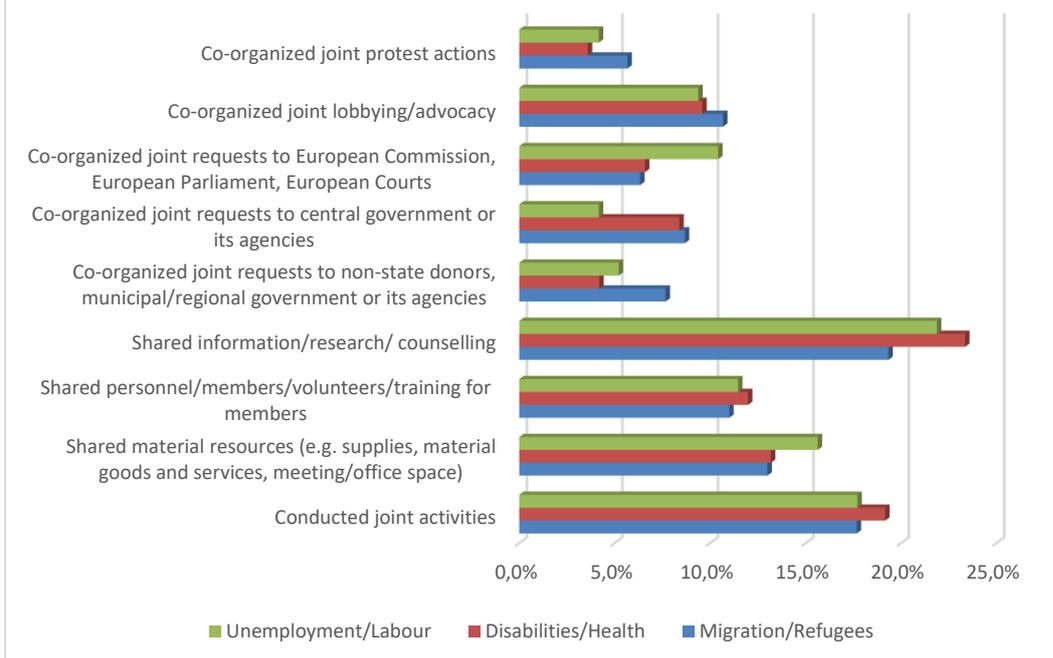
to have transnational networks, as one out of ten has collaborated with Unions and Formal Cooperatives from abroad.



2) Type of collaborating activity by field

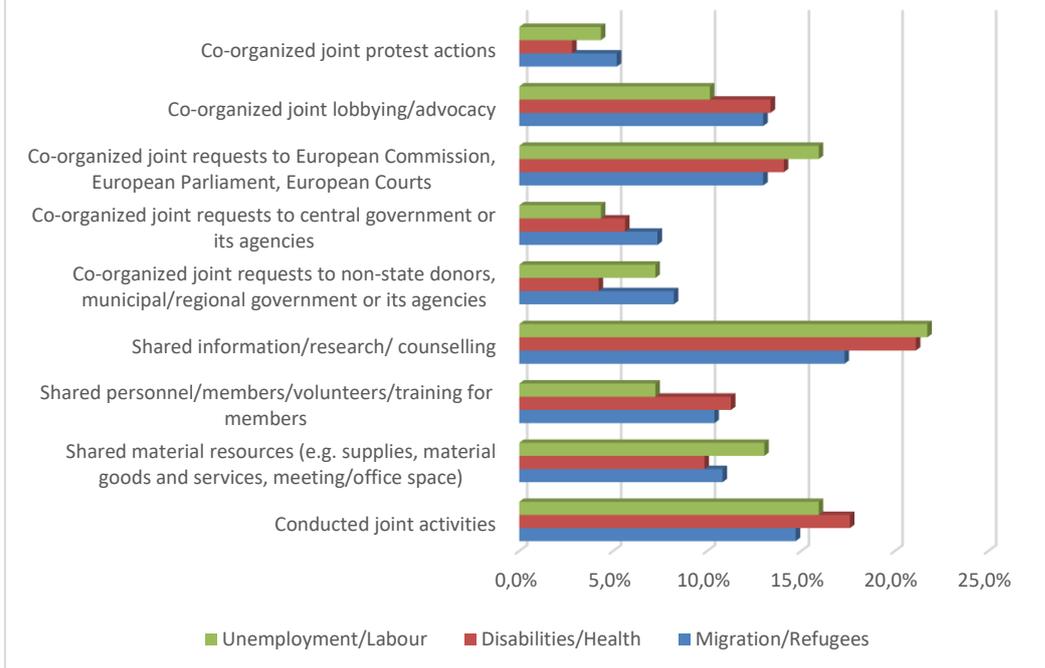
Regarding the type of collaboration, Figure 2.24 informs us that in every field, collaborating activities with partners from the TSOs' country focus mostly on sharing information, followed by organizing joint activities or sharing material resources. In more detail, disability TSOs share more information and conduct more joint activities than the TSOs from the other fields (23.4% and 19.2%, respectively). Unemployment organisations share more than other TSOs material resources (15.6%) and organise more joint requests with European actors (10.4%). On the other hand, migration organisations collaborated more than the other TSOs in order to organise joint lobbying and protest activities.

Figure 2.24: Collaboration activities with partners from the TSO's country



Looking at the joint activities with partners from other countries (Figure 2.25), no big differences can be located. Again the most common form of collaboration is that of sharing information, carried out by all TSOs, but mostly by those in the disability and unemployment fields (21.1%, both). Conducting joint activities is a form of collaboration that TSOs from every field chose to do (more by disability organisations). Lobbying and requests to EU agencies are two equally-typical forms of coordinated action which are conducted by all TSOs.

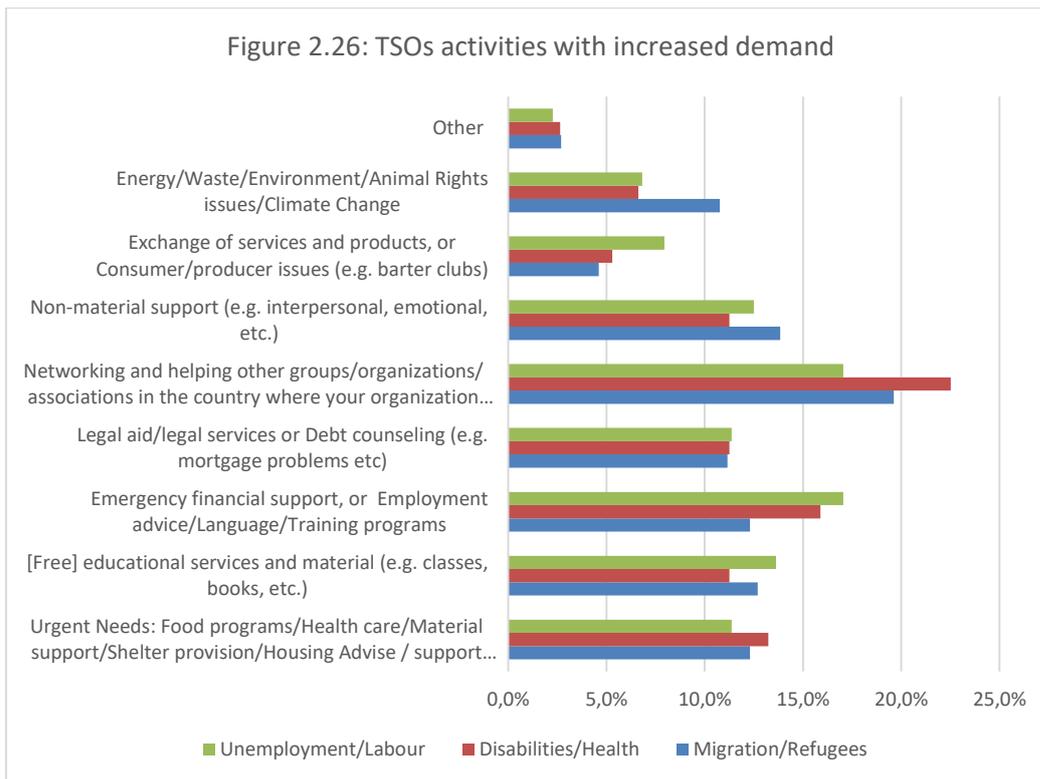
Figure 2.25: Collaborated activities with partners from other countries



2.2.1.5 What changes have the TSOs experienced since 2010

- 1) Did the TSOs experience increase demand for any of the activities over recent years?

In general the organisations which participated in the online survey depict an increased demand for more networking and helping other organisations' activities and for emergency financial or training support. Looking among the TSOs of different fields (Figure 2.26), networking is mentioned more by disabilities organisations (22.5%) and emergence support is mentioned more by unemployment organisations (17.0%). Non-material support, free education and legal aid are almost equally mentioned by TSOs in all fields. Urgent needs support is mentioned by all organisations, but more by those belonging to the disability field. Surprisingly, environmental actions are more frequently mentioned by migration and refugees TSOs (10.8%).



2) Have the TSOs experienced changes in your organisation since 2010, and to what extent?

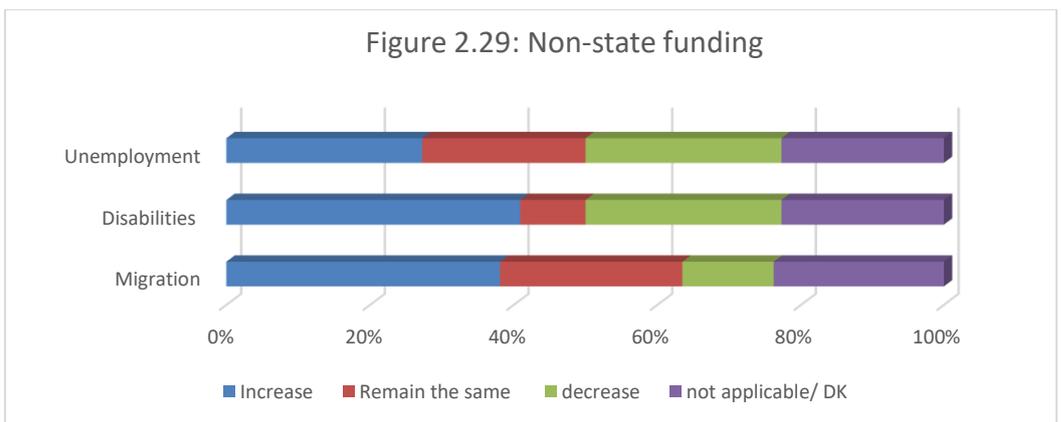
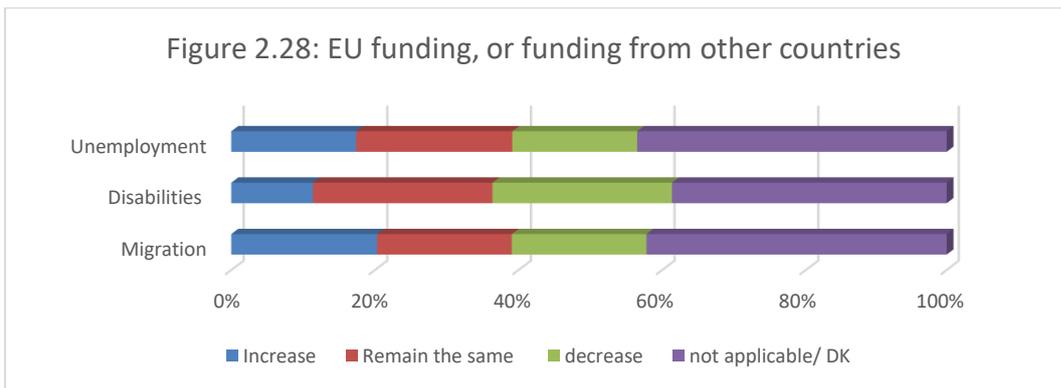
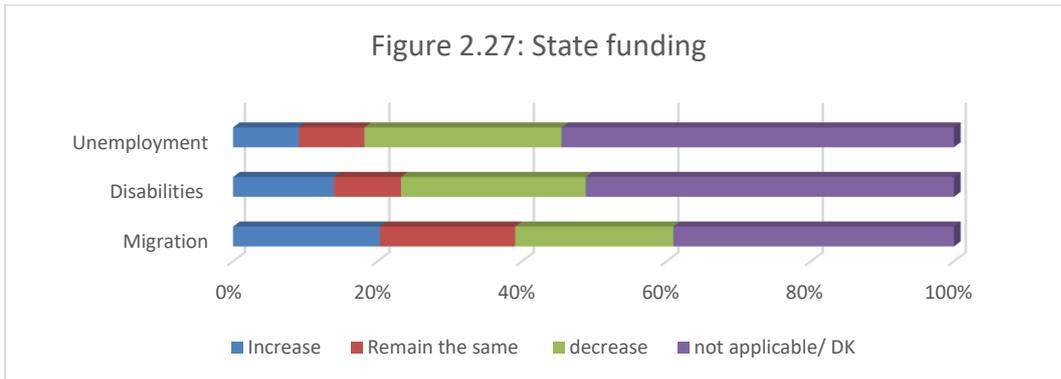
The following four sets of figures describe the major changes that the TSOs have experienced during the last years. The first set has to do with the changes on funding, the second set is about TSO-organised changes in actions and the participants and beneficiaries of those actions. The third set is about collaborations in order to influence domestic and international policies. The last set of tables shows the new media and protest actions of the TSOs.

The first set of tables depicts the changes in funding either from state agencies, from non-state actors or from international agencies. Figure 2.27 provides details about changes in state funding. A considerable portion of the responding TSOs (43%) stated that the question was not applicable, while only 5% responded 'don't know'. From those who stated that funding changes did occur, about 25% faced a decrease in state funding. Only in the migration field is the situation almost balanced as the TSOs stating that funding decreased are almost equal in numbers with those responding that state funding increased during the last years.

Looking at the funding from international or EU agencies (Figure 2.28), most organisations (40%, on average) mentioned that they do not receive any funding from abroad. Impressively, most of the organisations which are active in the migration field answered that international funding has increased over the last years. On the other hand, most of

the disability TSOs (25%) mentioned that EU funding had decreased and unemployment organisations' responses were equally distributed among increased and decreased (both 17.4%).

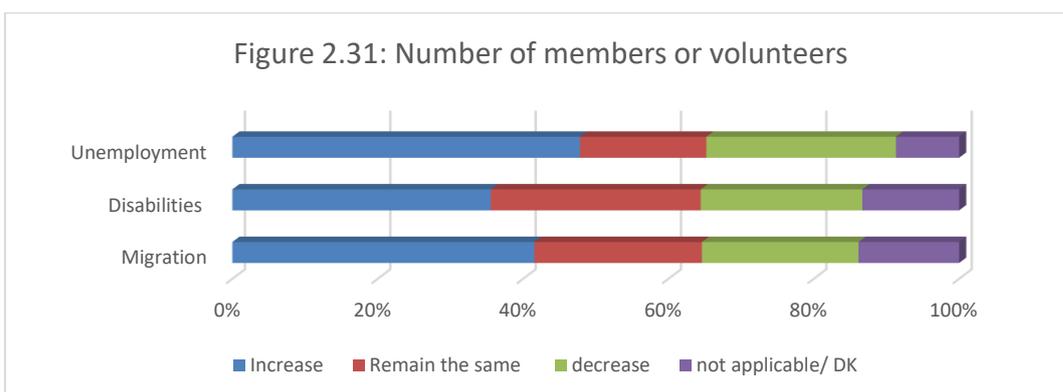
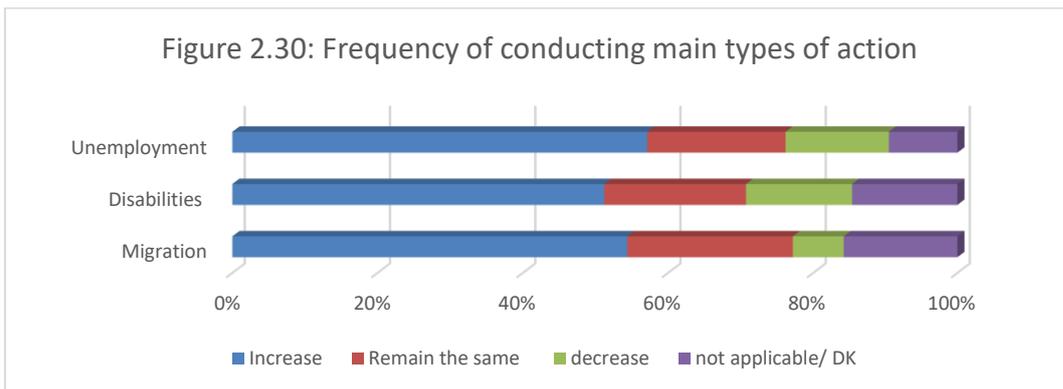
Regarding non-state funding, as Figure 2.29 shows, the vast majority of the organisations who are active in migration and in disabilities fields have experienced an increase (38.1% and 40.9%, respectively). More than 22% of the TSOs in all fields do not receive any non-state funding. Unemployment organisations answers do not show any tendency towards increasing or decreasing funding.

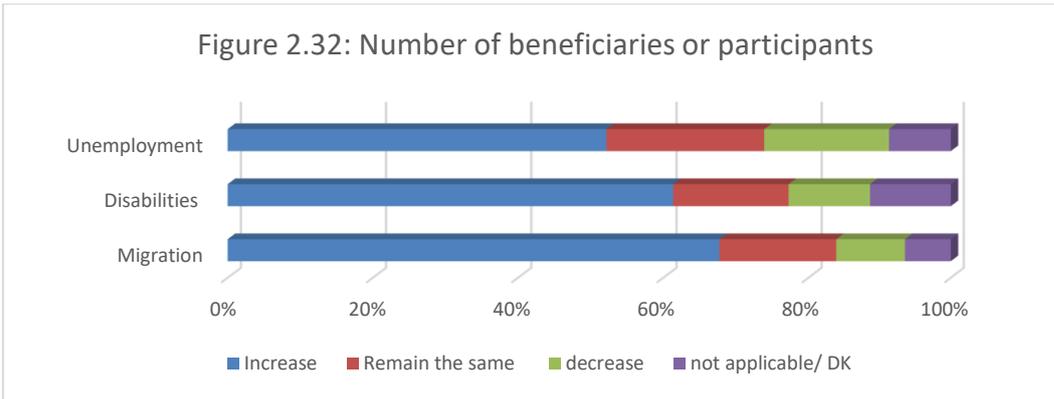


The next set of figures deals with changes regarding the number of actions taken, the volunteers who participate and the number of people who benefit from these actions. In general, all figures show that in all fields there is an increase in the above mentioned aspects. More specifically, TSOs mentioned that they have increased the frequency of conducting actions (Figure 2.30) by more than 50% in every field. Only a 15% of organisations in the Disability and Unemployment fields answered that they have decreased the frequency of conducted actions.

Figure 2.31 provides information about the members or the volunteers of TSOs where the general tendency shows that they have increased. The biggest increase rate is given by unemployment TSOs (47.8%). Important as well is the number of the organisations mentioning that their members have been decreasing. This group is about 21.5% - 26% of the TSOs.

As for the number of beneficiaries or participants of the TSOs' activities (Figure 2.32), the survey data show that they have been increasing impressively. In more detail, the beneficiaries on unemployment field increased in 52% of the TSOs. The migration and disability organisations' increased number of beneficiaries was mentioned by 67.7% and 61.4% of the TSOs, respectively.





The following set of figures describes the collaborations and involvement in domestic and international policy of the TSOs. Regarding the collaboration with other organisations Figure 2.33 shows that the vast majority (more than 60%) of the TSOs active in all fields have increased their collaborations with other organisations during the last years. Only 13% of organisations in the unemployment field mentioned that they collaborate less and less.

As for the involvement in domestic policy making (Figure 2.34), again the general tendency is that most organisations have increased their involvement. In more detail, 44.3% of the migration organisations, 38.6% of disabilities and around 28% of unemployment organisations mentioned that they have increased their involvement in domestic policy decisions. On the other hand, 13.6% of disabilities and unemployment organisations answered that their involvement has decreased.

Figure 2.35 provides information about the involvement on international policy making procedures. The majority (36.7 - 31.8% depending on the TSOs' field) of the TSOs which participated on the survey answered that they have increased their involvement in the international policy arena. It is worth mentioning that almost one out of four TSOs in each field does not participate in international decision-making procedures.

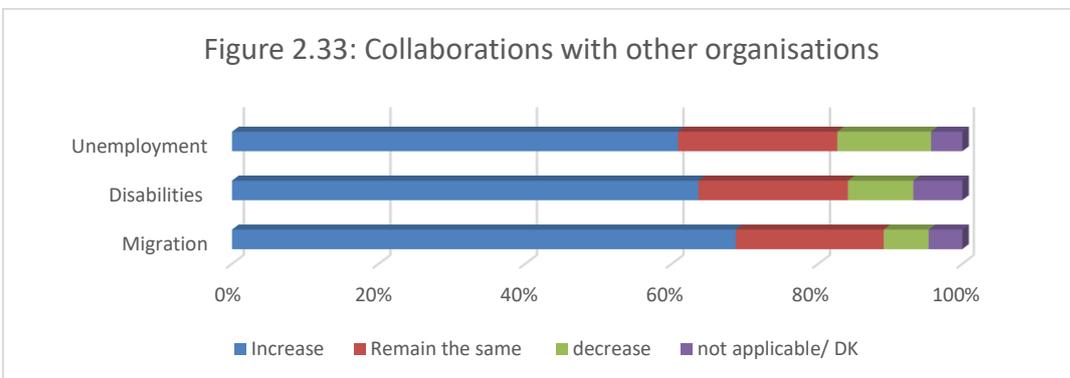


Figure 2.34: Involvement in policy and decision-making procedures

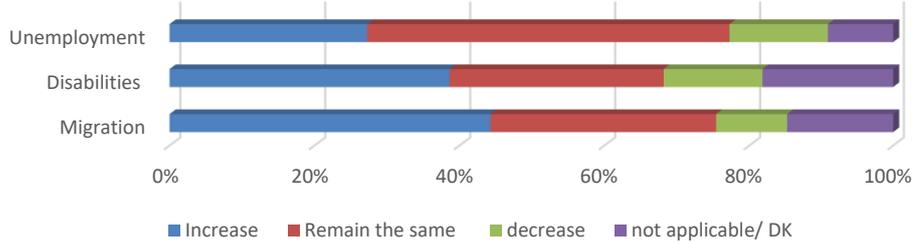
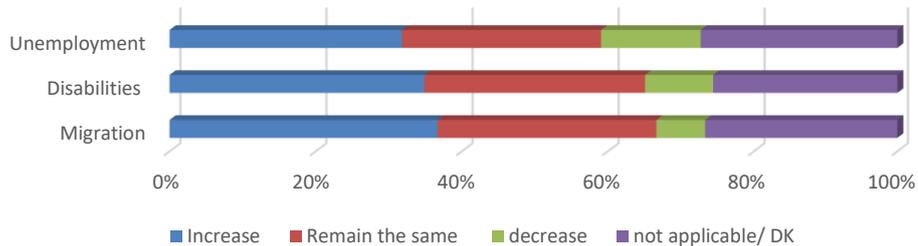


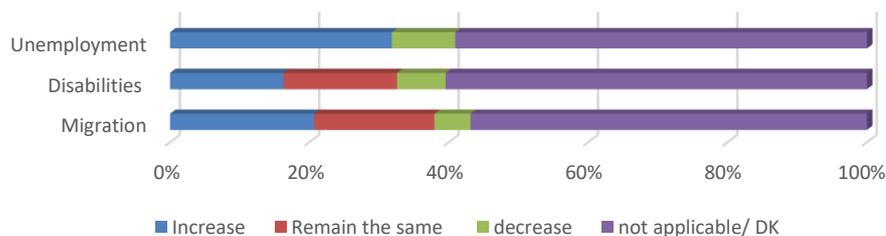
Figure 2.35: Involvement in international policy and decision-making procedures

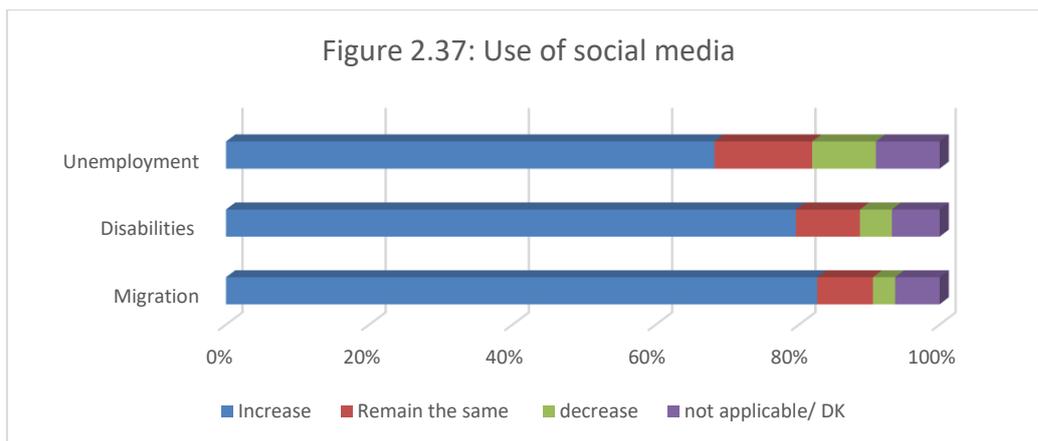


The last set of figures gives information about the participation of TSOs on protest events and the usage of Social Media. Figure 2.36 illustrates that around 60% of the organisations in each field do not participate in protest actions. As for the TSOs which do participate, most of them answered that they have increased their protest actions frequency. This increase reflected more TSOs in the unemployment field (31.8%) followed by TSOs in the migration field (20.7%).

The following figure (2.37) gives information about the changes in the use of social media by TSOs. Not surprisingly, the vast majority of them increased the usage of social media. More than 80% of the migration TSOs have markedly changed their social media behaviour. The same happened to 79.5% and 68.2% of Disabilities and Unemployment organisations, respectively.

Figure 2.36: Participation in international/transnational protest actions





2.2.2 Exploratory analysis: Innovative TSO activism and exposure to a changing environment

The previous chapters illustrate that transnational TSOs report to be actively involved in problem solving in various issue fields. In this context, they are faced with increasing needs and demands, which explains the high proportion of TSOs that address important limitations in their work. These range from material and economic resources to people and skills. All this is a reflection of the fact that transnational TSOs are working within an evolving environment that is marked by moments of crisis and related challenges. For these reasons, we wish to dig deeper into the way the respondents describe these changes and challenges. In particular, we want to understand better whether all TSOs are similarly affected by these societal environment changes, or whether these changes and challenges are experienced differently by different types of organisations. These analyses will allow us to identify those TSOs that seem to report less negative changes and more positive opportunities. In this way, we will be able to identify those organisational and mission-related traits that seem to fence off transnational solidarity organisations from problematic developments within their working environment, and that seem to lead these organisations themselves and their environment into a better light.

2.2.2.1 Changes and challenges to the work of innovative transnational solidarity organisations

For this purpose, we wish to take up findings presented in the previous chapter, namely the way our respondents described various changes in their environment. Respondents could answer each of these questions by using a scale ranging from 1 (“large decrease”) via 3 (“remained the same”) to 5 (“large increase”). Table 2.5 displays the findings of our survey, but this time we use means, i.e., we show whether respondents consider these changes to be – on average – on the rise (>3) or on the decrease (<3).

The first two items that are immediately evident are related to the activism of transnational TSOs: both the frequency of the main activities and the use of social media has increased significantly since 2010, following the opinions of our respondents.

Interestingly enough, this is happening in an environment that is undergoing different trends. On the one side, respondents report on average that funding has decreased since 2010, and this applies more strongly to state funding from the countries the TSOs are based in, when compared to the more moderate decrease for international funding (i.e., from the EU or other countries). Moreover, we need to keep in mind that a considerable proportion of our responding TSOs do not get any funding from their home countries, the EU or other member states. This necessarily generates problems for the TSOs, particularly if we take into consideration that their activities have increased considerably, when following our data. A factor that might dampen the effect of these bifurcating developments is tied to the increasing number of members and volunteers, beneficiaries and participants. This might indicate that the more extensive activism of TSOs is mastered by the growing number of citizens, in times where public funding is more scarce. The indication that the involvement in international protest actions is on the rise, too, seems to echo these bifurcating developments. Indeed, TSOs might be more prone to raising public awareness to show a stronger commitment of institutions and member states to solving pending challenges. Finally, results show that political institutions are more responsive to civil society in times of crisis, given the fact that our respondents report on average that their involvement in local, regional, national and international decision-making procedures is improving.

Table 2.5: Issues changed in the TSOs since 2010 (1=large decrease, 5=large increase)

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	N
<i>frequency of conducting actions</i>	3.583	1.143	84
<i>state funding</i>	2.597	1.324	62
<i>EU funding</i>	2.750	1.369	64
<i>non-state funding</i>	3.193	1.302	83
<i>members or volunteers</i>	3.340	1.069	97
<i>beneficiaries or participants</i>	3.847	1.125	98
<i>collaborations with other organisations</i>	2.894	.869	104
<i>involvement in policy and decision-making procedures with municipal/regional/central government/s</i>	3.395	.973	86
<i>involvement in international policy and decision-making procedures</i>	3.465	.938	71
<i>participation in international/transnational protest actions</i>	3.383	.990	47
<i>use of social media</i>	4.366	.834	101

These changes reveal interesting interrelations, once we focus exclusively on the frequency of the main type of action delivered by the TSOs. The latter mirrors the conviction of our respondents that TSOs are taking a rising share of responsibilities in solving pending problems. But how is this assessment related with the other changes? Are these developments connected according to our respondents, i.e., is the development of the TSOs' activism affected by the evolution of funding opportunities, of constituencies, of institutional opportunities of involvement, and so forth? In order to answer these questions, we generated the following Table 2.6, which exhibits how strongly the description of the TSOs' activism over time is interrelated with the other changes. It uses a statistical measure (Kendall's tau) that is designed to calculate correlations and test their statistical significance in small samples.

Table 2.6: TSO activism and external changes (correlation coefficients, Kendall's tau *a*)

<i>decrease / increase of ...</i>	main type of actions	
	coeff.	N
<i>state funding</i>	.094	49
<i>EU funding</i>	.293***	55
<i>non-state funding</i>	.366***	72
<i>members and volunteers</i>	.351***	76
<i>beneficiaries and participants</i>	.371***	81
<i>collaborations with other organisations</i>	.367***	84
<i>involvement in policy and decision-making procedures with municipal/regional/central government/s</i>	.107	67
<i>involvement in international policy and decision-making procedures</i>	.175*	59
<i>participation in international/transnational protest actions</i>	.127	39
<i>use of social media</i>	.092	92

Significance levels: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < .001$

The findings show that the reported evolution of TSOs' activism is strongly interrelated with the development of international funding and non-state funding, with the changes of the TSOs constituencies (members and volunteers, beneficiaries and participants), and the evolution of interorganisational collaborations. This means that a decrease in funding and/or constituencies goes hand in hand with a decrease in their activities, or vice versa. Interestingly enough, the TSOs' activism is not significantly correlated with the development of state funding (within the host country). The same applies to the changing patterns of involvement in policy-making at the national and EU levels, and with the increasing use of online media. Both are unrelated to the development of activities. That is, on average, the activism of TSOs is expanding, and this is true for all TSOs, whether they are active in social media or not, whether they are involved in international policy-making or not, and whether they are funded more or less by national state agencies.

2.2.2.2 Identifying relevant traits: Who is affected by which changes and challenges?

These findings paint a general picture of our sample. But do these observations apply to all TSOs unconditionally? Table 2.5 indicates that respondents have given somewhat different answers to our various items (see the standard deviation). Agreement seems to prevail in the description of activities and constituencies (members and volunteers,

beneficiaries and participants), of political involvement and participation in transnational protest, while the assessment of funding shows more deviations (see standard deviations in Table 2.5). Hence, it seems necessary to disaggregate the picture in order to find out which kind of changes affect which kind of TSOs. Are all TSOs expanding their activism? Are all TSOs experiencing a decrease of funds, and what can we say about the development of constituencies (members and volunteers, beneficiaries and participants) and of consultations and cooperations? Do some TSOs experience improvements, while others are confronted with more limitations in these areas?

Our analyses will be geared to identify those TSOs that paint a brighter picture and those painting a gloomier one. If some TSOs report to be less affected by changes in their environment, it is important to highlight those organisational traits and forms of activism that seem to be specific to those groups with 'brighter' (more optimistic) descriptions and less affected TSOs. The same applies to those TSOs that paint a gloomier picture, because it is important to identify those organisational traits or forms of activism that seem to be closely associated with those more pessimistic accounts.

Given the small sample size (N=144), we are constrained in our use of advanced procedures of causal analyses. For this reason, we will engage in mean comparisons (i.e., t-tests), because this procedure compares groups satisfactorily (i.e., TSOs with specific traits and those without them), even within smaller samples. The purpose of these comparisons is to ascertain the kind of group within our sample that deviates significantly in its assessment of the overall changes, when compared with the rest of the respondents. For these analyses, we have selected a number of variables from our survey dataset befitting the task of generating significant variance in the assessment of the various changes:

- The issue fields: TSOs were asked to name the main field of work (migration/refugees, disability/health, unemployment/labour and others, Q3).
- Types of activities: the questionnaire included two items that invited respondents to describe the work of the TSOs. On the one hand, they were asked to indicate the kind of activities they offered for four target groups (natives and migrants within the TSOs' own country or within other countries) during the last 12 months. The question (Q5) listed nine items that reached from 'provision of services' to 'networking and helping other organisations'. On the other hand, we included a second list of items in order to describe the more general dimensions of the TSOs' work during the last 12 month (Q7). Respondents could choose between a number of activities, such as participation in meetings, the development of studies, the organisation of campaigns and protests, or the use of social media.
- Cooperation: respondents could list the kind of organisations their TSO collaborated with during the last 24 months (Q9). The list included, for instance, public agencies, political parties, charities, trade unions, universities and research centres, or corporate sponsors.

In the following, we will present our findings for each of the described changes in consecutive order. For each of these items, we will indicate those organisational features

of our TSOs that lead to a significant deviation in the (positive or negative) assessment of these changes. Tables just include those items that have generated statistically significant coefficients.

1) *Frequency of activities*

Respondents were asked to assess whether the “frequency of conducting [the TSOs’] main types of action” has decreased, remained the same, or increased. As we see from Table 2.7, respondents tended to state that – on average – the activism is slightly on the rise. However, there is a group of TSOs that has experienced a much higher rate of growth. As expected, this group consists of those TSOs engaged in the field of migration. While the other TSOs tend to remain close to the intermediate category (“remained the same”), TSOs in the area of migration are – on average – close to the statement “moderate increase”. The differences of means (.583 points higher for migration-TSOs) is statistically significant.

Table 2.7: Decreasing/increasing frequency of actions (comparison of means, t-test)

		Means				
		combined	group	rest	difference	N
fields	migration	3.583	3.833	3.250	.583*	48/36
targets	provision of services, migrants, own country	3.578	3.906	3.372	.533*	32/51
	networking, help to organisations, natives, own country	3.578	3.268	3.881	-.613*	41/42
	networking, help to organisations, migrants, other countries	3.578	3.161	3.827	-.666**	31/52

significance levels: * p<0.5, ** p<.01

A similar observation is true for those TSOs that described their work as ‘providing services to migrants in the country of operation of the TSO’. It is interesting to note that there is a group of TSOs that reports about a significantly lower increase of activism. These are TSOs committed to networking and helping other organisations working mainly for natives in their own countries. Moreover, while the service provision for migrants is on the increase, networking and helping other migration-related organisations in other countries has remained largely unaffected by increasing rates of activities.

Overall, these findings show that the biggest increase in the number of activities is related to TSOs in the field of migration and refugees, and here in particular to organisations providing services for migrants in their respective countries. This prominence of service provision seems to indicate the importance of urgent needs. This seems to leave less room for a growing commitment to transnational networking and cooperation.

2) *State funding from the government where my organisation is based*

These findings paint a clear picture. Respondents tend to agree that state funding is on the decrease, and this assessment seems to run across all TSOs, irrespective of their specific activities and interorganisational cooperations. Only one item generated a significant variation, namely the issue field. TSOs in the area of migration seem to be less affected by these changes. Organisations working in this field lean more towards the opinion that state funding has remained the same, while the other TSOs highlight the ‘decrease’ of state funding in a much more unequivocal manner. The difference is about .741 within a scale with five categories.

Table 2.8: Decrease / increase of state funding (comparison of means, t-test)

		Means				
		combined	group	rest	difference	N
fields	migration	2.597	2.872	2.130	.741*	39/23

significance levels: * p<0.5

3) *EU funding, or funding from other countries*

This picture is repeated on the level of funding from the EU or other countries. TSOs in the field of migration are – on average – describing a slight increase, while the other TSOs tend to agree on a moderate decrease. The difference of means is even more pronounced, with almost a full point in the 5-point scale (.849).

Table 2.9: Decrease / increase of international funding (comparison of means, t-test)

		Means				
		combined	group	rest	difference	N
fields	migration	2.750	3.108	2.259	.849*	37/27
coope- ration with:	associations or charities, own country	2.750	2.939	2.133	.805*	49/15
	religious organisation, own country	2.750	3.320	2.385	.935**	25/39
	corporate sponsor, own country	2.750	3.222	2.405	.817*	27/37

significance levels: * p<0.5, ** p<.01

Moreover, looking at interorganisational relations, we see that those TSOs that cooperate with associations or charities, religious organisations and corporate sponsors in their own country are more optimistic about the development of international funding. This is an indication that those TSOs are more affected by decreasing international funding, which is less integrated in organisational fields. In particular, the linkages to charitable and humanitarian sectors, and to economic partners seems to be particularly important.

Overall, funding has turned out to be a topic that is more closely interrelated with the issue field of transnational TSOs. That is, only organisations working in the field of migration are less affected by shrinking funding, while the TSOs operating in the fields of unemployment and disabilities paint a less favourable picture. It is interesting to note that issue fields are a relevant factor only with regard to funding. In fact, as soon as we move to the other changes within the environment of our TSOs, this factor becomes irrelevant. Hence, other organisational traits move to the fore, in particular the targets of the TSOs' activities, the main types of activity conducted, and the type of organisations our TSOs collaborate with.

4) *Number of members or volunteers*

Our survey has shown that TSOs rely on more members and volunteers, and there seems to be strong agreement about this fact, when recalling Table 2.5 (see standard deviations). However, there is some variation in these assessments, which means that it is worth highlighting the kind of TSOs that are among those describing the changes in a more favourable manner. The following table lists a series of items that are statistically significant. With regard to targets, the importance of migration is reasserted. Three types of activities interrelate particularly strongly with rising numbers of members and volunteers: the provision of services, fundraising and mobilisation of people through protests. Only TSOs engaged in collaboration with other organisations and addressing natives in the respective countries are unable to benefit from this recruitment. In fact, respondents of these TSOs report that the number of members and volunteers 'remained the same', while the other TSOs see a slight increase.

Table 2.10: Numbers of members/volunteers (comparison of means, t-test)

		Means				N
		combined	group	rest	difference	
targets	provision of services, migrants, own country	3.333	3.727	3.127	.600**	33/63
	fundraising, migrants, own country	3.333	3.731	3.186	.545*	26/70
	mobilise through protests, migrants, own country	3.333	4.000	3.265	.736*	9/87
	networking, help to organisations, natives, other countries	3.333	3.091	3.538	-.447*	44/52
activities	protests outside the country, at EU or international levels	3.337	3.818	3.172	.646*	22/64

coope- ration with	governments or agencies, own country	3.340	3.479	2.917	.563*	73/24
	professional organisations, own country	3.340	3.647	3.175	.472*	34/63

significance levels: * p<0.5, ** p<.01

The other items echo these observations. TSOs mobilizing people to participate at international protests report more often about growing numbers of members and volunteers. And the same applies to TSOs that collaborate with professional organisations and public authorities in their country. Again, this signals that TSOs' involvement in interorganisational fields and public policy domains is positively associated to the recruitment of members and volunteers.

5) *Number of beneficiaries and participants*

The range of relevant organisational traits expands even more, once we move to developments related to beneficiaries and participants. But the overall picture is confirmed. First of all, the work for and with migrants seems to boost the number of beneficiaries and participants most clearly. TSOs working in other areas indicate only a very moderate increase in number, while TSOs in the area of migration stress a significant growth (a mean of 4.3 on a 5-point scale). Fundraising is the most significant activity, insinuating that the recruitment of funds leads to increasing numbers of beneficiaries and participants. The correlation is lower, when moving to the provision of services and even more so, when looking at the representation of interests, but the effect is still notable. All these activities are related to the home country of operation, corroborating the importance of the TSOs' home-base. However, TSOs working for natives in other countries also report more markedly about a substantial increase in beneficiaries and participants.

Table 2.11: Numbers of beneficiaries/participants (comparison of means, t-test)

		Means				
		combined	group	rest	difference	N
targets	provision of services, migrants, own country	3.845	4.314	3.580	.734**	35/62
	fundraising, migrants, own country	3.845	4.520	3.611	.909***	25/72
	interest represent., migrants, own countries	3.845	4.162	3.650	.512*	37/60
	provision of services, natives, other countries	3.845	4.286	3.724	.562*	21/76
activities	participation in internat. meetings, commissions	3.833	3.985	3.444	.541*	69/27

organizing international campaigns	3.808	4.093	3.569	.524*	43/51
protests outside the country, at EU or international levels	3.798	4.318	3.627	.691*	22/67
cooperation with associations or charities, own country	3.847	3.973	3.435	.538*	75/23
corporate sponsors or partners, own country	3.847	4.228	3.635	.594*	35/63
governments or agencies, other countries	3.847	4.200	3.547	.653**	45/53
associations or charities, other countries	3.847	4.077	3.587	.490*	52/46
trade unions, other countries	3.847	4.333	3.737	.596*	18/80
professional organisations, other countries	3.847	4.222	3.704	.518*	27/71
cultural, arts, sports associations, other countries	3.847	4.353	3.741	.612*	17/81
universities, research centres, other countries	3.847	4.111	3.623	.488*	45/53
corporate sponsors or partners, other countries	3.847	4.318	3.710	.608*	22/76

significance levels: * p<0.5, ** p<.01, *** p<0.001

A second group of variables is related to international activities. Indeed, TSOs active at the international level, be that through the participation in meetings and commissions, campaigns or protests, speak much more often about increasing rates of beneficiaries and participants. This is particularly true for TSOs engaged in international protests.

Finally, interorganisational collaborations boost the number of beneficiaries and participants considerably. Within their own country, we see that particularly those TSOs with charities and corporate sponsors as partners are among those highlighting more strongly the growth aspect. For the rest, we see that cross-national cooperation is particularly prone, meaning that TSOs expand the range of their beneficiaries and participants by engaging in transnational work relations. In this respect, we see a colourful range of potential partners that increases constituencies: public authorities, trade unions, cultural arts and sport associations, professional organisations, universities and research centres, and corporate sponsors. This means that the number of partners per se does not seem to pay off: political parties and other political organisations, social movement

groups, religious organisations, formal cooperatives and social economy enterprises, or small local businesses.

6) Collaborations with other organisations

Our previous observations have shown that collaborations and interorganisational relations are an important factor mediating the effect of environmental changes. TSOs with good working relations report less clearly about decreasing funds, and highlight more often increasing constituencies (i.e., members and volunteers, beneficiaries and participants). But our respondents have underlined that the number of collaborations with other organisations is changing, as well. Answers vary somewhat, but on average our survey shows that the number of these cooperations seems to be on the decrease. Are some TSOs less affected by these changes?

The following table (2.12) gives us some hints, even though the range of relevant organisational traits seems to be quite limited. TSOs engaged in the field of cross-national protests report a slight increase in collaborations, which makes sense, because collective protest action is very often a product of organisational alliances. This is corroborated when moving to cooperations. Indeed, TSOs that report cooperating with trade unions in other countries are among the most optimistic organisations. At the same time, our data shows that TSOs cooperating with small business at the local level, both within and beyond their country, also lean more towards the optimistic side. This might be a reflection of the importance of the social economy as a foundation of TSO networks.

Table 2.12: Numbers of collaborations (comparison of means, t-test)

		Means				
		combined	group	rest	difference	N
targets	mobilise through protests, natives, other countries	2.913	3.571	2.864	.707*	7/96
cooperation with	small or local business, own country	2.894	3.216	2.716	.500**	37/67
	trade unions, other countries	2.894	3.316	2.800	.516*	19/85
	small or local business, other countries	2.894	3.208	2.800	.408*	24/80

significance levels: * $p < 0.5$, ** $p < 0.01$

7) Involvement in policy making within countries and at the international level

Our questionnaire included two items that asked respondents to assess whether the involvement of their TSOs has been intensified or marginalised. The first item was directed at measuring the “involvement in policy and decision-making procedures with municipal,

regional, central government/s”; the second one asked for the involvement in “international policy and decision-making procedures”.

Table 2.13 summarizes the findings with regard to the national level. We see that national activities and targets are beneficial for this kind of involvement. In particular, TSOs working with migrants are much more positive about their involvement in decision-making; in particular, those TSOs that are active in the area of interest representation for migrants. While the other TSOs report that nothing substantial has changed, migration-TSOs lean more towards seeing moderate increases.

As to activities, we see that institutional involvement seems to pay off directly. Indeed, those TSOs active in meetings and committees at the subnational, national and international levels report that their voices are being heard, while the others do not see any changes, or even note a slight decrease. Hence, this shows that political institutions do hear what TSOs have to say, but they primarily listen only to those who have a seat in institutionalised procedures of policy-formation.

Table 2.13: Involvement in policy-making within countries (comparison of means, t-test)

		Means				
		combined	group	rest	difference	N
targets	drafting research or reports, migrants, own country	3.388	3.706	3.176	.529*	34/51
	fundraising, migrants, own country	3.388	3.792	3.229	.562*	24/61
	interest represent., migrants, own countries	3.388	3.771	3.120	.651**	35/50
activities	participation in national /regional meetings, commissions	3.373	3.554	2.722	.832**	65/18
	participation in international meetings, commissions	3.373	3.550	2.913	.637**	60/23
	participation in commissions of global agencies	3.395	3.667	3.143	.524*	39/42
	development of studies, strategies, drafting laws	3.387	3.558	3.071	.487*	52/28
	use of social media	3.376	3.467	2.500	.967**	77/8

coope- ration with	governments or agencies, other countries	3.395	3.643	3.159	.484*	42/44
	universities, research centres, other countries	3.395	3.692	3.149	.543**	39/47
	corporate sponsors or partners, other countries	3.395	3.833	3.279	.554*	18/68

significance levels: * $p < 0.5$, ** $p < .01$

Two additional activities need to be highlighted. TSOs drafting policy documents, studies and legal texts describe the situation in a more positive manner. This applies in particular to TSOs actively using social media. Even though the group of those TSOs not engaged in this form of communication is small, we see that the effect is considerable: while TSOs not using social media see their organisations playing a decreasing role, active TSOs deviate by one point from this position (see Table 2.13, 'difference') and even see an increase in their involvement within public policy domains.

Finally, we see that cooperations matter also in this regard. Interestingly enough, however, it is the cooperation with organisations from other countries that seems to make a substantial difference when being heard by national and subnational authorities. The cooperation with foreign public authorities pays off, but also cooperation with foreign universities and research centres, and with foreign corporate partners make a positive difference. This might be due to the fact that these cooperations increase the credibility and reputation of TSOs.

At the international level, the organisational traits are corroborated, even though in this case strong roots within the home country seem to be an important asset for being heard abroad. In fact, TSOs see their involvement in international policy-making more positively when engaged in lobbying for natives and migrants in their country, and when committed to raising public awareness and knowledge among migrants within and beyond their home base.

Table 2.14: Involvement in international policy-making (comparison of means, t-test)

		Means				N
		combined	group	rest	difference	
targets	interest represent., natives, own countries	3.486	3.675	3.233	.442*	40/30
	interest represent., migrants, own countries	3.486	3.818	3.189	.629**	33/37
	political education, public awareness, migrants, own country	3.486	3.793	3.268	.525*	29/41

	political education, public awareness, migrants, other countries	3.486	3.850	3.340	.510*	20/50
activities	development of studies, strategies, drafting laws	3.485	3.745	2.842	.903***	47/19
	use of social media	3.471	3.530	2.500	1.030*	66/4
cooperation with	associations or charities, own country	3.465	3.618	2.937	.681**	55/16
	corporate sponsors or partners, own country	3.465	3.815	3.250	.565*	27/44
	governments or agencies, other countries	3.465	3.658	3.200	.458*	41/30

significance levels: * $p < 0.5$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < 0.001$

As aforementioned, the drafting of policy documents and the use of social media is a highly significant factor for being taken into account at the international level. Finally, cooperations are advantageous, too, and here the type of organisations TSOs collaborate with are the same as in regard to national involvements, albeit with one exception: at the international level, collaborations with humanitarian organisations are more important, while corporate sponsors and public authorities also stake their claim in this field.

8) *Participation in international / transnational protest actions*

The number of TSOs active in the area of political protests and assessing related changes over time is about half the sample size. Moreover, statistical analyses have not identified a high number of relevant organisational traits. Nonetheless, these few insights contribute towards the full picture.

Table 2.15: Participation in international protests (comparison of means, t-test)

		Means				N
		combined	group	rest	difference	
activities	organizing international campaigns	3.378	3.655	2.875	-.780*	29/16
cooperation with	associations or charities, own country	3.383	3.559	2.923	-.636*	34/13
	trade unions, own country	3.383	3.947	3.000	-.947***	19/28

significance levels: * $p < 0.5$, ** $p < .01$, *** $p < 0.001$

Table 2.15 above shows that transnational TSOs tend to agree that the participation of TSOs at international protest actions is rather stable, with a slight tendency to decrease. As is expected, this picture diverges for TSOs active in the area of international campaigns, given the fact that they see a move towards a more intensified participation. Additionally, we see that those TSOs are more optimistic who collaborate either with charities and/or with trade unions. The importance of trade unions for the political mission of TSOs is not surprising. However, this does not apply to the partnership with charities. The latter seems to indicate that also humanitarian alliances are exposed to a political mobilisation process. Possibly, this is due to the various crises affecting the EU and its member states, and the gradual politicisation of (humanitarian) solidarity it might promote.

9) *The use of social media*

Our survey data indicates a strong consensus among transnational TSOs that social media use are on the rise in their own work. As exhibited in Table 2.16, most respondents tended to see a moderate to large increase in the use of these media, with a mean of 4.67 on a 5-point scale. Still, there is some variation in the answers provided by our respondents, thus making group comparisons possible. The findings summarised in Table 2.15 give clear indications. Indeed, those TSOs that tended to insist on a large increase, share specific traits. As is expected, we see that more drastic changes are highlighted by TSOs active in the field of campaigning, both at local and international level, and in the field of political protest mobilisation. More surprising is the fact that the importance of social media is also corroborated significantly by TSOs active in policy-making procedures via the participation in meetings and the development of policy documents. Apparently, institutionalised political participation is highly intertwined with a proactive use of electronic media.

Table 2.16: The decreasing/increasing use of social media (comparison of means, t-test)

	Means				
	combined	group	rest	difference	N
participation in internat. meetings, commissions	4.392	4.529	4.069	-.460*	68/29
development of studies, strategies, drafting laws	4.387	4.525	4.147	-.378*	59/34
organizing municipal, regional, national campaigns	4.357	4.484	4.139	-.345*	62/36
organizing international campaigns	4.385	4.674	4.151	-.523**	43/53
protests outside the country, at EU or international levels	4.356	4.652	4.254	-.398*	23/67

cooperation with	social movement or solidarity groups, own country	4.366	4.508	4.132	-.376*	63/38
	governments or agencies, other countries	4.366	4.556	4.214	-.341*	45/56
	professional organisations, other countries	4.366	4.678	4.246	-.432*	28/73
	cultural, arts, sports associations, other countries	4.366	4.882	4.262	-.620**	17/84

significance levels: * $p < 0.5$, ** $p < .01$, ***

Finally, we see that interorganisational collaborations go hand in hand with the opinion that social media are on the rise. The importance of social media is stronger among TSOs cooperating with social movements and informal solidarity networks within their countries. The same applies to TSOs that cooperate with organisations in other countries. The range of these partner organisations is quite broad, moving from public authorities to professional organisations and associations in the areas of culture, art and sports.

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WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practices of transnational solidarity at times of crisis

Part III. Qualitative Interviews with Representatives of Innovative Transnational Solidarity Organisations

November, 2016

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

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Chapter 3 Qualitative Interviews

Maria Kousis and Maria Paschou

Qualitative interviews were carried out during the second phase of WP2. The work began with the preparation of the guideline in month 10 and was finalised with the submission of the related national reports with a joint introduction and main findings in month 17 (October).

The aim of the interviews with representatives/initiators/participants of Innovative Informal Transnational Solidarity Organisations is to complement the other two forms of data on the organisations (content analysis of websites and standardised online survey with TSOs). The qualitative interviews offer more illustrative and in-depth insights into the citizens' collective transnational solidarity initiatives and practices.

The analysis of the interviews (Task 2.10) is provided in the subsequent country chapters in month 17 (October), especially highlighting transnational solidarity and the effects of crises on the unemployed, immigrants and asylum-seekers, as well as people with disabilities, paying attention to gender, mobility and age issues. Our joint efforts centre on presenting the findings of phase 3 (interviews) and spot 'in vivo' statements that provide an authentic insight into the field, based on TSOs' experiences.

3.1 The Method¹¹

The Guidelines

Preparation for the guidelines and the criteria of selection for the qualitative interviews (Task 2.8) began in month 10, in close collaboration with the WP4 leading team (to avoid any possible overlaps), as well as the coordinating team. Following a series of constructive revisions with input by the members of all eight teams, they were finalised in month 13 (see Annex I.3); they include one final question to assist related work in WP1.

The introductory, **first** part of the interview aims to collect information about the selected innovative and informal TSOs' activities as well as on the interviewee's level/depth of involvement with the given group/organisation. Questions in the **second** part of the guidelines focus on the identification of target groups of solidarity, and innovative practices. Here the aim is to understand how the respondents define the target groups of solidarity action and how broad or narrow, inclusive or exclusive these definitions are (within and beyond own/home country) and whether they consider their action as innovative (or whether they see their group as one of those presenting innovative solutions to their targets' needs).

¹¹ The significant contribution of the WP2 Task Force (UoC, U Siegen, GCU and Copenhagen teams) is gratefully acknowledged, with special thanks to Simone Baglioni and Christian Lahusen.

The **third** is the central part of the guidelines and the most important section of the interview, on transnational solidarity among activists, institutional and public support. The goal is to gather information about the field of activism (within and beyond country borders), interorganisational links (within and beyond country borders), degrees of institutionalisation and public support. The **fourth** part is focused on the creation of laws, policies or court decisions in response to the challenges of the crisis, reflecting solidarity. The objective is to understand to what extent the respondents are knowledgeable on solidarity-related laws or policies at the domestic or European level. The **fifth** part of the guidelines centres on the impact of the crisis on various aspects. The aim is to recognise how the crisis is perceived by our respondents, what experiences were had, and whether the crisis has offered opportunities for ‘innovation’ or ‘innovative practices’. One final question offers the opportunity for the interviewees to add any reflection not covered by the above guidelines as well as to raise any potentially sensitive issues to be recorded.

The field work on the qualitative interviews (Task 2.9) with representatives/initiators and participants in innovative practices was carried out according to the guidelines defined in the previous task. Each participant conducted the interviews in their own country following the guidelines which define the key interviewees, the number of interviews for each alternative structure, and the content of the interviews.

The Sampling Approach

Thirty qualitative personal interviews were conducted in each country (except for 37 in the case of Germany) with representatives/ participants of Transnational, Innovative, Informal Solidarity Organisations, from month 14 to month 16. The purposive sample consists of representatives and participants from selected community settings, 10 from each of the target group fields (disability, unemployment, and migration): 5 from charity/practical help/ service TSOs and 5 from protest/ social movement/ policy-oriented TSOs.

Selection criteria and interview guidelines were finalised in early summer 2016 and the interviews were mostly carried out in late summer to October 2016.

Table 3.1 Main Sampling criteria for qualitative interviews

Transnational, Innovative, Informal Solidarity Organisations					
Unemployment		Disabilities		Migration/asylum	
(10)		(10)		(10)	
(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
Charity/ practical help/ service	Protest/ social movement/ policy- oriented	Charity/ practical help/ service	Protest/ social movement/ policy- oriented	Charity/ practical help/service	Protest/ social movement/ policy-oriented

The selection of interviewees followed a 2-step-procedure, the first step guided the interviewer in the selection of groups/organisations, and the second step supported her/him in choosing the person to be interviewed in each organisation/group:

1. Selection criteria of inclusion for organisations/groups (TSOs):

Selection of groups/organisations started with the results of the WP2-TSO phase one analysis. However, teams could also choose to interview organisations/groups that although in accordance with the criteria below, are not extracted from the TSO retrieved-lists of phase 1. It was recommended that interviewers limit their selection from outside the coding to a few cases per sector.

Starting with the TSO-website coding and taking into consideration WP2 codebook categories from phase 1, organisations/groups were prioritised as follows (starting from point 1 and continuing to point 2 and below, ONLY if unable to recruit from point 1):

- 1) informal, nonprofessional groups/organisations, including informal/activist umbrella organisations/networks (that is, values TSOTP: 102-104, 107 in the WP2 codebook, page 18)
- 2) NGOs without paid staff or with very few staff (max. ca. 5) (TSOTP: 105, see also ORGSTRCT: 6 in the codebook, pp.17-18)
- 3) NGOs with few staff must operate at the local and/or regional level (no national NGOs with paid staff) (using values 1 and 2 of variable ACTSPC in the codebook)
- 4) protest-oriented groups/organisations (e.g. TSOTP: 101 of the codebook)
- 5) transnational social movement groups/organisations

Teams were asked to assure enough variance in the TSOs to be interviewed: “charity/practical help/ service-oriented” AND “protest/ social movement/ policy-oriented”. This should be as balanced as possible. However, if it was not possible to identify 5 protest/movement/policy-oriented TSOs per field, then the interviewers could expand the number of help-oriented TSOs accordingly.

2. Selection criteria of inclusion for Respondents within the selected TSOs:

- 1) participants, active members, activists, volunteers (not leader-functionaries with pure office jobs, not beneficiaries) - should be able to answer the questions about concrete practices and activities
- 2) for each TSO, only one person should be interviewed
- 3) it would be desirable to assemble a mixed group of respondents per issue field (e.g. not just male, local students). Most probably, differences between targeted TSOs will lead to different types of respondents. Nevertheless, if during field-work the sampling appears to develop a strong bias, interviewers should try to guarantee enough variance among respondents in terms of age, gender, mobility, or disabilities, e.g., when looking for information on the

TSOs' website or contacting staff. However, criteria 1 and 2 are more important. Notes were to be made on the individual questionnaire about which characteristics apply to the respective respondent.

3. Locality and Innovativeness Criteria:

WP4 focuses on organisations from the transnational to the national level; by contrast, WP2 has a bottom-up approach and addresses mainly the local-regional levels and the national to transnational levels only as regards informal, grassroots organisations or social movement groups.

Covering cases across the country was not required and depended on national teams' resources. Priority was given to the TSOs which were interesting/ relevant in terms of the above defined selection criteria (many transnational characteristics, innovative, informal), the geographical spread was secondary. Basically, interviews were expected to be face-to-face in order to ensure good/extensive answers, but for interesting cases that demand long distance travel, we recommended Skype/phone interviews, when resources were not available.

Although TSOs did not have to be fully innovative, they were asked about their innovative practices in reference to one or several of these aspects:

- 1) Processes:
 - How they do things?
 - Which means (institutional Vs non-institutional) do they use to reach their goals?
- 2) Content:
 - Do they (pretend to) provide a service which was not available/offered before?
- 3) Communication:
 - Using new technologies/social media – such as:
 - online platforms created for donations and volunteering, etc. to match the needs and help offers;
 - websites created by IT professionals for informal groups
- 4) Capacities:
 - To establish transnational ties
 - To launch new practices – e.g. Facebook grassroots groups helping refugees (friendly behaviour group)
- 5) Kind of help offered, such as
 - “come dine with me” with refugees,
 - bike repair workshops to increase independence, mobility and self-initiative of refugees

As a general rule, interviewers could select TSOs which had been identified as interesting and relevant during the phase 1 (WP2.1 coding of websites), but there was no need to limit the selection of TSOs to the WP2.1 and WP2.2 samples. The teams were advised to extend and also use the snowball method, for example, by:

- > asking the first interview partners about other relevant, highly transnationally active TSOs in the field,
- > using Facebook, that allows for capturing grassroots without websites (such groups were checked to avoid risk of interviewing a 1-person Facebook group without a group of participants; only real collective actors behind the Facebook groups could be interviewed)
- > attending a protest and interviewing activists from the field (only if their group follows the previously mentioned criteria of selection)

3.2 Main Findings

This section provides an overview of major findings from the qualitative interviews which were conducted to complement the other two forms of data (coded websites and standardised survey), by providing more illustrative and in-depth insight into innovative transnational solidarity initiatives. The analysis (Task 2.10) of 30 qualitative interviews for each country (other than Germany with 37 interviews) with representatives/activists of innovative transnational solidarity organisations (TSOs) will especially highlight the effects of the crises on the unemployed, immigrants and asylum-seekers, and people with disabilities. These analyses take gender, mobility and age issues into consideration.

Following the sampling guidelines above, each selected national TSO purposive sample consists mostly of representatives and participants from selected community settings, 10 from each of the three target fields (migration, disability, unemployment): 5 from Charity/practical help/service TSOs and 5 from protest/social movement/policy-oriented TSOs. Most of the interviews were conducted face-to-face, while a few were done via Skype or on the phone.

Overall, an even (47% men-53% women), gender balance exists across national samples. Women are overrepresented in the migration field, while in the other two fields there is gender balance. The overrepresentation of women in the migration field is mostly due to the Swiss sample (9 women and only one man), the Danish sample (8 women, 2 men) and the Italian sample (7 women, 3 men).

In the disability field, the highest number of women interviewees were in the Greek sample (7 women and 3 men), the highest number of men interviewees appear in the Swiss sample (7 men and 3 women). In the unemployment field in all country-samples, men interviewees are slightly more than women (6 men to 4 women in the Greek and Italian samples, or 7 men to 6 women in the German sample). The opposite goes for the Danish sample where women interviewees form a clear majority (7 women and 3 men).

Regarding the age variation in our sample the vast majority of the interviewees are middle-aged. Although detailed information regarding the exact age of our interviewees was not requested, based on the available information from 5 countries (Denmark, Germany, Greece, Poland, France) the following trends are shown. Most elderly people are active in disability TSOs, only a few elderly people are active in migration TSOs, while they are absent in the unemployment ones. Most young people (below the age of 30) are active in the migration field. Youth are present in the other two fields, mostly as a result of the Danish sample since in all other country-samples they are absent. Middle aged people dominate in the fields of unemployment and to a lesser extent in disabilities TSOs while they are also the majority in the migration ones.

In general our data shows that the choice of solidarity sector for the activists/representatives we interviewed appears to be experience driven. This is especially visible in the disabilities TSOs where interviewees may be disabled themselves or have a family member who is disabled. Similarly activists/representatives in unemployment TSOs have experiences as either precarious workers or unemployed at some period in their lives.

Transnational solidarity action can take place at home or abroad. In the first case, it involves actions of support directed towards migrants, refugees and asylum seekers as well as collective acts of voicing out with the beneficiaries abroad. In the second case, it addresses people in need in other countries and may include transnational linkages between organisations, such as joint projects, funding relationships and networks of multicultural knowledge exchange.

Transnational solidarity relations are targeted by all organisations across all fields, but are more central in the activity of migration-related organisations. Despite the fact that transnational solidarity partnerships are regarded as being very important, obstacles such as the imbalance between the size of organisations and their workload, their reliance on volunteer work and limited funding prevent them from establishing stable cross-national networks and cooperation. Hence, it is revealed by our qualitative interviews in all countries that transnational solidarity is harder to achieve. Drawing on the Italian and Polish findings for example, reflects a general trend showing that the size of an organisation appears as the strongest factor in determining how likely it is to engage in transnational practices and to have supranational connections, with the smaller organisations being less likely to develop beyond the broader activity.

With respect to the degree of TSOs politicisation, migration is highlighted as the most politicised field in all countries, with most activities being embedded within a political mission or representing a political statement. By contrast, disability organisations tend to be highly help- and service-oriented, with a pragmatic, non-politicised agenda. Unemployment organisations lie somewhere in the middle, with some of them being engaged in political action and protest together with the provision of social advice and others focusing solely on the empowerment of their beneficiaries, thus largely abstaining from political action, as noticed by our German team. In Italy, a left-wing orientation emerges when it comes to the ideological standpoint of the politicised organisations,

those which are active in the unemployment and migration fields. In Denmark, a country with high levels of trust in political institutions, it is noticed that the smaller, grassroots organisations focus on practical help and their action does not tend to be politicised, because they rely on the trusted structures of the welfare state and the larger umbrella organisations.

Inclusion and empowerment seem to be the triggers of innovativeness, according to the findings of the German interviews. In the migration field, inclusion and empowerment materialize through the promotion of actions that encourage self-reliance and self-representation and abolish the distinction between the providers and receivers of solidarity action. In the field of disabilities, innovative action focuses on the creation of conditions that enable the beneficiaries to participate in a social life and live independently. As for unemployment, innovativeness is expressed through the emergent social movement of cross-sectoral solidarity, through initiatives of capacity building and via actions which aim to reconstruct the representation of unemployed individuals as active agents. Innovativeness is also prompted by the flexibility necessary for meeting specific needs during times of scarce resources, and the ability of organisations to adapt to social pressure.

TSOs representatives mentioned innovative elements when they referred to the development of new funding schemes and strategies, to networking activity and the ability to adapt their action plan to the human resources available, especially in harsh times when they have to largely rely on unpaid and voluntary work. Our Swiss team identified two poles of innovation: innovation reflected in the practices adopted by AAOs (partnership, horizontal collaboration, inclusiveness and environmental reactivity), and innovation reflected in their value system (embracing autonomy, voicing inequality, reciprocity and integration).

When it comes to the repercussions of the economic crisis, our study reveals those population groups who were most affected by the crisis. Based on the French interviews, the categories which suffered the most during the crisis were children and young single mothers. Regarding the migrants/ refugees group, mostly women, then men aged 45 + suffered with respect to limited job opportunities and unemployment, while the elderly were the worst hit group regarding the disabled. The increased vulnerability of the elderly due to the crisis is also stressed by disability organisations in Poland, while vulnerability of young people is underlined with respect to unemployment. Even though Poland does not own to being much affected by the economic crisis, its interviewees noticed that western Europe's economic problems have a negative influence on mobility, migrant workers and young migrants.

Representatives of Italian, French, British and Greek organisations underlined the negative impact of the economic crisis on their operation, which is mainly attributed to decreasing public funds together with the rise of vulnerability. This effect is much less intense in organisations which are active in big cities, where the existence of stronger networks and higher rates of volunteerism make the survival of transnational organisations easier, as underlined by our French team. According to the findings of

French interviews, the pressure due to the increased number of beneficiaries led TSOs to adopt strategies oriented more towards the provision of services at the expense of their political mores.

Besides, the economic crisis not only harmed transnational solidarity organisations, but it also led to innovations like the “pact” between Italian and Greek social movements, which is reported by representatives of Italian organisations.

Organisations located in other countries like Denmark, Switzerland, Germany and Poland, which are less influenced, or not affected by the financial crisis, report minimal or no direct effect of the European economic crisis on their activity.

A positive impact of the refugee crisis, found in the German interviews, was the intensification of refugee solidarity action, both in terms of civic engagement and the undertaking of new initiatives. The refugee crisis in 2015-16 attracted much public interest which led to an increase in volunteerism and funding opportunities for the organisations active in this field. On the contrary, a decrease in public attention and resources for other target groups, including unemployed and disabled people, posed problems for TSOs which are active in these respective fields, with the smallest groups being most seriously affected.

Finally, our study’s interviewees provided policy recommendations (see related policy brief). These concern not only the content of the law, but also its enforcement, thus TSOs proposed adjustments which better correspond to societal needs and offer solutions to navigate bureaucracy. Solidarity organisations need to receive greater state and European support, both with respect to their funding and their framework of operation. This would contribute and encourage civil society activism and volunteerism. The welfare state and the services of local administration need to cooperate with civil society organisations in order to meet the increasing needs of beneficiaries more adequately.

What follows are the country chapters that shed light on innovative practices of transnational solidarity based on WP2 qualitative interviews. They focus on the key topics highlighted in the related guidelines: National sample and experiences in the field; Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations; Target groups, and Innovative practice; Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages with other activists, institutions and other public actors; Creation of Laws/policies or court decisions to face the crisis; Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity.

Chapter 4 Denmark

Deniz Neriman Duru, Thomas Spejlborg Sejersen and Hans-Jörg Trenz

4.1 Introduction

This report will investigate the scope of transnational solidarity action across the fields of employment, disability and migration in Denmark. It will take a bottom-up perspective to investigate how transnational solidarity is manifested, expressed, mobilised and re-organised by grassroots civil society. It is argued that the economic and financial crisis since 2008, and more recently the so-called refugee crisis, can be both an opportunity and a threat for the mobilisation of transnational solidarity support action. Thirty interviews from the so-called transnational solidarity organisations-TSOs were conducted between August and October, 2016 in Copenhagen. The TSOs were comprised of small NGOs, trade/labour unions, charity organisations, patient organisations, grassroots movements, and protest groups across the fields of migration, disability and unemployment. Practices and experiences of our respondents are mapped in the following matrix of types of solidarity action:

Table 4.1 Types of Solidarity by Levels of Activism

Types of Solidarity	<i>Domestic (DK)</i>	<i>Transnational</i>
Mutual	Solidarity among those in need/self-support: people in need support each other domestically	Solidarity among those in need / self-support: people in need support each other across borders
Altruistic	Providing services and/or goods to beneficiaries in need domestically	Providing services and/or goods to beneficiaries in need across borders
Convivial	Contextualised (in-group) justice: Secure equality, redistribution and peaceful living together within a group or country	Global justice: Embracing a notion of inclusive and non-discriminatory solidarity of humanity

Within the Danish field of civil society support action, three different types of solidarity can be distinguished and allocated at two different levels of activism: Civil society support action can be mutual (e.g. self-support among disabled people), altruistic (e.g. charity to support other people in need), and convivial¹² (e.g. political initiatives to expand welfare

¹² An elaboration of the notion of conviviality can be found in Duru 2015; Duru and Trenz forthcoming.

and improve living conditions for all). The scope of civil society support action can further be domestic (e.g. providing local support or fighting for the preservation of the Danish welfare state) or transnational (e.g. charity in Africa or mobilising for global justice). This distinction is mainly derived from the TSOs' description and perception of solidarity. It further allows us to categorize the main beneficiaries of solidarity and the scope of activism either confined within Danish borders, or reaching beyond them (European, transnational, global).

In the following report, we first categorize the types of solidarity action within each area (migration, disability and unemployment) and describe the different roles played by our respondents within the field of transnational solidarity. Secondly, we identify the beneficiaries of solidarity within each area. Thirdly, we investigate how and to what degree our respondents engage in transnational solidarity action and whether their solidarity actions have been encouraged or challenged by the financial and/or the refugee crisis. This last discussion on the opportunities and threats faced by crises is of particular importance, as our empirical results show a remarkable levels of welfare state transformation in Denmark. Retreating national welfare services and the way they are explained as related to external effects (i.e. the crisis), appears to be the main driving factor for the mobilisation of solidarity (domestically and transnationally).

4.2 Migration

Among the informal/grassroots TSOs selected for qualitative interviews, we approached those a) who primarily offer practical help (either mutual support or charity) and b) those who identify as part of a broader social movement, with the aim of social and political change. Even though we aimed for gender balance, our sample was dominated by women (8 women and 2 men). Nonetheless, we had a diversity of age groups: 3 young, 4 mid-age range and 3 informants for the over 70s. Many of our informants have only started to work in their specific organisation within the last couple of years. Some are involved as volunteers, others have a higher degree of involvement such as management committee members, chairpersons or founders.

4.2.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

The majority of our respondents represented practical help organisations providing goods and services to refugees and migrants (e.g. Danish lessons, belly dance and health classes, legal advice, social hangouts). Five of them support refugees and asylum seekers; two support migrant women, and one aims to establish a harmonious society, enhance peaceful coexistence, and improve inter-religious dialogue. Their members range from 20 to approximately 1000 people.

Only two out of ten (Interview 2 and Interview 7) raise an explicit political agenda. The main concern of these TSOs is to oppose the Danish government's restrictive asylum policies, to improve the living conditions of asylum seekers in Denmark, to stop

Denmark's involvement in international military action in different parts of the world and to raise awareness of the Danish population concerning these issues.

Nonetheless, a clear-cut separation between practical help and social movement organisations is problematic, because the former also have a – sometimes more hidden, sometimes more transparent – political agenda: all groups oppose the harsh and negative tone used by the politicians and the media against immigration in Denmark. Even if they focus primarily on practical help and charity, they still see these types of support action as a contribution towards raising public awareness for the needs of immigrants and refugees, and to make Denmark a more receptive society. Hence, there are different degrees of politicisation among the organisations interviewed, which range from raising problem awareness to lobbying for policy change.

Mainly, the migrant and refugee organisations in Denmark support convivial solidarity and thus go beyond mutual and altruistic solidarity action. For instance, a Muslim youth organisation (Interview 10) active at the national level at first sight seems to provide only mutual support for other members of the Muslim community (e.g. by aiming to build the confidence of young Muslims and encouraging them to lead their lives according to Islam). However, when we look more closely at their activities, they also support convivial solidarity and engage, for instance, in actions to promote dialogue and a better understanding between ethnic Danes and Muslim Danes.

4.2.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

Most of the respondents define their beneficiaries in broad terms: 'refugees and asylum seekers', 'migrants', 'women', and 'migrant women'. Nonetheless, some also target narrower groups: 'Muslim women with disability/health problems living in Copenhagen' and 'young Muslims in Copenhagen'.

In general, the beneficiaries can be divided into two groups: those who live in Denmark and those who live abroad. In the first group, Interviews 1 and 2 focus on asylum seekers based at the asylum centres in Denmark; Interview 5 supports Muslim migrant women in Copenhagen; Interview 2 focuses mostly on children and also indirectly on their parents at the asylum centre, while Interview 8 makes inter-religious arrangements in Copenhagen. These provide local support for local beneficiaries; even though they want to help internationally, they do not have sufficient funds.

In the second group, the organisations have transnational beneficiaries. Interview 4 assists asylum seekers, their families (both in Denmark and abroad) and refugees. Interview 3's addressees are formed of the Danish public as well as refugees, asylum seekers who need information. The page is in Danish and in English. Interview 6 targets national and transnational beneficiaries who are open to all women from all religions in Denmark and abroad. Interview 7 addresses their audience locally trying to put across the message of global peace and justice. Interview 9 has only transnational beneficiaries and

supports the three target groups Transsol works with: the disabled children, refugees, workers/farmers.

The scope of action for the majority of the TSOs is within the borders of Denmark, with migrants and refugees as their primary beneficiaries (e.g. Interviews 2, 3, 4 and 5). These TSOs support organisations and thus embrace the notion of contextualised convivial solidarity. Their aim is to support the integration of immigrants into Danish society and to prevent ethnic segregation and marginalisation. They are neither multiculturalist, nor assimilationist. Their secondary aim is to establish a more tolerant and open society where people from diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds can live together and support each other. Interviewee 8 said the main aim of the organisation is:

“To create harmony between different religions, to show the average people that we are not enemies, that the strong ethics in one religion applies also to the others, because there is so much hate speech in Denmark, especially towards Muslims.”

(Interview 8)

The beneficiary of their support action would not only be migrants and refugees but Danish society as a whole. However, all of these small organisations would expand transnationally, if they only had the means to do so.

Apart from this concern with convivial solidarity in Denmark, immigration and asylum support groups can also be expected to raise the agenda of global justice, peace and convivial solidarity of humanity. Such calls for transnational solidarity are often combined with local support action. To exemplify, Interview 7 fight against military action all over the world. Another example is Interview 8, which aims to provide financial security and secure human rights to deprived women both in Denmark and in third world countries. They do this by helping them to make a living (e.g. opening their own shops) as well as supporting their artistic freedom (e.g. supporting female artists to perform in various parts of the world). A third example is Interview 9, which supports refugees in Greece. They do this by providing emergency aid and establishing long-term plans for those who will settle in Greece permanently. Besides this, they help with issues of community *integration* and inclusion of children with *disabilities* into mainstream schools and society, , and also farmers in different parts of Africa with the aim of providing equality in deprived areas. Interview 9 wants their specific action to be rooted in the already established system and structure in the given countries they work, so that once their actions are stopped (e.g. due to lack of funds), these areas can sustain themselves. All of these organisations do not only engage in altruistic solidarity action by providing services and goods to people in need abroad, but also in convivial solidarity action that is embedded in a political agenda of global justice and equality between developed and underdeveloped areas in the world.

Half of the organisations from both categories do not see the necessity to engage in innovative action, but rather insist on continuing their efforts to provide basic needs to, and fight for the basic rights of migrants and refugees. Interview 1, Interview 2, and 7 state that migrant and refugee organisations have always been providing basic needs and

protesting against harsh immigration regimes in Denmark. Hence, these solidarity actions are not new. In this sense, they continue their established practices. Interview 1 provides basic needs such as conversing with the refugees over coffee etc., drawing with the refugees and talking through their concerns using the drawings as tools; the other two political activist group members try to inform people about their political position and the conditions at asylum centres.

The ones who perceive themselves as innovative in their approaches discuss what is lacking in Denmark or abroad and how they are providing new solutions. Interview 6 gives opportunities to women both in the music sector and also to women who live in deprived areas. They help them to open their own business in Denmark and abroad. According to Interview 6, women have not been given the space and opportunity to have their voices heard, hence the organisation has provided these opportunities to its beneficiaries. Interview 8 states that other groups who encourage dialogue between religions are usually bi-communal such as Muslims-Christians or Jewish-Muslims. Interview 8, however, is the only one that brings five religions (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Sikhism) together, with all five represented on the board. According to Interview 8, solidarity was confined between two groups/religious communities before they were founded. Thus, they have put more religions into dialogue with each other. Interview 4 combines political, legal and practical aid, and also serves as a mediator between authorities and refugees and asylum seekers. This kind of mediation is new and needed, they argue, and the combination of political, legal and practical aid brings stronger support to refugees in their opinion. In contrast to the multifaceted help of Interview 4, most of the organisations have a specific focus, e.g. on legal aid. Interview 5 is the first online archive on information concerning the situation and the condition of refugees and the Danish asylum system.

4.2.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

Domestic cooperation and networking is seen as essential: most of the organisations collaborate with other small organisations in Denmark, or are members of a Danish umbrella organisation. While cooperation and networking at the domestic level is often stronger and institutionalised, the existing transnational solidarity cooperation is more informal. For instance, international contacts are used for exchanging ideas and good practice (e.g. Interview 7). The Muslim youth organisation is also in touch with other Muslim organisations in the UK and the US. This enables them to learn about best practices in other countries and find solutions to the challenges that Muslim communities are facing. Interview/organisation 4 and Interview/organisation 5 are members of Picum. They update themselves on German and Swedish law changes regarding asylum, so that they can prepare themselves if similar law changes occur in Denmark. Interview 6 has many contacts abroad with whom they organise concerts. Interview 9 works with local organisations abroad and they see this transnational collaboration as crucial in understanding the local culture in order to be more efficient in supporting the beneficiaries.

All the TSOs are registered and officially recognised, so that they can pursue their aims and legalize their actions. It is very difficult to deduce a pattern on what types of organisations get support from the state. While some migrant and refugee organisations receive funding from the municipality and the government, others do not. The two social movement/protest groups, which are critical of the government's take on refugees and military actions, reject any such funding. The ones who do not get governmental support self-fund through a small membership fee.

4.2.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

The financial crisis has enhanced the competition for governmental and public funding within this sector of civil society support action. While most of the respondents state that the financial crisis has not affected Denmark as much as other parts of Europe, there have still been substantial financial cuts. It has become more difficult to get funding, and social benefits for migrants and refugees have been cut down. While the government allocated a higher budget to accommodate the refugees in Denmark, the budget for transnational humanitarian non-profit organisations was lowered. For instance, Interview 9 supports marginalised children, refugees and farmers outside Denmark and they had to stop some of their projects because the government had put an annual limit/quota on NGOs applying for funding. Interview/organisation 9 had already reached that limit once the funding cut occurred.

According to our respondents, the refugee crisis has brought new concerns and threats, but also some positive effects on the mobilisation of solidarity. As a positive effect, more people started volunteering in grassroot movements aimed at providing solidarity to refugees:

“The ‘refugee crisis’, or what you want to call it has impacted anything other than there has been more people and more volunteers, because I myself, would not have been a volunteer, you know, without hearing about these things and how we treat, I have always been opposed to the way we treat immigrants but I have not known how to do anything or I have not been wired up enough to go out and seek to do anything.”

(Interview 1)

Civil society became activated in the sense that existing practical help organisations have expanded their activities and new organisations, such as the online archive refugees.dk, have been founded. Our informants describe this as ‘an awakening of the Danish society’ – and concur that many Danes have started to think ‘outside the box’. On the other hand, the informants who work with Muslim beneficiaries pointed out that the populist and anti-immigrant tone of the politicians and the dominant negative stereotyping of refugees in the media have brought threats to the Muslim population. According to some of our informants, the refugee crisis has also deepened the divide within Danish society. This

divide is between those who have shown solidarity towards refugees, and those who have categorically rejected their arrival, especially those coming from Islamic countries. Some Danes embrace altruistic solidarity in face-to-face relations, for instance by donating goods, furniture and basic needs to refugees, but they still reject convivial solidarity, and vote for the Danish People's Party. Some informants also mention that despite the increase in volunteers and the practical support at grassroot level, there is a huge lack of official support: the EU and Danish politicians should take responsibility and 'the burden' should not only be left to Greece and Italy, but equally shared between all EU member states. There is thus an awareness of the limited reach of their own grassroots solidarity actions in the form of charity and of the need to call for more sustainable state action, and the promotion of convivial solidarity at a national, European and global level.

4.3 Disability

The TSOs working within the area of disability, which accepted to participate in a structured interview, were chosen according to their status as a grassroots or a minor TSO with fewer than 1,000 members. The informants were divided by gender (4 men and 6 women) and age (5 young, 2 middle aged, and 3 over 70). Secondly, they were mapped according to their type of solidarity action (mutual, altruistic, and convivial), and levels and scope of action (domestic and transnational). In the following, we will distinguish between domestic, practical help organisations, which provide mainly mutual solidarity – and non-political charity organisations working abroad, which provide mainly altruistic solidarity.

4.3.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

The first category, the domestic, practical help organisations, includes mutual-help groups with a bottom-up structure. Specifically, these are patient organisations, where a clearly defined group of disabled people provide services for other people with the same disability in Denmark. The TSOs are all voluntary, non-profit organisations, have between approx. 100 and 750 members, are directed by a board consisting of 5-7 people, and were founded between 1990-2009. Their principal purpose is to provide services of mutual-help and solidarity to their members who are personally suffering from a certain disability (or are close relatives to one that does). Solidarity action is thus in-group specific and aimed at improving the living conditions of themselves and their close peers. The TSOs' role in civil society is defined as a mutual solidarity exchange within a specific group, rather than an altruistic or convivial exchange of solidarity between, for instance, non-disabled and disabled people. In Danish practical help organisations, altruistic solidarity in the form of charity or convivial solidarity in the form of welfare services is left to bigger societies or foundations, e.g. The Danish Cancer Society and the AIDS Foundation. The informants within this category all have a high degree of involvement in the TSOs in which they are all chairpersons, vice-chairpersons or members of the respective boards. Most of the informants have different kinds of experience with voluntary work and spend a

significant amount of time (above 25 hours per week) working for the organisations. This is made possible because they are often retired or on social benefits due to their disability.

The second category of groups in our sample, the non-political charity organisations, were found to be working abroad. These activities in foreign countries require higher degrees of organisation, which explains why these groups often have a top-down structure. Specifically, they provide goods and health services, but also education, microloans, and help-to-self-help to disabled or somehow challenged people in the third world countries of Sierra Leone, Senegal, Gambia, Uganda, and Ghana. The organisations are all operated by volunteers (from 100 to 500 members) and locally employed people in the case of Interview No 17 (100 employees) and Interview No 19 (1 single employee). They have boards consisting of 5-7 people and were founded between 1996 and 2005. Their main purpose is to provide services related to charity and thus altruistic solidarity: a desire to help people in need living outside Denmark: to offer services in Africa (Interview No 17 and 19).

In a Danish 'disability grassroots-context', charity in the form of altruistic solidarity is thus mainly directed towards beneficiaries who are living outside of Denmark. As in the case of the first category, the informants all have a high degree of experience working voluntarily or for different other solidarity initiatives in the past. They spend relatively less time than the informants in the first category, as they are mostly employed in other jobs. They too have a high degree of involvement in that they are all chairpersons founders, and/or members of the board.

In general, civil society here takes the classic role of providing subsidiary assistance – “outside of the family, the state, and the market” (Boye 2015, 33) – to a specific group of people with needs, whether defined according to a medical condition or confined to a geographical region. These groups do not recognise themselves as social movements with a political agenda. Their mobilising potential is low and mainly restricted to their in-group members who rely on the restricted force of volunteering under conditions of restricted budgets.

4.3.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

In both categories, the TSOs' target group definition is extremely narrow in the sense that their solidarity work is aimed at providing help to a specific group of beneficiaries, comprised of a few hundred people. In the case of the first category, the beneficiaries are mainly defined as patients with a certain disability and their relatives in Denmark. Sometimes, this definition stretches outside Denmark, and when it does, it is typically linked to that of Scandinavia or smaller Nordic countries such as Iceland (Interview No 16), the Faroe Islands, or Greenland (Interview No 14). However, when asked about the transnational beneficiaries, some mention how people in other countries with the given disability can be defined as secondary beneficiaries of the organisation (e.g. Interview No 13 and 16). Also, all of the TSOs are members of international umbrella organisations. In the second category, the beneficiaries are even more narrowly defined. Here, the

beneficiaries are disabled or challenged people living abroad in a specific country – or even just a region.

In the first category, the TSOs facilitate “informal networks of citizens acting through ad-hoc entities or new social media” (Boye 2015, 33). Mainly, this entails face-to-face meetings (e.g. annual meetings and educational events) and digital communication on Facebook. A main aspect is also that of fundraising, mainly through national state funds such as Aktivitets- and Handicappuljen and private funds. Finally, these organisations play a vital role in helping members accessing public help and funds on a local (municipal), regional and national level. These actions are all rather established and formalised and seem to be constitutive for all the interviewed organisations. It is most typically the perception of the TSOs that they have created several innovative solutions, i.e. that they offer unique and original services to their beneficiaries. The TSOs, however, describe these innovative solutions in rather different terms. Some list a variety of new initiatives (e.g. Interview No 12 and 13), whereas others delimit themselves to describing rather formalised actions – e.g. more activities for members on the annual weekend course (e.g. Interview No 14 and 15) – that would not qualify as innovative from the perspective of other organisations. Here, we mention the example of a ‘Conversation Tool’ developed by Interview No 11 in response to a demand for improving communication between the patient groups and the health system. The tool is meant to be used at hospitals all over Denmark – and for all kinds of people with different disabilities.

In the second category, the self-understanding of these groups working abroad is very much based on the idea of introducing and applying innovative solutions in the countries where they become active. Such innovations can range from building and operating a hospital and providing health education (Interview No 17), over providing charity and raising awareness (interview No 19), to providing vaccine, bikes and electronic equipment, and help-to-self-help – more specifically micro-loans – to small farmers (Interview No 18). Innovative action typically originates within the organisation. It can encompass one-time initiatives and events such as study trips and fundraising campaigns, but can also demand the development of long-term tools and permanent innovations. As an example of the latter, Interview No 17 decided that the obvious lack of native health personnel (experienced first-hand by volunteers working in Sierra Leone) demanded that they moved on from “just” building and operating a hospital to founding a school with three different education programs. The activists typically perceive their initiatives as unique, and cannot think of similar organisations or similar action forms provided by others in the sector.

4.3.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

The degree of transnationalism is different between the two categories of activists. In the first category, transnational cooperation has an optional and secondary function, whereas in the second category, it becomes a mandatory and primary function. Still, both

categories of organisations working within the sector share some common conceptions, for instance when it comes to the role of the European Union (EU).

“We have not applied for EU funds. Partly because we haven’t even discussed it, but also due to the fact that it is something that demands a high degree of expertise. To be able to get it, we would have to employ a professional fundraiser”

(Interview No 19).

The EU dimension is often described as completely irrelevant, mainly because funding is perceived as too complicated to access. The most positive perceptions of the EU relate to indirect factors. For instance, Interview No 12 and the above-quoted Interview No 19 acknowledge that they indirectly receive help from the EU in the sense that their collaborators receive EU-funding.

In the first category, the TSOs occupy both a domestic and a transnational field of activism. The national cooperation includes related sister organisations and larger umbrella organisations (mainly Rare Diseases Denmark). All the TSOs receive national state funding to some degree and collaborate with centres and specialised units of hospitals all over Denmark. Thus, they are highly dependent on public support without which they would not be able to exist. The majority of TSOs receive funding from private companies, e.g. private funds such as Trygfonden and/or various medical companies. In the case of medical company-funding, this has produced ethical discussions in some organisations. Interview No 11 mentions that in turn for financial support from the medical companies, the organisation is obliged to “pay back” by crediting the companies.

The level of involvement in transnational networks can be said to be rather formalised and – in most cases – to be of high importance for the TSOs. It takes different forms in that they are often members of both a trans-Scandinavian, trans-European (typically EURORDIS, a European umbrella for rare diseases) and a global cooperation. In the case of Interview No 12, they have entered both an informal cooperation with a Swedish sister association and a formalised cooperation with a European umbrella organisation. The purpose of being part of the latter is described as following:

“We can compare ourselves with other countries on an EU level that have even worse rights than we have. Do’s and don’t’s, to exchange knowledge. What have you done in your country?”

(Interview No 12).

Thus, this kind of cooperation provides the organisation with the possibility of knowledge- and experience-sharing across borders, and it also functions as a European lobbyist organisation. Being a member of this umbrella organisation has provided Interview No 12 with the possibility of meeting face-to-face with EU legislatives in workshops and discussions in Brussels. Besides clearly having important benefits, the challenge is, according to Interview No 12, that international cooperation has a low degree of visibility in that it can be hard to recognise and understand the many different agendas present. Besides this cooperation, Interview No 12 is also an informal member of a global

association, which has approx. 10,000 members in 94 countries. In all cases though, transnational cooperation is never valued as high as the local or national solidarity work. When they are encouraged to choose between the two, the local and national are typically valued the most, because they are face-to-face (Interview No 11). Some label it as equally important and supplementary (e.g. Interview No 15): the national solidary work provides a place to discuss and learn about the disease and its specific challenges, whereas the transnational level provides important knowledge since there are very few medical experts in Denmark.

In the second category, the collaborators are often organisations that work in the same geographical area. This can be both one-person grassroots (Interview No 19 cooperates with a one-person grassroots that helps people with leprosy in Uganda) or larger charity organisations (e.g. Folkekirkens Nødhjælp and Dansk Missionsråds Udviklingsafdeling). However, the main collaborator is typically an NGO located in the area where their solidarity work is carried out. According to Interview No 18, this cooperation is necessary and creates invaluable friendships and strong bonds. However, it can also be very challenging, for instance, when Danish activists are confronted with problems of local corruption, which very often results in fraud, theft and a variety of irregularities. Interview No 17 mentions this as a structural problem in many parts of Africa, where the system is seen as corrupt. Still, the main point is that the transnational work in this category is embedded in the very purpose of the organisations: to help challenged people outside Denmark. Thus, transnationalism must be viewed as a defining factor here and a matter of principle rather than a secondary addition.

4.3.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

The impact of the crisis on solidarity action was difficult to measure as our informants had different and diffuse understandings of what type of crisis (if any) they were confronting, and how its potential effects would manifest themselves. In many cases, our informants replied with a counter-question: what crisis? Our question thus risked becoming suggestive, as we needed to point them in the direction of the financial crisis (in the case of practical help organisations), or to the refugee crisis (in the case of charity organisations). Another problem was that many of the informants were not long time solidarity workers, and had no direct experience to compare solidarity action in the pre- and post-crisis period.

Still, two main issues were vocalised: First, that the practical help organisations have experienced a high degree of retrenchment in public funding which is viewed as a major obstacle.¹³ Second, that the charity organisations are experiencing and criticizing a retrenchment in public development support, which – according to them – has been redistributed to financing the refugees arriving in Denmark in the spring of 2016. The TSOs

¹³ Some also criticize a new volunteer law that dictates that you cannot do volunteer work if you are on social benefits (Interview No 12 and 16).

thus find themselves in what can be labelled as a solidarity trade off-dilemma, where they experience that public funding is being redistributed away from their area of solidarity.

In the case of the first category, the great majority of our informants report that it has become more difficult to apply for and receive public funding, but also to get early retirement pensions and specific help (e.g. disability-friendly cars). Specifically, the process of applying for e.g. Aktivitets- og Handicappuljen has become more detailed and difficult (according to e.g. Interview No 14 and 18). Some TSOs reacted to these cuts in public expenditure by applying for money from medical companies (e.g. Interview No 11) which have created a conflict of interest with their ethical principles. The TSOs also stated that they need to provide more specific support actions to their members to help them deal with public authorities and to cope with the increasingly complex administrative processes. For instance, when people with disabilities apply for early retirement pension, they are often accompanied by more experienced members of the associations in their meetings with public authorities (e.g. Interview No 15). Even though this situation is perceived rather negatively by many of the informants, they often mention that they believe that the financial crisis has struck harder in Southern and Eastern European countries.

Both Interview No 18 and 19 are highly critical of the decision made by the Danish government in 2015 about retrenching the development support.

“We are highly concerned with the retrenchment of the development support [...] And the story about parts of this being relocated to refugees coming to Denmark... I shake my head in disbelief. If you want to decrease the number of refugees in Denmark, then you should increase the support to where they come from.”

(Interview No 19)

To them, this retrenchment and relocation of funds is experienced as dissatisfactory and counter-productive. The Danish government is thus accused of not helping the TSOs to fight the causes of flight or assist challenged people in their home country. For Interview 18, this retrenchment of state funds has had direct effects on fundraising through CISU (DANIDA). Even though their applications since December 2015 have been labelled ‘relevant’, they cannot get support. They are considering applying for private funds but believe that they will fall short as they compete with bigger organisations that employ professional fund-raisers.

4.4 Unemployment

As this sector is dominated by trade/labour unions and bigger organisations, we specifically aimed to select small organisations and grassroots movements, which provide either charity/practical help for unemployed and workers or define themselves as social movement/protest groups. Women were dominant among the interviewees (7 women and 3 men) and they were all below 70 years old as they were in most cases employed full-time or in rare cases, were volunteers (4 young and 6 middle aged). The informants

we interviewed were usually the chairperson, communication officer or a member of the board. The length of their involvement ranged from 4 months to 20 years. Some also had previous employment within other trade/labour unions.

4.4.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

All the organisations chosen provide practical help (e.g. networking to find jobs, training, legal aid) but, in addition, also raise broader political issues and are policy-oriented. Within this overarching category of protest/social movement/ policy-oriented organisations, there are three sub-categories: a) social/grassroots movement (Interview 29) b) small NGO (Interview 21), and c) trade unions/labour organisations, which fight for the rights of workers. This selection also reflects our quantitative sample, which was mainly formed of trade/labour unions. These organisations have approximately 100-15,000 members. Compared to migration and disability organisations, the unemployment/labour organisations have a much higher membership.

Unions perform mutual solidarity actions and focus mostly on supporting their members who belong generally to one professional group. Unions protect the rights of the workers, negotiate agreements between employees and employers, provide courses to advance the profession and create networks for members to find jobs. They also collaborate with a-kasse (an unemployment insurance fund), where most of the workers sign up and pay a monthly fee.

Interview 21 provides convivial solidarity support action: they visit workers abroad, who are employed by outsourcing companies, check their working conditions, make them aware of their rights and tell them to get in contact with trade unions. By doing this, they aim to improve the poor, sometimes even dangerous conditions (for health) of the workers.

Interview 29 is an initiative that has, over time, institutionalised as a social movement. It teaches the public about how to reduce food waste and encourages people to give extra food to the homeless and to others in need. This movement aims for convivial solidarity in the sense of following broader societal goals (environmental protection) with the hope of reducing energy waste and using resources for consumption in a more sustainable way.

4.4.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

Trade unions have narrow and exclusive target groups and this goes hand-in-hand with the forms of mutual solidarity action that they provide. Almost all the beneficiaries live in Denmark, hence their scope of action is limited domestically. Unions target one profession or narrowly defined professional groups. Solidarity is further closely linked to the criteria of membership. Trade unions' members live in Denmark where they work, study, are retired or unemployed. Some also provide assistance to Danish foreign workers in other Nordic countries and workers from the Nordic Region who come to work in

Denmark and/or reach out to workers in developing countries (e.g. Interviews 25, 38, and 30). Some unions, like in interview 28, aim to develop the profession for those who work in developing countries. In Interview 25, the union opened an education programme for workers in Kirgizstan. The organisations/movements which combine altruistic solidarity action with calls for convivial solidarity such as in interviews 21 and 29, have broader beneficiaries. In Interview 29, the movement targets not only Danish society but also other countries, by giving TEDx talks in English. In interview 21, the beneficiaries live in third world countries, in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

When asked about innovative solutions, the informants of the unions referred mostly to generic union work, such as protecting the rights of the workers, fighting for better working conditions, and providing networking and training. Some of them stated that they provide additional courses and focus on professional training (e.g. Interviews 27, 28) or use social media to reach a wider audience (e.g. Interviews 22 and 26).

Innovative practices mentioned in the interviews can include new projects or innovative ways to oppose government cuts. For instance, Interviewee 24 has launched a diversity project to reach a more diverse audience, and be inclusive towards the lower class, the unemployed and migrants. Our informant wrote and directed a play about the residents of a building in a poor area of Copenhagen, where people from different classes and socio-cultural backgrounds tell their stories. In another case, (in the Interview 22) the union launched a campaign to fight for higher salaries for the workers in the private sector, who are paid less than public sector workers¹⁴ reaching 2 million hits on Facebook in support of their cause. These projects and campaigns are perceived as providing new solutions to their ongoing issues, bringing a new outlook and reaching a wider audience.

Beside the unions, the other two groups (Interviewers 21 and 29) also perceive themselves as bringing innovative solutions for beneficiaries. In Interview 29, the movement claims to be a fundamentally new movement, because they do not target companies, supermarkets or institutions in the form of boycotts; instead, they aim to educate the general public about how to avoid food waste. Interviewee 21 states that as they are a very small organisation, they interact face-to-face with their beneficiaries, the foreign company workers, which is different to the approach of larger organisations such as the Red Cross.

4.4.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

Domestic and transnational interlinkages have a high degree of institutionalisation. The unions have strong domestic connections with other unions in the same sector. For instance, unions in the cultural sector (e.g. Interviews 23, 24, 26, 27) collaborate with those in the health sector (e.g. Interviews 25 and 28). They are also all members of an umbrella Trade Union (FTF, HK, Akademikerne) in Denmark. All unions significantly value

¹⁴ Even though it sounds contradictory, in that profession, the ones who work in the private sector are paid less than those in the public sector.

Nordic cooperation. Their priority is Denmark and domestic collaboration, followed by Nordic, and finally international cooperation. Some are also members of an EU professional umbrella organisation (e.g. Interview 28) and some are members of an international umbrella organisation (e.g. Interview 26). In most cases, they value this international connection as inspirational in terms of exchanging ideas. Most of the unions state that the EU legal and institutional framework is very important for the protection of workers' rights, but that the EU has very little significance in their daily work. For the NGO and the anti-food waste movement, international as well as domestic collaboration is very significant in protecting the workers abroad (Interview 21) and in spreading the movement in Denmark and abroad (Interview 29).

The relationship between the unions and the government is challenging. Unions do not get any support from the government and are mainly funded by membership fees. The Danish flexicurity model refers to an employment-welfare policy, which combines *flexibility* for employers in hiring and firing employees, *social security* for employees which provides them with unemployment benefits and income insurance when they lose their jobs, and an active labour policy that offers training for skills development in order to gain access or return to the labour market. Besides negotiating wages and working conditions, the trade unions also administer an unemployment fund and provide assistance for the unemployed to claim benefits. Contacts with relevant ministries are often used to prevent financial cuts in particular sectors (e.g. within the arts and the cultural sector).

4.4.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

The financial crisis, the neoliberal restructuring of the labour market and the more recent change of government have challenged the power of the labour unions. With rising unemployment, especially during the first crisis years, the work-load of the unions and worker organisations has increased. This has enhanced solidarity between the unions and the employees, who began to rely again on union services. It has also, however, affected the so-called Danish model in a negative way, which was a role model for the whole of Europe for many years:

“The government has changed their perspective in the ways they deal with unions. In the old days or many years ago, we had a cooperative system in Denmark where salary and so on were dealt directly between the employers’ organisations and the workers’ union and that has been the tradition in Denmark. But in the last ten or fifteen years, more and more stuff has been decided by the government or the Parliament not salary itself but a lot of stuff concerning the wellbeing of workers in their day to day work has been changed from being an issue between the unions and the organisations to an issue for the state or the government, that’s a sectoral shift. (...) It could be issues about how many hours a week you should work or something, it could be issues about the benefits you get when you get pregnant and the rules concerning that. It is not like the laws have changed,

but the incentives for the politicians to let these issues be dealt with from the unions are less now, they are more inclined to take the issues inside the government building and decide from there and they could make good or bad decisions and that is another issue.”

(Interview 27)

This refers in particular to interferences in the autonomy of loan negotiations and even bans on strikes in particular sectors. Since 2008, the Danish government has also lowered the budgets of the Danish regions, which had indirect effects on loan negotiations in which regions as employers were involved. More frequent interferences by central government have been experienced by our respondents as major breaches of solidarity.

One target group that was particularly affected by the crisis were the so-called ‘atypical workers’ such as those working in the cultural sector (e.g. actors, stage directors) and freelance workers, such as stage directors, artists, actors, architects, designers.

As freelance workers their work is typically project-based. The unemployment benefit system often does not cover them sufficiently as it requires minimum periods of employment. Thus, the unions protecting atypical professions are lobbying to change this system. More recently, unions also started to embrace the topic of solidarity with refugees. This includes projecting measures for the integration of refugees into the labour market by meeting the needs of these particular target groups (e.g. labour market access, coping mechanisms for people with traumatic backgrounds). For example, Interviewee 22 stated that more refugee children attend their school and the teachers are not educated to handle traumatised children. The informant from Interview 27 also stated that in the future, more refugees will enter the labour market and the unions should adapt for the needs of these refugees.

4.5 Summary

Grassroots civil society solidarity actions vary between the three sectors. In the case of migrants/refugees, we find various degrees of solidarity action ranging from mutual, through altruistic, to convivial. In general, this is a very politicised sector, and groups regularly engage in transnational solidarity action, i.e. supporting an agenda of global justice, even if their main focus of activities is providing services for refugees domestically.

In the case of disabilities, we found that civil society support organisations mainly engage in mutual and altruistic solidarity action and do not have a political agenda. This is easily explained by the strong role played by the Danish welfare state in this sector. The agenda of convivial solidarity (and social justice) is left to the state and to the larger corporate actors who are generally trusted to take care of these issues. Civil society support is thus mainly subsidiary and can rely on the structures of the welfare state and the health system.

In the case of unemployment, we would expect civil society support action to embrace, first of all, mutual solidarity in the form of assistance to the unemployed. In the tradition of the workers' movement, we would also expect that the labour organisations and especially the trade unions fight for social justice and redistribution domestically and globally. However, contrary to our expectations, most of our respondents from small trade unions focused almost exclusively on practical help for their members. Solidarity action is thus limited to members (e.g. a particular profession). Again, we can explain this finding by the strong role played by the Danish welfare state and by the established (umbrella) trade unions (LO, FTF, and AC), which occupy the social justice agenda and take care of the workers' political representation.

A general finding of our survey is that there is a stratification of civil society solidarity support action in Denmark with smaller organisations leaving the social justice agenda and political initiatives to higher-level umbrella organisations, or even to the state. This stratified system of solidarity is, of course, facilitated by the high level of trust that characterizes Danish society. Danish grassroots organisations can focus on practical help and the provision of specialised services, because they can rely on the trusted structures of the welfare state and the larger umbrella organisations to represent their political needs.

According to our survey, there are no immediate direct effects of the financial crisis on solidarity action in Denmark. There has been no economic recession in Denmark with negative repercussions on gender equality, class mobility or age discrimination, that has had a mobilizing effect for civil society, or that has required innovative forms of solidarity action. For instance, youth unemployment has always been relatively low in Denmark, and unlike other European countries, it has not been an issue of major concern. We have, nonetheless, found numerous examples of cross-generational solidarity, solidarity towards women and the lower classes in the TSOs actions, which reflects the high sensitivity of Danish civil society in support of these issues.

Despite scant evidence of short-term negative impact of the crisis, we nevertheless have found evidence of important long-term changes in the Danish system of stratified solidarity, which are related to a transformation of state-(civil) society relationships and a general reduction in welfare services in all the three sectors. One indicator for this transformation is that solidarity trade-offs between different TSOs who compete over funding across groups and sectors are increasing while access to state funds becomes more restrictive. Another indicator is that the role of civil society in some sectors (especially in the migration/refugee sector) is no longer subsidiary to state action, but encompasses increasingly substantive support actions that compensate for the insufficiency or absence of state support. This is evidenced by some recent policy changes, which have affected the voluntary sector, e.g. changes in tax legislation or, more specifically, working restrictions for recipients of social benefits; these people are expected to take paid jobs, and are prohibited from working voluntarily. These latter restrictions particularly affect the disability patient organisations since many of the activists are recipients of social benefits.

Our research suggests that civil society activists are not feeling comfortable in their new role as subsidiaries of state and welfare services. The new responsibilities ascribed to them often leave them feeling unprepared, and many of them are showing signs of being overburdened. In terms of policy implication, our respondents therefore plead mainly for the restoration of the old welfare state system, in which their role as caretakers was supplementary. The vision of civil society in Denmark is that policy reform should bring the strong welfare state back. The fact that the current picture in Denmark is perceived as deeply disappointing has the potential to undermine the trust relationship that binds civil society to the state, and may lead to a more conflictual and politicised version of solidarity

4.6 References

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Chapter 5 France

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5.1 Introduction

This report summarises the empirical data collected from interviews in Work Package 2 of the TransSol project. Thirty activists from transnational solidarity organisations (TSOs) in the fields of migration, disability and unemployment took part in this qualitative research. Following the sampling guidelines, selected TSOs from the random sample of the first phase of the work package were first contacted via e-mail, then by telephone. Fourteen TSOs agreed to participate in the project following e-mail contact. Five more TSOs joined the project after the telephone briefing. Six other TSOs were selected as a result of snowballing throughout the first wave of interviews, by asking interviewees to recommend relevant organisations. Finally, the French Team chose to use their personal contacts—according to criteria of local or regional significance, and the relative standing of each TSO—so as to select the last 5 TSOs' representatives to be interviewed. Altogether, the French team conducted 30 interviews with representatives from 30 TSOs, 10 for each of the three aforementioned fields. With regards to the interviewees, we selected people who could answer our questions about concrete practices and activities, not leader-functionaries with office jobs, nor beneficiaries. We favoured participants, active members, activists, and volunteers. One person for each TSO was interviewed.

The resulting sample has also taken into account the TSOs' distribution on national territory. Seventeen interviewed TSOs are based in Paris (which hosts the headquarters of the majority of AAOs), while 3 others are based in the south-west, 2 in the north-west, 3 in the south-east, and 5 in the north-east. The setting of interviews has varied quite extensively. Sixteen representatives were interviewed in their respective TSOs' headquarters. One representative was interviewed during an event which her TSO had organised. One representative decided to visit interviewers in their office at Sciences Po. Seven interviews were conducted on Skype, while five were conducted by telephone. Seventeen interviewees, that is more than half the sample, agreed that the interview could be recorded, whereas the other 13 interviewees did not agree to that request. The French team started to contact the associations by e-mail at the end of May 2016, and all interviews were finalised in June, July and September 2016. Each interview lasted 1 hour on average. The longest interview lasted around 1.45 hours. We found a strong correlation between the involvement of TSOs in the economic crisis and the duration of interviews: the more the TSOs were involved, the longer their representatives were eager to speak. Regarding gender, the male/female ratio of interviewees was 14:16, respectively, and their average age was 40.

The fact that most interviews had to be carried out in the summertime, within a 2-month timespan, limited the availability and choice of TSO personnel from which to select the interviewees according to the WP2 criteria. That is, limited times to conduct interviews proved to be a main issue. A perceived degree of suspicion by interviewees was another

important factor. In particular, some people and organisations manifested their doubts about the project in general, and how specific questions were going to be used in particular. Disagreement and refusals were most visible in the migration field. In this case, a common element consisted of the unwillingness to take part in an EU-funded research project owing to the fact that the TSOs disagreed with the EU's political agenda. Furthermore, some TSOs' representatives either had no time to dedicate to our project, or were openly disinterested in it. By contrast, the representatives from the disability fields were the most interested and supportive of the project.

5.2 Migration

5.2.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

The positions and experience of representatives of the organisations that we have found are many and various. In the migration field, four out of 10 interviewees were either presidents or vice-presidents of their organisations. Four others were volunteers, while the remaining two interviewees were employees. Almost all of the respondents, nine out of 10 interviewees had already had experience dealing with TSOs. The majority of them could be considered to have developed a professional know-how with regard to the specific migrants' associations' world. Five out of 10 interviewees considered themselves to be protest, social movement and policy-oriented TSOs. The spontaneous and more directly political urge to change the status quo are more likely to play a stronger role in driving people to activism. For example:

"We propose services to help the migrants but at the same time we uphold a clear political position, which is to promote an open and welcoming migration policy."

(Interview No 6-Migration)

Even if the migration field is the most policy oriented, the French volunteer sector is considered to be too focused on services while lacking a political vision as is apparent from an interviewee's words: :

"Our actions are towards the migrants. We go find them on the streets and speak with them. We are not offering them any service. We only try to establish a human connection with them, and they in turn begin participating in our activities and helping us. We are against NGOs' professionalisation."

(Interview No 2-Migration)

This organisation is formed of volunteers who search for migrants (in stations, on roads, etc.), talk with them, and try to convince them to get involved in the group's activities. The involved migrants become volunteers themselves, helping even more migrants to learn French and look for places to spend the day or find a regular shelter. According to a representative of one of these groups, these types of activities are very different from the

activities of service-providing associations and it is a genuinely political “protest-oriented”. As regards the second protest group, it deals with the organisation of events and the writing down of documents where the exploitation of African territories is exposed and condemned.

5.2.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

In the majority of the sample, the target whom the TSOs address is large, including people of different ages, of different countries, religions. The beneficiaries are mostly asylum seekers, migrants or citizens of poor countries demanding the defence of their rights, equality and justice. There are three organisations that address a particular target of beneficiaries, in particular, women and children, and exiled and illegal migrants. Two of these are comprised of volunteers, with the expectation that every member can play an active role in the daily activities of the association. On the groups’ blogs, these female members exchange opinions and plan their activities. Another fights for women’s rights, through activism and petitions. The other five organisations, in contrast, are more formal, and they are composed of volunteers and employees whose task it is to provide services and offer support to women with children who find themselves in hardship. Four of these organisations bring material and legal support to migrants in situations of vulnerability or uncertainty (for example, those waiting to obtain their residency permit, being without shelter). Another organisation is based on universal access for all migrant people in defence of their rights and respect of their personhood. Two additional organisations are based on the principles of subsidiarity and mutuality, and on the transversal power of its action.

The first innovative action is their extensive engagement in establishing networks. In fact, the organisations have worked together and joined their efforts to increase the visibility of their actions and initiatives. In so doing, the migration cause supported by different organisations can become more visible to public power representatives, through jointly arranged demonstrations, events, and communications. For example, a group network is formed by many NGOs and among those NGOs, there are some which, by 2007, decided to focus their action on inequality among French people. Since 2007, this group has organised more meetings with the actors of solidarity at National and European levels and through the cooperation of NGOs and States, a higher amount of funding for development has been obtained. In addition, datasets have been built in order to sensitize the public through publications, dissemination via media channels. Six of the interviewees, for example, put emphasis on the collection of data over the specific problems that illegal migrants face when trying to gain access to the state welfare in order to sensitise the public to this issue. This sensitisation of citizens’ work is an important step with a view to pressuring the government into undertaking specific choices and the elaboration of overall policies. Another action exists in collaboration with, and support of, universities and research centres so as to further share projects.

5.2.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

The totality of the migrant TSOs represented have a relation with political actors and other groups at national, European and international levels. Among the 10 interviewed TSOs representatives, only two have declared to be, or to have been in the past, linked with political parties. The political party they all refer to are extreme left-wing groups. The other eight representatives claim they have no connections with any political party. At the same time, most of them are members of the European and international networks. Some of them work in France, in particular in Paris and Calais, but they have agencies abroad, such as those in Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria. On a national level, each of them has a strong relation with the town hall, from where some have received funding. Eight organisations also have a strong relation with the actors of different regions. It always works in accordance with the work at regional, national and international level. Nine out of 10 interviewees declared receiving funds from external organisations. In the last few years, all the interviewed organisations have intensified their horizontal collaborations, working with each other, while the relations with established political actors have basically remained unchanged. The relations between migrant organisations and their institutional counterparts (local and national agencies and offices) have become progressively tenser. In particular, this tension has focused on the reduction of public funds in the face of worsening problems and bad political/governmental choices which, in the words of one representative interviewed:

"...leave to the associations the burden of taking care of the more vulnerable groups and people, while at the same time withdrawing any form of economic support".

(Interview No 2-Migration)

Other interviewees have confirmed that the associations are the only actors who stand up to defend the asylum seekers, migrants or citizens of poor countries, demanding the defence of their rights, equality and justice, caught between the austerity policies implemented by governments, through which the welfare state is about to disappear, and the new political trend of border closure. This situation is especially trying for the smaller organisations:

"The EU gives loads of funding to big organisations and NGOs, but they should also fund smaller associations".

(Interview No 10-Migration)

5.2.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

Not every TSO can demonstrate an effective impact of the last economic crisis on the work of their organisation. In fact, seven out of 10 organisations were founded before 2008, and economic crisis related issues, so it is not possible to demonstrate if the crisis has had an effect on these organisations. But the majority of the others does not complain of bad

effects of the economic crisis on their initiatives. Nevertheless, three TSOs complained about the effect of the crisis on the work of their organisation and on the minim flux of funding accorded to those TSOs, especially for the smaller ones complain on the quality of those flux, limited to the field of emergency. The conclusion is that small associations that are mainly political, and which also receive more extensive state funding, have suffered much more because of the crisis. Subsequently, rebalancing policies have affected these associations through substantial cuts. The most important example is given by the numbers of humanitarian associations funded by French Minister of Social Affairs, with an overall budget of 35.000€ in 2006. In 2008, 2009 and 2010 the French Minister of Immigration funded the associational field with 55.000€, 56.000€, and 47.000€, respectively. But in the aftermath of the economic crisis, by 2011, the associational field had not received any more substantial public subsidy¹⁵.

The migrant TSOs that have suffered during the crisis are the organisations that have been progressively forced to focus on progressively more urgent needs (e.g. food, housing, health) across the country. This is not due to a lack of funds, per se, but to the huge migrant numbers that have raised the number of beneficiaries, exponentially. These groups are either formed exclusively of volunteers, or have no more than five employees, and are based on services' provision to migrants. The economic crisis meant a progressive slowing down of their activities, sometimes leading their associations closing down. An interviewee, speaking on behalf of an organisation dealing with the social support and health care of migrants, said:

“Small associations have a hard time proving their worth in a system where funds are progressively cut off and are only granted to organisations following the same efficiency-based logic which inspires capitalist competition. These associations used to do innovative, original things; they cared for integration and about the dialogue between French people and the migrants. But they didn't make it: those who try to do something new don't survive. Only organisations providing services, and which can prove through numbers that they are efficient, survive.”

(Interview No 3-Migration)

Summing up, the migrant TSOs have not suffered too much from the crises, but this crisis has not been an opportunity for innovation, or for exploring innovative practices.

5.3 Disability

5.3.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

For the disability field, seven out of 10 interviewees are either presidents or vice-presidents of their organisations. Two others are volunteers, while the last remaining interviewee has been qualified as an employee. The majority of the respondents, seven

¹⁵ Interview number two in migrant field

out of 10 interviewees have dealt with TSOs before. For the remaining three, the interest in the field arose after retirement, and stemmed from the will to participate in charity work, or generally from a desire to be philanthropic. Being a very specific sector, they have developed a professional know-how with regard to the specific disability associations' universe. Five out of 10 interviewees of disability TSOs define themselves as protest or policy-oriented TSOs, the other five as charities, practical help and service TSOs. Disabled Persons' Associations in France tend not to focus on services with a strong political orientation.

As is apparent from the interviews, , seven out of 10 associations are open to a fruitful dialogue with political institutions, while the other three are strongly disinclined to seek help from any political power. Six organisations are formed by disabled volunteers that in addition to working in the organisation, try to raise public awareness of specific pathologies. One of them is specialised in health prevention campaigns, while four out of 10 associations are focused on medical developments for the cure of specific diseases. The remaining four have already participated in actions organised by associations, but only sporadically. There are two associations that also work in the important field of organ donation. There are differences in the personal motivations claimed to be at the root of participation in the various associations' activities. In comparison to migrant field interviewees, who were primarily motivated politically, interviewees in the disability field are motivated more by societal issues. This is mostly because the migrant crisis has the sense of an extraordinary event, while disability is an ordinary event. In the words of an interviewed representative:

"For us, respect, equality and dignity are the most fundamental values. The two main dimensions are subsidiarity and reciprocity. We offer our services for free and we take each person as the actor of their own rights."

(Interview No 8-Disability)

Summing up, these findings show that many TSOs' representatives in our study had already accumulated some experience within the associational field, before taking responsibilities for the ones they now lead, participate in or work for. Activists who work in disability associations are usually the ones with the largest experience.

5.3.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

The target of TSOs in the disability field varies extensively, and includes women and children , old people as well as migrants, especially by associations that deal with infectious diseases. In particular, the beneficiaries are mostly people who are affected by different pathologies which require the defence of their rights, dignity and health care, as well as requiring support for each other. There are three organisations that address a particular target of beneficiaries focusing on women and children. As aforementioned, six organisations are formed of volunteers who are themselves disabled, with the expectation that every member who can, plays an active role in the daily activities of the

association. On the association website, they exchange opinions and plan sensitizing activities. Five out of 10 organisations are more formal and they are composed of volunteers and employees whose task it is to provide services and offer support to disabled people who find themselves in hardship. Four of these organisations offer material and legal support to disabled people in situations of vulnerability or uncertainty, as in the case of poor and marginalised disabled people. Two organisations are based on the principles of subsidiarity and mutuality, and on the transversal power of its action.

The innovative actions in the disability field are limited to offer specific training to specific disabled people's groups. Only two out of 10 organisations follow these innovative actions, while the remaining eight are less innovative, providing services to disabled people. The other innovative actions consist of extending their engagement in establishing networks or focusing on fundraising. In fact, some organisations work together, joining their efforts to increase their visibility. They operate together to research different sponsors, and to recruit more volunteers tasked with assisting the professionals in their daily work. This sponsor could be a state organ (regional or national), or it could be found in specific private fields like sport, (mainly football, rugby and Paralympics champions), as we were told by two interviewees. Beyond private financiers, international organisations —ranging from worldwide agencies such as the UN or the EU, to corporate groups or transnational foundations— become the main target of this search for funds. The top priority for TSOs, large and medium, is to gain and maintain the support of these organisations.

5.3.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

In comparison with the migration field, transnational by definition, the transnational level and quality of the disability field is lower, apart from the associations that deal with infectious diseases. However, almost all associations represented have a relation with political actors and other groups at national, European and international levels. Among the 10 interviewed TSOs' representatives, six declared to be, or to have been in the past, linked with political parties. Almost all parties are represented by interviewees, demonstrating a heterogeneous area, in contrast with the migrant field. The other four representatives claimed they have no connections with any political party. Simultaneously, seven of them are members of the European and international networks. The majority work in Paris, but they have agencies in other regions of France. . On the national level, each of them has a strong relation with the town hall, departments and regions. Nine organisations also have a strong relation with the actors of different regions. It always works in accordance with the work at regional, national and international level. If not part of the same organisation like hub/sub-hub, five out of 10 organisations are in contact with similar associations in other European countries. Periodically, these organisations organise congresses where they discuss the various European resolutions and different laws on their agenda. This is seen by these associations as an important moment of confrontation. Undoubtedly, owing to the crisis, the number of meetings has decreased. Six out of 10 interviewees declared receiving funds from external

organisations. During the last years, six interviewed organisations have intensified their horizontal collaborations, working with each other, while the relations with established political actors have basically remained unchanged. The relations between disability organisations focused and their institutional counterparts (local and national agencies and offices) have become progressively tenser. In particular, this tension has focused on the reduction of public funds resulting in economic support cuts. An interviewee, speaking on behalf of an organisation dealing with social support and health care, declared that:

"...this association is the only actor, the last bastion who stands up to defend a large part of the disabled people caught between the austerity policies implemented by governments due to the crisis."

(Interview No 5-Disability)

Another interviewee explained this tension, always focused on the reduction of public funds and the political choices of government:

"The associations are left with the burden of taking care of the more vulnerable groups and people while government funding toward them is decreasing."

(Interview No 1-Disability)

5.3.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

Nearly all the disability TSOs complained about the strong impact of the last economic crisis on the work of their organisations. Only one in ten organisations was founded after 2008, so the other nine have perceived a significant reduction in their activities, caused by economic crisis effects in times of organisational hardship, lack of funds, and decreased numbers of personnel. The smaller associations were the most affected, as opposed to the big organisations that have managed to limit the damage, though their expansion possibilities are on hold. . Mainly they have funding accorded to those TSOs, limited to the field of emergency, as is apparent from this interview excerpt:

"After the beginning of the economic crisis, we had no money and our organisation has not received any more public subsidy."

(Interview No 9-Disability)

This sample gives us some interesting indications on the impact of the crisis on disability in the French associational field. What is highlighted by interviewees is that small associations that are mainly political, and which also received more extensive state funding, have suffered most after the economic crisis. Subsequent rebalancing policies have affected those associations through substantial cuts. For the smallest groups (either formed almost exclusively by volunteers, or with no more than five employees), based on services' provision like help to the sick or other vulnerable people, the economic crisis has meant a progressive slowing down of their activities, sometimes until the closure of their associations. The French team interviewed one association of this type, which were going

through very hard times. But interviews overall showed that even representatives of larger organisations talked about the very real risk of finding themselves in the same situation. Furthermore, the employment crisis makes it difficult to enlist new personnel or even maintain the ones already in place. This in turn puts at risk many projects and relationships with sponsors and beneficiaries.

The same work has to be done with less workforce, less time and at a faster pace. The most resilient organisations are found in the great urban centres, mainly in Paris. This is due to the thicker network of TSOs and the more extensive number of volunteers in the capital city. It is remarkable that the organisations which are active on the whole national territory are the least affected by the crisis. Even for them, though, it can be observed that political activity progressively decreases at the same time when the offer of various services continues. As regards the informal organisations, they are generally formed only of volunteers, and hence, are not directly affected by the economic crisis. In conclusion, the disability TSOs have suffered heavily in the crisis, resulting in their failure in the worst case, and in the best case, denying them the opportunity for innovation, or to explore innovative practices.

5.4 Unemployment

5.4.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

In the unemployment field, five out of 10 interviewees are either presidents or vice-presidents of their organisations. Three others are volunteers, while the remaining two interviewees have qualified themselves as employees. Also in this field, most of the respondents, eight out of 10 interviewees have some experience in dealing with TSOs. Of these eight, five can be considered to have developed a professional know-how with regard to the specific unemployment associations' universe. Five out of 10 interviewees defined themselves as protest, social movement and policy-oriented TSOs; the more directly politically-driven they are to change the status quo, the more likely they are to play a stronger role in driving people to activism. Also in this field, the French associative system is considered to be too focused on services and lacking political vision, as is apparent from a number of interviewed organisations. These organisations are formed by volunteers who defend the moral and material interests, individual and collective employees. They also fight to ensure equal treatment of users across the French territory.

There is also a defence association of victims of asbestos workers. In the field of unemployment protest-oriented associations, we found a collaborative blog about job insecurity, which publishes articles and testimonials, a blog about the labour law which is specifically intended for employees, seniors, the unemployed and a network of social information and work events. We also came across weekly podcasts devoted to unemployment and employment. The mission of associations emphasised the importance of supporting education and training:

"Our aim is to support the education and training of youth from families in precarious situations for applicants and employment professionals, particularly in Technical Education and Agriculture."

(Interview No 8-Unemployment)

The percentage of unemployment French associative system is balanced between a half system focused on services with a strong political orientation and another half without this political orientation. Eight out of 10 associations consider themselves to be organisations operating within the political sphere, which is the defence of the rights of vulnerable parts of the population, while the others two are not allied to any political power. The volunteers of six associations participate assiduously in actions organised by associations, the other four only sporadically. As opposed to migrant field interviewees, who were driven primarily by a strong political motivation, and the disability field motivated by community motivation, the unemployment field considers the right to work as a 'higher good'.

Summing up, these findings show that many TSOs' representatives taken in our study had already accumulated some experience within the associational field before taking responsibilities for the ones they now lead, participate in or work for. Activists who work in unemployment associations are usually the ones with the largest experience. Within the greatest and more tightly organised associations, personal motivation grows together with the increasing professional involvement of the individual in the association's dynamics. By contrast, in smaller and more informal groups, a spontaneous and more direct political urge towards changing the status is more likely to play a stronger role in driving people to activism.

5.4.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

The main target of TSOs in the unemployment field are precarious workers, unemployed people, as well as women suffering inequality in terms of salary, and students who are in training schemes. Among additional beneficiaries we have also found workers who are employed across French borders, as in the case of an association defending the individual and collective interests of frontier workers in Switzerland and specific categories of workers afflicted as a defence association of victims of asbestos workers. Furthermore, there are three organisations that support the education and training of youth from families in precarious situations for applicants and employment professionals. There is also an organisation that helps people who do not have access to bank loans to start businesses, and their jobs. An interviewee says that:

"We try to support the development and professionalisation of artistic and cultural initiatives through various actions: study and observation work, design and dissemination of support tools, development experience, organisation of meetings and training, assistance in structuring networks, etc."

(Interview No 2-Unemployment)

Another contributes to the social and professional advancement of people of low qualifications, leading host, guidance and training open to all, regardless of nationality. Seven organisations are composed of volunteers, unemployed people themselves, with the expectation that every member can play an active role in the daily activities of the association. On the association blog, these jobless and precarious exchange networks of social information. Five out of 10 organisations are more formal; they are composed of volunteers and employees whose task is to provide services and offer support to unemployed people who find themselves in hardship. Two others work on job-centre salaries and social protection services. The last three are focused on the extent of inequality phenomena of opportunity in employment and their evolution is economic, social and political.

Some of the support systems on offer include: a blog about job insecurity, which publishes articles and testimonials, another blog about the labour law which is specifically intended for employees, seniors, unemployed and network of social information and work events. Also, weekly podcasts are produced devoted to both the employed and unemployed. There are also innovative actions to offer specific training to a specific unemployed people group: a foundation that assists women and men with expertise and innovative excellence in the fields at hand. There is another that grants mainly scholarships, primarily for students in France, as well as for students abroad. An organisation is the professional, apolitical and independent stated:

"With the project of a large gathering of IT professionals - IT and Telecoms - aimed primarily at employees of the branch "Software & Computer Services", known Syntec Informatique, independent and job seekers: many executives, non-executives, beginners, advanced and seniors."

(Interview No 7-Unemployment)

The last association has helped create and bring together a network of more than 30 Territorial Funds whose mission is to fight for inclusion by providing project promoters with access to credit, expertise and financial support.

5.4.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

All protest, social movement and policy-oriented TSOs' associations represented have a relation with political actors and other groups at national, European and international levels. In contrast to service TSOs, unemployed organisations frame the problem of unemployment in a primarily national horizon. Among the 10 interviewed TSOs' representatives, five have declared to be, or to have been in the past, linked with political parties. Various parties are represented by interviewees, demonstrating a heterogeneous area. The other half of the representatives claim they have no connections with any political party. Simultaneously, four of them are members of European and/or international networks. The majority work in Paris, but they have agencies in other regions of France. .On the national level, each of them has a strong relation with the town

hall, departments and regions. Six organisations also have a strong relation with the actors of different regions, which always work in accordance with the work at regional, national and international level. If not part of the same organisation like hub/sub-hub, three out of ten social movement and policy-oriented organisations are in contact with similar associations in other European countries.

Seven out of 10 interviewees declared that they receive funds from external organisations. During the last years, six interviewed organisations have intensified their horizontal collaborations, working with each other, while the relations with established political actors has basically remained unchanged. The relations between unemployment organisations focused and their institutional counterparts (local and national agencies and offices) have become progressively tenser.

5.4.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

The specific question about the effect of the economic crisis on the organisations and its strategies has produced very long and detailed commentaries among interviewees. Each answer about the effect of the economic crisis on the organisations and their networks has taken on average fifteen minutes and it has brought about several interesting findings. The summation is that almost the totality of unemployment TSOs complain about the strong impact of the last economic crisis on the work of their organisation. In fact only two out of 10 interviewees are born after 2008, so the other eight have perceived a significant reduction in their activities, caused by economic crisis effects in times of organisational hardship, lack of funds, and decreased number of personnel. The TSOs which suffered the worst during the crisis are the ones dealing with the jobless, the precarious and unemployed people. Among these smaller associations exist the most affected, in contrast to the big organisations that have managed to effect damage control. The funding afforded to those TSOs has been stopped.

Among these TSOs, the ones which operate halfway between formal and informal and between services' provision and political action, are the most heavily affected. This is due to the vicious circle of reduction in public funding while at the same time their potential beneficiaries, that is, people in need, are growing in number, as is apparent from an interviewee's observation:

“Small associations like us, have a hard time proving their worth in a system where funds are progressively cut off and that are only granted to organisations following the same efficiency-based logic which inspires capitalist competition. Those associations who try to do something new, they don't survive. Only organisations providing services, and which can prove through numbers that they are efficient, survive.”

(Interview No 3-Unemployment)

Another consequence consists of the lack of training of the recently recruited volunteers. Overall, interviewees confirmed that for the associations affected to a greater extent by

the crisis, there has been a drastic change in terms of strategies and the search for new networks. In the unemployment sector, even the associations which have not undergone a reduction in funds have been hit hard by the crisis, at a time when there was a drastic increase in the number of users due to the crisis itself. Accordingly, these associations that do not receive public subsidies or other private funding have sometimes remained unaffected by the crisis. However, in the organisations that are based mostly on voluntary work, there has been a remarkable growth of membership in times of crisis. To exemplify, the disability field, as well as the smallest unemployment associations (either formed almost exclusively by volunteers, or with no more than five employees), based on services' provision like help to jobless, precarious or unemployed people, the economic crisis has meant a progressive slowing down of their activities, sometimes resulting in closure for the associations.

5.5 Summary

A main finding is that the economic crisis has been hitting France in various manners and levels of intensity depending on the operating sector as well as on the size of the TSO being taken into consideration. The most affected TSOs have been the ones providing services to vulnerable segments of the population (mostly disability and unemployment). Among these, the smallest groups proved to be the most exposed to the crisis. We have noted that the crisis has had different effects on gender, mobility and age according to each field. About the migrant field, the category that suffers most is that of children and young single mothers. They are the most fragile and the most marginalised part. Regarding the unemployed field, it is the female gender in general that suffers inequality in terms of salary, opportunity and stability, proving to be the weakest category. In this particular field, also men aged 45 years and over have been hit hard by the effects of the crisis, especially divorced fathers with dependent children. This particular group has problems re-entering the labour market. Regarding the disability field, we noted that the crisis tends to affect mainly the elderly afflicted. In conclusion, those most affected by the crisis are also those considered most vulnerable: such as the elderly, children and single mothers. Furthermore, the crisis of TSOs can be observed across the whole national territory, with peaks in the smallest cities. The most resilient organisations are found in the great urban centres, mainly in Paris. This is due to the thicker network of TSOs and the extensive number of volunteers in the capital city. In fact, the main problem for many medium-sized TSOs is caused by the drastic drop in public funds devoted to them, alongside the growth of beneficiaries originating from the spread of poverty, uncertainty, and general vulnerability. These TSOs are trying to deploy counterstrategies in order to carry out their activities, for example through the creation of new job positions, especially conceived with the purpose of seeking funding opportunities and sponsors. They are also aware of the risk of working in a state of permanent emergency, having to deal with more pressure owing to the increased numbers of beneficiaries and fewer personnel.

This means having to focus increasingly on the mere provision of services while at the same time decreasing their focus on the political dimension. It is remarkable that the TSOs

active on national territory are the least affected by the crisis. Even for them, though, it can be observed that political activities progressively decrease at the same time when the offer of various services keeps going on. As regards the informal and protest-based TSOs, they are generally formed only of volunteers, and hence, are not directly concerned with the economic crisis. A crucial point that has emerged in this study is that the impact of the crisis varies depending on their respective size and operating sector. More than the difference between formal and informal, or between politically-oriented versus service-providing, the factor that seems to influence how much an organisation suffers during economic crisis times is the operating sector. The TSOs providing services to vulnerable segments of the population (for example, the jobless and the emarginated people) are those that are most heavily affected by the crisis. In addition, we have found that the uneven impact of the crisis leads to different counterstrategies by the organisations involved, depending on their size and orientation.

The main strategies always involve the search for stable funding channels —whether they consist of private sponsors or large transnational agencies— and more generally, the tendency to work together by establishing networks of TSOs operating in the same sector. The importance of volunteers as a strategic asset has progressively grown since the crisis began, as they are more and more vital to replace lost personnel. While bringing about new issues, the increased presence of volunteers somewhat counterbalances, at least in specific sectors, the overall process of professionalisation. At the same time, it has emerged quite clearly that the economic crisis has brought about a growth in demands on the majority of TSOs dealing with the provision of services. This has led to a state of permanent rush that forces many associations to sacrifice certain of their activities like advocacy and self-analysis, so as to focus instead on the plethora of overwhelming daily tasks. A final point is that some interviewees, rather than talking about the economic crisis itself, have especially focused on the specific crisis of the welfare system and access to it. In so doing, they have revealed a growing or deeper political conscience as a consequence of the crisis, which can also be linked to the fact that the majority of interviewees admit that it is increasingly harder to establish and maintain meaningful relations with governments and institutions.

Chapter 6 Germany

Ulrike Zschache

6.1 Introduction

This country report offers in-depth insights into the activities, experiences and concerns of German civil society organisations and informal groups in the fields of migration, disabilities and unemployment. What they have in common is that they engage in one form or another in transnational solidarity activities. The German study is, on the one hand, situated against a backdrop of general economic prosperity and growth within the country. On the other hand, German civil society organisations are well aware of and act within a broader European context shaped by economic crisis and austerity. For several of them, Germany's role in enforcing austerity policies in other EU countries is a considerable point of friction. In addition to the economic situation, the interviews for the German report were conducted for the period very close to that of the influx of large numbers of refugees and asylum seekers into Germany. This had the most evident impact on the field of migration, but is to some extent also felt in the fields of unemployment and disabilities.

The vast majority of the organisations were selected on the grounds of the website analysis that built the first phase of work package 2. During this first step, we were able to identify informal groups and local or regional civil society organisations with a special transnational profile and innovative character. In addition, a few other organisations were identified and selected through snowballing. In contrast to other TransSOL teams, we started to contact the organisations personally by phone. Once we had established contact with the most appropriate activist or representative, we sent e-mails with detailed information in writing. Quite often, these e-mails were also needed in order to ask the organisations' board or manager for permission to proceed. The data have been gathered through 37 guided qualitative interviews with well-informed representatives or members of these organisations. More specifically, we conducted 12 interviews for migration, 12 for disabilities and 13 for unemployment. While the target number of interviews was 10 per field, we conducted more interviews for practical reasons. At the beginning, we had problems in all three fields arranging interviews with relevant organisations. Therefore, we started to get in contact with several organisations in parallel. With some of them, the process of getting permission for the interview and finding a suitable date took several weeks. In the end, we got more positive responses than expected. Given that all of them are very relevant for our study, and because of the repeated contact with them, we did not want to cancel. Overall, arranging interviews with some organisations was difficult due to time constraints. In general, most of the organisations are heavily loaded with work so that for several of them it was not easy to find time to conduct an interview. Yet, only four organisations rejected our request because of limited capacities. With the others, it was just a matter of agreeing on a date. It is striking that the contacted groups and organisations were generally very interested in participating in our study and found the project very relevant. In particular,

representatives from refugee help initiatives were eager to tell us about their innovative concepts and activities developed over the past few years. Some of them expressed their explicit regret at not finding the time to document, reflect and evaluate their work systematically. Therefore, the interview was seen as a good occasion to do something in this regard. Moreover, for some others, it was important to show a broader audience that there is a highly-engaged German refugee help scene, thus setting something against right-wing populism.

The interviews were carried out between August and November, 2016. Most of the interviews were conducted face-to-face, while a few were done via Skype or on the phone. The interviews lasted between one hour and two and a half hours, with the average time being one and a half hours. Longer interviews typically took place in face-to-face contexts. For most of the face-to-face interviews, we met in the interviewees' offices or organisational rooms. In exceptional cases, the interview took place at his or her home (when the groups lacked their own office). In some instances, the interview was done in public coffee places.

6.2 Migration

In the field of migration and asylum, we interviewed civil society organisations from different cities and local communities in four regions of Germany in order to reflect the regional variety in the country to some extent (Berlin, Bavaria, North-Rhine-Westphalia and Saxony). A large share of these organisations is relatively young. They were founded in the past one, two or three years as a reaction to the arrival of many new refugees and asylum seekers in Germany, or in response to growing right-wing populism. By comparison, only a few organisations date back to the mid-2000s. Most of the organisations of our sample are local. Others have a country-wide scope and reach, while the local level is still crucial for their activities. In contrast, three German organisations have a strong focus on the transnational level and are highly active in countries along the so-called Balkan route, in Italy, Greece and in other European/Mediterranean border regions. All organisations except one informal group are registered non-profit associations operating either on voluntary grounds or with a very small group of staff. When it comes to their fields of activity, some of the organisations interviewed are primarily dedicated to providing practical support to refugees and migrants (in general, with a focus on children and young people, or with a focus on women). Others have a focus on awareness raising, political activism, and aim for policy change. A few organisations are dedicated to both practical and political activities to a similar extent. However, it needs to be mentioned that all organisations focusing on practical activities emphasise that they understand their solidarity work for refugees and migrants as a political statement in itself.

6.2.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity Organisations

The organisations under review cover a broad range of activities. Practical help and support action includes the provision of help in initial reception facilities, donations in-kind for basic needs, German language and culture tutorials, arrangement of free and anonymous medical assistance for undocumented migrants, socialising, cultural and educational activities, information about the German educational and employment systems, preparation for the job market (CV writing, job interview training), support services that help integrating children and young refugees into existing German leisure and sports clubs, mentoring, help and mediation to find private accommodation and flat-shares for refugees, support before, during and after appointments with authorities (Foreigners Office, Social Welfare Office, medical doctors), preparation for asylum procedures (e.g. for interviews on the application for asylum), arrangement of legal assistance and advice, provision of help to refugees in need along their migration route, including clothing, food, warm beverages (organisation of aid flotillas), private sea rescue, protection, emergency supply and first medical treatment and referrals to other specialised help organisations. It is interesting to note that many of the activists emphasise that their offers are not pre-defined or ready-made. Instead they often react to the needs of the refugees and migrants in a given situation and/or moment in time. This also means that this is a very dynamic field of activities, in which the support actions are adjusted in a flexible manner to changing circumstances and needs. One interviewee highlights:

“We started with three projects which were very successful. In this context, we identified a gap or a need for these young people. [...] We have a clear concept with which we currently work. But we are geared to changing that concept because these young people are progressing so quickly.”

(Interview No. 9)

An activist of another help initiative explains:

“In summer time it is not so relevant anymore to provide hot tea or a change of clothes. [...] In the end, developing further means to say that we keep on working where we can save the lives of as many people as possible with the minimum of resources. [...] That is a question of effectiveness [...] for the people in need.”

(Interview No. 2)

On the other hand, the political activities of the interviewed organisations comprise both traditional forms of action and new activities. Activists engage in information and awareness raising about local, regional, national and EU migration and asylum policies and their implementation, campaigning on behalf of refugee rights and anti-racism campaigns. They seek to contribute to a critical and informed public sphere. They organise or participate in demonstrations, political protest and lobbying, and advocate for a treatment of refugees and migrants in line with international human rights standards. Moreover, social and political networking and the mobilisation of solidarity within local

communities and towards refugees are important. In addition, some of these groups take action to prevent deportation, arrange legal support and assist lawsuits in exemplary cases.

All of the interviewees have a high level of involvement in their group or organisation and are very knowledgeable about its activities, structures and developments. Almost all of them belong to the founding members of their organisation or joined the organisation at an early stage. At the same time, many have a leading function within their group or organisation and are well acquainted with the subject. Thus, all interviewees provided us with very detailed and well reflected on insights about their organisational activities and the impact of new developments in challenging times. Moreover, our interviewees are eight male and five female activists or organisational representatives of different ages and backgrounds. As regards their age, our interviewees belong to different age groups between 20 and 60. In contrast to the other two fields, about half of the interviewees are students or young people between 20 and 35. Some have been working in the field of migration and asylum for a long time; some have a background in Global, European or Migration studies and/or are acquainted with a transnational lifestyle; some have a migrant background and some others became active in the past years when they witnessed the immense need for help and engagement either in their direct environment, or through media coverage. What is more, our interviewees have different experiences with volunteering and political activism. On the one hand, many of the persons we interviewed have been activists or volunteers in various groups and networks for a long time. On the other hand, civil society engagement and politicisation of some others were triggered against the backdrop of the recent refugee movements and the arrival of large numbers of refugees and asylum seekers in Germany. Intensified volunteer work for refugees and asylum seekers has been part of the new landscape since the summer of 2015, and several interviewees emphasised a need to implement strategies that prevent burnout or an overburdening of volunteers, or that aim to equip them with the necessary skillset to cope with exceptional, highly demanding situations. In this regard, some suggest that politics should help set up more training programmes and regular peer-to-peer supervision for volunteers in order to make volunteering more sustainable.

6.2.2 Target Groups and Innovative Practices

Overall, the target groups of the organisations we spoke to are primarily asylum seekers, refugees and migrants. More specifically, we can distinguish between two groups. On the one hand, many of the organisations support those refugees and asylum seekers that have already arrived in Germany and who are going through asylum application and integration processes. Or they target (undocumented) migrants that have been living in Germany for some time. On the other hand, some other organisations provide help or advocacy for refugees and migrants along their migration routes, for instance on the Greek and Italian islands or in the Mediterranean Sea through sea rescue projects. Generally, the organisations have a broad and flexible understanding of their target groups. In both groups, interviewees have highlighted that they are open to support others if they are in

need of help. For instance, a group that helps to find accommodation for asylum seekers in Germany has extended this service to some homeless people in their local community, too. Another organisation that engages in sea rescue has equally emphasised that they aim to save the lives of everybody in need, be they refugees or not.

From all of the interviews it emerged that the field of migration and asylum is characterised by a high degree of innovativeness. This can be found at various levels. At a very general level, the majority of our interviewees explained that the establishment of their organisation is by itself something new and/or unconventional. This often has to do with the fact that the purposes and tasks these organisations fulfil fall typically and traditionally under state responsibility. Yet, due to administrative overload and policy restrictions, civil society organisations and private initiatives have stepped in to fill the gap; for instance, when it comes to providing food, clothing and items for personal hygiene in reception facilities, to arrange medical treatment, to offer education and integration services or to organise civic sea rescue in international waters between Africa and Europe. As an example of other similar statements, one interviewee brings up the point by saying:

“In principle, we assume a task that is originally the job of the state. [...] What we aim for is to make ourselves redundant. What we really want is that state authorities will finally assume this genuine state responsibility. This is their job and actually there are clear rules for this.”

(Interview No. 6)

And another interviewee explains:

“[The Mediterranean Sea] is a new place or space for networking. [...] Where the military of different national entities operates. This is a space where suddenly civil society is present because [...] otherwise people die. [...] this space is being civilised. [...] It is simply a new place that civil society and civil society groups are about to appropriate, and to cooperate [in the context of such] new circumstances and places.”

(Interview No. 10)

Secondly, innovation lies in the types of activities they undertake. The new arrival of refugees and asylum seekers in Germany over the past two years has triggered a broad commitment to try out and offer new forms of activities and services. Most importantly, many interviewees agree that this is a work in progress, involving a lot of learning by doing. Many of them take the actual needs and ideas, but also reservations, uncertainties or timidities of the refugees as a starting point and develop their projects along these inputs in very dynamic ways. For instance, one project has developed a mentoring programme for minor refugees that helps them participate in cultural, sports and other leisure activities. Having observed that many young refugees have difficulties in leaving their accommodation and finding their way to the various leisure or sports associations independently, they came up with a new concept. This concept is based on the idea of

arranging cooperation with a range of leisure and sport associations and to collect and accompany interested young refugees to the activities week by week in order to reduce uncertainty, to build trust and to establish continuity and reliability. The interviewee underlines:

“I see a lot of innovation in our association and in our concept with regard to the fact that we always seek to adapt ourselves to the requirements of the young people. Thus, the projects that we initiate are almost always new.”

(Interview No. 9)

Moreover, some projects have developed new ways to offer tailor-made programmes for female refugees. These women-specific activities include German lessons and mentoring for female refugees and parallel child care, women-specific information about cultural and social activities, information on gender equality, women’s rights, basic rights, dealing with violence, information about the job market and (further) education for female asylum seekers, mother-child-groups and other specific offers for female refugees. Most importantly, all of these activities are carried out by female volunteers and are exclusively offered to women (and their children). In addition, it is crucial that the volunteers organise their activities within the reception facilities so that the participants do not have to leave their accommodation. This approach is motivated by the observation that female refugees neither take part in activities outside the reception centre, nor in mixed-group activities:

“Many women [...] did not use the German language offers. The men used all of them, but the women [...] did not have the courage. Here we simply saw a need and have created offers for women that are based on the idea that women teach women in order to reduce their inhibitions. [...] And we were faced with the challenge of mobility, which these women simply do not have. [...] Simply due to cultural differences, that they do not travel to classes on their own, they have to go with a man, the man needs to agree. On the other hand, there was a lack of warm winter clothes, of buggies, of money for tram tickets. [...] Hence, we decided to go where the women are, we go and collect them where they are. This means we are in the initial reception facilities. [...] We want to provide the woman with a protected space [...] where women can be among women. [...] What is innovative is that we do [...] language courses [...] exclusively for women and thus what is created is a very specific project that is different from other projects. And we were the first to do that here in town.”

(Interview No. 5)

In addition to these core activities, a lot of innovation takes place in supporting communication and networking activities. All of the organisations we talked to use social media like Facebook and Twitter extensively in order to document and inform others about their activities, to engage with donors and new volunteers and to connect and share information and event invitations among other active groups in the fields. Moreover, many of the organisations use new online platforms for crowd-funding and donations,

such as Better Place. What is more, two of the interviewed groups have developed their own websites for refugees. One offers a tool that helps refugees find private accommodation or flat-shares. The other one helps them find relevant activities, contact points and locations in town, such as refugee help initiatives, advice and counselling, public offices (for social, asylum, health issues, etc.), cultural, sports and leisure associations and many more.

Finally, the interviewees described their overall approach towards refugees and migrants as innovative. It is striking that almost all interviewees highlighted explicitly that they do not want to help in a charitable sense. By contrast, with their offers they aim to interact with their target groups as equals at eye level. Their concepts often start bottom-up from the needs and ideas of their target groups instead of presenting readily defined services top-down. Interviewees said they prefer to first listen and observe and to integrate refugees and migrants as much as possible into the organising team or group of volunteers. In this context, interviewees also explained that they do not want to treat refugees and migrants as passive aid recipients. Instead, their activities are geared to empowering, activating and integrating their target groups to enable self-initiative and self-representation. One activist highlights:

“We want to make these women visible. [...] We want to give these women a voice. We want to contribute to their emancipation. We want to support them so that they can live here independently. And language is a very important part of that. [...] We should not take the entire burden from these people. They are grown-up adults. This is sometimes forgotten due to the language barriers [...] but they used to have a normal life before they arrived here. [...] We should let them make things by themselves. Self-reliance.”

(Interview No. 5)

In a similar way, another interviewee says:

“It is our aim to work with refugees at eye level in order to give them access to services they are entitled to and in order to support them in their own political struggles. Importantly, not as charity-approach “we help them”, but as real support at eye level. [...] Half of our active members are refugees themselves. Hence, we do not have any difficulties in getting access to our target group.”

(Interview No. 8)

And yet another interviewee underlines:

“We want refugees and the people here in Germany to live together at eye level. In such a way that no dependencies, no power asymmetries emerge, but where instead both sides learn from each other and are open-minded.”

(Interview No. 4)

6.2.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

It is a common pattern that the groups and organisations we interviewed are well integrated into a network of other civil society initiatives and organisations in their field, mostly at the local level. Several interviewees explained that in recent years, a very strongly connected refugee help scene has developed in their town. These networks are regularly used to share knowledge and expertise, resources and space (also new co-working spaces), to spread information about events and activities, and to mobilise for joint campaigns or demonstrations. For the majority of the organisations, the networks at the local level are in fact the most important ones. Only a few organisations work closely together with groups and organisations in other German towns.

When it comes to transnational cooperation, a mixed picture emerges. Here, we can identify three different types. First, a number of organisations do not have any transnational partnership. Here, interviewees typically explained that they would like to get in contact with similar organisations abroad, e.g. in order to learn more about the situation and strategies in other countries. However, they are already under pressure to cope with the demand for help in their local environment and hence, have limited time and resources for international networking. A second group of organisations has a local focus, too. Yet, they have developed some cross-national partnerships on top of that. To some extent, these transnational partnerships involve civil society partners from neighbouring countries like Poland and France. Some others cooperate with partner organisations from a broader range of EU countries, including countries like Italy and Portugal. For the organisations, the largest benefits of these international partnerships are the exchange of knowledge, experience and ideas, the possibility to compare, to look at their field of activities from different perspectives and thus to better reflect on their own working conditions and strategies. Moreover, building European networks and partnerships is seen as a means to gain more legitimacy and a louder voice in Europe. For a third group of organisations, international partnerships are closely related to their core activities. These organisations help refugees or engage in investigation, observation and information in the European border regions, i.e. in the geographical "*hot spots*" (Interview No. 1) along the migration routes. For this purpose, they have built close partnerships with local and international organisations in Italy, Greece, Serbia and Turkey. Having local partners in these countries is particularly important because they help overcome language barriers, they provide detailed insights into the situation on the ground, are acquainted with the national rules and procedures, know other relevant network partners and contacts points, and thus work as crucial mediators for their German partner organisations.

Cooperation with public authorities take place only to a certain extent and to the degree that is necessary to complete specific tasks. Some organisations receive public funding from local, regional or national government bodies. However, the majority operate exclusively on the grounds of private funding, which has increased considerably since 2015 (donations, funding from private foundations, crowd-funding). Several interviewees have pointed to the inherent ambiguity of state support. On the one hand, they

understand their volunteering work compensates for government failure. And since they assume tasks that are actually state responsibility, the question emerges: Why should the state not fund this volunteer work? As one interviewee puts it:

“As regards politics it would be clearly desirable that they show financial solidarity if they are not able to do this job as an institution. The ‘black zero’ [i.e. the balanced budget] is certainly a debate that is discussed within volunteer groups. We sacrifice ourselves and at the same time the federal government is happy about having a ‘black zero’. This is a paradox that we surely do not welcome. In this respect, there is currently a strong feeling of helplessness among volunteers.”

(Interview No. 9)

More optimistically, another interviewee explains:

“Volunteerism should benefit as well [from integration programmes]. Initiatives have become partly professional [...] and have appropriated so much knowledge in the meantime, they should be paid for continuing their work. This is now being funded [by the new government programme]. [...] This is certainly the right way forward.”

(Interview No. 3)

On the other hand, many organisations are afraid of negative implications of state funding on their independence. For this reason, they mostly prefer private funding sources in order to keep their autonomy and freedom to criticise and protest against policy-making. At the same time, they do not want to become co-opted by political parties:

“We do not want money from political parties. We want to raise our voice [...] and we do not want anyone to order us to be quiet.”

(Interview No. 7)

6.2.4 Impact of the Crisis on Transnational Solidarity

Overall, the interviewees agree that there is no (direct) impact of the economic crisis on the field of migration and asylum in Germany. Some refer to the general austerity approach of the German government as a restrictive factor in their work, yet without relating this to the recent economic crisis. A few others understand the latest refugee movements as a dimension of a general crisis of neoliberal, globalised capitalism. Yet, most importantly, a large majority identifies an administrative crisis of the German authorities with regard to how the arrival of large numbers of refugees has been dealt with since summer 2015. And this is considered the main trigger and reason for their volunteering work and political activism. Moreover, the EU-Turkey Refugee Deal and the closing of the Balkan route are seen as a major cut for refugee help initiatives. Against the backdrop of a sharp decrease in new arrivals, the refugee issue has faded from public agendas and media coverage. As a consequence, the organisations have witnessed a

considerable drop in public awareness and, as a result, in donations, new volunteers and other forms of support.

6.3 Disability

In the field of disabilities, our study includes civil society organisations from different cities in five regions of Germany (Berlin, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, North-Rhine-Westphalia and Saxony). Generally, the organisations interviewed are well established. Just one of them was founded in recent years. The majority of them are local, some are situated at the regional level, some at the federal level and some have an explicitly international focus. These organisations are mostly registered as non-profit associations and in some cases as social economy enterprises. Many of them operate with a small number of staff and volunteers, some others are larger and more professionalised. In addition, it is important to note that many of these organisations started as or have remained self-help organisations for people with disabilities or certain diseases and their families/parents. The work of the organisations covers various activities, ranging from the provision of information and advice, support services and facilities, cultural and sports activities to interest representation and lobbying.

6.3.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity Organisations

A closer look at the field of activities reveals that the organisations provide information and expertise, promote medical research, engage in preventive measures and rehabilitation, and offer services and facilities ensuring appropriate support and aids (e.g. workshops, housing, outpatient services), cultural and sports activities, qualifications, advice, counselling and legal support. Moreover, they organise exchange in self-help groups, contribute to development aid and the establishment of medical service facilities and self-help organisations in developing countries, and engage in networking, interest representation and lobbying. Generally speaking, the activities have the purpose to improve the well-being of people with disabilities and diseases, including the medical, socio-economic and sociocultural living conditions, foster equal opportunities and fight discrimination, enable disabled people to lead their lives as independently and normally as possible, promote empowerment and self-initiatives, foster equal participation and inclusion in all areas of life. Hence putting into practice the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

The persons we interviewed have a high level of organisational involvement and know their organisations very well. They either have a leading position or are responsible for the organisational unit most relevant to our research purposes. In addition, some of the interviewees are the original founders of their organisation. In terms of their background, the interviewees form two different groups. On the one hand, some are professionals from social work, special needs education, different areas of medicine and care or human rights work. On the other hand, others have themselves a disability or experience with a

disease or they are parents of disabled children. Our interviewees are eight women and eight men of different ages, ranging between 30 and 70 years approximately (the majority is between 30 and 50, approximately four are aged 60 to 70). In addition, one interviewee has a migration background, which is very beneficial for some of the international activities this person carries out on behalf of the organisation.

6.3.2 Target Groups and Innovative Practices

Alongside their activities, the organisations interviewed primarily target people with disabilities or people suffering from certain (rare) diseases. Moreover, their work is directed towards parents, family members, friends and experts (e.g. researchers, medical doctors). Going beyond these direct target groups, they seek to reach policy-makers and the general public. Most of the organisations focus their work on disabled or diseased people and their relatives in Germany, i.e. either in the organisation's local or regional working area or nationally. Yet, they also help disabled or diseased people abroad in the framework of partnerships with organisations from certain other countries. Or they open up their services to disabled or diseased people from neighbouring countries that have difficulties getting advice and counselling in their own country. Alternatively, some organisations provide special support to migrants and refugees in Germany. Finally, going beyond organisations with a focus on Germany, four of the organisations in this study work explicitly for disabled people in other parts of the world, mainly in developing and emerging countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and in Central- and Eastern European countries.

When asked about innovative approaches and solutions, we received different types of feedback from the interviewees. First, those working for organisations concerned with basic services and facilities, such as medical care, assistance, housing, workshops and various forms of outpatient services explained that they could not easily identify specific and outstanding innovative solutions. Instead, innovation is implied in their everyday work because every disabled person is unique and requires bespoke forms of support. In this respect, there is no 'one-size-fits-all approach'. Instead, it is a constant key principle of their work to develop new solutions that are able to meet individual requirements. Secondly, there are interviewees who see innovation with regard to their target groups. This is particularly true for disabled refugees. So far, there are only a few organisations in Germany that have developed expertise in this field. At the same time, this topic has become highly relevant in recent years because of intensified global migration movement and the arrival of large numbers of refugees in Germany over the past two years. Thirdly, organisations working on inclusion and equal opportunities have developed innovative activities and objectives in order to foster full participation. One of the organisations of our study seeks to pursue new avenues in putting mobility and sports centre stage as important dimensions of inclusion and participation in society. Another two organisations focus on cultural activities and arts projects as innovative forms and a means of inclusion. What they find particularly innovative about their concept is the inclusive and diversity-oriented character of their companies in which artists with and without disabilities and

from various backgrounds (e.g. from different religions and different countries, different sexual orientations, elderly people, refugees, homeless people, etc.) work closely together. This broad understanding of inclusion is visible with regards to the company members, the topics and the locations of their arts performances. Moreover, innovation is practiced in the interdisciplinary cross-over of various art genres (e.g. theatre, acrobatics, music, poetry, dance). As one interviewee points out:

“A main objective is for us the extended definition of inclusion [...] Of course, we see ourselves as innovative with what we do. What makes this special is that it distinguishes us from [...] a theatre for disabled people [...]. We don't do that. Disabilities are one part of the extended concept of inclusion.”

(Interview No. 34)

Going beyond sports and culture, yet another organisation seeks to bring innovation into the school systems of developing countries by promoting inclusive education. Thus, in countries where disabled children are almost fully excluded from mainstream school education, they have implemented pilot projects geared to substantially increasing the enrolment of children with disabilities in regular schools:

“To give the most disadvantaged children [...] systematic access to regular schooling is an innovation which they benefit explicitly from [...] the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities. [...] How do you open up school models so that they become inclusive? [...] And from an enrolment rate of [...] almost zero directly to the inclusive model: that is [...] a highly innovative concept.”

(Interview No. 33)

This organisation also underscores the crucial role of an inclusion- and diversity-oriented approach. What is more, they explicitly reject the general practice of treating disabled people as a minority group. Instead, they pursue the idea that disability is a crosscutting issue with relevance for everybody in society. Fourthly, there are innovative ways of cooperating with partners in developing countries. Interviewees highlight that their organisations try to stay behind the scenes as much as possible when it comes to implementing support programmes in partner countries. Instead of implementing the projects as external organisations, they seek to transfer responsibility and to empower local organisations. In a similar way, they promote self-initiative and self-help groups in their partner countries. This approach is guided by the ideas of empowerment and capacity building. This concept is well reflected in the statement of one interviewee who highlighted the fact, saying:

“We understand solidarity in such a way that we do not [...] look down from large to small or from North to South, [...] who is the recipient, who needs to say ‘thank you’, who says ‘you are welcome’. Instead, the services that we induce and which are implemented by local partner organisations are a realisation of existing human rights. The right to health, the right to education, the right to social peace [...] We see this as a right and not from a charity perspective.”

Finally, one of the interviewed German self-help organisations mentioned qualification programmes and skills training for their volunteers and team members as an innovative approach to improving and professionalising advice and counselling.

6.3.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

The majority of the interviewed organisations is involved in some sort of network or is part of an umbrella organisation at the regional or national level. Moreover, many liaise regularly with other organisations in their field at the local, regional and/or national levels for knowledge exchange and in order to identify, develop and pass on policy positions for joint advocacy and lobbying activities.

Transnational solidarity interlinkages in the field of disabilities and diseases take different forms. To begin with, there are organisations that work with international target groups such as disabled refugees or migrants in Germany. A second form of transnational relations is collaboration with European partner organisations that have the aim to exchange information and expertise, participate in joint conferences and training courses, identify common interests and problems, and learn more about different strategies and concepts or to collaborate in joint research projects. Such cooperation involves, for instance, partners in Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, France, Spain, Italy, Bulgaria and Romania. In this context, several interviewees voiced certain regrets that they have little time for such transnational exchange, particularly if their work is highly reliant on volunteers - instead of regular, paid staff. A third form of transnational solidarity is the provision of specialised information, advice and counselling to individuals living in neighbour countries if they cannot get access to certain expertise and support structures in their own country (e.g. from Poland and the Netherlands). Fourthly, transnational links are built through the membership in European and international umbrella organisations. These are regarded as important means for advocacy and lobbying and for transnational knowledge transfer. Fifthly, some of the organisations have aid projects in non-EU countries, for instance in Eastern Europe and the Middle East. Such projects aim to improve the situation of disabled people in these countries through financial support, experience and knowledge exchange, empowerment of local actors and practical help to build up new structures, such as self-help workshops, infrastructure for supported employment opportunities and local self-help groups. In some cases, these projects are transnational in a multiple sense because they involve other European partners on the supporters' side. For the cooperation with both EU- and non-EU partners, it appears to be typical that transnational partnerships are often closely interlinked with the personal commitment and enthusiasm of a well-defined circle of members or even individuals in the organisation. Finally, transnational solidarity is the focus of organisations that work explicitly for disabled people in less advantaged parts of the world, mainly in the global South and in Eastern Europe. Such organisations are either a national civil society organisation or an international NGO that operates with various member organisations

from European and international industrial countries. What the interviewed organisations of this type have in common is that they collaborate with local partners in the target countries of their support programmes. Hence, it is mainly the local partner organisations that implement the projects. In this regard, one interviewee explains:

“The individual associations in the industrialised countries serve mainly for awareness raising, fundraising, liaising and collaboration with various political actors and funding bodies from public authorities to private donors. And in the south they implement what has been achieved here [in the north] as support for development cooperation.”

(Interview No. 33)

With regard to state support and institutional linkages, the situation varies from organisation to organisation. Self-help organisations are, to some extent, financially supported by the health insurance system, in addition to donations, funds from foundations and membership fees. The more professionalised organisations that are independent charitable associations can claim costs for their services and facilities from local authorities such as the social welfare offices and municipal associations for social affairs. Moreover, organisations get financial support for special projects from regional or federal government programmes. Finally, some of the organisations from our study have received funding from EU programmes (Erasmus Plus or other European Commission funds). Apart from financial support, non-material institutional linkages exist, for instance, whenever organisations are asked to provide advice and expertise on policy-making or when politicians support an organisation as honorary patron.

6.3.4 Impact of the Crisis on Transnational Solidarity

The impact of the economic crisis in Europe was felt differently by the organisations. According to some interviewees, their organisation was not affected at all because of strong economic development in Germany. By comparison, others identified a certain influence. For instance, they observed that foundations supporting projects for disabled people had difficulties making distributions due to the low interest rates. In addition, some organisations witnessed funding shortfalls for international projects. On the one hand, they lost sponsors from EU countries hit by the economic crisis. These sponsors withdrew from funding global projects in order to focus on their own countries. On the other hand, funding gaps occurred due to considerable inflation rates in the target countries in which certain projects for disabled people were to be implemented. Yet, to some extent, solutions could have been reached with the sponsors.

Moreover, for some interviewees the arrival of large numbers of refugees in Germany in the past year has had a certain influence on their work. They witnessed a decrease in private donations and funding from foundations, but also of volunteers, because attention and resources were shifted from issues like disabilities to refugees in Germany. Another organisation had difficulties in finding public cooperation partners to implement

some of their projects because the local communities were already loaded with work taking care for refugees and asylum seekers. In this context, the dependence on issue attention cycles and the contest over limited resources and capacities is seen as a general problem of civil society organisations.

6.4 Unemployment

Regarding the field of unemployment, we interviewed civil society organisations from different cities in five regions of Germany (Berlin, Brandenburg, North-Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony and Mecklenburg-Vorpommern). The majority of these organisations were founded in the 1980s or 1990s, hence, at a time of growing (long-term) unemployment and new uncertainties in Germany. All of them focus on a local level, apart from one regional and one federal organisation. Our sample covers different types of organisations, including informal groups, registered non-profit associations without staff or a very small number of paid staff, a local branch of a union and a local and a regional branch of charities. The organisations we interviewed deal with a broad range of activities with regard to unemployment, qualifications and (re-)employment, protection of workers' rights and the improvement of working conditions, social exclusion and poverty. Only a few are service oriented. In fact, in most of the organisations, practical support and political activism and lobbying go hand in hand.

6.4.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity Organisations

The interviewed organisations offer a broad range of services and support activities. These include social, debt and insolvency counselling, advice about how to assert and enforce entitlements to social benefits and other rights, advice and company for dealings with public authorities (social welfare office, employment office, foreigners' office), mentoring, support to get legal advice, self-organised spaces, social meeting points, self-help groups, cultural and educational activities, social groceries and kitchens, barter exchange clubs, clothing and item provision, qualifications and trainings to improve employability, job market chances and supported employment opportunities and collecting and providing donations. At the same time, public relations and political activities are important for most of the organisations. Regular activities are information and awareness raising, documentation (e.g. about unemployment, temporary contract work, labour and wage disputes, living and working conditions), networking, lobbying and interest representation. Some organisations are more social movement-oriented and engage in joint political campaigns, protest and strike support action.

The interviewees in our study are strongly involved in their organisations and answered all questions knowledgeably and in detail. In many cases, they are founding members or they hold leading positions. In other cases, they are highly active in the areas of their organisation that are of particular interest to our research purposes. As regards their background, it is interesting to note that some interviewees are professionals from social

work, education or union work. By comparison, other interviewees became active in their group or organisation after their own experiences with unemployment or because of direct experiences with the impact of the economic crisis on others. We interviewed six women and seven men of different ages between 40 and 70. In contrast to the area of migration and refugee help, it was more difficult to find younger people in this field. Moreover, three of the interviewees have a migration background. For at least one of them, this is an explicit advantage for their work in the organisation, mainly due to language skills and knowledge about the country of origin.

6.4.2 Target Groups and Innovative Practices

The work of the organisations under review is directed towards various target groups. The first target group are people who are already unemployed, socially disadvantaged and/or poor or who are at risk of unemployment. In this context, some of the organisations have special offers to target youth unemployment or unemployment among women. A second target group comprises workers and precarious workers. A third target group is families with a migrant background who are disadvantaged in terms of education, qualifications and employment opportunities. Finally, a fourth target group is made up of people in other countries that suffer from the economic crisis, austerity, unemployment and poverty.

When asked about innovative approaches and strategies, the interviewees highlighted a number of new developments. First, they have opened up their well-defined target groups to a larger circle of people enduring social and economic pressure and have thus promoted a solidarisation process across different groups in society.

“For me a crucial approach is to identify common interests of different groups. If we walked around in a shirt claiming ‘more money for long-term unemployed’ [...] this would poorly meet with approval. Highlighting interrelations helps much more. [...] To simply ask: Who is benefitting from this policy? Who is losing out because of it? And then it would be helpful if the losers unite and try to enforce their interests in solidarity. [...] We already had such a cooperation model where we aimed to make such a link. [...] Fair prices, fair wages and fair social benefits.”

(Interview No. 16)

In view of overlapping and interconnected issues, unemployment organisations engaged in new forms of collaboration and joint campaigning with different groups, such as farmers, ecologists, migrant workers and refugees. In so doing, they tried to reduce the boundaries between these issue fields and to lobby for social and political change with joint forces. Solidarisation involves, for instance, the claim for social benefits at subsistence level for all persons in Germany, be they unemployed natives, EU migrant workers or asylum seekers. Another aspect is the interrelated problem of low social benefits on the one hand and the payment of dumping prices for agricultural products on the other. In this regard, another interviewee explains:

“In the discussion about the standard rate of welfare benefits it was a completely new approach to say that these rates are also bad for farmers in Germany and outside Europe. [...] To make seemingly impenetrable interrelations visible. That is important.”

(Interview No. 12)

Moreover, solidarity campaigns target the European countries suffering the most from the economic crisis and austerity measures.

Secondly, various interviewees see innovation in the kind of projects they offer. For instance, they emphasised that their services go far beyond unemployment-related, social and financial advice and support, including cultural and language activities, repair cafés, creative workshops, social groceries with discounted food places, other goods and social advice in one place, etc. Many of these innovative projects are set up to promote empowerment, self-initiative and dignity, and to overcome the role of a mere aid recipient. In this respect, there are parallels to the political forms of action. In this regard, there are new forms of political pressure that seek to change the role of the unemployed and social welfare recipients from passive objects to active subjects who are capable of fighting successfully for their rights.

Thirdly, the organisations have developed new ideas about employment models and policy concepts for which they lobby. One example is the idea to improve supported employment schemes and to combine active and passive support schemes. The aim is to create better-paid work and longer employment opportunities, and thus active forms of participation in the job market by shifting funds from social benefit schemes to supported employment schemes:

“For years, we have suggested as innovation [...] to create appropriate employment for a longer period under the condition of fair payment. [...] It is certainly better to employ someone than to send him to the social welfare office.”

(Interview No. 13)

For another organisation, prevention measures are important that help avoid youth unemployment. This is done through various projects that target school pupils in rural areas. In addition, concepts are being developed dealing with the recognition of non-formal work experience.

Fourthly, there are innovative concepts regarding how to support disadvantaged people with a migration background, migrant workers or refugees. The interviewees working with these target groups highlight the role of new integration facilitators and mediators who have themselves a migration background. In one organisation, integration facilitators give advice in terms of education, qualifications, job opportunities, the job market and the social system with the aim to enhance the chances of disadvantaged people. They help as translators, for instance, in dealings with public institutions, and accompany the disadvantaged on visits to the employment agency or the social welfare office. Overall, they work as important mediators and multipliers due to their language skills, their

knowledge about cultural particularities and rules and their capability to reduce barriers and to build trustful relationships. An interviewee underlines the novelty of this approach:

“They are mostly women with a migrant background, many of them are Turkish or Arab women [...] It’s largely about language mediation and trust. These are two very important aspects. And providing good examples [...] that it is worthwhile, that there are ways. [...] Continuity, relationships, that those relationships can grow and thus reinforce trust. [...] to ensure real participation. We did not have this before. This can only happen through participative approaches.”

(Interview No. 22)

In other organisations, multicultural mediators provide advice and help for migrant workers with regard to workers’ rights and exploitative working conditions or they provide special support for unemployed migrant women. Yet another organisation in our study took part in a promotion campaign that seeks to encourage young people with a migration background to take up training and employment in sectors that have, hitherto, a low employment rate of workers from migrant backgrounds. Successful trainees or employees who operate as multicultural mediators support this endeavour. They give first-hand information about their own careers and experiences and inform about internships, training programmes and job opportunities. As positive examples, they encourage young people to think differently about their job perspectives. In addition, short work placements for school pupils are a further means to reduce barriers.

A final aspect of innovation is the use of the Internet and social media. Some interviewees emphasise this dimension because they see a need to reach new and younger audiences by new means of communication or because they appreciate the new online-based forms of support (e.g. donations and networking via Internet platforms).

6.4.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

The organisations in our study are part of various networks at the local, regional and federal levels. Some are members or cooperation partners of more formal umbrella organisations, such as unions or charities, while others belong to informal networks. The interviewees generally agree that these networks are beneficial because they imply exchange of and access to information, expertise and professionals (e.g. lawyers) and channels for political influence and lobbying. For the more politically-oriented groups, the networks are also important for political mobilisation and campaigning. As mentioned already above, there is a certain trend of extending networks to other social groups in society (e.g. farmers, ecologists, migrant workers, refugees) and to liaise on the ground of shared overriding issues.

For the organisations working on unemployment and precarity we could identify four different types of transnational interlinkages. To begin with, there are organisations that offer special services and projects for people with a migrant background or refugees in their own town. These activities target migrants in general, pupils, families, (single)

mothers, older women or migrant workers, and offer tailor-made advice and support activities. These include information and help with regard to education, qualifications, employment and access to social benefits. The overriding aim is to promote equal opportunities, empowerment and integration. The activities are typically carried out by multicultural, multilingual teams, whose members have a migrant background or used to be refugees (also see chapter 6.4.4).

Then there is the second type of transnational interlinkage where organisations cooperate with other European and international partners at a practice-oriented level. They carry out joint exchange programmes with regard to education, lifelong learning and further education, internships, vocational preparation, professional training, intercultural exchange and counselling on education- and employment-related issues. The main objective is to tackle the issue of unemployment and youth unemployment, to foster equal opportunities and to fight discrimination, to open up new job prospects, to promote social skills and employability, to foster mobility and to engage in direct knowledge exchange and learning processes about the different training systems. Among the partner countries are, for instance, Poland, Italy, Spain, Malta, the UK, Sweden, Island, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Ukraine, Lithuania and Turkey. Other international activities aim to support the establishment of new counselling services for the unemployed in Central- and Eastern European and Asian countries. This involves knowledge transfer and advice, but also material forms of help (e.g. providing furnishings). In addition, there is some exchange with existing unemployment initiatives in neighbouring countries (France, Poland). Finally, in regions with a high degree of cross-border mobility, some regular services have been opened up for the unemployed or people at risk of unemployment from beyond the border.

Thirdly, certain organisations engage in political forms of transnational cooperation and solidarity support. On the one hand, international activities of these organisations involve transnational information exchange and awareness raising, for instance about the situation of unemployment, precarious temporary work and service contracts, the impact of the economic crisis and austerity programmes on workers' and union rights and free collective bargaining, on exploitative working conditions, unions, strikes, pressure on workers' rights and the persecution of union members in other countries. Here, the aim is to learn more about others countries, to identify similar or overriding issues and to develop a joint perspective and regular, open dialogue. At the same time, these activities aim to contribute to a counter public sphere, to provide a corrective to information circulated by mainstream mass media or domestic policy-makers and to foster solidarity within German society with unemployed, precarious workers or poor people in other countries. As one interviewee states:

“One point [is] to collect knowledge from the various countries bottom-up. And then to identify commonalities. And to prevent the rise of a misleading picture, for instance about the unemployed in Germany and [...] in Italy. Hence, to build the foundations for cooperation by learning about similarities and also the particularities of different countries.”

(Interview No. 12)

On the other hand, these forms of cooperation go beyond mere information exchange. Depending on the capacities of the single organisation, they include demonstrative solidarity visits, joint political events and conferences, campaigns and support of strike action in partner countries. One interviewee describes this as follows:

“We are dealing with topics geared to internationalising union work [...] at a grass-roots level. [...] We make use of all occasions to come together with union people from other countries, to exchange information and to provide mutual help. [...] We travel there to show our solidarity with their resistance [...]. Events, common dialogue and political campaigns. [...] We have participated at their demonstrations [as] a sign that there is support for their fight from Germany, too.”

(Interview No. 18)

International cooperation that aims to raise awareness and lead joint political action exists with partners in European countries hit most by the crisis, such as Greece, Spain, Italy and France. But there are also other European partners, for instance from the UK or Austria. Moreover, some of the organisations have world-wide partnership, for instance with organisations in North and Latin America, Turkey, China or South Korea.

Fourthly, some organisations engage in international cooperation for charitable purposes. Initiatives of this type seek to show solidarity with people from other countries who suffer from the economic crisis, or other difficult economic conditions. Some of the organisations have built partnerships with Greek volunteer organisations and social clinics. Others have partners in Eastern European countries, for instance from the Ukraine. Support action typically consists of fundraising and the provision of donations, e.g. for medicine and medical devices, poor-relief and soup kitchens or self-help groups. Similar to the field of disabilities, the role of personal interest and commitment is important for sustainable and long-lasting international partnerships. This also means that their intensity and continued existence depend considerably on individual persons and their willingness to invest personal time and energy.

When it comes to state support and institutional linkages, it is noteworthy that many of the organisations receive some kind of public funding in addition to private donations and/or membership fees. Public funding is mostly project-related and often stems from schemes geared to promoting qualification and employability. Next to federal and regional schemes, some of these projects gain support from EU programmes (e.g. ESF, Erasmus Plus, Grundtvig, Leonardo da Vinci, Life-long Learning). By comparison, in some cases, organisations are partly funded from the local government in order to fulfil certain tasks (e.g. advice/counselling). Similar to organisations in the field of migration and asylum, some interviewees see a certain ambivalence in public funding. On the one hand, they want to keep their independence and their freedom to criticise and protest against policy-making. On the other hand, public funding is regarded important because society as a whole should make its contribution to activities addressing structural, societal

problems. Moreover, application for public funding is seen as a means to trigger political debate and awareness on the issue of unemployment and precarious living conditions.

6.4.4 Impact of the Crisis on Transnational Solidarity

There is general agreement among the interviewees that their organisations have not witnessed any direct impact of the economic crisis (e.g. in terms of funding, target groups, demand for help, etc.). Having said this, some interviewees address the influence of the economic crisis in Europe on unemployed in Germany from a more general perspective. First of all, it is argued that the short economic stagnation between 2008 and 2009 helped to increase public awareness of unemployment during that period. Against the backdrop of a more widespread fear of job loss, people became more sensitised to the structural, societal and economic causes of unemployment. Consequently, there was a growing understanding that unemployment is not an individual fate. Yet, due to the economic recovery and growth in Germany since 2010, unemployment has dropped off the public radar again. Secondly, for different interviewees the quick recovery and growth of the – export-oriented – German economy and the increase in employment are directly linked to the impact of the crisis on other European economies. In their view, Germany has not only benefitted from the depreciation of the common currency, but also from the influx of young and well-educated workers and professionals (the so-called ‘brain drain’) from South European countries. Furthermore, it is argued that Germany’s market-oriented response to the crisis did not only affect the countries hit most by the crises. Its new economic boom had negative implications for Germany’s long-term unemployed and precarious low-wage workers as well. This is directly linked to a third observation. Several representatives of unemployment organisations have witnessed a growing social divide between groups in society that have considerably benefitted from the recent economic growth, on the one hand, and the group of long-term unemployed and precarious workers with low-wage temporary or service contracts that are left behind, on the other. For them, a major concern is that the issue of unemployment and poverty tend to vanish from political agendas and media coverage, thus contributing to the erosion of solidarity towards these groups in society. One interviewee puts it the following way:

“Since about 2011 we have continuously growing official employment figures. In my view, this leads to a decrease in solidarity because the public is under the impression that the problem has resolved itself. [...] And for those who are still jobless, it must certainly be their own fault.”

(Interview No. 16)

Finally, it is argued that the availability of skilled workers from other European countries has removed the pressure to invest in re-integration measures that help the long-term unemployed and low-skilled temporary workers to get access to the labour market and/or better working conditions.

6.5 Summary

The interviews elucidate the transnational solidarity work of German civil society organisations and offer in-depth insights about the similarities and differences in the fields of migration, disabilities and unemployment. Overall, it has emerged in all three fields that practical support and service provision as well as lobbying and political action play a relevant role. Yet, a closer look reveals that organisations working in the field of migration and unemployment are generally more politicised and contentious than those working in the disabilities' field. In fact, for migrant and refugee help organisations it is most evident that their help activities and services are generally embedded within a political mission and are seen as a political statement in themselves. For unemployment, a somewhat more mixed picture has emerged. Many of the interviewed organisations have gone beyond social advice and counselling to engage in political and protest action. Yet, some of them are not very politicised. Instead, they centre on practical support and offer services that promote empowerment and employability of their beneficiaries. In contrast, disability organisations tend to be highly help- and service-oriented. Their work is typically directed at providing support and assistance in many areas of life (e.g. health care, housing, education, workshops, etc.) and/or promoting self-help and the inclusion of disabled people in society.

Across all three fields, the organisations have introduced innovative approaches into their work in recent years. This comprises a wide range of different new concepts and unconventional or new activities. Yet, from the variety that has emerged from the 37 interviews, two overriding themes stand out that seem to be of crucial relevance irrespective of the sector. These are inclusion and empowerment. As for migration, the organisations developed new concepts that start bottom-up from the actual needs of their target groups and aim to promote self-initiative, self-reliance and self-representation. Furthermore, they seek to integrate refugees and migrants as much as possible into the organisation in order to overcome the distinction between those who provide and those who receive support. In the field of disabilities, inclusion and empowerment have become core ideas in recent years. The organisations' activities are designed to enable people with disabilities to lead a more self-determined and independent life and to promote their active participation and full inclusion in all areas of life (e.g. education, work, housing, social and cultural life, sports, etc.). Finally, in the field of unemployment, the notion of inclusion was identified in a new approach that aims to bridge the divide between different social groups (e.g. unemployed, precarious workers, farmers, refugees, etc.) and to integrate them into a larger social movement which acts in cross-sectoral solidarity. Furthermore, empowerment has received increased attention for two reasons. On the one hand, it is a basic idea of new services that strive to enhance skills and competencies of unemployed people and hence to enable them to find new and lasting employment. On the other hand, the notion of empowerment is enshrined in a revised self-conception of unemployment organisations that reject the image of the unemployed as passive social welfare aid recipients and instead promote an active, subject-oriented self-image. This also implies new forms of political action and protest that work hard to enforce the rights of the unemployed more effectively.

All organisations of this study established transnational solidarity relations. Yet, intensity and form varied both across and within the three fields. To start with, it is evident that only in the field of migration is transnational solidarity a core element of the organisational mission. By contrast, in the areas of unemployment and disabilities, transnational solidarity plays only a secondary or marginal role, with a few exceptions. Moreover, it emerged that transnational solidarity work can take place at home or abroad. On the one hand, transnational solidarity is directed towards migrants, refugees and asylum seekers in Germany. On the other hand, it addresses people in need in other countries in Europe and worldwide. In this regard, it is striking that organisations in the area of migration and refugees focus most of their attention on target groups in Germany. For the majority of them, cross-border projects and partnerships are only secondary. Nevertheless, there are some organisations that provide solidarity work primarily for refugees abroad in the hot spots of migration routes in- and outside the European Union. As for disabilities and unemployment, transnational solidarity linkages with partners from abroad tend to prevail, but support for migrants and refugees in Germany who are disabled or require help and advice to enhance their qualifications and employment opportunities or to enforce their social entitlements does also exist.

Interestingly enough, interviewees in all three fields have highlighted the relevance of transnational partnerships and cross-country solidarity linkages and said that it would be desirable to establish more of them. Yet, for most of them it is difficult to put this into practice. In fact, what all three fields have in common is the finding that cross-national solidarity work and cooperation with partners from abroad are highly dependent on time and human resources. At the same time, the organisations have generally to cope with a very high workload with regard to their core activities. This means that the lack of time and capacities is the main reason why transnational solidarity interlinkages with partners from other countries receive only limited attention. This is particularly true for organisations that are small and/or highly reliant on volunteers. If cross-national cooperation exists, then it is often because of the outstanding commitment of individuals. In comparison, intensive and broadly-aligned transnational solidarity activities with partners from abroad can only be ensured by organisations that pursue international solidarity work as their main purpose.

Finally, it is striking that the economic crisis in Europe has only had a weak impact on German civil society organisations, if at all. For them, the new challenge posed by the arrival of refugees in 2015 and 2016 was far more relevant. Not surprisingly, for refugee help initiatives this development was a special trigger for civic engagement and the development of new support and integration activities. Moreover, these organisations could benefit from enhanced public attention and an increase in volunteers and funding (e.g. donations, funds from foundations, and to some extent new public schemes for integration). This was especially true for the peak time between September 2015 and March 2016 (i.e. between the opening of the borders and the EU-Turkish deal). In comparison, the effect on disability and unemployment organisations was more complex. On the one hand, the new situation led these organisations to opening up their services to refugees and thus to broadening their traditional target groups. On the other hand, the

flipside of increased attention and the provision of public and private resources in favour of refugee help and integration measures meant a decrease in public awareness and resources for other target groups, including unemployed and disabled people. In this respect, several interviewees have criticised solidarity work as being too influenced by highly dynamic issue-attention cycles and the need to compete over visibility and resources, which makes it more difficult for them to ensure sustainability and long-term support.

Chapter 7 Greece

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7.1 Introduction

During the economic crisis, which in the case of Greece became a sovereign debt crisis, the Greek economy lost more than 25% of its GDP, while unemployment rose to 25% (and to over 60% for the younger generation).¹⁶ Since 2012, the inflow of migrants and refugees to Greece has dramatically increased. More specifically, according to the UNHCR, 851,319 migrants arrived in Greece during 2015 alone.¹⁷ Greek society has only faced situations such as these during or after wars. The interviews we conducted in the context of the TransSOL project are very much set in a context of enormous economic constraints combined with an urgent need for humanitarian intervention.

Concerning the purposive sample, representatives from thirty groups, ten from each of the fields, were interviewed. The majority of TSO activists/representatives we interviewed identify themselves as protest/policy-oriented (18 out of 30) while the remaining 12 are oriented towards charity/practical help. In terms of organisational structure, there is equilibrium between formal and informal groups in our sample (16 and 14, respectively). In terms of gender, there is a balance between women and men interviewees. The age range of our interviewees varies from 25 to 70 years old, with the majority of participants being in their forties and fifties. None of our interviewees comes from an ethnic diaspora, while very few of them are parents or relatives of disabled persons, and even fewer are unemployed.

In the migration sample: Four out of ten groups fall under the “charity/ practical help/ service” category, among them two NGOs with five or less employees, and two informal/non-professional groups. The remaining six groups fall under the “protest/ social movement/ policy – oriented” category. This team consists of one NGO with five or fewer employees, one informal/non-professional network, and four protest-oriented groups. A good balance between the two genders was achieved. Out of the ten interviewees, five of them were men and five were women. The age range was between 25-55 years, and they were all active members, employees or activists in the field. Out of the ten interviews in total, five of them (in Athens, Thessaloniki and Crete) took place in the work place of the interviewees and one in a coffee shop in the centre of Athens, whereas the remaining four were conducted via Skype, due to lack of resources to visit the island of Samos. The interviews were conducted between September 15th and October 18th, depending on the availability of the groups and the interviewees. A total of 85 TSOs were approached and invited to participate in our study. The vast majority of these TSOs never replied to the e-mails invitations that were sent, or did not answer the phone. In addition, some also declined face-to-face invitations to participate in the research project, when visited in their offices. Their refusal to participate is due to the fact that their time was extremely

¹⁶ <https://data.oecd.org/greece.htm> (access 26 October 2016)

¹⁷ Source: Greece Data Snapshot, 31 December 2015, UNHCR Data Portal Greece

limited because of increasing needs in the field. Many of the groups also rejected the opportunity to collaborate with an official institution. Six out of the ten interviews were postponed at least once and they had to be rescheduled. It is noteworthy that four out of the ten interviews were conducted during the last week of the deadline, after much difficulty and rescheduling, while the remaining two interviews were conducted on October 18th.

In the disabilities sample: All of the coded TSOs in the phase one disabilities field and in the phase two interviewed sample fall under the “charity/ practical help/ service” category since all of them offer some kind of practical help and service. However, some of these groups are also more policy-oriented than others. Thus, five out of ten groups fall under the “charity/ practical help/ service” category, among them three charitable organisations and two NGOs with 5 or fewer employees, while the other five selected groups fall under the “protest/ social movement/ policy – oriented” category. The latter team consists of four NGOs and one umbrella organisation. Seven interviewees were women and only three were men. The age range was between 35 -70 years, and participants were all active members, employees or activists in the field. The interviews were conducted between September 6th and October 13th, depending on the availability of the groups and the interviewees. All the groups approached willingly agreed to participate in our research; the only problem was finding an appropriate time for the interview due to tight schedules. Only in two cases were we unable to conduct the interviews because the potential interviewees were not available during the research programme’s time limits. All interviews took place in the Athens metropolitan area at the TSOs’ offices.

In the unemployment sample: In sharp contrast to the disabilities sample, the vast majority of the unemployment sample falls under the “protest/ social movement/ policy – oriented” category. Most of the groups there are either trade unions or worker’s clubs and initiatives that have as their main concern the representation of working class people irrespective of whether they are employed, unemployed or precarious workers. All the groups we have selected to conduct interviews with also offer some kind of practical help and services to their members as well as to other refugees. Six of the interviewees were men and four were women. The age range was between 32-55 years, and they were all active members or activists in the field. The interviews were conducted between September 8th and November 15th, depending on the availability of the groups and the interviewees. Many groups never replied to e-mails, did not answer phone calls, while others also turned down the opportunity to participate in the research. In one case, the group’s general assembly had to approve their participation in the interview. Most of the interviews were carried out in coffee shops in Athens, some of them at the residence of the interviewees and very few of them in the groups’ offices.

7.2 Migration

Massive migration inflows, especially in 2015, brought to the surface the urgent call to provide help to the large number of migrants and refugees in Greece. Informal solidarity groups, as well as NGOs, mostly fulfil this role. What this part of the research attempts to investigate is the degree of solidarity action towards migrants – refugees from people involved in NGOs and informal groups, as well as the examination of innovations produced in these groups and their collaboration with other similar groups at national and transnational level.

When asked to evaluate the ways in which the policy makers set policies, the interviewees criticised the way that policy makers respond to the refugee crisis, pointing out that the policies created do not promote solidarity, but on the contrary, burden it. Referring to the Greek state, even though the majority do not completely disapprove of the way it responds to the crisis, all the interviewees agreed that its actions are not numerous or efficient and adequate to cope with the increasing demands properly.

All of our interviewees perceive solidarity as something that has to be applied on a global level, with the cooperation of organisations and individuals, in order to achieve the best results. Of great importance is the fact that, even though the interviewees recognise that refugees and migrants are in the spotlight lately, they all agree that this does not, on their behalf, lead to further segregation of other vulnerable groups. The majority of these groups see their activities as supplemental to those of the state, but they also see it as their duty to denounce policies that lead to further segregation and pauperisation of vulnerable social groups. At the same time, there is the belief that the future of solidarity lies in the awakening and action of the civil society, against policies that undermine human rights, and also the rallying of groups and individuals against fascist and extreme-right phenomena both in Greece, and in Europe in general.

7.2.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

The basic activities of the TSOs included tactics of immediate response to the urgent needs that were arising in the migrant detention camps, but also activities that focus on long-term treatment of these problems, through influence and an alteration of policies.

More specifically, the activities of these TSOs included collecting clothes, medicine and food through donations, and distributing them mostly in the detention camps to migrants and refugees, with the help of volunteers. In many cases, these actions of responding to urgent needs were established and now take place on specific days of the week (similarly to the solidarity kitchen innovative initiative from an informal collectivity in Thessaloniki).

Other activities focus on providing education to migrants and refugees, both to adults and minors, through teaching foreign languages. Members of the initiative of a school for migrants in Piraeus created the “School of Hope” of Skaramangas Camp, where around twenty-five teachers (the majority of them camp-refugees), teach Arabic, English, Mathematics, Arts and Crafts and other languages to more than 600 minors, voluntarily.

Similar activities include work with children in the detention camps, through creative workshops, and organised events (e.g. Public documentary viewings and giving lectures to schools) that aim to inform and spread awareness across Greek society. We also spotted initiatives like the one started by an NGO located in Athens, where in collaboration with state actors, local people and the UNHCR offer housing, along with the right to legal employment, to refugee families, for the period of time that they will have to remain in Greece, while their applications for asylum, or family reunification are being processed.

Several actions adopted a more indirect nature, that focus either on the task of providing information and spreading awareness about the problems that migrants and refugees face in Greece, or, also on pressuring the policy makers, in order to achieve changes in migration-relevant policies. This process is mainly conducted through writing reports that are submitted both to the relevant state actors and also to the Council of Europe. The ultimate goal of these actions is to solve the problems that migrants have to face, policy-wise, and to achieve a gradual shift of policies that are more human-centred and solidarity oriented .

Finally, protest-oriented actions were carried out, including occupation of public property in order to provide shelter for refugees and migrants, as well as rallies aiming to protest against border closure. In these protests Greeks and migrants/refugees aim to put pressure on the responsible state actors to achieve swift reforms to related policies. Two recent examples include: the occupation of the abandoned hotel “City Plaza” in Athens, by solidarity initiative groups, in order to provide shelter to refugee and migrant families, along with the opportunity to participate in classes and other activities, as well as the mass rallies held in Evros to protest against the closing of the borders, and the entrapment of thousands of migrants and refugees in Greece.

7.2.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

Except for the informal solidarity groups that are mainly active in the detention camps, the majority of the sample that was chosen consisted of groups and organisations that were established before the migration crisis increased to reach its current state. The selected TSOs stated that they considered their basic beneficiary group to be “vulnerable social groups in general”, mostly homeless people, drug addicts, Roma, and undocumented immigrants.

The interviewees highlighted the fact that their target group were not static but were in a state of flux depending on the needs and the problems that were arising in Greek society, although in any case, their main goal was to play a supplementary role to that of the state, when it comes to providing help to the vulnerable social groups.

In most cases, these TSOs are open to individuals that live under precarious conditions and seek their help.

“We are open to groups that come to us, because you don’t need to make an appointment to come to the organisation, or in the day shelter. You knock on the door during the shifts and you come. So, in a sense, it’s not us who choose the target group, but it’s the people who come to us, seeking help.”

(Interview No 1, 14/09/2016)

Apart from this attitude towards different vulnerable social groups, all the interviewees mentioned that their teams were adjusting to their actions according to the circumstances and the people who were seeking help from them, in order to be able to properly accommodate their needs, without strictly focusing in one social group like that of the migrants or the refugees. Once again, it should be noted that the TSOs that were specifically developed under the prism of the refugee crisis, and who are mostly active in the detention camps, are the exception here. An informal group active in Samos, as well as a shelter for unaccompanied minors run by an NGO on the same island, developed as innovative TSOs in response to the problems concerning the life of migrants and refugees there, as well as in response to the inability of the state to provide viable solutions to this crisis.

While investigating whether or not the selected interviewees thought that their TSOs had created innovations to help the target group, all of them could recall at least one activity in their team which they thought innovative, in the sense that it had never been tried before. The main reason why these people considered their activities to be innovative was the fact that, as they stated, the country, and Europe in general, found itself in terra incognita when it came to the refugee crisis, and this led the activists/participants to experiment with different activities in order to provide the best possible help to the target/beneficiary group.

Some of these innovative actions included the aforementioned housing program for refugee families, but also pressuring the state actors for policy alterations, which in the end succeeded and gave the recipients of this innovation the right to legal employment for as long as they stay in Greece.

“It’s very innovative! Think about it! Asylum seekers that come from a country where there’s war...they apply for asylum, come to Greece and we give them a key to a house to call their own! And since we were trying to avoid benefit policies, we collaborated with other groups and the law has now changed, so these people are entitled to legal employment for as long as they stay here!”

(Interview No 1, 14/09/2016)

Other innovations involve the development of special shelters for unaccompanied minors, away from the detention camps, in order to keep them safe from trafficking and other problems that they could possibly face, and also initiatives that aim to help migrants and refugees come together (led by protest-oriented groups) through the calling out for participation in several rallies, meetings, and the occupation of public buildings. What is innovative here is the fact that protest groups translate their callings and information

sheets concerning their actions into languages like Arabic or Farsi, with the help of migrant volunteers.

Another innovative action is the example of the activity of a school for immigrants, in the camp of Skaramagas. There, the team gave teacher-refugees and migrants the chance to start teaching children and teenagers, providing them at the same time with school supplies (that they gathered in collaboration with other teams, and also through donations), but also giving them the opportunity to participate in various seminars, led by psychologists, aiming to help the teachers successfully approach students that were under post-traumatic stress.

“It’s a school that runs from 9:00 to 22:00. We have been there for five and a half months now. There are 1400 minors. We got to help all the refugee teachers there to coordinate and teach...After meetings we had with the parents, where we told them how kind and smart their kids are and how essential it is for them to get educated, we had 50 more subscriptions the following day. The same parents asked us to create another class for adults, to teach them Arabic and also a class for folklore music and knitting.”

(Interview No 2, 17/07/2016)

7.2.3 Transnational solidarity interlinkages

It was clearly stated by all interviewees that the collaboration between different organisations – groups was something that was both desired and essential. All the selected TSOs expressed a desire to get involved in broader solidarity networks that work with migrants and refugees, since this involvement has three main positive outcomes.

Firstly, there are the practical outcomes, since through collaboration, the solidarity actions and the offer of practical support is extended, providing help to a bigger part of the target group. At the same time, it gives these groups much-needed status and the ability to be heard on a national and international level, pressuring policy-makers. Lastly, the transnational collaboration that many of the selected groups aim or aimed to achieve, gives the people involved with all these groups the ability to be better informed and aware of matters that concern migrants – refugees throughout Europe.

In general, the idea of transnational collaboration is something which all the selected groups are open to, although some of them have not actually tried on a broad scale yet. The main difficulty mentioned by the interviewees regarding collaboration with other groups, both nationally and on a transnational level, was the increased needs of coordination of this initiative. It was observed that the selected groups choose to collaborate with groups that shared the same philosophy and similar principles as they had (e.g. An NGO collaborating with other NGOs, protest groups collaborating with other protest groups that belong to a broader network). It is worth noting here that one of the collectivities that was chosen for the field work in Athens, had participated in a mass

protest in Evros, against closed borders, while at the same time, an equivalent protest was taking place in Turkey, after their collaboration with similar solidarity groups there.

Concerning the main supporters of these groups: this depends on the group's hierarchy and characteristics. More specifically, the NGOs that were selected depend to a large extent on financing from official state actors, the European Commission, UNHCR and a series of European funding programs, more generally. Groups of a different, more protest-oriented and informal nature, mostly depend on help from volunteers and donations, while at the same time, they organise activities and bazaars in order to gain funding that will allow them to continue their work.

Clearly, the first category found that the EU was very relevant and involved in their field of action, since it was their main source of funding. At the same time, this direct connection to the EU made it easier for these groups to find themselves in dialogue with the official state actors and the European Commission, regarding policies that concern migrants and refugees. In contrast, the groups that were leaning towards a more protest-oriented and informal character, considered the EU as playing a non-pivotal role in their field of action. Based on their positions,, they follow more contentious ways to criticize the policies that are relevant to their activities (i.e. rallies, the establishment of informal solidarity activities, and the occupation of public buildings). It is important to note, however, that both teams agreed that ordinary people are the main supporters of their actions (through their participation in and response to their activities), but also agreed that the state is either inefficient or unable to cope with the challenges regarding the migrant crisis.

With the exception of three protest groups that participated in the interviews and rejected – based on their principles - the possibility of collaborating with the state and state actors, the remaining TSO activists had some form of collaboration with the state, depending on the activities carried out. This collaboration included: cooperation for the needs of a project regarding migrants and refugees, collaborating with the district attorney or the police in order to protect unaccompanied minors, or the attempt to gather donations (mainly in material goods, like desks or blackboards) for group activities.

7.2.4 Impact of the crisis on transnational solidarity

Eight out of the ten selected TSOs were established before 2010, during a time when the migrant crisis help-groups were not burdened to the extent that they are today.

Up until 2009, the basic recipients of the activities of these groups were homeless people, undocumented immigrants, drug addicts and Roma. As the interviewees stated, starting from 2010, they came across a shift in the target group, since a large number of Greek citizens suffering the consequences of the financial crisis, was added to the existing recipient/beneficiary group/s. In the past years, these organisations/ groups in one country have had to deal with the needs of an extraordinary number of migrant-refugee inflows.

The financial as well as the refugee crisis has brought about new urgent needs and has given the TSOs included in the sample, both formal and informal ones, the opportunity to extend their activities. For some of the selected TSOs, the refugee crisis was the driving force leading to their creation.

The interviewees stated that these crises in the past years have had both positive and negative effects. Regarding the positive ones, the main effect was the fact that their activities as teams were extended and strengthened, both funding-wise but also in terms of human resources (both volunteers and employees). Regarding the main negative effect of the crises, the interviewees mentioned that these dramatically increased the number of recipient beneficiaries, since the “traditionally” vulnerable social groups were still in need of help, and surviving under precarious conditions.

The TSOs pointed out that the state was unable to respond to the growing needs and problems, an inability produced from the extraordinary increase in the number of people who have needed support over the past years. At the same time, the interviewees observed that the financial and the refugee crisis combined, has led to an increase in the popularity of extreme right-wing and fascist political parties, creating burdens on the notion of social solidarity and cohesion, while at the same time, making the actions to protect democracy and human rights all the more essential. Even though, as one interviewer noted, there has been a positive change regarding laws concerning racist violence and equality from 2013-2015, starting 2016, and the agreement between the EU and Turkey, there has been a rapid deterioration, and vulnerable social groups, who have found themselves in a very difficult situation.

The crises have basically been perceived by the selected groups as an opportunity to create innovation, in the sense that they have had to work under new circumstances that forced them to experiment with new ideas, trying to help in the best possible way. Nevertheless, all the interviewees stressed that the negative effects, i.e. the increase of the recipient/beneficiary groups and the inefficiency of state support are more intense and numerous than the positive ones.

7.3 Disability

Our research in phase 1 reveals a broad and rich variety of civil society groups that are active in the disability field in Greece. All but one of the groups we have interviewed here was created before the eruption of the economic crisis in 2010 and the refugee crisis in 2015. Most of the groups appeared in the 1990s with the retreat of the welfare state and the advancement of the third sector in Europe, as well as in Greece. All groups experiment with what they perceive as innovative practices. Innovation is wanted either because of the lack of resources, due to the economic crisis or because of the growing need for effectiveness. Three groups out of ten have deliberately expanded their activities in order to help victims of the economic crisis and social exclusion while six out of ten provide direct help to refugees and immigrants. Most of the groups share transnational solidarity interlinkages mainly through participation in transnational networks. The economic crisis

has largely affected their activities since donations and funding have been reduced, while at the same time the needs of their beneficiaries have expanded.

7.3.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

Typically, all of our groups are formal certified organisations. However, all but one are small organisations with very few employees and two of them operate without paid staff. All ten of our interviewees are presidents or official representatives of their organisations, and they are in a good position to speak on behalf of the organisation. All interviewees are well educated and deploy a high level of knowledge capacity in the disability field, while only two of them are health or social care professionals.

Regarding their motivations, four out of ten interviewees are also parents or relatives of disabled persons, while the rest have been volunteers in various sectors in the past or have expressed a high commitment to volunteering and community help. As one interviewee stated:

“...I did it before but with the crisis and all that you are saying to yourself: here you have to help.”

(Interview No 4, 13/9/2016)

The main activities of these organisations vary from mental health and social care provision, support of people living with HIV/AIDS and of people with genetic disorders, food provision and provision of prognostic medical tests, support of children’s rights and children in need, psychiatric reform and support of people with disabilities, of victims of social exclusion, and of victims of racist discrimination. Most of the organisations employ a primary activity but they also employ some others since, often, in times of crisis needs intersect. As two of our interviewees said:

“Volunteerism doesn’t have borders or sectors.”

(Interview No 4, 13/9/2016)

“You may have a family with a grandmother that has health problems, a mother that has psychological problems, a kid that faces learning problems at school and a father who is unemployed...”

(Interview No 1, 6/9/2016)

The bigger of our organisations added to each main activity a special focus on social exclusion due to the crisis. One small group that had formed shortly before the eruption of the economic crisis in Greece in 2010 shifted its orientation to the provision of help “where it is needed”, and another group that was formed in 2012 was created explicitly because of the crisis.

Eight out of ten interviewees stated that their groups are actively involved in a dialogue with political institutions at all levels. One group contributes to multiculturalism in a poor

neighbourhood that is strongly influenced by far-right groups. Another group deliberately fights discrimination against persons living with HIV/AIDS. Almost all groups press for the expansion of state expenditure on health and social care and in a way, ask for justice for those in need.

“Injustice is a big issue. These are wounded people.”

(Interview No 6, 21/9/2016)

7.3.2 Target groups and innovative practices

The target groups of the solidarity action of the organisations in this field are, as expected, disabled people and their families but also socially-excluded persons, families with no income, immigrant children and newly arrived refugees and immigrants. The provision of help to these target groups is, most of the time, both practical and ethical in the sense of taking part in advocacy campaigns.

Five out of ten interviewees made it clear that their activities reach target groups that the state does not reach because of a lack of funding and knowledge and mainly bureaucratic insufficiency. The other five organisations play a supplemental role to that of the state when it comes to providing help to the disabled and to vulnerable social groups.

When asked about the innovative character of their work, some responded that they adapt good practices from relevant organisations in Greece, mainly from abroad, while some others responded that the solutions they find from available resources are perceived as innovative. One truly innovative practice is that of an organisation that mediates between those enterprises and individuals (weddings, celebrations etc.) that are willing to offer food and those institutions (municipalities, church etc.) that need food to offer to beneficiaries. The goal is to reduce food waste and also reduce the cost of doing it since this organisation, unlike food banks, does not store or carry food. This practice has received attention from large food banks in New York, and has been presented in the European Parliament. As one of the founders stated:

“It is need that makes you innovative.”

(Interview No 2, 7/9/2016)

Other practices that some of our groups consider innovative is the “expert by experience” techniques. In these cases people that have themselves suffered from a disability and have received help or mediation now offer help and mediation out of their experience and training. These practices are used by groups that provide support to people living with HIV/AIDS and people with mental diseases like depression. Finally, other TSOs like those dealing with genetic disorders and children’s rights consider their services innovative because they contribute towards a general public that is better informed about these issues.

7.3.3 Transnational solidarity interlinkages

The TSOs in our sample are in general small organisations with limited human and economic resources. They have been created and directed by people with altruistic motives that seek collaboration mainly for knowledge transfer and more effective awareness raising. However, the economic and mainly the refugee crisis has paved the way for the operation of gigantic humanitarian projects that were unknown until recently in Greece.

Seven out of ten groups in our sample are connected either to a national-based network or an international one. One group is in itself a network of Greek solidarity organisations that support people with mental disabilities, while other groups participate in transnational umbrella bodies that operate at the European level (e.g. EURORDIS, EUROCARERS). Two of the groups that do not share transnational interlinkages are small non-professional groups and they do not have the personnel to support such links although they are willing to do so. In any case though, all groups are engaged to some sort of transnational solidarity activity at least in the form of providing help to foreign beneficiaries, or to receive funding from abroad.

When asked about the reasons for being connected to other organisations, most of our interviewees mentioned the opportunities to share experiences, to exchange information and good practice and, in cases of lobbying, to have their voices heard more effectively. Almost all groups have a positive attitude towards the EU and some take part to projects funded by the EU. Only one interviewee stated that his group is negative towards EU funding out of principle since they are against all kinds and forms of state funding.

When asked about challenges of transnational collaborations and collaborations in general, one interviewee responded that in their group, they employed some criteria in order to start a cooperation:

“These criteria are the existence of ethos, respect and transparency: without these you cannot help, therefore you cannot collaborate.”

(Interview No 3, 9/9/2016)

Transparency is an important criterion for one more organisation that has also raised serious doubts about the possibility of effective collaboration between organisations because according to their experience, many times organisations that operate in the same field develop antagonistic attitudes.

But the most intense doubts about transnational collaborations were raised by one interviewee, who has been a high ranking EU official in the past, and who represents a solidarity organisation that is very active in transnational projects :

“We are living a colonisation by the big foreign NGOs and the UNHCR...these people are managers...solidarity [for them] is a new business, an innovative business“

(Interview No 6, 21/9/2016)

7.3.4 Impact of the crisis on transnational solidarity

There was common sense among all the solidarity organisations we interviewed that the economic crisis and the «Memoranda of Understanding» that were signed between all Greek governments and the Troika (EC, ECB, IMF) which imposed severe austerity policies in Greece had a negative impact on disabled people and on the functioning of the disability sector as a whole. Welfare benefits for the disabled and state funding to solidarity organisations were reduced, while at the same time the needs were increased since a growing number of disabled people and their families cannot afford to pay for certain health-care related services. Additionally, growing unemployment and economic pressures increased the number of people suffering from mental distress and depression. The sharp increase in the number of people living under the poverty line created a population in need and many solidarity organisations in the disability field decided to shift their attention and also direct their services towards these people.

As many of our interviewees pointed out, an indirect outcome of austerity policies is a sharp reduction in income available for donations.

“Before the crisis at a simple fund-raising at a hairdresser shop we could easily raise 500 euros; now the same event would hardly gather 50 euros”

(Interview No 5, 19/9/2016)

Conceding policy-making during the economic crisis, a new law that taxes donations was introduced and this made donations by both individuals and private companies even more difficult. New legislation regarding social economy initiatives – that also affect solidarity groups – was implemented by the status of volunteers remains vague. But, besides narrow economic claims, what many of our interviewees ask from policy-makers is a regulative framework, even at the EU level, of the field, and better coordination and allocation of resources.

“Coordination of information is necessary because too many actors are involved and many times, some beneficiaries don’t receive anything while others receive a lot from many actors”

(Interview No 1, 6/9/2016)

One of the few positive consequences of the crisis in Greece for the sector of solidarity organisations in the field of disabilities is the rise in the number of volunteers. Many young people who are unemployed have decided to devote time to volunteering because this raises their self-esteem while many others feel the need to help their fellow human beings in need. The latter was especially apparent during the recent refugee crisis when many Greeks spontaneously offered any kind of help they could to newly arrived refugees. But, on the other hand, the number of volunteers who are specialised professionals and who are needed in most disability fields, has not increased due to lack of time since they have to work more to retain their standard of living.

At the organisational level, the multiple crises negatively affected most of the solidarity organisations since they could not hire people and grow. But some of them, and especially those engaged in fighting social exclusion and promoting the integration of refugees and immigrants seem to have benefitted from those crises. As an interviewee said:

“When the crisis erupted, we thought that we were about to close, but instead our activities and our cycle of works multiplied ten times”

(Interview No 6, 21/9/2016)

For other organisations though, the coincidence of economic and refugee crises creates tensions and big problems for their operation. As was aptly stated by one interviewee:

“All state funding and attention is now going to refugees, which I understand since I was a refugee of war in 1974. I agree, but on the other hand, you cannot let the disabled starve.”

(Interview No 10, 13/10/2016)

7.4 Unemployment

Although the field of unemployment is at the forefront of concern in Greek society, it seems that few formal attempts have been initiated to deal with it. Only trade unions and especially those with a radical political orientation, have deliberately paid attention to unemployment, trying to provide advocacy and to a lesser extent practical help to the unemployed. Our research also reveals a large and expanding number of informal initiatives at the neighbourhood level that were created in order to help the unemployed and promote labour solidarity. These groups are usually hostile towards national and international state authorities. They share few transnational interlinkages but they hold labour internationalism as a core value. The economic crisis caused a tremendous rise in unemployment but at the same time it also reduced the salaries and worsened the labour conditions of those still working. As a result, a rise in labour consciousness and solidarity occurred among unemployed and employed workers and also among Greek and immigrant workers.

7.4.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

The majority of our TSOs in the unemployment field are policy- and protest- oriented groups. This was also the case in the initial sample of the TSOs we have coded but we tried to conduct interviews with a more mixed sample of organisational types ranging from trade unions to informal initiatives and NGOs. Therefore, seven out of ten organisations fall under the category “protest/ social movement/ policy – oriented” and only three out of ten fit more into the “charities/practical help/services” category. However, almost all of the groups in this sample are also providing practical help and some sort of services to their members whether they are employed or unemployed and to other beneficiaries like

refugees and immigrants, but it would be misleading to put them under the category “charities/practical help/services“ since their political and policy orientation is apparent.

Five of the TSOs we have interviewed are informal organisations, while the other five employ a more formal organisational structure. Among the informal groups, one is an informal trade union that represents unemployed and precarious workers, the second a political fraction inside a trade union, the third an anarcho-syndicalist group, while the fourth and the fifth are neighbourhood assemblies. Among the more formal groups, four of them are grassroots trade unions (first level, not second level federations), and the fifth is an NGO that focuses on providing help to the unemployed.

At the organisational level, all but one of our organisations are actually small groups without paid staff. Most of them were only created a few years before the eruption of the economic crisis with a central goal to renew trade unionism and overcome bureaucratic tendencies. All of the organisations in our sample allow for unemployed to become members. Nine out of ten organisations are fully controlled by general assemblies. Only its board of directors runs the NGO in our sample. Some of the other groups and organisations typically elect boards of directors, since few are officially- recognised trade unions, but as our interviewees say, all the important decisions are taken at the general assemblies.

All ten of our interviewees are highly involved in the activities of their groups, and therefore are in a good position to speak on behalf of the group. Nine out of ten interviewees had previous trade union and/or social movement experience that helped them to join and participate in their current group. Regarding their motivations, most of our interviewees appear to share strong working-class identification. They participate in their groups not only to protect and advance their organised and sectoral interests, but also to advance the causes of the whole working class – meaning that immigrants and refugees are regarded as part of the working class.

7.4.2 Target groups and innovative practices

The target groups of the solidarity action of the organisations in this field are working-class people. According to their function as trade unions, the primary target of the TSOs in our sample are their members. The groups are trying to unionize as many people as possible, and then defend and promote their working rights and interests. Besides the employed, a secondary target group are the unemployed. In some of our unions, they are also allowed to be union members and benefit from the union’s actions. The unions in our sample are deliberately trying to represent the growing number of unemployed during these years of the economic crisis and defend their rights. One last target group is the immigrants. Most of the immigrants in Greece do not have full civil rights. Many are precarious workers and very few are unionised. Therefore, an aim of most of our unions is to unionize, come closer and represent the working rights of the immigrant population.

When asked about the innovative character of their work, most of our interviewees mention some of their activities and the broader campaigns in which they are taking part. Namely, two interviewees mentioned the open call of the company unions to the consumers to boycott the products of their respective companies during the periods of industrial conflict. The interviewees that come from trade unions consider the operation of the bottom up “Coordination of first level unions” which mobilises workers and surpasses the inertia of secondary- and third-level confederations as an innovation in Greek trade unionism. Other innovative actions are: the issuing of unemployment cards to all the members of the unions in order to get some discounts, the provision of insurance coverage to those working as self-employed, the entrance of precarious workers to public sector unions, the on-the-spot surveillance of employers to ensure that they do not hire workers without insurance.

At a more practical level, the interviewees that come from neighbourhood initiatives name as innovative the delivery of foreign-language and philosophy classes to the unemployed. The interviewee who represented the NGO in our sample mentioned as innovative the holistic approach they have adapted towards the provision of help to the unemployed with mental illness. According to this approach, the NGO provided psychological support along with classes to acquire new skills and technical support towards finding a job.

Horizontalism, bottom-up labour mobilisation, and direct democracy are among the practices most of our interviewees promote and consider as innovative. The workers of one of our TSOs who occupied their factory that was about to close, have carried out a practical implementation of the above principles. They are practicing mutual help by self-managing the factory, by not employing any hierarchical structure, and by distributing and selling their products through social movement channels and not through the market.

7.4.3 Transnational solidarity interlinkages

The majority of the Greek groups that are active and vocal in the field of unemployment share a rather radical left-wing political ideology; therefore, most of our interviewees seem to share the same perspective. The trade unions in our sample collaborate closely with other first-level unions that are also participating in the “Coordination of first-level unions”. Additionally, they are collaborating with social movement organisations, neighbourhood assemblies, workers’ clubs, and collectivities of unemployed and anti-racist groups. Eight out of ten groups chose not to have any sort of collaboration with state authorities at the local, the regional or the central level. Only one first-level union collaborates with a municipality in an Athens’ metropolitan area while one other is in open conflict with many Greek municipal authorities because they facilitate the extension of shop opening times on Sundays. On the other hand, the NGO in our sample is an institutional partner of Greek state authorities and also participates in EU-funded projects.

Most of our interviewees recognised at the theoretical level that labour struggle should be universal and that solidarity has neither borders nor is it possible to operate by excluding people from other ethnic groups. Nevertheless, at the practical level, most organisations do not participate on a regular basis in any international network and only a few share some occasional relationship with certain unions abroad. Two of the unions reported that they had never had any transnational interlinkages. Two groups share the most regular transnational interlinkages in our sample. Firstly, the anarcho-syndicalist group that participates regularly in international networks (RedBlack Coordination etc.) and secondly, the NGO that collaborates with other NGOs abroad and also participates in EU-funded projects. The union that operates the factory occupation is also very active at the transnational level since it is related to other factory occupations and self-management projects and cooperatives in Europe, in Latin America, and in Northern Africa. Finally, one interviewee mentioned the participation of his group in a transnational collective action against the operation of shops on Sundays. As he said:

“We are buying books on weekdays and we are reading them on Sundays”

(Interview No 2, 10/9/2016)

With the exception of the interviewee from the NGO, all other interviewees expressed a negative opinion towards the EU. They have argued that the EU is functioning against the interests of the working class. One interviewee said that her group supports exiting the EU from an internationalist but not a nationalist vantage point. Most interviewees said that the struggle should be against the local bosses. One argued that:

“The crucial point is not whether Greece should be inside or outside the European Union but the position of the workers regardless of whether Greece is inside or not.”

(Interview No 4, 14/9/2016)

All of our interviewees stand in solidarity with refugees and immigrants and their groups participate in what they define as the “solidarity movement”.

7.4.4 Impact of the crisis on transnational solidarity

As expected, a consistent theme across each of the TSOs we interviewed was the negative impact of the financial crisis and the austerity measures that followed, on both unemployment and workers’ rights. The unemployment rate in Greece is now the highest among all EU member-states but the Greek welfare state was unprepared and ill equipped to provide help to this enormous current of newly unemployed who soon turned into long-term unemployed. According to our respondents, one of the main aspects of the “Memoranda” terms was the worsening of labour conditions and workers’ rights. New legislation was passed that lowered the bargaining power of trade unions and facilitated the firing of workers. The minimum wage diminished, all wages were severely cut, working hours became longer, countless businesses were closed down and hundreds of thousands

employees were made redundant while at the same time unemployment benefits were also significantly reduced.

One direct effect of the crisis on trade unionism is that the closure of many enterprises meant also the closure of the unions that operated within them. As an interviewee said:

“When an old enterprise closes and a new one starts that also means that unionism in the new enterprise has to start from the beginning and under worse conditions since new employees are afraid to get unionised for fear of losing their jobs”

(Interview No 2, 10/9/2016)

Four of our interviewees that represent trade unions said that during the crisis, the trade union membership was reduced and many of the remaining members became inactive. On the other hand, membership of the anarcho-syndicalist group in our sample increased while at the same time, four of the solidarity groups in the sample were created during and because of the crisis. These groups, regardless of their formal or informal character, were made precisely in order to help unemployed and socially-excluded people; therefore, their activities and number of active member is expanding.

Another common theme that was raised by many of our interviewees is the positive impact the crisis has had on workers’ attitudes towards self-organizing. The severity of the crisis and the hostility of the state has made the workers and the unemployed realize that they should self-organise in order to achieve better labour and living conditions. As one interviewee aptly stated:

“With the crisis it becomes clearer to the people that only through their self-organisation could they achieve things since legislation is becoming all the more flexible and against workers”

(Interview No 3, 14/9/2016)

Almost all of our interviewees stressed the effect the crisis has had on raising workers’ awareness and consciousness. Even among the trade unions that lost members, this cognitive effect is regarded as very important. The economic crisis has increased solidarity among employed and unemployed workers since economic strain and worsening working and living conditions are common to both groups.

7.5 Summary

The interviews we have conducted with TSOs working in the fields of migration, disabilities and unemployment have provided a picture of Greek civil society as it has emerged and developed during the economic and refugee crises. Of course, some of the groups existed before the dual crises. These older groups in all fields deployed a higher degree of competence and knowledge to implement and advocate better conditions for immigrants, the disabled and the unemployed. But the durability of both crises and the

inability of the Greek state to adequately deal with them, made the appearance of new civil society groups, especially in the fields of immigration and unemployment, necessary. The newer groups are more prone to innovation, and they depend more on volunteerism. Some of these groups try to operate without any cooperation with the Greek state or EU authorities while most of them advocate bottom-up solidarity and counterpose it to top-down charity. However, both older and newer groups are rather small organisations, unlikely to become large NGOs. Regarding their transnational linkages, it seems that some of them hold active ties with transnational bodies while others opt for internationalism in more abstract terms.

The dual crises does not seem to have effected their gender composition. In the disabilities' field, most activists are women especially in the charity groups, while in the unemployment field, most activists are still men, especially in the trade unions. In the immigration field, it seems that there is no gender differentiation. Nevertheless, a possible effect of the economic crisis is that most core activists in solidarity organisations are middle-aged people. Younger people either participate as volunteers, especially in the immigration field, or are themselves in need of solidarity since most of them in Greece are unemployed and many are also depressed.

The breadth and range of solidarity in Greece has expanded because of the crises. According to our interviewees, the expression and expansion of solidarity is absolutely crucial to the social cohesion of Greek society and the smooth integration of refugees since populist and reactionary forces are under way. It seems that active participation in solidarity activities has become a means for one part of the Greek society to overcome and recover from the crisis. Under this assumption, our interviewees have provided some provisional policy implications. Namely they are asking for: a) the Greek state or the EU authorities to intervene better and coordinate some actions especially when many groups overlap in one field, b) a better and updated legislation regarding volunteerism, c) more funding and tax exemptions on donations, and d) the facilitation of smaller groups to operate in the field of refugees since large and transnational NGOs are out of touch with local stakeholders' needs.

Chapter 8 Italy

Nicola Maggini and Veronica Federico

8.1 Introduction: national sample and experiences in the field

This report elaborates on the data gathered through 30 in-depth interviews with representatives/participants of innovative, informal Transnational Solidarity Organisations (TSOs) in Italy, carried out in September-October 2016 (except for one in July). The purposive sample of these in-depth interviews consists of representatives and participants from selected community settings, 10 from each of TransSol target groups (disabled, unemployed, and migrants/refugees). The results of the WP2-TSO analysis provided the basis for the selection of our target groups/organisations. Therefore, most of our interviewees were recruited extracting their contacts from the TSO-retrieved lists of WP2 Phase 1 (i.e. Website-based Analysis of Transnational Solidarity Organisations), while few have been reached through snowballing.

To maximize the response rate, first we sent an e-mail to all the TSOs included in the database according to our selection criteria (local TSOs and national grassroots/information networks). Secondly, to complete the sample we directly contacted by telephone those who did not respond. We tried to guarantee enough variance among respondents in terms of gender. This goal has been successfully achieved, selecting a sample perfectly balanced in terms of respondents' gender, with our interviewees comprising 15 women and 15 men. Conversely, we have not selected according to age and mobility. In this regard, there is no significant variation in our sample. For instance, as regards mobility, the only relevant case is a TSO formed by women who migrated from Morocco to Italy. Furthermore, the most difficult to contact were TSOs representatives/participants active in the unemployment field. Most of unemployment TSOs have not even responded to our e-mails. This was especially true for trade unions. Recruiting TSOs representatives/participants settled in the South of Italy for interviews was even more difficult. They were very diffident and suspicious/reluctant. Therefore, most of our interviewees are based in the centre and in the north of Italy.

Interviews lasted on average one hour. The questions and the structure of the interview were well accepted, and recording interviews was easily agreed upon. Establishing a certain degree of sympathy between the interviewers and the interviewees was an overall successful. Interviews were carried out face-to-face and via Skype. The respondents were free to choose where the interview should take place. Most of them were carried out at the headquarters of the organisation, but some of them preferred to be interviewed in a café, or at home.

As regards the type of TSOs selected, most of our interviewees belong to NGOs/non-profit/voluntary organisations with no or very few staff (14), followed by representatives/participants of religious organisations (7) and cooperatives (6).

Finally, we interviewed two representatives/participants of informal/activist organisations/networks (a grass-roots movement of activists and journalists, and an alternative radio network), as well as a member of a trade union. Comparing our three areas of vulnerability, clear differences emerge as to the type of TSO. In fact, 9 out of 14 NGOs/non-profit/voluntary TSOs are active in the disability field, whereas 5 out of 6 cooperatives (and the only union of the sample) deal with unemployment. Nearly half of the religious organisations are active in the migration area. This field presents the highest variance in terms TSOs' type.

8.2 Migration

8.2.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

In the migration/asylum area, most of interviewed TSOs are local NGOs/non-profit/voluntary organisations with no or very few staff (4), three TSOs are religious organisations (namely, local branches of the Italian Caritas) and, finally, there are: one national grassroots group of activists and journalists, one national NGOs that is very active both at the local and international level (being part of a transnational NGO) and one local social cooperative. Most of these TSOs are settled in the centre and in the north of Italy (namely, in Tuscany, Emilia-Romagna, Lombardy, Liguria), whereas only one TSO is from the South (Campania).

The sample consists of seven women and three men. Interviewees are particularly involved with their organisations, and they hold offices of responsibility. Only one is a "simple" volunteer involved in the association's life, whereas the others are either presidents or project coordinators. In general, they are strongly committed to their association in terms of values (i.e. solidarity and justice), or from a personal standpoint (one of the interviewees is a migrant). Furthermore, most of the interviewees had previous experience in voluntary organisations (especially in international cooperation projects) and these kinds of experiences were very useful for their current activities, making their relationship with migrants easier.

Against the background of common overarching, broad goals (combating discrimination, helping others and promoting social integration), we have observed a certain variation in terms of type of solidarity provided and approach followed. Some organisations are more help-oriented (especially religious organisations and social cooperatives), whereas others are more policy-oriented, and reflect a more contentious approach (especially the informal grassroots group and, to a certain extent, some non-profit organisations). However, even those more help-oriented are interested in lobbying and advocacy, and those more policy-oriented also provide concrete help to migrants and refugees. Finally, one of the TSOs provides solidarity activities based on mutual help, being a migrants' association that pursues the promotion of Arab culture and inter-cultural exchanges to

raise awareness of Moroccan culture among the second generation of immigrants, and to defend women's rights.

The picture of activities and services offered to the beneficiaries is quite diverse: services of first and second reception, legal advice, medical care, training and job placement, Italian language courses, Arabic courses for second-generation speakers, information activities (conferences, seminars, reports, videos, radio), and activities to increase public awareness of migrants' rights, lobbying and influencing, projects promoting fair trade and international cooperation, social communication projects, training for lawyers and social workers, intercultural dialogue and exchanges, and so forth.

8.2.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

The target groups are, obviously, migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and persons in need of international protection. Some organisations also deal with victims of torture, female victims of trafficking, unaccompanied minors, and ethnic minorities (Roma and Sinti). Most of the TSOs are not focused on a specific ethnicity, with the exception of a migrants' association founded by Moroccan women. Anyway, these solidarity actions are not exclusively directed towards members of the association:

"We are open to everybody: men and women, both Italian and of Arab culture."

(Woman¹⁸)

In addition, all the TSOs aim to raise public awareness of migrants and refugees' rights, trying to influence policy makers. TSOs with a more contentious approach are more interested in public campaigns, lobbying and political fights compared to those more help-oriented groups.

Our TSOs beneficiaries are mainly local and regional residents, and to a smaller extent national ones, with the exception of a few TSOs that are also very active abroad, caring for migrants and refugees in other countries (or in their country of origin).

The interviewees stated that their group produced innovative solutions to meet the needs of their beneficiaries in terms of content, communication, kind of help offered, capacities (i.e. launch of new practices and development of transnational ties) and processes (i.e. non institutional means). Among the most interesting and original examples are: hub of diffused hospitality, where migrants are hosted in small apartments with the purpose of reducing the impact on local communities and encouraging dialogue and social inclusion, and counter-information campaigns to document the dramatic dis-homogeneity of the reception centres. The importance of innovation is perceived by the organisations themselves, so that in one association:

¹⁸ Interview n. 19 realised on the 6th October 2016.

“...there is a group that takes care of replicating innovations [...] We rely on the idea of constant learning to improve and be innovative in all areas.”

(Man¹⁹)

Moreover, a TSO has an interesting project to encourage entrepreneurship among immigrant women in the wake of a fair trade project already developed in Morocco with the collaboration of the University of Parma. The idea is to create a co-operative of women based in Parma that will run a “Moroccan-style Hamman” using cosmetics (especially the famous Argan oil) produced by a partner women’s cooperative in Morocco.

Finally, a group of independent journalists and activists launched an innovative political and social campaign along the migratory routes in the Balkans and in Greece (for example in the refugee camp of Idomeni) to install parables providing access to Wi-Fi for migrants to communicate with their families, submit asylum demands and mobilise from below.

“From past experience we have understood the importance of communicating for migrants. [...] Surely this campaign has been a novelty. [...] We want to build a policy agenda from below to advocate for the enforcement of fundamental rights for everyone.”

(Man²⁰)

8.2.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

TSOs have developed a network of collaborative relationships at the local level with a variety of other organisations: non-profit/NGO/voluntary organisations, trade unions, social cooperatives, religious organisations, grassroots movements and activists. Most of these associations deal with migrants, but there are also interlinkages with more general organisations like Emergency and trade unions, with international cooperation NGOs, and with associations focusing on battered women and minors (i.e. Save the Children). Here, a clear difference between *charity/practical help/service* TSOs and *protest/social movement/policy-oriented* TSOs emerges. The latter cooperate regularly with informal groups, grassroots movements and squats, whereas the former cooperate primarily with formal voluntary organisations and NGOs, trade unions, cooperatives and religious organisations. This distinction relies on the fact that policy-oriented TSOs have a more contentious and political approach than charities and “practical help” TSOs.

The relations with public authorities are frequent. Quite often (9 cases out of 10), our TSOs are included in networks of collaborative relationships with municipalities, regional governments and universities. Most of the TSOs participate in tenders launched by local authorities for the provision of social services. Furthermore, some TSOs are involved in

¹⁹ Interview n. 13 realised on the 3rd October 2016.

²⁰ Interview n.18 realised on the 6th October 2016.

the System of Protection for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR) that ensure “integrated reception” activities to asylum seekers and people entitled to international protection. The SPRAR Central Service was established by the Ministry of Interior – Department of Immigration and Civil Liberties - entrusting the National Association of Italian Municipalities (ANCI) with its management. In general, our interviewees claimed to have good relations with local institutions (*“They need us because they cannot meet all the needs they should care for, and we want to be part of the game to try and change the status quo”*²¹) with a few, interesting exceptions. Help-oriented TSOs show a more collaborative approach towards public institutions, whereas protest and policy-oriented TSOs have more conflictual relations. The quality of the relationship with public authorities heavily depends on the authorities' political connotation. The most political TSOs tend to have very conflictual relations with right-wing authorities.

Most of the interviewed organisations are financed through fundraising events, crowdfunding, 5 per thousand income-tax donations (a specific measure of the Italian fiscal system designed to support civil society organisations), banking foundations' donations, membership fees, participation in public tenders. An interviewee stated that they refuse to be funded by their public authority, preferring to maintain their independence.

Finally, many organisations (7 out of 10) cooperate in a structured way with organisations based abroad: they participate in projects in other European or non-European countries, or they belong to transnational organisations. The international collaborations are developed with diverse foreign partners: NGOs, cooperatives and Caritas, transnational NGOs such as “Doctors without Borders”, grassroots informal groups and platforms like “Welcome to Europe”. TSOs involved in transnational networks are mainly institutionalised organisations with the exception of a grassroots movement. Conversely, small voluntary non-profit organisations have only occasional exchanges with foreign partners (or some of their members participate individually in international activities), or they are included in international networks through umbrella organisations they are members of.

All the interviewees stress the importance of transnational solidarity interlinkages:

“The problem is European and it is important to create European networks to exchange information and best practices, to share responsibilities [...] Although sometimes there is no unity in terms of claims and political vision.”

(Man²²)

“We always work through local partners [...] We make on-site alliances based on pre-feasibility power and stakeholder assessments, to develop bottom-up forms of resilience.”

²¹ Interview n.1 realised on the 5th July 2016.

²² Interview n. 18 realised on the 6th October 2016.

(Man²³)

Furthermore, solidarity is conceived in international terms.

“Solidarity with migrants-refugees should be applied at all levels [local, national, European and global].”

(Woman²⁴)

“The sole local and national levels are not sufficient. European campaigns on migrants are needed.”

(Man²⁵)

“We have to start from the local level, but then we need to take action on several levels [...] Solidarity must be transnational [...] Freedom of movement for all.”

(Woman²⁶)

“The local level is important because integration takes place at the local level. The European level is important for orientation, information exchange, advocacy, exchange of good practices.”

(Woman²⁷)

8.2.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

The economic and refugee crises has had a tremendous impact on TSOs activities. On the one hand, the refugee crisis has dramatically and suddenly raised the number of migrants, thus increasing the areas of intervention, especially in the field of political asylum. On the other hand, the economic crisis has led to severe cuts in welfare services, in particular at the local level. In addition, many immigrants have lost their residence permits after losing their jobs due to the crisis. Since the beginning of 2016, there has been a significant increase in the number and in the funding of projects and tenders concerning services for immigrants and refugees. The creation of the Italian Agency for development aid and the

²³ Interview n. 13 realised on the 3rd October 2016.

²⁴ Interview n. 5 realised on the 15th September 2016.

²⁵ Interview n. 13 realised on the 3rd October 2016.

²⁶ Interview n. 7 realised on the 21st September 2016.

²⁷ Interview n. 15 realised on the 4th October 2016.

increased funds for international cooperation were also mentioned as important innovations²⁸.

Most interviewees emphasised that the Italian legal framework in this field is deficient: there is no clarity on quotas and regulations, and laws are often not enforced. Legally entering the country is difficult, thus, many migrants turn to criminal organisations and asylum applications are often abused as they are perceived as the sole measure to enter Italy legally.

Interviewees strongly criticize: the EU-Turkey Agreement on refugees with no guarantee of human rights' respect²⁹; the prohibition of monitoring the hot-spots' system by activists to oversee the procedural correctness³⁰; the lack of a real common migration policy at an EU level, and the lack of solidarity among member states as regards the relocation of refugees³¹. Conversely, some judgements of the European Court on Human Rights are considered as positive (e.g. the prohibition of collective expulsions of aliens has been extended to migrants intercepted at sea). The problem highlighted by the interviewees is that often the judgements remain on paper and are not implemented. The Italian government's attitude is perceived as more positive than that of Eastern European governments. Particularly appreciated is the operation of migrants' sea-rescue. However, interviewees denounce: the lack of a strategic and coherent plan to receive migrants, and the slowness of the asylum proceedings.

In terms of public opinion attitudes, our interviewees generally do not perceive hostility towards immigrants in their local contexts, except in a Northern city:

“Here, there is hostility towards immigrants. And after the terrorist attacks, even fear.”

(Woman³²)

Some also emphasize the importance of breaking down the walls of distrust and promoting solidarity, while others highlight the risk that the weakness of the Italian welfare state could trigger a struggle among the poor.

Finally, many interviewees maintain that the crisis can be an opportunity to mobilise local communities and to build a multi-ethnic society. The crisis has forced associations and public authorities into tighter cooperation to compensate for the lack of resources and to minimize the costs. However, these new opportunities are not easy to grasp, and state intervention is still considered necessary:

²⁸ Interview n. 13 realised on the 3rd October 2016.

²⁹ Interview n. 13 (realised on the 3rd October 2016) and 18 (realised on the 6th October 2016).

³⁰ Interview n. 18 realised on the 6th October 2016.

³¹ All interviewees.

³² Interview n. 11 realised on the 29th September 2016.

“Where there is a vacuum, there is always an opportunity, but it is difficult in practice. NGOs should not replace the state.”

(Man³³)

“Our motto is: we are born to die. Our aim is to oblige the institutions to do what we do today.”

(Woman³⁴)

8.3 Disability

8.3.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

Seven interviewed TSOs are local branches of national NGOs/non-profit/voluntary organisations, one is the local branch of the Italian Caritas, one a regional non-profit organisation, and one a national non-profit organisation, that despite its national mission, remains very active locally. All have no or very few staff, with the exception of one, that providing highly specialised services has more than 100 paid staff. Most of these TSOs are based in central northern Italy (namely, in Tuscany and Emilia-Romagna), and only two are from the south.

The sample consists of four women and six men. Interviewees are particularly involved with their organisations, holding positions of responsibility: five are presidents of their association, and one is a member of the steering committee. Furthermore, many interviewees are either disabled people, or are parents of disabled people.

“I decided to join the association to seek answers. My daughter is afflicted by multiple sclerosis.”

(Woman³⁵)

“I joined 26 years ago for personal reasons: my son has spina bifida. The association has filled an absolute void that we as parents experienced [...] It provides real opportunities that allow us to work not only for our child, but also for others, and this is gratifying. It is a healthy selfishness.”

(Man³⁶)

Some of the interviewees had previous experience in voluntary organisations and this was very useful for their current activities:

³³ Interview n. 13 realised on the 3rd October 2016.

³⁴ Interview n. 7 realised on the 21st September 2016.

³⁵ Interview n. 10 realised on the 26th September 2016.

³⁶ Interview n. 14 realised on the 3rd October 2016.

“I brought into the association both my professional experience and my volunteering experience, and this has proved important for the association.”

(Man³⁷)

Looking at the type of solidarity that the TSOs offer to their members and participants, most of TSOs choose the top-down approach of providing goods and services to their beneficiaries, but at the same time, they offer solidarity activities based on mutual help and support between groups. Indeed, 8 out of 10 such TSOs are formed of disabled people and their families (and one of them was originally a self-help group which turned into a non-profit organisation).

Very interestingly, most of TSOs in this field are focused on specific disabilities: two organisations for the blind, an organisation of people with hydrocephalus and spina bifida, a TSO dealing with multiple sclerosis, a TSO of people with SLA, an association of maimed servicemen, an association of maimed workers.

“In Italy associations in the field of disabilities are still highly fractioned along pathologies and forms of disability. This is quite obvious on the one hand, but problematic on the other because it tends to prevent the establishment of a strong group of interest, whose voice could be louder in the public sphere. If we were less divided, we could achieve more strategic goals.”

(Man³⁸)

Several are service providers: personal services (home support, counselling, home physiotherapy, sports and Shiatsu massages for the disabled), information activities (conferences, seminars, magazines, websites) and activities to increase public awareness, training of volunteers, conferences and seminars for doctors, donations to research, specialist training, specialised libraries and disability resource centres, school and job placement, selection of technological aids, fiscal services, calculation of pensions, legal/medical advice, support for the aggravation of a disease and its legal recognition, information points in hospitals, etc.

8.3.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

The TSOs' target groups are disabled people and their families: blind associations target blind people, multiple sclerosis associations target people affected by multiple sclerosis, etc.

To exemplify, one of the interviewed TSOs has evolved in the following manner: founded 50 years ago as typical sectoral self-help association for people affected by [cerebral palsy](#), over time it has opened its membership to all people with motor disabilities, and now

³⁷ Interview n. 3 realised on the 5th September 2016.

³⁸ Interview n. 3 realised on the 5th September 2016.

provides services for a range of disabilities, and its membership is open to everyone. Along with the enlargement of its membership and services, it has enlarged its goals: from small scale self-help to *“ameliorating the quality of life of people with disabilities, their families, of fragile people in general and to the entire citizenry, because the wider the social inclusion, the better life for all”* (Man³⁹).

In most cases these solidarity actions are not exclusively restricted to the association's membership (although members sometimes receive special treatment⁴⁰). All TSOs aim at raising public awareness of disabled people's demands and rights, trying to influence policy makers. Membership is not very important in terms of financing (membership fees are often nothing more than symbolic), but *“the members' weight is of crucial importance in lobbying and campaigning”* (Woman⁴¹). Moreover, *“membership is important to develop a sense of belonging to the group”* (Man⁴²). But *“some members instrumentally the association for individual goals rather than for collective goals”* (Man⁴³).

Only three TSOs are involved in solidarity activities towards disabled people as such. This reveals a strong specialisation and sectorisation, increasing the risk of the fragmentation of disabled people's interests. Harsh competition for private and public financial resources is another serious consequence of this fragmentation. Many activists are conscious of these dangers:

“There is the risk that everyone just thinks of his/her own backyard with a war among the poor.”

(Man⁴⁴)

“There is the danger of particularism and ‘trends’, if each association focuses on its own benefits and backyard [...] This is a problem for true solidarity.”

(Man⁴⁵)

What emerges here is the problem of ‘trends’: i.e. big organisations that are able to polarise public opinion on specific diseases/disabilities, to the detriment of all others. This may cause unequal treatment and disparity among disabled people and organisations, highlighting fragmentation in the field.

The majority of the interviewed TSOs' beneficiaries are local and regional, and to a smaller extent, national. Nonetheless, (almost) all the TSOs of our sample have foreigners as beneficiaries, members or volunteers. Foreign people with disabilities face additional problems and difficulties (e.g. claiming for family reunification). Interviewees recognise

³⁹ Interview n. 3 realised on the 5th September 2016.

⁴⁰ Interview n. 4 realised on the 13th September 2016.

⁴¹ Interview n. 10 realised on the 26th September 2016.

⁴² Interview n. 14 realised on the 3rd October 2016.

⁴³ Interview n. 4 realised on the 13th September 2016.

⁴⁴ Interview n. 20 realised on the 10th October 2016.

⁴⁵ Interview n. 14 realised on the 3rd October 2016.

that disabled migrants come to Italy because in their country their right to health and to a decent life is not granted. This is particularly true for migrants afflicted by rare diseases. Many interviewees also stressed that foreigners are often single women showing a suspicious and diffident attitude, revealing also an instrumental approach towards the association:

“They take everything they need and then disappear. They hardly take part in the life of the association [...] This is because they think that one day we can ask back what we have offered [...] They are not aware of their rights.”

(Man⁴⁶)

Innovativeness in solidarity activities has been fostered by the crisis. Only two interviewees explicitly affirmed that their activities do not present any innovativeness, whereas another interviewee maintained that innovative activities occur at the national level, (e.g. the organisation’s headquarters elaborated very detailed reports on the disease and the related rights), but not at the local level.

Innovativeness is perceived either in terms of content or in terms of communication: petitions, videos, awareness campaigns with the support of national newspapers and social networks, promotional tours and theatre performances for children, and so forth. Among the innovative practices: a “wheelchair tour” visiting the places where major accidents at work took place was organised by a person victim of an accident at work to raise awareness of safety; the *Ice Bucket Challenge* largely adopted as a fund raising and awareness campaign; and a new approach to services for disabled people based not on what can be offered, but on the real needs of the person. Sometimes, innovation lies in the methodology: the disabled are not simply beneficiaries, but they actively participate in every aspect of the association's life. Moreover, in one case, the very association rooted its origins in innovativeness, i.e. the idea of creating a documentation centre on disability 30 years ago when there were no documentation centres on disability:

“Three guys thought: what can we do for society? and not just what society can do for us.”

(Man⁴⁷)

8.3.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

Most of the TSOs in our sample are active at the local level, while being the branches of national organisations. At the local level, they develop collaborative relationships with other disability non-profit/NGO/voluntary organisations. The collaborations often involve associations caring for similar disabilities (blind and deaf, SLA patients and associations that provide help to neurological patients, etc.). Again, this seems to indicate a trend towards a thematic specialisation of disability organisations, with the risk of particularism.

⁴⁶ Interview n. 14 realised on the 3rd October 2016.

⁴⁷ Interview n. 20 realised on the 10th October 2016.

Rarely do these associations develop collaborative relationships with organisations active in different fields. Only one respondent said that his association is working with migrant associations:

“We share the theme of diversity.”

(Man⁴⁸)

This exception is not accidental: it is an organisation working on disability in general, boosted by a robust and broad understanding of solidarity, based on rights and not on charity.

All our respondents collaborate with public institutions, primarily municipalities and regions. They participate in tenders for service delivery, funded by local authorities. They are part of local discussion fora, community services and training of caregivers, etc. In general, our interviewees (with one exception) claim to have good relations with the local institutions. These are not only help-oriented organisations, but also policy-oriented, that are involved in lobbying and advocacy campaigns. However, they are not politicised and they have a pragmatic and collaborative approach:

“Our association is not only assertive, but also proactive. It is important to cooperate with the institutions.”

(Woman⁴⁹)

Most of these associations are financed through fundraising, 5 per thousand income-tax donations, donations of banking foundations and membership fees.

They do not cooperate in a structured manner with foreign organisations. Occasionally, they participate in *ad hoc* projects in other countries, or have only indirect international linkages through their national organisations. Those who have directly participated in European projects stress the importance of transnational solidarity interlinkages:

“The idea of exiting the ‘already known’ is important. It was positive to capitalize on our experience by creating partnerships with foreign experiences.”

(Man⁵⁰)

Even if most of these TSOs are not directly active abroad, they recognise the importance of transnational cooperation, claiming that solidarity with disabled people should be applied not only at the local or national level, but also at the European one:

“Through comparison with other countries, it is possible to improve what is done locally...for example, what concerns the architectural barriers...”

⁴⁸ Interview n. 20 realised on the 10th October 2016.

⁴⁹ Interview n. 17 realised on the 5th October 2016.

⁵⁰ Interview n. 20 realised on the 10th October 2016.

(Woman⁵¹)

“It’s a matter of global civilisation [...] People with disabilities have the right to have European mobility.”

(Man⁵²)

“Unity is strength. ‘A nut in a bag does not make noise.’ ”

(Man⁵³)

“It would be better to develop international collaboration to have better knowledge of neighbouring regions and to share information on best practices.”

(Woman⁵⁴)

However, many TSOs are small associations and this is a problem for the development of strong transnational solidarity networks. They all emphasize that the path to international solidarity is still very long and hard (and some say that this is the case at national level, too).

8.3.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

The economic crisis has had a devastating impact on people with disabilities. On the one hand, the crisis has led to severe cuts in welfare services and in public funds⁵⁵; on the other, it has increased inequality, especially among the most vulnerable sectors of society such as the disabled.

“Independence and autonomy are linked to the economic situation...The disabled person has daily needs. The life of a disabled person's family is also affected economically. Disability may create difficulties also from a professional standpoint...In addition, the disabled often have to buy new houses for their needs...The disability or illness in itself has a differentiated impact depending on the economic situation of the disabled person's family. The crisis broadens these inequalities.”

(Woman⁵⁶)

⁵¹ Interview n. 17 realised on the 5th October 2016.

⁵² Interview n. 20 realised on the 10th October 2016.

⁵³ Interview n. 23 realised on the 14th October 2016.

⁵⁴ Interview n. 22 realised on the 13th October 2016.

⁵⁵ Several interviewees mentioned the cuts to the “National Fund for the Non-Self-Sufficient” (in 2011 this fund was reduced 75% due to budget cuts and only in 2015 was the fund brought back to its original 400 million euros).

⁵⁶ Interview n. 17 realised on the 5th October 2016.

Furthermore, the crisis has reduced donations by both individuals and banking foundations. This has increased difficulties for the daily activities of the associations, since they are not funded by public authorities.

Recently, some new and important legislation was enforced: the law *'dopo di noi- after us'*, taking care of severely disabled after the death of their family members; and the reorganisation of the third sector. However, all the TSOs asserted that the problem does not lie with the lack of legislation, but with its implementation. Moreover, architectural barriers still affect disabled people's lives in a much stronger way than in other European countries, and Italian excessive regionalism in the health sector has produced inequality of treatment:

"The Region of Tuscany recognises twice as many rare diseases than the rest of Italy. We are lucky. But those who live in other regions, especially the poorest ones, are disadvantaged."

(Man⁵⁷)

And yet, many interviewees perceive the crisis as an opportunity to reconsider their views, to retrain and to increase cooperation between associations, to develop networks of solidarity and to overcome the excessive particularism. Some interviewees stressed that a new civil society' activism should not be an excuse for public authorities not to provide welfare services, but there should be fruitful collaboration between the State and the third sector. Moreover, *"if the State has less money, you could activate solidarity from below. But this happens only where there is a favourable cultural substratum"* (Woman⁵⁸).

8.4 Unemployment

8.4.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

Most of unemployment TSOs are local cooperatives (5), three TSOs are local branches of the Italian Caritas and, finally, there are: one alternative radio network and one trade union's local branch. Nine are based in the centre of - northern regions (namely, Lombardy, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany), and only one is from the south (Sardinia).

The sample consists of six men and four women, and most of them are either the president/director of their association, or the project-director. In general, they are strongly committed to their association in terms of values (i.e. solidarity and justice). Furthermore, many interviewees have had previous experience in the field, which was perceived as an important asset in their current position. Interviewees joined their organisation for several reasons:

⁵⁷ Interview n. 14 realised on the 3rd October 2016.

⁵⁸ Interview n. 17 realised on the 5th October 2016.

“I joined in 1979. I was initially motivated by politics, then I became interested in trade union matters.”

(Man⁵⁹)

“I decided to join the organisation to merge entrepreneurial and social activities.”

(Man⁶⁰)

“I come from a family of cooperators and I also had political and administrative experience.”

(Man⁶¹)

“My desire was to offer the skills acquired at university and in my previous job in a food company to disadvantaged people.”

(Woman⁶²)

Concerning the kind of solidarity offered by TSOs to beneficiaries, (almost) all chose the typical top-down approach of distributing goods and delivering services, while providing solidarity activities based on mutual help (especially cooperatives and trade unions). Interestingly, in unemployed TSOs, there is a clear distinction between help/service-oriented organisations (religious organisations and social cooperatives) on the one hand, and protest/social movement/policy-oriented organisations on the other (namely, an alternative radio network, a trade union and a league of cooperatives). The former are more interested in providing services to their beneficiaries, whereas the latter are more concerned with political issues and lobbying.

Disadvantaged people's work placement (for example, through the collection and supply of medical mobility devices, the production and sale of organic fruit and vegetables); political and union workers' representation; political and union cooperatives' representation; business services (e.g. legal and financial services); staff retraining; job training, information campaigns and political mobilisation through the radio, are the typical activities carried out by the interviewed TSOs.

8.4.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

The target groups of solidarity activities are unemployed (both in general terms and special groups of unemployed), workers and (in one case), cooperatives. Among the disadvantaged unemployed, there are physically and mentally disabled, drug addicts and detainees. It is important to note that local Caritas and social cooperatives are particularly focused on providing help and services to their beneficiaries, whereas policy-oriented

⁵⁹ Interview n. 8 realised on the 23rd September 2016.

⁶⁰ Interview n. 9 realised on the 23rd September 2016.

⁶¹ Interview n. 21 realised on the 12th October 2016.

⁶² Interview n. 16 realised on the 5th October 2016.

TSOs also have more general aims linked to social change, economic democracy and social justice. The majority of our TSOs' beneficiaries are local and regional, and to a smaller extent, national. Nonetheless, nine out of ten TSOs have foreign people among their beneficiaries and a local chapter of Caritas deals with migrant job orientation and training. Most of our interviewees stated that their group has produced innovative solutions to meet the beneficiaries' needs in terms of content, communication and quality of help offered.

“Our organisation was created around the innovative idea of providing medical mobility devices at a controlled price meeting a local need.”

(Man⁶³)

“The most innovative project is a business project of local farming products that are marketed on a web portal [...] It works pretty well.”

(Woman⁶⁴)

“In response to the crisis, we support the transformation of workers from companies in financial crisis into cooperators, that is, into collective entrepreneurs.”

(Man⁶⁵)

“This office is a novelty. It was created a month ago [...] We offer an integrated service for job placement. These office activities are relevant for all Caritas' areas: social marginalisation, detainees, refugees and migrants, mental health and disability [...] We have learned from experience the need to give plural and transversal responses, and to optimize efforts. Previously, there were only ad hoc projects managed by volunteers.”

(Woman⁶⁶)

8.4.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

Most of the TSOs in our sample are active at the local and regional level or are local branches of national organisations. In the local context, they develop collaborative relationships with other organisations that deal with unemployment. The majority of these partners are cooperatives, trade unions and NGOs/non-profit/voluntary organisations. In general, our interviewees recognise the importance and benefits of cooperation:

“It is useful to work in a network perspective.”

⁶³ Interview n. 9 realised on the 23rd September 2016.

⁶⁴ Interview n. 16 realised on the 5th October 2016.

⁶⁵ Interview n. 21 realised on the 12th October 2016.

⁶⁶ Interview n. 24 realised on the 18th October 2016.

(Woman⁶⁷)

Our respondents are inclined to collaborate with public authorities, primarily municipalities and regions. They participate in tenders funded by local authorities aimed at providing social services, training, job placement, and they participate in bargaining tables, etc. In general, our interviewees claim to maintain a good relationship with the local institutions. Indeed, most of them, both help-oriented, but also policy-oriented, are not heavily politicised and have a pragmatic and collaborative approach.

Interestingly, the trade union has both collaborative and conflictual relationships with political institutions, and this is in line with this union's typical approach. Indeed, it is a "traditional" trade union with a clear left-wing political vision. Finally, the alternative radio network has a radical and contentious approach, based on communist ideals.

Most of these organisations are financed through membership fees, 5 or 8 per thousand income-tax donations, donations of banking foundations, or they support their activities through the market.

None of these organisations cooperate in a structured manner with organisations abroad: sometimes they participate in ad hoc projects in other countries or, in the case of the most institutionalised organisations (unions of workers and cooperatives), they have indirect international linkages through national organisations they belong to (e.g. European Trade Union Confederation, International Trade Union Confederation).

Many interviewees acknowledge the importance of transnational cooperation, claiming that solidarity with the unemployed and workers should not be restrained to local or national level, but should take place also at the European and international level:

"It is important to create networks of solidarity and action at an international level [...] The cooperative movement is grounded in the value of solidarity."

(Man⁶⁸)

"National policies are fundamental, but it is necessary to have more and more transnational regulatory mechanisms."

(Man⁶⁹)

However, some TSOs are small associations and this is a problem for the development of strong transnational solidarity networks. They emphasize that the transnational level is still underdeveloped:

"A transnational network would be useful, but the size of our cooperative is too small."

⁶⁷ Interview n. 24 realised on the 18th October 2016.

⁶⁸ Interview n. 21 realised on the 12th October 2016.

⁶⁹ Interview n. 8 realised on the 23rd September 2016.

(Woman⁷⁰)

8.4.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

The economic crisis has had a devastating impact on fragile populations, creating new important waves of unemployed and worsening the conditions of those who were already suffering from unemployment. The crisis has led to severe cuts in welfare services and increased inequality, especially among the most vulnerable sectors of society. As pointed out by an interviewee, unemployment hit people over 45 y.o. even harder causing psychological distress:

"[...] the demand for antidepressants has increased."

(Woman⁷¹)

"Our cooperative was created with the purpose of offering employment opportunities to people who are often marginalised in the labour market. The crisis has dramatically extended this segment of the population."

(Man⁷²)

Moreover, the crisis has reduced the purchasing power of the people, bringing down sales for cooperatives operating in the market.

Austerity policies enacted in the EU are generally strongly criticised:

"In Europe, the contradictions between countries led to a wrong policy of austerity, unlike the US whose economy has grown."

(Man⁷³)

"The rigour of the EU has failed."

(Man⁷⁴)

The Italian approach presents critical aspects, too:

"The measures were not sufficient to cover the surge of new forms of poverty generated by the crisis. The interventions are too sectoral and we lack a systematic approach."

⁷⁰ Interview n. 16 realised on the 5th October 2016.

⁷¹ Interview n. 30 realised on the 21st October 2016.

⁷² Interview n. 29 realised on the 19th October 2016

⁷³ Interview n. 8 realised on the 23rd September 2016.

⁷⁴ Interview n. 21 realised on the 12th October 2016.

(Woman⁷⁵)

“There is not a basic income...”

(Woman⁷⁶)

“We need a serious, robust industrial policy. There is a strong deficiency here. We need more public investments, even in breach of European rules.”

(Man⁷⁷)

“Domestically, the pursuit of flexibility increases the fragmentation of the labour market and it has done little to boost research.”

(Man⁷⁸)

Furthermore, some interviews highlight a failure by the Italian legal framework to guarantee job placement for disadvantaged workers:

“It is an outdated law, ill-suited to favour and guarantee the employment of disadvantaged people. It is based on a medical definition of ‘disadvantage’, certified by health services, and this is a very resizing approach.”

(Man⁷⁹)

“The crisis led to an increase in non-certified categories’ employment demand. The criterion should be expanded to meet the new long-term unemployed”

(Woman⁸⁰).

Nonetheless, some interviewees mentioned that policies and legislation like agribusiness protection, the reduction of taxes on social cooperatives and the part of the ‘Jobs Act’ that fiscally favours permanent contracts, had positive effects.

Opinions on the Jobs Act are, however, controversial: some (especially the cooperatives) accept flexibility if accompanied by social protection and active labour market policies, while for others (specifically the unions), the flexibility is absolutely negative, as it leads to dismantling workers’ rights.

Many interviewees perceive the crisis as an opportunity to reconsider their views, to innovate the welfare system, to increase cooperation between associations, and to develop a solidarity-based local economy. From this point of view, there is an optimistic view on the capacities of civil society actors:

⁷⁵ Interview n. 24 realised on the 18th October 2016.

⁷⁶ Interview n. 30 realised on the 21st October 2016.

⁷⁷ Interview n. 21 realised on the 12th October 2016.

⁷⁸ Interview n. 8 realised on the 23rd September 2016.

⁷⁹ Interview n. 9 realised on the 23rd September 2016.

⁸⁰ Interview n. 16 realised on the 5th October 2016.

“Many people have rediscovered agricultural and handicraft activities, with the effect of making the economic system stronger at the local level.”

(Woman⁸¹)

“I am not pessimistic. Not everything depends on us, but a good deal!”

(Man⁸²)

But optimism is not shared by everyone:

“Crises always lead to regressive phenomena.”

(Man⁸³)

Finally, some interviewees stress the importance of subsidiarity, which does not mean that civil society organisations should replace the State, but rather that they advocate for a fruitful collaboration between the State and the third sector, especially in welfare services' delivery:

“The future is subsidiarity, however, the state must implement measures to promote job placement.”

(Man⁸⁴)

8.5 Summary

The in-depth interviews clearly show the differences and similarities of approaches, type of solidarity provided, aims and perceptions of the crisis among migration, disability, and unemployment TSOs.

Disability TSOs are more help/service oriented, follow the top down approach of providing services to their beneficiaries, while creating solidarity relations based on mutual help and support. Disability TSOs are not exclusively focused on help and services; many of them are also interested in lobbying and advocacy, but the internal variability is wider in the other two fields, and in the migration area, where there is a clearer distinction between help-/service-oriented TSOs and protest-/policy-oriented TSOs. In the unemployment area, unions (of workers or cooperatives) are focused more on lobbying than on help, whereas social cooperatives and religious organisations are help-/service- oriented.

Contentious TSOs are present in the field of both unemployment and migration, but absent in the field of disabilities, where a more pragmatic, non-politicised approach prevails. A clear left-wing orientation emerges, conversely, among some TSOs in the unemployment and migration fields. In the former, some TSOs explicitly aim at social

⁸¹ Interview n. 16 realised on the 5th October 2016.

⁸² Interview n. 21 realised on the 12th October 2016.

⁸³ Interview n. 8 realised on the 23rd September 2016.

⁸⁴ Interview n. 9 realised on the 23rd September 2016.

justice, intergenerational mutualism, equal opportunities, economic democracy and labour empowerment. In the latter, many TSOs present a universalistic conception of solidarity (“solidarity for all human beings”), based on social justice and rights vindication.

All our interviewees stress the negative consequences of the crisis in terms of cuts to the welfare state, reduction of funds (also from private donors) and increasing inequality. Most of the interviewees strongly criticize the austerity measures enacted to face the crisis, with severe consequences, especially for disadvantaged people. Furthermore, the crisis resulted in cuts in public investments and investments in innovation: entrepreneurs were not willing to take the risk of innovation and this had a devastating impact on the labour market. Moreover, the crisis has led to short-term political intervention for reasons of consensus, at the expense of longer-term goals.

“But innovation requires a longer time-span than the five year mandate of the major! The crisis could have been the occasion for a radical refoundation of our society, but unfortunately it has not happened.”

(Woman⁸⁵)

Our sample refrained from saying that the perceived effect of the crisis varies in terms of mobility and age. As regards gender, we mentioned the equivalent number of men and women interviewed, but gender has neither emerged in the interviews as a variable influencing any aspect of the interviewees’ answers, nor as a variable describing the organisation’s beneficiaries. Regarding the latter point, we mentioned that in the migration field some TSOs deal, among others things, with female victims of trafficking. They are not focused exclusively on women. The only exception is a migrants’ association founded by Moroccan women. Indeed, this TSO has among its most important aims the defence of women’s rights and the promotion of entrepreneurship among immigrant women. Hence, this TSO is an interesting case both in terms of gender and in terms of mobility across borders.

Transnational solidarity remains rather at the margins of discourse on solidarity: few TSOs have stable international linkages (except those in the migration field), but most have participated in ad hoc European/international projects, or have indirect linkages to European/supranational networks through national organisations they belong to. Small TSOs have more difficulties in developing international activities. The most important factor for supranational connections lies in the TSOs’ size and not its institutionalisation: indeed, one of the most active TSOs at the international level is an informal grassroots group. All the TSOs acknowledge the importance of transnational solidarity (especially in the migration field).

Most of the TSOs perceive the crisis as an opportunity to reconsider their views, to innovate and to increase cooperation between associations. Sometimes, the crisis led to solidarity-based practice innovations, like the “pact” between some Italian and Greek

⁸⁵ Interview n.6 realised on the 16th September 2016.

social movements: material support and help in exchange for a repertoire of action and fresh information.

The picture emerging from the interviews shows critical aspects, too. Because of the weakness of the welfare system, there is a danger that solidarity towards a group determines the reactions of those who are not part of such a group, being themselves in need. Certain practices that may appear solidarity-oriented actually hide non-solidarity aims. For example, the houses rented out to immigrants have increased, but often these are small and uncomfortable apartments rented (sometimes illegally) to very large families, thus creating problems of coexistence with neighbours. In this way, the only ones who gain are the owners.

Finally, in the field of disabilities, there are many sectoral associations focused on a specific kind of disability. This can cause competition for scarce resources, in a sort of war between the poor. Moreover, Italy is not homogeneous in terms of services provided to people with disabilities. There are strong regional differences, and the cultural substratum may contribute towards creating dependency relationships based on charity and compassion and not peer relationships and independence.

These findings permit some (provisional) policy implications. Our interviewees stressed that the strong Italian regionalism in the health sector produces inequality of treatment for disabled people according to their region of residence, undermining the principle of equality (and consequently of solidarity) along the national territory. The same applies for active labour market policies: according to Title V of the Italian Constitution, the regions are responsible for planning and implementing labour policies. Conversely, unemployment benefits are provided at the national level. This implies that active and passive labour market policies are not well coordinated, a strong internal fragmentation in the field of social policies and, in general, the absence of a coherent national framework for labour market policies. In this regard, it would be appropriate to revise the Constitution as regards the regional organisation of the competences, strengthening the role and competencies of national government in terms of health and labour market policies. Furthermore, the universalisation of unemployment benefits is still lacking. Self-employed workers and those who have never worked continue to be excluded from a range of unemployment benefits. A possible solution could be the introduction of a guaranteed minimum income scheme in order to shift to social aid-/means-tested social measures. In addition, many interviewees in different fields stressed the necessity of having more efficient and effective judicial systems and bureaucracies. Indeed, often the problem is not the lack of appropriate laws, but their poor enforcement. The importance of subsidiarity as regards solidarity activities also emerges from our analysis. In this regard, civil society activism should be further encouraged and fostered both at the national and European level. This does not mean that civil society organisations should replace public authorities, but rather a fruitful collaboration between public authorities and the third sector, especially in welfare services' delivery, is recommended. Finally, as regards the EU, it would be fundamental to achieve a deeper integration in terms of

welfare policies and a (real) common policy as regards migration, safeguarding migrants and asylum seekers' rights and solidarity among member states.

8.6 Appendix: List of interviews

Interview number	Date	Type of TSO	Field	Gender
1	5 July 2016	Voluntary association	Immigration	M
2	1 September 2016	Alternative radio network	Unemployment	M
3	5 September 2016	Voluntary association	Disability	M
4	13 September 2016	Non-profit organisation	Disability	M
5	15 September 2016	Non-profit organisation	Immigration	F
6	16 September 2016	Religious organisation	Immigration	F
7	21 September 2016	Non-profit organisation	Immigration	F
8	23 September 2016	Trade union	Unemployment	M
9	23 September 2016	Social cooperative	Unemployment	M
10	26 September 2016	Non-profit organisation	Disability	F
11	29 September 2016	Religious organisation	Immigration	F
12	29 September 2016	Religious organisation	Unemployment	F
13	3 October 2016	NGO	Immigration	M
14	3 October 2016	Non-profit organisation	Disability	M
15	4 October 2016	Social cooperative	Immigration	F
16	5 October 2016	Social cooperative	Unemployment	F
17	5 October 2016	Non-profit organisation	Disability	F
18	6 October 2016	Grassroots movement	Immigration	M
19	6 October 2016	Voluntary association	Immigration	F
20	10 October 2016	Voluntary association	Disability	M
21	12 October 2016	League of cooperatives	Unemployment	M
22	13 October 2016	Non-profit organisation	Disability	F
23	14 October 2016	Non-profit organisation	Disability	M
24	18 October 2016	Religious organisation	Unemployment	F
25	18 October 2016	Religious organisation	Immigration	F
26	18 October 2016	Religious organisation	Disability	F
27	18 October 2016	Non-profit organisation	Disability	M
28	18 October 2016	Social cooperative	Unemployment	M
29	19 October 2016	Social cooperative	Unemployment	M
30	21 October 2016	Religious organisation	Unemployment	F

Chapter 9 Poland

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9.1 Introduction

This report is based on the analysis of thirty interviews with the representatives of solidarity organisations working in Poland and having ties abroad. For this research task a quota sample has been constructed, starting with organisations focused on policy and social change. Following the criteria of WP2.2 TransSOL task we extracted 21 charity/political help/service-oriented organisations (7 working in the field of migration, 9 unemployment and 5 disability) and 17 protest/social movement/policy-oriented organisations (5 working in the field of migrations, 7 unemployment, 5 disability). It needs to be noted that task guidelines on sample construction have been followed strictly. However, we have observed that in case of the researched organisations the division into policy-oriented and services-oriented subjects do not seem to fit well into the organisations' characteristics. Firstly, most of the organisations deliberately employ "a hybrid approach" in their actions, combining provision of various services with engagement in policy-making on local, national and/or international level. Especially in the field of disabilities, these organisations whose main objective is to support, also perceived their mission in terms of social change and, consequently, political change, not only by combining various activities, but also by changing the stereotypes and perception of disabled people in society. Thus, defining an organisation as service-oriented or policy-oriented is relative, since their work might not exclusively comply with that categorisation.

It is worth adding that for Polish organisations in the field of "unemployment" the sample was difficult to construct even at the stage of searching for TSOs for coding. Thus, our sample was broadened to include organisations active in the field of work, education and poverty (if poverty is the result of unemployment or bad work conditions).

Although the original sample consisted of 38 organisations, the process of finding appropriate transnational solidarity organisations (TSOs) for the interviews was very challenging. We met a very high level of refusal or postponements to the distant future. In such a situation, we had to search for TSOs from and outside our coding list for the "unemployment" and "migrations" parts. We did it as follows: first, we did a search in Google using key-words for unemployment: "unemployment", "organisation", "international", "solidarity" and the same for migration, replacing the word "unemployment" with "migration". Then, we chose organisations that met our criteria of selection. We also reached the interviewees through people we know personally (colleagues or fellow activists) and we used a snowball method as well. Finally, 5 unemployment, 10 disability, and 5 migrations organisations have been randomly sampled from the list elaborated within WP 2.1. task of the TransSOL project. The remaining organisations were added from outside the list.

Interviews were conducted between September and November 2016, both face-to-face (in Warsaw, Wrocław and Grodzisk Mazowiecki), and via Skype and telephone. Skype and telephone interviews were conducted with 9 service-oriented organisations and 3 policy-oriented organisations, due to the geographical distance of the respondents. It was relatively difficult to make the appointments with organisation representatives, and the justification of high levels of workload was usually given. Our sample was well balanced in terms of gender (14 women and 16 men). The average age of interviewees was 35 y.o., with the majority (17 interviewees) ranging in age from 30 to 40. As described in the following section, the respondents interviewed in the field of migration were often migrants themselves (6 out of 10 persons). Almost all organisations working in the field of migration and unemployment were represented by board members. In the case of disability, the situation was different. All people interviewed, combined the activity in the TSO with their personal experience as parent or informal caregiver of the disabled person, who needed long-term care. 6 people were parents, two took care of their elderly relatives, and one was a carer of a severely disabled husband.

Interviews were tape-recorded and fieldwork notes were taken. Research team members analysed the collected material separately, and jointly discussed the findings and interpretations in order to check their validity.

9.2 Migration

Ten of the interviews were conducted with TSOs in the field of migration. Five organisations focused mainly on policymaking and advocacy and the other five focused mainly on charity help and service. While some of our organisations focused strictly on areas of assistance and help to migrants, whether it be migrants in general or specific migrant communities, others provided help to a wider scope of beneficiaries which included migrants. Scheduling interviews proved to be harder than thought and many interviews had to be conducted via Skype; however, this gave us the opportunity to speak with representatives of organisations geographically spread throughout Poland.

9.2.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

As mentioned earlier, we held interviews in two categories. When initially looking at the websites and statutes of organisations, it was difficult to classify organisations into either the charity/help category or the policy-orientation category. However, it became clear during the interviews that our classification was actually fairly accurate. Organisations dealing with migration focused either on providing services and direct material help to migrants, or on campaigning, lobbying and policy change. Organisations in the policy change group stated clearly that they do not have the resources or time to engage in cultural or charity events, and that they are more familiar with the legal than problems of migrants.

The positions and experiences of the representatives we interviewed were diverse. For the most part, interviews were conducted with Chairpersons of the organisations (7), while the rest of them were conducted with board members (3). One interview was conducted with an executive director from the MP3 organisation and one with the director of the international help department of MS organisation; these two organisations were the only two which had paid positions within their structures. Most of the people we interviewed had personal experiences with migration, which they said led them to either create the organisations or become members and active participants. For example, MP3 organisation executive director, said that he was himself a migrant in the United Kingdom before beginning his work for the Institute; MP1 and MP2 organisations' representatives said that they are themselves migrants from Ukraine living in Poland. When asked about personal experiences with migration, one interviewee said:

"I think that yes [I have personal experiences], because I myself am a migrant in Poland, I come from Ukraine, I have permanent residence in Poland but I also had to go through all the steps related with migration and this journey is still ongoing."

(Interview MP1)

The interviewees were eager to talk about their personal experiences relating to migration and said that these experiences allowed them to have a better understanding of the needs and difficulties facing migrants. Furthermore, interviewees had been for the most part active in the organisation from the very beginning.

9.2.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

In its broadest sense, the target groups addressed by the researched TSOs were migrants, economic refugees, asylum seekers, and citizens of countries facing war. The beneficiaries included people of different ages, religions and countries. Although the sample addressed migrants from various areas of the world, some of the activities or researched organisations focused on meeting the needs of members of particular groups. Furthermore, three of our organisations provided help to a broader target groups (MS2, MS3, MP3), but included migrants in the broad group of beneficiaries.

"We mainly focus on preventing social exclusion and social exclusion can have many causes. It can be due to homelessness, unemployment, single mothers [...] we fight stereotypes against foreigners."

(Interview MS2)

It is not surprising, looking at the proximity of Poland to Ukraine and other geopolitical factors, that many of our TSOs focused on migrants from Ukraine, often extending this help to migrants from the former Soviet Union (Belarusians, Russians, Chechens, etc). Four organisations (MP1, MP2, MP5, MS4) focused primarily on help directed towards migrants from Ukraine, while two others (MP4, MS3) although this focus was never specified, stated that the majority of their beneficiaries were from Ukraine. Furthermore,

the only two organisations that had a strict target group of “migrant workers and their families” were the MP1 and MS5 organisations. That being said, none of these organisations limited or restricted their help to any migrant-specific communities and all stated that they are ready and willing to help anyone who contacts them for assistance. Only one organisation we interviewed (MS1) specifically provided direct charity help and services to Syrians in Syria.

Most of the researched organisations provided help at the local or country level with some extending help and assistance across country borders. One of the interviewees linked such an approach explicitly with solidarity. She said:

“Solidarity is the solidarity between countries. This results in the need to provide help to the foreigners who are here [in Poland]. There is this narrative that it’s better to help people abroad, where they live, in the areas affected by war. But we think such a narrative is crypto-xenophobic. We help people integrate into Poland.”

(Interview MS 5)

Representatives of smaller organisations said that they lack resources to be able to extend their help beyond local borders and that there are similar smaller organisations in place locally to help. However, there have been instances where these organisations have helped people from other countries (including Poles) who have contacted them for assistance. An example of this is that citizens of Ukraine planning on migrating to Poland often contact the MP1 organisation for information about their situation. Representatives of organisations focusing strictly on policy change said for the most part that their domain is policy change in Poland and therefore their beneficiaries reside in Poland. All interviewees however, reported that they have interacted with beneficiaries from different regions and countries. This attitude of the organisations was expressed by MP4 Chairmen, who concluded:

“...our organisation aims to help everyone living or residing outside of their homeland... we do not restrict ourselves to any group”.

(Interview MP4)

In our interviews we also explored the types of innovative activities that TSOs undertook in the field of migration. The reaction of respondents to the questions about innovative practices was often negative at first; respondents did not perceive their practices as alternative or innovative. Interviewees often said that the actions that they undertake are similar to those of organisations providing similar help to migrants. However, when prompted, many gave examples of practices they did initiate that could be considered as alternative. MP1 organisation’s representative shared with us that she tried to start a “readers’ club” for migrants from Ukraine. These would be cyclical meetings with representatives from various fields (governments, NGOs, workers’ unions, professionals, etc.) and Ukrainians living and working in Poland where different aspects of life would be discussed. Unfortunately, she said that limited resources and family and work obligations

of Ukrainian migrants made these meetings very hard and the idea had to be set aside for the time being. An interviewee from MP2 organisation said that when there were conflicts between employers hiring Ukrainian workers, representatives from the foundation would go to them and try to resolve them – thus also providing emotional and moral support to migrants. Similar action was undertaken by the service-oriented MS2 organisation where members of the association would wear T-shirts representing their organisation and bring banners supporting people taking part in court hearings related to their area of activism. The MP5 organisation mentioned that they are the only organisation in Poland with permission from the Ministry of the Interior to handle and distribute hazardous materials and weapons (with the control of military counterintelligence and psychiatrists) to areas fighting for democracy and human rights. Furthermore, they stated that they:

“... swim against the current, dealing with things that no one else in Poland deals with, on an EU scale maybe 5 other organisations deal with similar things; niche topics but to us they are very important.”

(Interview MP5)

MS3 organisation’s representative emphasised that although they do not find their practices innovative, they “recycle” old methods, which proves to be very effective. For example, the interviewee said that material help coming from donors for humanitarian aid in Syria was diminishing and thus the organisation needed to intervene. They created a program “Families for Families”, which assigns a local Polish family to help a specific Syrian family requiring assistance. The application of this “old method” again heightened the amount of help directed towards Syrian families.

9.2.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

Another aspect explored in our interviews was the type of partnerships and collaborations with other activists, institutions and public actors, and how these linkages affected the work of the organisation. Partnerships and collaboration of our TSOs can be grouped into three categories: 1) partnership with local and international NGOs, associations, foundations etc. 2) partnership with public organisations and 3) partnership with the European Union.

When it comes to partnership with other NGOs, associations, foundations etc., most of the TSOs we interviewed said that they have collaborations with such organisations at the local and country level which focus on the same area of help. More than once an organisation named as being a partner of the organisation we were interviewing was actually another organisation we earlier/later interviewed. Interviewees said that this partnership mostly depended on an exchange of information or technical support. They said that their contact with these organisations was very superficial and rarely included anything other than information sharing. However, sometimes the organisations did partner with others to work on designated projects. Less often these organisations partnered with organisations beyond country borders. Interviewees said that they did

not have the resources to maintain a stable relationship or partnership with organisations beyond country borders.

As for partnerships with public organisations in Poland, the most common answer provided by interviewees was that public institutions do not provide any financial support. Some organisations mentioned that they are in contact with public institutions and that they exchange some resources and information. Two of the interviewees said that they have worked together with public institutions, however, they believe that this interaction on the side of the public institution is just a formality. For example, the representative of MP1 organisation said that she had been invited to many meetings organised by the municipal office but felt her voice was always unheard. The chairperson of another organisation said that the organisation often received letters from the legislator asking for comments on new legislation but he also felt their input was ignored:

“Our organisation often receives letters when legislators are working on new legislation regarding migrants; many other organisations also receive these letters. The letters ask us to give our comments about the changes/new legislations. However, I do not reply to any of them anymore. When we received this letter for the first time we were very engaged in revising it, we wrote arguments and counterarguments, but all this was for nothing.”

(Interview MP4)

One positive experience regarding partnerships with public organisations came from the extensively-networked MS3 organisation. The interviewee said that they receive funding from public institutions and that they are even more likely to receive this kind of funding than funding from the European Union. Furthermore, they are also often asked to comment and review new legislation.

Finally, when it comes to partnerships with the European Union, most interviewees were very enthusiastic about the possibility of receiving funds from the European Union, and stated this as a desired type of partnership. There was however, one shared opinion: that the European Union provides help to large organisations and often EU funds are unreachable for smaller organisations.

9.2.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

Few of the organisations demonstrated any impact of the last economic crisis on their work and none said that the current refugee crisis is affecting their work in any way. One of the reasons that the economic crisis may not have affected our TSOs is the fact that they are young organisations and they are unable to make a comparison between the situation now and the situation prior to 2008. Furthermore, many organisations stated that they did not/do not receive any public funding and therefore they did not experience the economic crisis as an organisation. When it comes to the refugee crisis, as mentioned before, many of the organisations had beneficiaries, the majority coming from Ukraine and former Soviet Union countries and therefore, the current “refugee crisis” did not

affect their work. However, the MS2 organisation noticed that along with the refugee crisis, a large number of Poles who had hostile attitudes towards migrants from Africa shifted their hostility towards organisations supporting refugees and migrants. The MS3 organisation was the only organisation to explicitly state that the crisis affected the number and amount of donations they received from the public, with these numbers falling since 2008.

The organisations providing help to Ukrainians did notice a slight impact of the economic crisis. They found that many more Ukrainians were becoming economic refugees in Poland and therefore more people required assistance from the organisation. Furthermore, one organisation from the Silesian Voivodeship in Poland, said that many Poles left the area/country in search of a better economic situation, which created jobs that were filled by migrants from the east of Europe. This created an influx of beneficiaries into organisations which help migrants:

“We have noticed the economic crises. Ukrainians are searching for employment in Poland. This means that because of the crises, Poles left the country [Poland] to look for work, leaving empty work places which are being filled by Ukrainians.”

(Interview MP4)

Additionally, both the MS4 organisation and the MS5 organisation stated that they experienced a difference in their work following the “Political Crisis” (the Orange Revolution) in Ukraine. The interviewees said that after the Orange Revolution, there was an influx of Ukrainians seeking asylum in Poland and that this created a new wave of “qualified, educated” migrants (prior to this, most migrants from Ukraine were unqualified and uneducated).

Overall, the TSOs have not suffered much from any crisis and these crises have not been seen as opportunities for innovation or to explore innovative practices. Some TSOs have noticed that after the political crisis in Ukraine, the solidarity of Poles towards Ukrainians has grown. The MP5 organisation concluded that along with the crisis in Ukraine there has been more work for the organisation, however, there is also more help coming from various sources for their work:

“With the crises it’s like this: the worse the situation, the better for the organisation. [With crises] donors immediately appear from Ukraine, especially Eastern Ukraine”

(Interview MP5)

9.3 Disability

Ten of the interviews were conducted with TSOs in the field of disabilities. Five organisations focused on policy and social change, whereas the others were more oriented on direct support of the disabled (or their subcategories) and their

families/carers. However, the division into policy-orientation and service/charity-orientation was in the case of some TSOs somewhat blurred. In particular, these organisations, whose main objective is to support, also perceived their mission in terms of social change and, consequently, political change. This was reached not only by combining various actions within their activity, but also by changing the stereotypes and changing the perception of the disabled people in society through certain action, held in society, addressed to those people. All people interviewed, combined the activity in the TSO with their personal experience as a parent or informal caregiver of a disabled person demanding long-term care. Six interviewees were parents, two took care of their elderly relatives, and one was the carer of a severely disabled spouse. The representatives were generally eager to speak about their experience both as a member of the TSO and as a parent/carer.

9.3.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

Organisations formulated diverse goals and used various forms of activities. Most of them had more than one statutory goal, and tried to achieve it by various activities. The three policy-oriented organisations (DP1, DP2, DP3), which might be situated within the broader social movement of the “excluded carers of the adult disabled people”, had the clearest and most precise goals. They had very concrete aims – the change of the act of family benefits which deprives many of them of the financial support or reduces it to an unsatisfactory level. Their main goal is to enforce the legislative change and implement the verdict of Constituency Court that referred to unjust treatment of the carers of disabled people. However, interviews showed that their representatives see the problem from a broader perspective, and try to represent the needs and interests of adult disabled and their families in a wider context; however, the scarcity of people engaged, money and time force them to reduce the scope of their activities to the struggle of changing the law. Two other policy-oriented organisations had more complex purposes that can be expressed in more general values, such as: dignity for the disabled, their autonomy, human dignity, opportunity for development, etc. Such horizontal goals had an impact on the way they act. While three organisations dealing with the problem of the “excluded carers” focused on writing official letters and petitions to public institutions and tried to attract the attention of the media and public opinion through protests. The other organisations usually combined many forms of activities in relation to the current context and opportunities.

9.3.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

The target group of the researched organisations is both the people with disabilities and their relatives/caretakers. Orientation on the needs and problems of the relatives of the disabled persons was emphasised in particular by those TSOs who acted in the field of long-term care for the adult disabled people. Most of the organisations, particularly the policy-oriented ones, pursue the goals relevant for the whole country and thus define

their scope of beneficiaries as country-wide. They struggle to change the law – in particular the regulations on specific rights of people with disabilities. Some organisations had more specific target groups – the people with specific type of disabilities (autism, rare disabilities and diseases). Some TSOs focused on the needs of the disabled persons at specific stages of life (this refers most often to an adult life when the disabled person still cannot function in society or even in the household) and needs support or even long-term care. Three service-oriented organisations have limited their activity to the local or regional area. The chairperson of one of them stated that although they work locally, the perspective of the whole system at the national level is very important for them and through informal contacts, the organisation tries to advocate for legislative amendments. Similar approaches can be seen in the DP5 organisation. Although it provides direct support for autistic people locally (self-support among the parents and carers, organizing holidays for them and respite care), the representative of the association is also active in policy-making processes at higher administrative levels. Thus, she is engaged in various forms of social dialogue in the sphere of disability policy.

We have obtained diverse responses when asking the interviewees about organisations' actions being innovative or alternative. Some of the respondents found this question difficult to answer, or could not find examples of innovativeness or alternativeness in their work. However, most of them pointed to at least one form of activity that, in their opinion, was interesting and rare in the system of support of disabled people and their families. They gave the examples of either the new method of healing, diagnosing and caring for the disabled person (DS2 and DS3 organisations), the way to get organised in policy-oriented activities (DP1 organisation indicated the usage of social-media as an effective platform to integrate, communicate and organise action between people living in distant areas with little potential of direct mobilisation), or they used specific forms of support (the DP5 organisation emphasised respite care, and the DS1 one, secure housing).

9.3.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

Partnerships/collaboration of our TSOs can be grouped into three categories: 1) partnerships with local and international NGOs, associations, foundations etc. 2) partnerships with public organisations, and 3) partnership with the European Union.

Generally, organisations preferred to collaborate with other local or national organisations active in the field of disabilities, while only a few of them collaborated with international institutions or within foreign initiatives. Commitment in transnational initiatives was usually incidental, and not very intensive. It referred mainly to exchanges of information and experiences (for example, during the occasional study visits to the partner from abroad, as in the case of the DS1 organisation whose leaders visited similar organisations abroad and exchange experiences with local authorities abroad, or the DS5 organisation whose beneficiaries were attending internships abroad). The most regular and intensive transnational solidarity and collaboration was reported by both DS2 and DS3 organisations whose target groups were people with very specific disabilities. They

tried to reach and maintain contact with foreign professionals that use treatment methods which are little known and rare in medical practice in Poland. The difficulties to receive appropriate and effective care for disabled children stimulated them to seek alternative paths, also abroad. Thus, the vice-chairperson of DS3 organisation emphasised that good practice and useful contacts helpful in case of specific illnesses can be reached between EU countries. He gave the example of efficient treatment used in Ukraine which cannot be easily implemented in Poland due to the fact that Ukraine is non-EU. It hinders free movement of specialists from this country to European countries such as Poland and is one of the barriers for a more intensive collaboration and access to innovative treatment methods. He also pointed to negative stereotypes and the lack of trust among specialists from Eastern countries in some social environments in Poland, which pose a barrier in effective transnational solidarity and cooperation in the field of healing children with rare, atypical symptoms of disability, whom the foundation helps.

The limited transnational networks among most TSOs have many reasons. The main barrier which was reported is language. Secondly, the interviewees pointed to the fact that people with disabilities and their relatives and carers are usually embedded in the local context which is a result of national legislation. This specific context cannot be easily translated and communicated to foreign organisations. For example, the TSOs representing the excluded carers of the adult disabled people have a very precise objective related to specific aspects of social legislation in Poland, thus there is little use in collaborating in this field with external actors. Thirdly, one of the interviewees (DS5) emphasised that they – as a fund, are not allowed to join the European Disability Forum.

The DS5 organisation is the only organisation in our sample with a strong policy-making orientation at the European level. Its representative emphasizes that the organisation is actively engaged in European Funds related to disability. This interviewee underlines that:

“...in such an area as ours one may think of solidarity at the supranational level, which brings certain effects (...) because although the countries have their specificity, there is a group of problems which are common in our civilisation. The variety of national public policies is an obstacle here and it results in the fact it’s so difficult to create something together which could then be translated into country-appropriate solutions. But there are good examples, such as the UN convention on disability.”

(Interview DS5)

Although most of the TSOs did not declare intensive transnational cooperation, their representatives appeared to see its profits. Among the key advantages they pointed out were the opportunity to exchange experiences and information. One organisation suggested that:

“...it could give the opportunity to show the international public opinion how badly Polish disabled people and their caregivers are treated by the state.”

(Interview DP1)

The main direction of collaboration was held between TSOs and other social initiatives in Poland. The organisations tend to have contacts especially with the other organisations with similar profiles and goals. For example, all the associations within the “excluded carers” social movement reported that they support each other. They also tried to find some collaborators outside the group of informal carers of adult disabled people. It turned out not to be easy, even considering the groups one could consider as close to that problem. The chairperson of the DP2 association said that although she and her organisation support the claims of the parents of disabled children (and some of them supported her association), in the wider context, there are problems in communication and solidarity between the movement of excluded carers and the group of organisations of adult disabled people, as well as the movement of the families of disabled children. Also, other organisations were pointing to the rift within the universe of the organisations dealing with disability issues, some of whom were even speaking of a “competing model” of third sector in the disability field in Poland.

The aforementioned problems were less visible among the service-oriented organisations. This might be caused by the fact that they do not need to join coalitions in order to pursue their goals. Service-oriented organisations cooperate with others mainly in realisation of certain projects and initiatives, or for information and experience exchange.

9.3.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

Only a few organisations demonstrated any impact of the economic crisis on their work or – more generally – on the situation of the disabled people and their families. We can distinguish two groups of responses to this question.

The first group of interviewees saw no effect of the economic crises or stated that from their perspective it is difficult to answer this question and that the issue of the economic crisis in Europe is too remote from their actual experience (for example, it was said that for a small and new organisation, it is not easy to see and analyse such factors as economic trends). The representative of DS2 organisation stated that some hardships they are facing have been caused not by economic preconditions, but rather by inadequate socialisation, education, and social attitudes within society and the families of disabled persons, as well.

The second group of organisations saw an indirect impact of the crises. They indicated that the economic recession led to a scarcity of funds for public policy and provoked a reduction of some public and social costs. In particular, the policy-oriented TSO that fought for better access to care benefits tended to see the negative impact of the crisis. Some of these organisations also indicated the impact of the crisis on the level of solidarity. The DP1 organisation pointed out that the lower level of resources stimulated the division of the wider group of carers of the disabled into different groups in reference to their benefits and rights. That fueled conflict inside the groups of carers. Other interviewees stressed that the organisations working in the field of disabilities for a long

time have competed for the scarce EU funds which hinder solidarity and cohesion among them. One of the organisations' representatives stated this led him to withdraw from applying for public funds.

Overall, the picture of the relation between the economic crisis and the situation of the TSOs shows that its impact on many of them is hard to observe or slight, and that it had an indirect impact on a few of them, mainly those whose target group and the realisation of statutory goals is strongly dependent on public funds.

9.4 Unemployment

As far as Polish organisations in the field of “unemployment” are concerned, the sample was difficult even at the stage of searching for TSOs for coding. Thus, our sample was broadened to include organisations active in the field of work, education and poverty (if poverty is a result of, among others, unemployment or bad work conditions).

It was also difficult when we looked for interviewees from our coding sample. The process of finding appropriate TSOs for the interview - WP2 part was very challenging. We met with a very high level of refusals or postponements to the distant future. In such a situation we had to search for TSOs from and outside our coding list. We did it as follows: first, we searched on Google using key-words “unemployment”, “organisation”, “international”, “solidarity” and we chose organisations that met our criteria of selection. We also reached the interviewees through people we know personally (colleagues and/or other activists) and we used a snowball method, as well.

Finally, we reached 10 TSOs in the field of unemployment and/or related to work issues and poverty. Five of them are policy-oriented, while the other 5 are more service-oriented.

9.4.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

Our interviewees always exclusively have worked or have had in the past an experience related to their actual activity. Three representatives of the trade unions (UP2, UP3 and UP4) worked in different sectors, met at-work problems and decided to join or set up a new trade union. In the service oriented organisations (US1 and US2), respondents worked before as a volunteers (in Poland or abroad) and decided to use good practice and establish similar organisations at their local level. One person is a graduate in the field and started to work in their TSO as a regular, fully- paid employee (UP1). Another interviewee is an academic who works in the field of social policy, especially poverty, and is engaged as an expert in their NGO (UP5). Our respondents are well oriented in the work of their organisations. They are most often board members (member or chairperson), one is a member of a council of revision and one person is at the same time a regularly-paid employee and representative of the board.

Among the policy-oriented organisations, we interviewed three different trade unions. UP2 was a trade union created to fight not only for workers' rights but is also open for people in other way associated with the labour market, including persons working on the basis of civil law contracts, as well as the unemployed that prior to that, did not have any platform to stand up for their rights. The second trade union (UP3) is an anarcho-syndicalist movement which fights not only for current working issues, but also calls itself "anticapitalistic" and in its actions stands for all excluded persons (unemployed, evicted, etc.) and is against the system. The third interviewed trade union (UP4) is the most classical work-related organisation; however, it has changed over the last years, and now stands not only for workers' rights but also for other groups including the unemployed. It also emphasizes its role in the process of maintaining existing job places, and preventing unemployment. In this policy-oriented group, there is also an association (UP1) that is working mostly in the field of social economy. Its main goal is to create new work places and decrease unemployment by organizing a friendly environment for social economy enterprises. It organises special training for the unemployed and social entrepreneurs, participates in different political bodies and tries to influence policymakers to facilitate activities and strengthen the role of the social economy in Poland. UP5 is a network of national organisations active in the fight against poverty and social exclusion. It focuses primarily on influencing national policy in this regard.

Service-oriented organisations focus on offering work-related services to people at a local level. US1 offers among other services, training in order to integrate into local society and helps facilitate people's entrance into the labour market. US2 and US3 are the organisations focused mostly on young people's professional activation, including NEETs' activation, and helps youth with addiction. US4 is a social enterprise activating formerly homeless people. US5 is a self-help group promoting women on the labour market.

Most of the interviewed TSO perceive themselves as innovative or alternative organisations, most often as "the first organisation working in the field in the region", but also by using new methods and expanding their target to new, unexpected groups.

9.4.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

The target of TSOs in the unemployment field could be divided into three main parts: workers (employees), the unemployed and all the people and organisations working in the field of employment.

As for workers, next to "typical employees" respondents enumerated precarious workers, the working-poor group and working students. The interviewees often emphasised that their understanding of "worker" is broader than the typical definition in the Polish labour code. That means that for them workers are also persons employed on the basis of a civil law contract (so-called "junk contracts" in Poland), deprived of any working or social security rights:

“We answer to all the changes connected to flexibilisation and precarisation, for us “employee” is each person who sells its labour.”

(Interview UP3)

The second target group is the unemployed, people searching for a job, young unemployed and people in need due to the fact that they are outside the labour market, at the national as well as regional level. In this group there are also women and poor people, sometimes affected by unemployment.

Furthermore, the TSOs are often working in favor of other organisations (NGOs) and institutions (public and private) that work in the field of employment. The TSOs also mentioned “social innovators”, volunteers and social leaders that could help tackle unemployment. The TSOs offer special training and cooperation which helps those persons better resolve work and unemployment-related problems. In this sense the target group is:

“Everybody who has any relation to the labour market.”

(Interview UP1)

The alternativeness of the organisations could be found in a broader target group than expected, e.g. trade unions that stand for the rights of people whose problems are not related to the labour market, like: movements of people threatened with eviction, women’s movements for legal abortion, etc. They use new methods:

“It is not that if the law limits us we do not act. We use for example a consumer boycott to put pressure on the employers.”

(Interview UP3)

They demonstrate, occupy and use other forms of pressure (against CETA, TTIP, extreme right, the rising wave of nationalism, etc.). Other organisations seek new methods of training e.g. through board and computer/educational games, meeting with entrepreneurs, seeking new inspiring methods and adapting to the circumstances.

A number of the organisations discovered that cooperation with other organisations is fruitful for all (it is no longer perceived as competitiveness):

“We try to implement such projects, through which also other organisations will develop with us.”

(Interview US2)

9.4.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

“Solidarity” has not got one meaning for all the respondents. Most often it is understood as cooperation (with whom we cooperate) or target groups (whose situation we want to improve, whom we want to help). One of the respondents did not even use the word

“solidarity”, replacing it with “resolving problems”. In this context, solidarity is realised by most of the interviewed organisations within the borders, most often at the regional or local level:

“For us, the local community is the most important.”

(Interview US1)

Some of the organisations emphasize that however important national level is, the nationality of the recipients is not principalcent:

“We are in solidarity with all the people on the labour market in Poland, regardless their nationality.”

(Interview UP1)

Some TSOs, however, feel solidarity also beyond the borders, e.g. in times of economic crisis, respondents perceive growing solidarity with the unemployed and poor people, in Greece and Spain especially:

“We cooperate, exchange experiences, support each other internationally.”

(Interview UP5)

One TSO perceives solidarity as neither the national nor international, but as a class value:

“Solidarity of all workers, regardless of industry, position, type of contract, gender, nationality and country. It is solidarity beyond borders, inter-companies. It manifests itself in maintaining contacts with organisations in other countries to mobilise and support each other (...) If solidarity is defined by social class, we are not in solidarity with those who are on the side of capital. (...) This division, however, is not simple and is always defined in practice.”

(Interview UP3)

All the interviewed TSOs declared cooperation at different levels: regional, national, European and international. Most often, they cooperate with other NGOs (within and beyond borders) in different partnerships, using their funding or exchanging experience and offering reciprocal support. Four organisations are part of the European Networks DIESIS, REVES and EAPN: cooperating and implementing joint projects. Three TSOs work side-by-side with other European trade unions from different countries (regional, as well as federations). This cooperation focuses mostly on joint projects, analyses and support (demonstrations, funding). Only one TSO does not have any relations with public entities. The rest most often take part in different public bodies (central, regional and local level) in order to influence the politics in their field. Local governments most frequently co-finance their projects (mostly on the basis of grant competitions), or provide space (free of charge or under special conditions). Five organisations use European, Norwegian or Swiss Funds.

9.4.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

Most of the respondents state that the economic crisis left Poland almost unaffected, or they do not see its influence on their work. Even if something has changed (like a growing number of trade union members) they prefer not to relate it to the economic crisis, but rather to typical processes. One of the respondents pointed to Poland as a “champion” in tackling poverty during this time (however, using EU statistics that do not take into account extreme poverty that was on the rise). Only one organisation sees direct impact of the economic crisis on its work: it is more difficult to obtain funds from foreign private companies (but still, the crisis affects western countries and their companies, not Poland).

However it is difficult to associate the crisis with other processes. One respondent perceives the source of growing mobilisation in 2011-2013 as having manifested itself in demonstrations, national days of protests and gradual change in discourse towards less liberalism, owing to the crisis. In this context, he states that solidarity between different groups has grown, especially among the groups that perceived themselves as “middle class” before, like artists, the administration and NGO workers. Another organisation representative sees this process differently: in Poland, it is not the economic crisis, but the transformation to capitalism that has caused numerous problems like growing stratification, decreasing solidarity and growing social callousness. He says:

“Ideally is to be the middle class employed in the office that criticizes all and does not identify with any social or professional group”.

(Interview UP2)

Respondents very often pay attention to other forms of crisis. Next to “transformation to capitalism” (3) organisations spoke most often about the time when the European financial perspective ends and the new one starts. Polish public institutions responsible for preparing that are never ready. It causes long periods of serious financial problems for TSOs. One organisation sees the problem in coexistence with two crises (economic and related to migration waves) which ends up in a decrease in solidarity:

“My perception is that those crises are linked. The extreme right redirects the crisis into xenophobia. All that the economic changed positively in the economy and the rise in solidarity is now being lost. Solidarity is decreasing and limited only to ethnic boundaries. From our perspective, it is a disaster, because it literally replays the ‘30s.”

(Interview UP3)

9.5 Summary

The researched Transnational Solidarity Organisations in Poland which work in the field of migration and refugees primarily, deal with the consequences of Polish-Ukrainian neighbourhood. Nowadays it includes in particular help to the economic migrants and Ukrainian people facing the consequences of military conflict in Eastern Ukraine. A small

share of the researched sample of organisations deal with the issue of transnational help (e.g. to Syria) or the refugee issue. Most of the researched TSOs working in the field do not regard themselves as being involved in particularly innovative or alternative action. However, they give various examples of their flexible approach focused on meeting specific needs of the target groups in a situation of scarce resources. The interviewees report neither an influence of the economic crisis of 2008 nor the influence of the “refugee crisis” on their work.

The interviewed TSOs who work in the field of disabilities revealed the presence of rifts in the policy field. Both in terms of beneficiaries and networks, some competition has been revealed among the organisations helping adults with disabilities, focusing on carers’ difficulties or helping children. This affects solidarity in the field, in general. International cooperation of the researched organisations turned out to be relatively scarce, in most cases based on the exchange of information and professionals dealing with specific treatment or rehabilitation methods. One TSO was active at the EU level, and strongly involved in programming the EU funds allocation for the people with disabilities. Its representative emphasised that an international solidarity in the field means equal standards of dignity and inclusion for all the people with disabilities living in the EU and the necessity to set up the mechanisms which will allow this general principle to be translated to national public policy systems.

The TSOs in the field of unemployment often work within Polish borders more than beyond them. The linkages reported to other countries reported by these TSOs were: joint projects, funding sources, the exchange of experience and less frequently reciprocal support. TSOs dealing with inclusion on the labour market very often cooperate with public entities (national and European) mostly using their funds. Solidarity is perceived by them in a relatively narrow sense, as sharing goals with collaborating parties or helping the needy. However, claims of systemic approach to solidarity-in-practice have raised repeatedly: our respondents emphasised that solidarity frameworks need to be set in place internationally, as a broad understanding of shared values, supported internationally as pooling financial resources or exchanging good practice and implemented locally where the best understanding of the needs is located. TSOs working in the field of labour market did not see the economic crisis’ influence on their work. On the one hand, they reported an increase in solidarity with other groups of people in the country (the threatened middle class) and abroad (e.g. in Spain and Greece). On the other hand, it was pointed out that the coexistence of economic and migration crisis is used by the extreme right in order to decrease solidarity only at the ethnic borders, which causes growing xenophobia and nationalism.

The effect of crisis on men and women, various age groups as well as on people’s mobility differs in the three researched fields and in general. Due to Polish specificity, it is moderate. None of our interviewees in the field of migration and unemployment gave any examples of men or women being more vulnerable groups during the crisis. One respondent (MS5) highlighted that there is a problem of underrepresentation of male voluntary workers in their organisation. Since the organisation arranges direct assistance

to refugees, including housing and everyday help, there is a need for the engagement of senior male volunteers who could provide help to senior male refugees from Muslim cultures, whereas young females make up the majority of the organisations' volunteers. A few respondents speaking of disability issues emphasised the economic crisis may result with (further) pressure on expenditure reductions, both public and at the household level. This heavily affects informal carers of disabled persons, who are mainly woman.

The role of age has been raised by the representatives of the organisations dealing with disability problems and unemployment. In the first group, vulnerability of the elderly, was emphasised directly – and indirectly as a result of low social benefits obtained by the family carers helping elderly family members. On the contrary, the organisations fighting against unemployment underlined the vulnerability of young people. Three organisations brought attention to the deterioration of the situation of younger people and younger workers on the labour market. Three TSOs (UP2, UP3 and US3) in solidarity with younger people, strengthened efforts in order to help them (fight for easier employment, fairer conditions of employment, activation programs addressed to “NEETs”). One organisation was created to help activate young people: it encountered several problems, including fewer possibilities of young people to join its activities and a problem of finding a job for them. The crisis has also influenced the mobility of people. The problems of the western economies end up as the problems of migrant workers. One TSO, in cooperation with trade unions abroad, started to organise training on migrant workers' rights for Polish employees, among others, abroad. Another representative paid attention to the fact that the crisis in western Europe reduces the chances of young migrant people:

“Young people from our region do not import any more money from abroad. Before, they worked abroad in the summer then returned and were active in the local community. Now, people who earned some extra money abroad are in a more difficult situation and migrate circularly less often.”

(Interview US2)

The issues of mobility occurred solely in the subgroup of organisations dealing with migration. A few respondents underlined that the economic crisis and the crisis in Ukraine did affect mobility; organisations noticed an increase in specific types of migration. An example of this was an increased number of Ukrainians moving to Poland following the crises. One of the interviewees emphasised that official levels of transnational mobility may not be regarded as an indicator of the refugee issue not being acute in Poland. She claimed that the human rights of migrants at the Polish Eastern border are violated, because people are neither allowed to enter the country nor to apply for refugee status. Our respondent highlighted that a person may be refused refugee status but should never be denied the possibility of applying for it.

A change in this regard belongs to the policy reforms suggested by our interviewees. According to our respondents, Polish policy in the field of migration is “short-sited and dangerous”, as it assumes that migration and refugee crisis is absent in Poland. Discouraging foreigners from applying for a refugee status is not a solution, according to

one respondent. In the case of war in Ukraine, Poland would need good solutions. However, it was emphasised that sole migration policy is organised much better than the integration policy of foreigners in Poland. Scarce integration mechanisms, prison-like camps for asylum-seekers in which foreigners obtain only very low financial support, short periods of financial assistance to the people granted refugee status, and discretionary local policies of some municipalities supporting migrants need to be changed. On a more general policy level, some of our respondents argue in favor of a solidaristic acceptance by Poland, the quota system proposed in the EU, and an immediate change in public political discourse which currently has xenophobic tendencies.

In the sphere of disability, our interviews have shown us several problems on policy level. Firstly, it referred to insufficient support for the families with disabled persons and informal long-term care. That leads many members of such families to social marginalisation. Complex policy change in long-term care should be provided, especially concerning the more inclusive rules of access to care benefits for the carers of adult disabled people. The second issue is an unsatisfactory attitude in the social and health system towards some alternative perspectives for diagnosing and curing the disabled people with very specific health problems. The changes should be done mainly within health care policy. The third problem emphasised in the interviews was too much control and regulation of the care institutions imposed by the institutions which are irrelevant for securing the disabled persons' wellbeing. This bureaucratic approach causes additional cost, time and energy wasted by the TSO members and makes it more difficult to achieve statutory goals. Public policy should be more sensitive to such claims and try to change the national law concerning the disability field, and respect the voice of the TSOs.

The main policy-related issue that arose during the interviews in the field of unemployment is a rather meta-level policy problem: the need of change in procedure. Firstly, TSOs talked about how they should be allowed real influence at the policy-making level. They emphasised they are not treated as real partner and their voice is listened to, but not taken into account. Moreover, the state does not support the networking of organisations. According to our respondents this should be changed if the government wants to hear the strong voice of representatives in the third sector. As far as associations are concerned, they also need clearer legislation on the functioning of this type of organisation in order to facilitate their work. Halfway between procedures and employment issues lies the problem of various court rulings on similar cases which strongly hinders the fight for the rights of workers and the unemployed. Regarding unemployment issues, there is a necessity to introduce one single act on social enterprise which will sort out the current clutter (many laws regulate these issues) and, in effect, improve employability.

Further research on the extended sample of very large organisations would be beneficial for knowledge in the field. We have observed a strong connection between the size of an TSO and its engagement in transnational practices. These were above all, the biggest stakeholders in the third sector, actively working at the transnational level. Secondly, research on the international diffusion of innovation is recommended. In many cases, our

respondents who work within the social economy field, gave examples of cooperation with organisations in northern Italy, and local governments whose practices strongly contribute to what our respondents do. Thirdly, it needs to be emphasised that the explicit question on solidarity in most cases was not consistent with the way our interviewees framed their working experiences. Most of them neither think nor speak of their experiences in this category, and found it very difficult to answer the questions on solidarity levels. Research on how the TSO actually frame their work and what kind of explicit and implicit understandings of solidarity emerge from their narratives would help us better understand TSOs' contribution to societal and political change.

Chapter 10 Switzerland

Eva Fernández G.G., Tristan Boursier

10.1 Introduction

This report presents an in-depth analysis of thirty qualitative interviews conducted on transnational solidarity organisations (TSOs) across three fields: unemployment, disability and migration. The selected TSOs' sample was mainly drawn from the 289 organisations mapped and coded during the first phase of Work Package2. The following findings grasp fine grain information on TSOs activities, concerns and solidarity views. The sample selection criteria prioritised a bottom-up approach, focusing on informal, nonprofessional groups and organisations, including activist groups, umbrella organisations, networks, help groups and service-oriented organisations. With regards to the interviewees' profiles these were mostly highly-qualified workers who occupied a relevant position within the TSO. Only two of the thirty interviewees were unpaid staff members. Furthermore, the selected TSOs pertained to the two largest linguistic regions of the country (Swiss-German and Swiss-Romande), situated in highly dense Cantons with a relevant proportion of migrant populations and unemployed people.

The TSOs were first contacted via e-mail then by telephone within a four-month period (July – October 2016). All of the interviews were tape-recorded after previous consent of the organisations was obtained. Two thirds of the interviews were conducted via Skype and one third was done face-to face. Each interview lasted 1 hour on average, the longest interview lasted around 1hour 45 minutes. More specifically, one out of four TSOs refused to participate, which increased the number of contacted TSOs to nearly 120, practically 40 per sector. This particular problem challenged the prior selection criteria, compelling us to seek more structurally-organised associations and groups. The TSOs refusal to participate referred to the transnational criterion and to the scale of their activities. The majority of the associations considered their activities as locally-oriented with local and regional impact, and referred to the EU scaling as far beyond their scope. In addition, the common unwillingness to participate strongly manifested in the migration and unemployment fields, based on disagreements with the EU's political agenda and/or lack of interest in the EU due to the scope of their activities.

In addition to the previous goals, the TransSOL work package2 seeks to unveil and understand how the economic crisis and the austerity measures have impacted the TSOs solidarity activities. However, with respect to the Swiss context, the interviewees considered the crisis as marginal to their activities. The TSOs stated that the vast majority of the challenges they face were not triggered by the crisis, these rely on the previous retrenchment of the solidary based policies. Nevertheless, within the immigration/asylum domain, TSOs showed their concerns toward the social perception of the crisis within the Swiss population, which tends to enhance more restrictive attitudes toward migration.

“As a community we need to stop and confront discourse which enhances fear toward the other, the solidarity discourse is deeply susceptible to fear; << la mixité culturelle nous enrichit>>.”

(Interview 7-M)

10.2 Migration

The interviews conducted in the migration field in Switzerland mostly cover NGOs, volunteer and non-profit associations. Only three out of ten TSOs are protest-oriented, social movement and/or policy-oriented. Nonetheless, besides their spontaneous and more directly driven political activities, these three protest-oriented TSOs also carry out services or practical help activities. The range of activities commonly performed by the interviewed TSOs concerns: migrants' integration; North-South development projects; cultural exchanges; legal, administrative and practical support; liaising and political claim making. Generally, the interviewed TSOs comprehend not only a vast range of service-provision activities but also a long history – the two oldest organisations have 52 and 34 years of active work experience. Hence, the majority of the TSOs count with a high structuration degree – several paid positions mostly dedicated to administrative work.

10.2.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity Organisations

In more detail, almost all the respondent organisations carry out guidance and counselling activities for migrants and asylum seekers. These activities are based upon a network of contacts that facilitates the reorientation of the beneficiaries towards other organisations when the host organisation cannot help them. Three of the TSOs are strategically focused on gender issues; they train skilled and unskilled migrant women and help elderly migrant women. Three of the TSOs focus on the defence of the rights of migrants and asylum seekers, and one organisation mainly focuses on listening to and supporting the victims of racism. Almost half of the TSOs foresee the integration of migrants and asylum seekers through the provision of German or French lessons, coupled with citizenship Swiss culture courses. In particular, only a few organisations enhance the integration of migrants and refugees through employment activities or the provision of development aid to other countries.

With regards to the interviewees' profile, the majority are women (nine out of ten). Just two of the interviewees work on a voluntary basis within protest-oriented organisations, while in the other cases, interviewees are paid staff members holding relevant positions in the TSOs: President, founding member and managers. Several of the respondents had a migratory experience which they stressed. However, they tended to ease their migratory parcours by emphasizing their educational background, which gave them some comparative advantage in regards to the migrants they support in their daily work activities. In particular, one of the interviewees was a founding member of the TSO because she wanted to help migrants like herself resolve problems similar to the ones she had to face. In addition, the majority of the interviewees had previous work experience in

the field of migration within other organisations with similar goals. Their professional involvement was well enrooted within the migration associative universe.

10.2.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

“We want to treat every human as a human being (...) and every human being has the right to a better future.”

(Interview 1-M)

In the broadest sense, the target groups of the TSOs are primarily refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, although some TSOs' activities are strategically focused toward vulnerable groups within the target population. Very few TSOs also carry out activities and provide services to Swiss people or people who have a different citizenship alongside their Swiss one – e.g. two TSOs provide support to unemployed people (including Swiss workers and migrants). Nevertheless, despite the general scope of the TSOs – to help provide better life opportunities to migrants– the geographical scale of the TSOs' activities often reduces the size of target groups toward migrants and asylum seekers who live in the same city or in the same Canton where the TSO is based. In addition, with the exception of one organisation, the target group of respondents remain national; the organisations mainly support migrants and asylum seekers within the Swiss national borders and more specifically, within cantonal clusters, with little inter-cantonal action. This geographical limitation could be considered as a direct consequence of the Swiss political system. Indeed, most of the interviewed TSOs referred to a differentiated cantonal application of the Federal law within the migration and asylum field.

Likewise, on several occasions, the interviewees manifested that the target groups were not set in hermetic frames. It was well noted that the group definitions have evolved, either because of the influx of people putting pressure on the structure, or because the beneficiaries out loud other demands. For instance, some of the organisations that initially targeted migrant women are currently giving support to men, too.

“Qualified men did not research the type of services we provide but only for specific language courses or diploma recognition [...] we did not exclude men at the beginning; they just did not come.”

(Interview 2-M)

“Nowadays we give citizenship and integration courses to men too, as they came to us demanding the support of a structure that could include them.”

(Interview 7-M)

As revealed by the interviewees, the definition of inclusiveness of the target groups was susceptible to change, yet tied to the geographical scope of the TSOs.

In respect to the innovative actions performed by the TSOs, two organisations do not see themselves as innovative. One of the two does not accept the word innovation for ideological reasons and prefers the word “creative”. This TSO has a nuanced perception of its creativeness, which the interviewee first described as protest-oriented activities in churches; complemented by campaigning and communication activities which she perceives as a means more suitable for creativity. When evoking innovative practices, the organisations stressed the creation of networks as a means of extensive engagement, enhancing visibility and the coordination of common programs. Also, TSOs referred to the creation of customised basic IT classes and health counselling, alongside the more traditional language and citizenship classes. In addition, two organisations highlighted as innovative the given support to migrants with a long migratory parcours in Switzerland. By these means, they seek to actively respond to challenges enhanced by the recent changes in the migratory law framework. Likewise, some of the TSOs emphasised transnational exchanges as innovative and most needed, as well as other modes of action such as civil disobedience.

10.2.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

Another aspect analysed was the TSOs degree of institutionalisation within two dimensions: 1) the degree of dependence on public administration (directly linked to Cantons/Cities/State and largely subsidised by these); 2) the hierarchical structure of the organisation (presence of a rigid flowchart, presence/number of employees and job specialisation). Among the interviewed organisations, the protest-oriented ones were the less institutionalised mainly working on a voluntary basis, without any subsidy due to ideological reasons and the collective actions directly targeted to confront public administration practices. Still the remaining TSOs benefit to a greater or lesser extent from public subsidies, and from the presence of several paid staff positions which translates in a significant degree of formalisation. That being said, the formal presence of job specialisations within the TSOs could be understood as a consequence of their historical parcours, these organisations have been active for several years, even decades; and even more significant still a large part of their activities rely strongly upon volunteer work (more than 60%). In general terms, no particular linkage or partnership to political parties or political authorities were recorded beyond one organisation which stressed the existence of conflicting interests and pressures from the Cantonal Integration Program (CIP) due to the important levels of subsidies that this TSO receives.

With respect to the inter-organisational links and the field of activism within and beyond Swiss borders, TSOs manifested the importance of horizontal collaboration and partnership with other organisations to better meet the demands of the beneficiaries. In this matter, participation in networks and/or platforms was common. The type of horizontal collaboration is prominent at the local and cantonal level, revealing a very dense network of communications. Likewise, several organisations critically stated the inconveniences of such dense local network, underlining the existence of conflicting interests and a very high degree of specialised activities.

Beyond the local and cantonal level, all interviewed Swiss-German organisations had linkages with the church or religious charity institutions. At the national level, we perceived some unwillingness to upscale collaborations, mainly TSOs pointed to national level when lobbying for and confronting policies within umbrellas but as marginal practice. Furthermore, few respondents reported having links outside Switzerland with other organisations. Those who collaborate with non-Swiss organisations especially evidenced their membership to umbrellas or European networks bridging similar organisations. In detail, transnational practices were considered to be project driven. These relationships are often quoted as being rather small – one or two annual meetings and e-mail exchanges on best-practices – due to a lack of resources.

The field of activism by most of the interviewed TSOs is not recalled as transnational. When the interviewees were inquired about the transnationality of their practices, only one TSO spoke about knowledge transfer and development aid, bringing together Swiss people and people from developing countries. Likewise, the majority of the organisations summarised their transnational solidarity linkages within the micro or meso level. Transnational solidarity is conceived through volunteerism, the willingness of local people to participate in and offer part of their time and resources to work for others (in this case migrants, asylum seekers, or refugees). More precisely, TSOs perceived transnational solidarity as a daily element of the multicultural exchanges that take place within their activities. Besides, these exchanges go far beyond a colonial perception of the other, to whom we provide services. It is an active engagement between beneficiaries, of mutuality and reciprocity.

Transnational solidarity: “ the [TSO] as a place of cultural exchange, women of different nationalities meet and create transnational bonds of friendship and support (...) For instance, on a recent occasion a female member of our association who was working in our cooking services <<table d’hôtes>> was overcome by the volume of work but thanks to the support of another member of the association that she had met during French class they were able to overcome the task together and establish bonds of mutual support.”

(Interview 7-M)

10.2.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

None of the interviewed organisations considered any direct impact of the economic crisis on their activities. Also they claim not to have any objective measures to assure these kind of purposes. Some organisations mentioned constraints in the financial support from the local and federal authorities as being the result of a change in social policy and welfare spending but not as crisis driven. These issues resulted in a decrease in funding opportunities which negatively strikes partnerships and inter-organisational collaborations. Nevertheless, four organisations mentioned the economic crisis as an indirect cause of the negative opinion toward migrants, refugees and asylum seekers:

“People are afraid to lose their jobs, they think migrants could steal their work”

(Interview 9-M and 10-M)

With respect to the actual Syrian refugee crisis, most organisations perceived the impact of the crisis on their activities, such as a higher influx of requests. Two organisations referred to a modification in their target population, now that they have hosted more asylum applicants from a specific geographical region. Likewise, several TSOs do not share usage of the term “migrant crisis or refugee crisis” as used by the public opinion.

“It’s not a migrant crisis but the crisis of the European Union which does not successfully help migrants.”

(Interview 8-M)

“The European Union preferred to fund Frontex instead of helping people in need, now the EU should assume this choice.”

(Interview 8-M)

Four organisations highlighted the additional difficulties derived from the hostile media portrayal of refugees which has created tension and misconceptions within the settled migrant communities of the country, as well as on second generation/naturalised migrants. Finally, some organisations described the current refugee crisis as an opportunity and a challenge. The crisis has helped to raise awareness of the issue of migration but at the same time Swiss extreme right parties have used the migration issue to the detriment of migrants’ rights. However, most of the associations were keen to point out that solidarity from below is strong; it brings together the community and eases the welcoming of refugees. The local community expresses generosity and support, it is an unknown work.

10.3 Disability

The interviewed TSOs were mostly NGOs, professional associations and non-profit associations. Only one of the TSO could be considered as predominantly protest oriented. The interviewed TSOs were all well-established and highly professionalised. Furthermore, due to the transnational focus of our inquiry within the sample universe, the selected disability TSOs were strongly represented by organisations that implement as well as cooperation and development projects abroad. In addition, during the sample process, the deaf and hard-of-hearing TSOs contacted refused to participate in the project; one of these TSOs clearly stated that they do not consider deaf or hard-of-hearing as an impairment or disability.

Generally, the interviewed TSOs comprehend not only a vast range of service-provision activities, but also the protection of people with disability (mental disabilities, mobility impairment, addictions, elderly vulnerability and/or other impairments). With regards to the claim making process in the disability domain in Switzerland, it seems not to be driven

by strategies of direct confrontation. Through the qualitative data analysis, it was observed that TSOs tend to integrate the political process and to influence social policies through lobbying and platforms of coalitions at different scales. Hence, protest oriented activities are marginal while advocacy is highly predominant.

10.3.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity Organisations

The disability TSOs' activities could be organised within three major groups: development of best practices within collaborative networks, activities directly related to the empowerment and care of people with disability, and activities headed toward bridging the gap between north and south. In terms of scope, the majority of activities are strategically focused on specific disability issues, and most of them are carried out outside the country, promoting the development of health care structures. Only two organisations are primarily focused in Switzerland.

In contrast with the migration and unemployment fields, the TSOs interviewees were mainly male (7 out of 10) and only one of them is politically involved. Specifically, the TSOs representatives occupy key positions in the organisations, being either executive directors or in charge of specific tasks (e.g. project manager; policy officers; etc.) which place them in suitable position to speak on behalf of the organisation. Likewise, all the interviewees shared well over a decade of previous work experience in the domain. The participants benefit from a high education level and background knowledge in the health sector. Some of them worked as doctors and/or hospital directors and then shifted from public health or the social care sector to the private non-profit, charity and development sector.

10.3.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

In its broadest sense, the target population of the TSOs consists mainly of people with a specific type of disability and their families. In this sense, TSOs are impairment target oriented. In addition, some interviewed TSOs combine vulnerable groups based on gender or age criterion with a type of disability. For instance, two TSOs focus on women, addressing sexual violence health issues and age-related vulnerabilities. That said, unlike the unemployment and migration fields within the disability field, interviewees clearly expressed the necessity to go beyond the beneficiaries of the programs. Most of the organisations also cover side groups like the relatives of the beneficiaries, experts and companies:

“We shall progress in the mental illness field, and for that we need to mobilise every actor of our society, not only mentally disabled people but we also need to involve and increase the awareness of their relatives, public institutions, companies, researchers and other associations.”

(Interview 1-D)

Their target population definition conceals an inclusive conception of people in need, which enhances solidarity at different scales and between groups. The services provision

and the advocacy activities are defined within a frame of global health. For this reason, TSOs are very keen to address all community members and in particular young people as the future for sustained solidaristic relationships.

“We want to raise awareness about international solidarity and to promote solidarity as an exchange.”

(Interview 2-D)

When asked about the innovative character of their work, a significant number of interviewed TSOs do not see themselves as innovative. The TSOs that indicated innovative approaches first highlighted that they address a primary need. Their innovativeness stems from the capacity of the TSO to assist in meeting unmet needs, empowering vulnerable people: “people first”. Secondly, TSOs share a key idea of empowerment and autonomy which consist of including beneficiaries at each level of the decision making process and activities implementation. Thirdly, most of the TSOs challenge charity-driven relationships; their aid development programs benefit from a bottom-up approach and their vision builds upon personal autonomy as a right and not as a privilege for people with disability.

“We are not imposing solutions and infrastructures on people with disability in the development countries [...] we are first contacted by a leader from a village or a specific community but not necessarily a politician or a leader, then we try to conceive together a plan for them and with them.”

(Interview 3-D)

10.3.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

A key aspect explored during the interviews covered the various types of partnerships and collaborations that the TSOs in the disability field have developed. Most of the TSOs are connected to a national network and/or to an international one. When asked about the reasons for the dense network of collaborations, most of the TSOs mentioned the strengthening of advocacy, making their voices heard more effectively. For the majority of the interviewed Swiss TSOs, the European Union plays a marginal role; it hardly provides any support for their activities. Commonly, the organisations maintain two major types of collaboration: membership to platforms/umbrellas and project-oriented collaborations –like specific health programs based on expertise, knowledge transfer in the field of endoscopy, disease control and health network establishment.

At the transnational level, the activities and partnerships which are developed as project oriented mainly focused on the local level, as collaborations with local government, communities or cities. For example, an interviewee explained that his organisation tries to facilitate the empowerment of disabled people in Africa by providing wheelchairs and delivering professional courses to vulnerable groups – courses taught mostly through cooperation exchanges in order to foster an easier integration of disabled people. Wider collaborations, however, are structured via the membership of international networks for campaigning on global health issues and awareness strengthening.

“We try to implement actions with the local support [...] you know, most of the laws to protect physically disabled people already exist but the States do not always have the means to implement them. Our job is to provide equipment, training support and a global assistance in harmony with human rights and the local State”

(Interview 5-D)

At the national level, almost all the TSOs receive funds from public administrations at the cantonal and national level. In particular and in contrast with the other fields of current research, i.e. unemployment and migration, the disability TSOs are also backed via the development and cooperation section of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA). These collaborations with the FDFA exceed the monetary support and enhance as well exchange of experiences and practices via transnational cooperation projects. However, at the national level it was also observable the tensions between the two TSOs working solely within national borders and the public authorities. TSOs tend to denounce the technocratic drift imposed by public authorities, which does not ease the integration of people with disabilities onto the job market and into society.

“There is a strong will to better control and regulate public subsidies. That is a good thing because money comes from every citizen but the State is also reducing our flexibility, [...] it’s a real burden for us which takes away a lot of resources.”

(Interview 4-D)

Likewise, these TSOs also raised the challenges for inter-cantonal partnerships triggered by the federal structure of the country, which in some manner allows a discrete peace of implementation of the disability insurance federal law at the cantonal level.

10.3.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

With respect to the perceptions and the experience of the crisis in the disability field, the general agreement of the TSOs relies upon non-measurable direct impacts of the crisis, only indirect impacts, such as cutbacks in the cooperation and development domain. Even further, more than two thirds of the TSOs have not experienced any decrease in their funding resources – e.g. donation and membership fees. Only one organisation has considered the impact of the economic crisis as an indirect cause of its French sister branch closure. In addition, when addressing as well the current refugee crisis, only two organisations evoked it as a relevant factor of uncertainty in the cooperation and development domain.

“People are skeptical and have some reservations about donating to our development programs because they say that: ‘...there are no results, you see all those people who are coming into our country, why don’t you help them in their own country?’ [...] we respond that it takes time to help countries in the south and that they should continue donating. ”

Beyond the indirect economic crisis impacts suggested by the organisations working in international global health programs. The two organisations engaged in the domestic field of disabilities evoked possible reforms to their business plan and budgeting in order to increase non-State financing and to limit the state dependence, as means to tackle social cutbacks. In this sense, what is traceable in the disability field concerns a twofold object, which also needs to be understood at the domestic level, within distance of the transnational inquiry. Then the field gets populated by more restrictive health-/care-related services, highlighting issues of affordability and deservingness. Currently, there is a significant portion of people with disability in Switzerland who have lost benefits due to changes in the legislation, redefinition of target groups and impairment rates for social support provision. The support they once received from the welfare state has been reassessed limiting access to services, but as for the other fields, these retrenchments precede the EU economic crisis.

10.4 Unemployment

The interviews with the civil society organisations in the field of unemployment in Switzerland includes a mixture of TSOs ranging from trade unions to social enterprises and non-profit associations. Mainly all of the TSOs could be categorised as service oriented (provision of aid) and half of these also carry out protest-oriented activities. The range of activities generally performed by the interviewed TSOs covers: communication and knowledge transfer toward unemployed people, political claim making on working class rights, fighting poverty and precarity, and mainly to reintegrate workers into the job market. Generally, the interviewed TSOs comprehend a vast range of service-provision activities and have a long history. A large proportion of the TSOs was founded in 2000 and several of them have been active in the domain since the late 1970s-1980s. Hence, the majority of the TSOs come armed with several years of active experience in the field, together with a high sectorial specialisation and paid positions.

10.4.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity Organisations

In more detail, almost all the respondent organisations carry out guidance and counselling activities for unemployed people and precarious employed workers. Other activities include administrative support, employment provision, basic professional skills certification, lobbying, employability skills' courses and product sales. These activities are inter-sectorial, which translates to a blend of worker profiles and specialised skills.

Among the respondents, women and men were equally represented and all of them hold paid positions with different rates of working activity. Most of the interviewees were well placed to provide insight into the employment market challenges, owing to their previous professional involvement being well rooted in the employment field. With regards to their personal working experiences, the majority of the interviewees has experienced

unemployment or precarious work situations. In particular, one of the interviewees highlighted the difficulties of the type of associational work that these TSOs perform. Mainly, he openly disclosed how heavy workload results in unpaid working hours.

“My associative engagement came before my professional life [...] and then one day I became a precarious worker, like the people I helped.”

(Interview 1-U)

A particular distinction which also emerged among the interviewees, in terms of how they perceived changes in the job market anchors between those who are overtly political, mainly protest-oriented TSOs and trade Unions, and those who are less politicised but still engage within the policy-making process.

10.4.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

Formally, the main target group of the interviewed TSOs is the unemployed people. In particular one TSO strategically targets unemployed people as staff members. However, these organisations are quite varied, ranging from people who are currently employed in various sectors (including retail, creative industries, energy and public sector) as well as people who are precariously employed and/or unemployed. Furthermore, half of the associations targeted migrant workers, too, describing their target group as people in precarious situations. With regards to the target group terminology, some TSOs consider the term “unemployed people” as too restrictive, preferring “workers without a job” as a more representative term. As for the field of migration, the majority of the TSOs have a local scope. Only one TSO clearly stated that its aims and goals exceeded the local level, conceiving national up-scaling as essential to their goals. In regards to the local scope and target groups, several organisations highlighted the fact that the narrowness of their target definition is first due to the existence of organisations providing similar services - most interviewees shared an unwillingness to get involved in a services oriented competition. Secondly, half of the interviewees also critically addressed their dependence to local state subsidies (Canton and/or city) which translates to a lack of means to expand their target outside the cantonal frontiers.

With respect to the inclusiveness of the target definitions, two TSOs differentiated from the rest. One of these TSOs, who works with people in precarious situations (homeless) restricted its target group for housing provision a few years after its establishment. It restricted its focus only on homeless men.

“It was more complicated to help both men and women when considering shared housing [...] we care about all homeless people, but we chose to help only men because they were more numerous on the streets.”

(Interview 2-U)

Likewise, other interviewed TSO clearly stated that they do not have a strictly defined targets of their own due to the nature of their organisation. This TSO is a collectivity and

its target groups evolve according to the definitions of the organisations that compose it.

Another aspect analysed during the interviews was the innovative practices and actions carried out by the TSOs. In this regard, the majority of the TSOs do consider themselves as innovative. The innovative solutions stated by the TSOs could be clustered into two groups: 1) Half of the TSOs highlighted some of their specific activities as innovative practices - e.g. co-management activities for homeless people and maternity support activities for women and companies; 2) Four TSOs fostered innovation within its goals and views on solidarity – e.g. innovation as a protesting voice, as flexibility to help without the administrative constrains of group definitions (as struggle for dignity) and inclusion of the target population at all levels of the TSOs decision-making process.

“Most of the other associations provide palliative care [...] in our association, we have got a more protesting voice, a more anarchistic spirit.”

(Interview 1-U)

“We see people, we help as passers-by, they come and go [...] we do not track them, question or demand administrative forms.”

(Interview 3-U)

“This TSO is composed only of people who have experienced unemployment.”

(Interview 4-U)

10.4.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

Among the interviewed TSOs, only one considered having a transnational field of activism, this particular TSO is linked to various activities at the EU level, such as participating in cross-national campaigning. And it highlighted as well, the lack of transnational frameworks when addressing trans-border workers' rights. Nonetheless, most of the TSOs also mentioned linkages to a wider body or platform but mainly within a regional and/or national focus. The types of solidarity linkages vary across scales and these are more significant and dense at the local and cantonal level. The types of activities tied to these collaborations relate to complementary services provision, and to the exchange of information and best practices. At the international level, these collaborations are limited to their membership in transnational networks/umbrellas.

At the institutional level, half of the TSOs collaborate with local administrations, mainly with the Cantonal Employment Office – the administration orients the unemployed people toward the TSOs and on some occasions, facilitates the creation of employment contracts within the TSOs. In terms of institutional collaborations, only three TSOs are completely independent from the public administration and refuse any public subsidies. Nonetheless, these TSOs have at least one formal staff paid position. The rest of the TSOs benefit to a greater or lesser extent from public subsidies; among these, two TSOs considered themselves as social enterprises.

The aspect of transnational solidarity has been understood within most organisations as related to the people they address. Explicitly, TSOs provide services and activities for both Swiss and foreign unemployed people. In addition, some of the TSOs situated in cantons with trans-border working populations highlighted the existence of collaborative actions with their French or German neighbours, enlarging the solidarity recipients transnational.

10.4.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

A consistent theme across most of the interviewed TSOs was the dim impact of the financial crisis in Switzerland. The impact of the EU economic crisis was mostly evoked as indirect and in relation to the refugee crisis. Only one TSO clearly stated having no information on the indirect impact of the crisis due to its very recent establishment in 2013. In more detail, two organisations highlighted that the economic crisis had a very limited impact on their daily activities due to the Swiss job market system and the employment policies. However, the other TSOs observed changes within their target populations, the enlargement of the vulnerable groups and the enforcement of more restrictive laws. Job insecurity was translated into more precarious working conditions; impacting as well a higher number of families, more people were found to be in vulnerable conditions.

“Today, we help a higher number of people [...] more and more workers, migrants from Portugal and Spain due to the economic crisis.”

(Interview 5-U)

In addition, some TSOs consider that the current refugee crisis has exceeded the scale of help they can provide. TSOs have been forced to reorient their aid provision towards migrants and asylum seeker populations. In addition, the TSOs consider that the refugee crisis has been framed as a negative migration issue. The media and the xenophobic discourse have spread fear within vulnerable populations, enhancing a competition for social aid, a competition against the last to arrive.

“Currently, a very violent discourse exists between the social recipients, and against migrants [...] it’s terrible because it’s like a competition between vulnerable people.”

(Interview 1-U)

“Before the refugee crisis, we hosted mostly homeless but now we take care mostly of migrants and asylum seekers.”

(Interview 2-U)

10.5 Summary

As a main finding, the transnational solidarity within the fields of unemployment, migration and disability in Switzerland differs substantively. Each field has its own logic

even though all of them carry out service-provision activities. Still, within the policy-oriented domain, the spectrum of strategies varies from advocacy/lobbying up to protest-oriented actions and demonstrations. The disability field could be considered as the one differing the most; the type of TSOs interviewed are strongly professionalised and specialised, mainly focusing on advocacy and development projects abroad (as expressed before this international cooperation focus could be a result of the transnationality sample criterion). In respect to the current economic crisis and refugee crisis, Switzerland represents a case aside from its European neighbours. The thirty interviewed TSOs share the non-existence of measures to assess the direct impacts of the crisis in their activities.

On the basis of the data emerging from the interviewed TSOs, it cannot be concluded that the economic crisis has impacted TSOs' target groups. As expressed before, the changes in the target populations were not crisis-driven. The modifications were mainly perceived as part of the retrenchment of the Swiss Welfare State which is not a result of the economic crisis. Also, these interviews do not enhance an in-depth diagnostic of the crisis policy implications because none of the interviewees approached the crisis as a trigger for policy change. The changes in the policy domain correspond to changes in the welfare state perspective, in matters related to workfare, activation policies and job market integration. All the connections to the crisis are mainly indirect and strongly linked to migration, which has become a highly politicised and mediatised issue in the country. However, hints of social stress are traceable as the result of cutbacks in social policies which are clearly affecting the daily activities of the TSOs.

Concerning innovativeness, most of the TSOs struggle to self-define as innovative. Still, innovation was concealed in two groupings: innovation as practices (partnership, horizontal collaboration, inclusiveness and environmental reactivity), and innovation as values and guiding principles (embracing autonomy, voicing inequality, reciprocity and integration).

In respect to solidarity, all of the TSOs make reference to the civil society fabric, to the density of relationships structuring their fields. Solidarity in Switzerland seems to pertain to the level of micro-politics, expressed within the basis of commonness and volunteerism, such as the willingness to act towards the safety net provision of the most vulnerable. More specifically, solidarity and its transnational character has been resumed as relationships of multicultural exchange, as collective acts of voicing out with the beneficiaries abroad in deliberative decision making process of cooperation. Transnational solidarity was also defined as a matter of inclusion and membership, of numbers enlarging target populations at the margins of the national frontiers.

10.6 References

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Chapter 11 United Kingdom

Simone Baglioni, Olga Biosca, Tom Montgomery

11.1 Introduction

This report builds upon the earlier work conducted in Work Package 2 of the TransSOL project which involved the coding and analyzing of three hundred transnational solidarity organisations across the three fields of employment, disability and migration. We do not intend to revisit the findings of that stage of the research here but instead seek to highlight that the sample for this report is drawn primarily from those three hundred organisations. Therefore the findings discussed below of in-depth interviews with key informants can be seen as part of a wider effort to gain a deeper understanding of these Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in terms of their activities, their priorities and their concerns. The TransSOL project itself is situated against a backdrop of the global financial crisis and the austerity measures that followed and therefore these interviews are very much set in that context. In addition however, given that we focus on the UK context, our interviews are also situated in a context of political flux following the decision on the 23rd June 2016 in a referendum for the UK to leave the European Union. In a number of the interviews we conducted, across the three fields of this study, interviewees spontaneously raised this issue along with concerns about the impact on workers, the disabled as well as migrants, refugees and asylum seekers. In a number of these interviews, the respondents explained that it was still too early to gauge the full impact of 'Brexit' on their organisations. As a result we have chosen to focus in this report upon the original remit of the project whilst we continue to analyse the political context which CSOs in the UK are currently navigating. Once we present the analysis of our findings across the three fields we shall offer our conclusions on the key themes which have emerged from these interviews.

The organisations we chose to interview were derived from the previous stage of Work Package 2. This involved the screening of 2038 organisations across fields of inquiry to test their eligibility as 'transnational organisations'. From those screened we then conducted a content analysis of the websites and social media of 300 organisations active in the UK across our three fields of migration, disability and unemployment and it is from that group of 300 organisations that we derived our sample of in-depth interviews. Our interviews were conducted face to face or by telephone and were undertaken between September and October, 2016. The interviews were conducted across the constituent nations of the UK and a conscious effort was made to ensure geographical diversity and consequently organisations were interviewed in large urban conurbations such as Glasgow, Manchester and London, rural areas such as mid-Wales and coastal communities in the south of England. There was also an effort made in our sampling to capture the diverse organisational types engaged in our three fields and thus we interviewed grassroots initiatives, charities, social enterprises and trade unions of varying

sizes, sector specificity and scales of operation. Concerning the positions of the interviewees: we have spoken to leading figures within the selected organisations, such as executive directors or project managers, most of whom have experience stretching back decades in their respective sectors.

11.2 Migration

The interviews we conducted with CSOs in the field of migration in the UK took place against the aftermath of the referendum on EU membership where the issue of immigration was at the very forefront of the leave campaign and was at the centre of concerns following media reports of increased levels of xenophobia (Ferguson, 2016). Nevertheless, immigration has been a consistent source of contestation with senior politicians labelling Britain a 'soft touch' (Prime Minister's Office, 2013) for benefit tourism. Those CSOs offering solidarity specifically to refugees and asylum seekers in the UK have also encountered a landscape where the UK Government has been among those countries accepting the fewest number of Syrian refugees. Nevertheless, our research reveals that there are numerous organisations in the UK which are offering support to those arriving whose efforts are being coordinated by those who can draw upon a wealth of experience in the field of migration.

11.2.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

In the field of migration, the CSOs we interviewed represented a mix of formal and informal organisations ranging from those organisations which were part of a broader network across the UK, those which themselves were a network to bring together a variety of actors supporting migrants and refugees as well as those organisations focused upon the needs of specific migrant communities. The CSOs are also geographically spread throughout the UK and therefore provide us with a solid overview of the context within which these organisations are operating.

What became clear during the interviews was the depth of experience the participants had in working with migrant and refugee communities, with a number of our interviewees having well over a decade of experience and sometimes even longer. For example one interviewee, the manager of an association dedicated to supporting migrants from the Middle East in the UK, had worked for the organisation for over 25 years, whilst another had been involved in campaigning for the rights of refugees since the 1970s. Therefore our interviewees were well placed to be sensitive to potential changes in the UK context in recent years against the background of crisis. Moreover, our interviewees held positions from founding member to chairperson or manager and were therefore best placed to provide us with an insight into the various aspects of their respective organisations. They could also speak with some authority on the impact of crisis upon their organisation and the people whom they supported.

During the course of our interviews, it emerged that there seemed to be two different paths which these CSOs took: on the one hand, a focus on campaigning, lobbying and mobilising other organisations to support migrants and refugees; on the other hand, organisations which were involved in delivering services directly to migrants and refugees. These latter organisations provided services across a broad range of areas including English language classes, counselling, health clinics, assistance with accessing state support as well as more general 'life skills' to help people to adjust to living in the UK. One theme that emerged during the course of our interviews was the importance of voluntarism for some organisations and the complementary role volunteers played alongside paid staff. Furthermore, in terms of those we interviewed, there was a mix between those who had worked in some previous capacity in the field of migration and had brought their experience to bear in their current role as well as some interviewees who were involved in similar practices but who also had themselves been migrants.

11.2.2 Target groups and innovative practices

In its broadest sense the target groups for the CSOs we interviewed were primarily refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, although the activities of these organisations were in some cases focused to meet particular groups in need. For example, one network which we interviewed in Scotland existed to mobilise collaborative efforts between other CSOs to provide assistance to those asylum seekers who were experiencing extreme poverty and destitution. One example of the specific focus of the CSOs was an organisation in the south-east of England which was dedicated to supporting women from migrant communities to assist them in accessing employment and education as well as preventing abuse such as domestic violence. Another interviewee explained that although their organisation had originally begun with a focus on a specific migrant community, it was now offering support to all refugees and asylum seekers. Therefore, despite the clear and consistent emphasis from our interviewees that the focus of their CSOs had been refugees, asylum seekers or migrants, when we drilled down into the details, we found that these definitions were not equally broad across all cases and were driven by more specialised needs.

Another aspect we explored in our interviews was the types of innovative activities that CSOs undertook in the field of migration. Here there were consistent themes which emerged across the majority of our interviews, in particular there were examples provided by the interviewees which frequently involved the delivery of some form of education or skills training, or some degree of participation in cultural activities. The manager of one project aimed at countering destitution among refugees and asylum seekers highlighted their provision of courses which acted as a stepping stone for people with few English language skills to access further education opportunities. Another interviewee explained that they had worked to integrate the training of IT skills to those they supported alongside the more traditional approach of delivering English language classes, adding that more recently, they had moved one step further to also integrate workshops on health into their suite of training. One interviewee, who is the coordinator

of a group supporting refugees in the north of England, explained that they had become focused on working to integrate asylum seekers and refugees in more 'hard to reach' communities through sport and cultural initiatives such as free tickets for refugees to sports events and asking local music groups to help raise awareness of the importance of making refugees feel welcome. Another interviewee said that her organisation's main goal of providing a 'voice' for refugees and migrants is an innovative way to address migration/asylum issues in the public debate where people tend to speak on 'behalf' of migrants and refugees rather than letting them speak for themselves.

11.2.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

One aspect we explored in our interviews was the various types of partnerships and collaborations that the CSOs had developed in order to better meet the needs of the refugees, asylum seekers and migrants whom they were supporting. Despite the clear variations, perhaps due to the geographical location or the high degree of informality which characterised some of the groups we spoke to, there was a clear theme emerging that many were very well connected at a local level. Indeed some of the organisations we spoke to had been specifically set up with the purpose of mobilising local people and organisations to ensure that refugees would be welcomed when they arrived in their town. Other organisations, such as one we interviewed in central Scotland, actually acts as an intermediary between different types of groups in order to provide support to some of the very poorest refugees in inner cities. Another interviewee explained that her organisation, based in the south east of England, had developed a good working relationship with a local university, as well as being members of voluntary umbrella organisations. Therefore it was often the local context which shaped the landscape for partnerships for many of the CSOs we spoke to and this was evident even when these organisations were sometimes linked in some way with a UK-level organisation. There was one organisation with branches across three major UK cities which was specifically aimed at developing lobbying activities for migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, yet despite being geographically spread across the UK still maintained the importance of local level partnerships. Therefore, to a certain extent, the field of migration in the UK appears to be populated by organisations which focus upon more local levels even when the CSOs themselves were part of broader, national movements, although it was clear that the national level networks were an important focal point for information sharing.

In terms of transnational activities and partnerships, we found through the course of our interviews that the CSOs appeared to run along a spectrum of some who were quite involved at the transnational level to others who were barely involved in transnational collaborations. One organisation, run by migrants and dedicated to facilitating the greater participation of migrants in British society was clearly quite well connected at the transnational level, holding memberships of different EU level platforms and having members actively involved in the running of these platforms. Another interviewee explained that his organisation in Wales was actively developing a collaboration with an Italian refugee organisation, whilst another interviewee commented that because of the

work their CSO had done in Calais, it had been both useful and necessary to link up with pro-refugee organisations in France. The interviewee added that transnational solidarity was crucial to meeting the needs of refugees:

“It needs to be coordinated throughout the EU rather than country by country individually and fragmented. We are all appalled with the result of the referendum. This is a worldwide problem; it is not an individual local problem.”

(Interviewee 1)

One important catalyst for some organisations to collaborate with partners in Europe had been through EU-funded projects although even here there was some variation in the responses with some interviewees describing EU funding as ‘crucial’, whereas another interviewee from an organisation focused upon a specific migrant community explained that although they had EU funding previously it had not been pursued for some years. Moreover, one interviewee from an English refugee organisation articulated some scepticism about the amount of resources that could be expended on what could easily be an unsuccessful bid for EU funding, and this chimed to some extent with those interviewees whose organisations were not very engaged at all at the transnational level, that they may wish to pursue such collaborations but needed to concentrate resources elsewhere. As one interviewee explained:

“We regard those things as... not as a waste of time, but you can put a lot of time and energy into them and they are not necessarily very successful.”

(Interviewee 2)

11.2.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

During the course of our interviews it became clear that both crises (the economic crisis and the so-called refugee crisis) have had a significant impact on the CSOs in the field of migration in the UK. Indeed as some interviewees explained, it was the refugee influx issue which had acted as the main catalyst for their group to be founded, with one interviewee explaining that in contrast to the UK media portraying a hostile environment for refugees, their group was keen to bring together the community to welcome refugees and to offer them practical support. This view was echoed by other interviewees who believed that there was a reality on the ground that was more welcoming, generous and supportive of refugees than the UK media’s portrayal. Nevertheless, other interviewees warned that they had detected a hardening of attitudes towards refugees in the UK, with one respondent, a coordinator of a refugee group in the north of England, expressing the belief (shared by another interviewee in the south-east of England) that the cuts to welfare spending as well as how these cuts have been communicated via the media, have negatively impacted upon attitudes towards refugees in the UK. Therefore, despite variations in perceptions across our interviewees, there was a consistent message expressed, that the UK government had done little in practical terms to assist refugees in the midst of that crisis.

Another dimension of the crises which emerged during our interviews was that the economic crisis was having an impact on the CSOs themselves as well as on the people who were their target groups. Overall, there was an awareness of an increasingly competitive environment for funding with one interviewee arguing that many third-sector organisations need to be innovative now just to exist, a sentiment echoed by another interviewee who believed that the decrease in funding opportunities reduced possibilities to work in partnership with other CSOs, particularly those at the transnational level. One interviewee outlined the nature of the challenge facing their organisation:

“After the crisis, we feel more uncomfortable. It looks like UK has lost direction and there are so many uncertainties that it is very difficult to forecast or plan our activities. It also makes it more difficult to apply for funding.”

(Interviewee 5).

Each of our interviewees were asked about the engagement of their CSOs with the policymaking process in the UK and there were some consistent findings across the different organisations. Perhaps reflecting our earlier findings outlined above, a number of the interviewees described their organisations as having relatively good relationships with their respective local authorities. For example, one interviewee, a manager of a refugee project located on the south coast of England, described the partnership developed between his organisation and the city council as ‘very positive’ and that the council had adopted a welcoming attitude towards the arrival of new migrants, whilst placing this in contrast to what he described as an unwillingness of UK Governments to discuss and promote the positive aspects of migration, a conclusion mirrored in existing research (Statham and Geddes, 2006). Moreover, although other interviewees would also describe their relationship with city councils as close and collaborative, this did not appear to extend to the UK Government level where there was a consistent degree of criticism.

A number of the interviewees we spoke to were highly critical of the UK Government both in their handling of the refugee crisis, as well as the legal frameworks relating to migration more generally, with one interviewee suggesting that the work of her organisation to assist female migrants was simply not reflected in the actions of the UK Government which she insisted had its own agenda. This mirrored the conclusion reached by another of our interviewees, who stated that in his opinion legislation in the UK over the course of the last twenty years had made the situation worse for refugees and asylum seekers, and that this reflects a capitulation towards a populist anti-immigration agenda. He believed that the legislative framework is intended to prevent the societal inclusion of asylum-seekers/refugees with the purpose of managing their expectations. Furthermore, one interviewee from an organisation based in central Scotland stated that in his view the current legal framework for migration was effectively a lottery system and had merely contributed towards creating a less friendlier environment, one that was lacking in empathy towards migrants.

11.3 Disability

The field of disabilities in the UK has become an area of political contestation in the years following the economic crisis given the extent to which cuts to the welfare state have often had a significant impact on the living conditions of disabled people and their access to support. This has manifested itself in welfare reforms including the Work Capability Assessment which was introduced by the then Labour Government in 2008 (Bambra and Smith, 2010) expanded by the Coalition Government following their election in 2010 (Baumberg et al., 2015) and has been revealed by extant research as having led to narrower entitlements to benefits with people who previously were classified as unable to work being redefined as fit for work (Wright, 2012). Our interviews with CSOs in the field of disabilities in the UK reveal that these organisations have themselves been under pressure in terms of resources at the very point where the needs of disabled people for solidarity have increased, namely a context of austerity which a United Nations inquiry has condemned for its 'systematic violations of the rights of persons with disabilities' (UN, 2016: 20).

11.3.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

Our interviews have primarily focused upon formal organisations, aside from one case (an anti-cuts group operating in the field of disabilities), therefore our report reflects such types of organisations. However, we have interviewed a mixture of organisations in terms of the scope of action: some are UK-wide, others are national (e.g. English), while a few are local branches of national organisations. All have been selected from the organisations coded and analysed in the earlier stages of WP2, therefore all have transnational traits and our findings reveal that this holds true for all but one of the CSOs we interviewed.

The interviewees occupy key positions in the organisations, being either executive directors or those in charge of specific activities/tasks (e.g. project manager; policy manager; etc.) placing them in a suitable position to speak on behalf of the organisation. Our interviews revealed that disability CSOs deploy a high level of specialisation and knowledge capacity: several interviewees have a background in health (some with a relevant prior career in the NHS, for example, one was a hospital director), or social work, and have joined the third sector after research or work experience in disability or cognate issues (e.g. care, learning and education, etc.).

Having shifted from the public health or the social care sector to the private non-profit, charity sector is common for the most senior among our interviewees, while the few younger respondents have had a more straightforward career path developed almost entirely within the third sector. The former report the need to spend the second part of their career doing something different, related to their skills and social capital for more socially 'impactful' causes, therefore they moved into the charity sector to focus upon advocacy and/or to support service innovation. As one interviewee said:

“After having spent so many years in the health area of the public sector, I felt I had accumulated the right skills and network for the third sector. When the opportunity arrived, I decided to accept the offer and moved to work in the charity sector.”

(Interviewee 11)

Building on these considerations, we can form the hypothesis that disability CSOs, given the nature of issues they deal with, require health or social care professionals to operate them, people who in addition to passion and a strong ethical inspiration, also possess specific knowledge of disability issues in general as well as on the specific impairment/disability that the organisation may focus upon, as well as first-hand knowledge of the health and care sectors. In fact, our interviews revealed that the field of disabilities is one in which CSOs have specialization according to diseases or impairments, whilst a few of them (mainly umbrella groups) have adopted an overarching, pan-disability approach (this aspect is elaborated on below).

Another dimension pointing to the highly organisational character of disability organisations is that despite these mainly originating as parent-led organisations, their executive directors or senior figures are very seldom parents or relatives of disabled people. It is rather through their action on the board of trustees or as members of consultative bodies that parents of disabled people or disabled people themselves play a role in the organisations. Finally, still on organisational features, although most of the CSOs had an HQ with their own premises, very often interviewees declared working remotely (a third of the interviews were conducted with people working outside the charity’s premises) which reveals to some extent the ability of these organisations to work as reticular connectors of skills and capacities dislocated across diverse geographical settings.

11.3.2 Target groups and innovative practices

The target groups of the solidarity action of CSOs in this domain are disabled people and their families. Solidarity is conceived as an intimate component of their action as the services they provide and their advocacy campaigns involve CSOs deploying a practical form of solidarity, being that of support and advice to people in need.

When asked about the innovative character of their work, some CSOs indicated that their activities are at their most innovative when they provide those services which are of primary importance to disabled people but are not yet being provided by other sources, and therefore their innovativeness stems from the capacity of the CSO to assist in meeting unmet needs. Other CSOs considered some of their services to be innovative because they contributed towards a better understanding of a specific disability. For example, one interviewee from an association working on a specific disability, said:

“Before our association started advocating about this particular form of disability, people ignored how life was for people diagnosed with it. They did not know what it meant for someone to live with the syndrome. Therefore, parents whose baby was diagnosed had no accurate information on which to take a decision about whether to keep the baby or not. Our work has allowed prospective parents to take a decision on the basis of accurate, precise information. Now they can speak with families who have babies with the syndrome and discuss it with us.”

(Interviewee 15)

Another CSO, based in England, mentioned the tailored services they developed to foster the employability of disabled people, working not only with disabled people themselves, but also with employers who are still reluctant, according to these charities, to employ a disabled person.

11.3.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

Most of the CSOs in the disability field are connected either to a UK-based network (e.g. Mind, Mencap, Council for Disabled Children, Disability Rights) or to an international one. This was a predictable result, given our selection criteria. Transnational umbrella bodies are very often European (e.g. EURORDIS), but they can also be international, i.e. beyond the borders of the EU (e.g. Down’s Syndrome International).

When asked about the reasons for being connected to other charities or organisations, all of the CSOs mentioned the possibility of having their voices heard more effectively. This seems to be particularly relevant for those charities focusing upon disabilities originating from rare diseases, or those who work on mental health issues, which have come to be considered, at a time of economic recession and public sector cuts, as less relevant than physical impairments according to the findings emerging from our interviews. As one interviewee told us:

“For charities working on rare diseases, it is essential to be part of umbrellas and network organisations, as that is the way we can have our voice heard.”

(Interviewee 11)

Therefore, only through connecting with other organisations will CSOs have opportunities to be heard by policymakers and the media. For some of these ‘niche-focused’ CSOs, it is also a matter of resources and costs: they simply do not have the human resources or economic resources available, for example, to attend multiple policy discussion fora or policy making arenas and therefore they rely on their umbrella organisation to undertake this work for them. These arguments are also used to explain their membership of EU-wide umbrellas and networks. Some of the organisations have also experienced transnational cooperation via projects funded by the European Union and have therefore got some firsthand experience about transnationalism in action.

When asked about the benefits of such cooperation, all CSOs mentioned the possibility of exchanging experiences and practices (although some of the CSOs commented that they had provided more good practice than they had received, due to the high degree of professionalisation and development in the UK compared to other EU countries). They also reiterated the importance of being part of larger discussions and awareness-raising campaigns in order for disability issues to be ingrained into transnational/global processes. Others pointed to the beneficial effects of transnational cooperation to strengthen fundraising capacities, but also to assist in mobilizing volunteers and retaining their existing membership.

When asked about challenges of such transnational collaborations, the majority pointed to the diversity of contexts across Europe as posing a problem to long-term collaboration and proper exchange (different health and social care systems and different clinical traditions sometimes obstruct the sharing of best practices and policies). Others mentioned linguistic barriers among the challenging issues of transnational collaboration (here one could speculate that linguistic and cultural homogeneity have facilitated easier links between UK disability charities' and North-American organisations and umbrella groups, which were reported as key international contacts by some of the interviewees). Finally, a few reported the costs of participation in EU projects in terms of the bureaucratic burden which was considered too high a price for smaller charities.

11.3.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

There was a consensus among the CSOs we interviewed that the economic crisis and the austerity policies implemented by the UK Government have had a negative impact on disabled people and on the sector as a whole. The negative consequences of the crisis include a higher number of people suffering from mental distress due to increased financial and economic pressures, and a higher number of people who cannot afford to pay for certain health/care related services that they require: with the public sector provision of such services itself being cut as a consequence of the crisis, disabled people could only access such services by paying for them. As one interviewee pointed out:

"...with austerity policies even access to statutory services has become more difficult."

(Interviewee 11)

Moreover, austerity policies have been implemented through the re-assessment of benefits' recipients, as well as a reshaping of benefits claiming procedures (Patrick, 2014). As a consequence, a significant portion of disabled people who used to receive benefits has lost the support they once received from the welfare state as a consequence of these re-assessments, or due to difficulties they encountered in completing the claim procedure (some CSOs actively provide support to help disabled people 'navigate through the procedure' in order to avoid losing access to their benefits).

In terms of the consequences of the crisis for the disability charity sector, obviously there has been a reduction in income available from donations or public procurement. According to our interviewees, the latter has become much more competitive (an interviewee speaking for a charity based in southern England explained that before the crisis, her organisation had a 60% success rate on bids to run services in the UK, whereas now its success rate amounts to 5% success, despite employing the same professionals to formulate bids). More competition however does not necessarily equate to better services; in fact, our interviews unveil that charities are now competing to deliver services at lower prices than before, and even when an organisation wins a procurement contract, the implementation of the contract may be extremely challenging given that the public sector expects charities to do more work for less money. Other salient consequences of the crisis are that service provision by the public sector is focused upon those services which are considered mainstream in terms of addressing the needs of the wider population, and therefore services that are perceived to address a smaller pool of patients, although essential to their wellbeing, are interrupted or considered 'niche', and as such, too expensive.

One of the topics that we have addressed with CSOs has been the relationship with policymakers, or more generally the policymaking process surrounding disability and social care issues, in the UK. Some of the interviewees reported their participation as advisors to relevant policy making bodies: the House of Lords specialised committees, local authorities, and the Department of Work and Pensions were mentioned as the institutions with which our interviewees had previously consulted. However, they all referred to the difficulty experienced by the sector to enter policy discussions and to be recognised as a competent and legitimate policy actor. The CSOs also claimed that when they are part of consultative policy processes, their capacity to influence decision-making is limited by misconceptions and prejudice towards the non-profit sector. Rather than being considered professional providers of high-quality services, CSOs claim that they are considered as amateurish providers of ad-hoc and cheap services, or those who can work for free, given that they are the 'voluntary' sector. As an interviewee said:

"...we are considered 'free and cheap' as we are part of the 'voluntary sector', but they [policy makers] do not consider that training volunteers, running services and a charity organisation has costs. For example, we don't accept a volunteer no matter their background, we recruit volunteers only through a specific application procedure in which we value competences and skills."

(Interviewee 12)

Obviously, CSOs are proud of the capacity they deploy and are therefore seeking to be acknowledged properly for the role they play. Furthermore, the CSOs we spoke to claimed that even if their views were to be incorporated into policies, the lives of disabled people would not improve due to failures in the capacity of policy implementation currently experienced at the local level. Local authorities have been at the forefront of cuts, and therefore cannot implement policies as they should. One of the interviewees stated that although the UK has very worthwhile legislation such as the Equality Act 2010 or the Care

Act 2014, the potential of this legislation remains largely untapped as their correct implementation would require resources - economic and human - which are not being made available. The CSOs we spoke to expressed regret that there was no serious challenge brought against the UK Government on their failure to fully implement this legislation.

Overall, therefore, the CSOs operating in the field of disabilities in the UK provide services helping to meet unmet needs and advocate for rights' enforcement; however, they suffer from a lack of recognition for what they do among those in charge of service delivery and the implementation of legislation which can better protect the rights of disabled people.

11.4 Unemployment

The field of employment has been at the forefront of concerns for policymakers in the UK since the onset of the global financial crisis, and those concerns never seem to diminish. Indeed, following the result of the EU referendum in June 2016, one of the key concerns has been the potential job losses that may occur as a consequence. What is clear is that workers in the UK, whether in the private or public sector, are now navigating ever more challenging labour markets which are increasingly characterised by non-standard forms of employment such as 'zero-hour contracts' (Pennycook et al., 2013) with young workers in particular confronted with a future employment context marked by a 'low pay, no pay cycle' (Shildrick et al., 2012). Against this backdrop, workers who are organised through trade union membership have found their organisations locked in a confrontation with the UK Government over the introduction of new legislation which the trade unions describe as a political attack on worker representation. Our interviews reveal not only how the economic crisis has impacted workers, but also how it is affecting those CSOs which are geared towards supporting them.

11.4.1 Innovative, Informal Transnational Solidarity organisations

The interviews we have conducted with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in the field of employment have encompassed a mixed sample of organisational types ranging from trade unions to social enterprises and charities. As with the other themes in our interviews, these CSOs are spread across the UK and have varied remits across international, national and local levels. Indeed, the challenges and opportunities which emerge from the processes of devolution in the UK quite clearly emerge in some of the interviews. Our interview sample is drawn from the one hundred transnational solidarity organisations engaged in employment issues in the UK which were analysed in the earlier stage of WP2.

Each of the interviewees we spoke to were well placed to provide some insight into the working of the entire organisation; some were officers in trade unions who held positions at the UK level, others at the Scottish level, in terms of third-sector organisations, our interviewees were comprised of senior managers and founding directors and many of our

interviewees had held their positions for a number of years (in some cases over a decade) whilst those who were in positions for a few years had come from similar positions in either the third sector or the trade union movement.

The previous experience of those we interviewed seemed to suggest that although each of the organisations we spoke to were dealing with very similar issues in the area of employment (and often articulated similar needs and concerns) there seemed to be few instances where the interviewee from a trade union had experience of working in a similar position for a third-sector organisation, or vice versa. From the trade unions we spoke to, the interviewees had either risen through the ranks of the union, moved from another union or had been affiliated politically to the union. Those in the third sector appeared to have a more mixed background, one from the private sector, others from the public sector and third sector. There were however two interviewees who appeared to cross this divide: one from a UK-wide charity which provides adult education for employability which had very close connections with the trade union movement, another was from a feminist organisation which had previously needed to engage with trade unions in developing countries.

A clear distinction which also emerged between our interviewees was that between those who were overtly political, both in terms of how they perceived the economic crisis and in terms of the affiliation of their organisation, and those who were less politicised but still engaging with the policymaking process. Another distinction was the relationship between the organisations and the beneficiaries with some (particularly those in the third sector) having a service-delivery type relationship with the unemployed/precarious and low paid workers, whereas others (particularly those in the trade unions) were keen to emphasise the importance of self-organisation. Moreover, it should be noted that there were clear differences in terms of the resources available to each organisation, as some key informants were from the largest trade unions in the UK whilst others were from organisations (particularly in the third sector) which had only a handful of staff.

11.4.2 Target groups and Innovative practices

The target groups for these organisations are quite varied, ranging from those who are currently employed in various sectors (including retail, creative industries, energy, public sector) as well as those who are low paid and precariously employed with little occupational identity as well as young people who were not in employment education or training. Moreover, it became clear that both through changing needs as well as to ensure the ongoing sustainability of the organisation, many had diversified their target groups to include hard to reach communities, migrants and refugees.

There were a variety of responses from the interviewees when asked about the innovative activities of their organisations. One theme which emerged across some organisations were the efforts they were making to improve the skills of members and/or service users including training academies to develop the next generation of trade union officials, skills initiatives for young offenders recently released from prison as well as professional

internship programmes with corporations for refugees. One interviewee added that her organisation which focused upon international solidarity with women workers in developing countries has actively recruited new trustees with a view towards them bringing more innovative ideas to the organisation. Another interviewee explained that his social enterprise based in Wales which offered support primarily to young unemployed people had developed a social enterprise start-up initiative which was now being developed into a mobile app.

Although the experiences of innovation were clearly contextualised to the needs of the members and beneficiaries of the CSOs, the interviewees, despite coming from different organisational types, consistently referenced their efforts in either improving or transforming their communication strategies with an emphasis on social media, virtual platforms, open source software as well as branding.

11.4.3 Transnational Solidarity Interlinkages

Almost all of the CSOs we spoke to were linked in some way to a wider body or platform and this was variable across different scales with some third sector organisations in particular being much more linked in to those bodies which were operating in their local contexts but this was by no means reflective of all third sector organisations as others - such as one charity – operated across the UK and had built relationships across different areas and with various local authorities and community planning partnerships. One interviewee, a director of a social enterprise, explained that developing partnerships with others had become a key issue in Wales where they were based as there were now so many organisations that there needed to be a much more coherent strategy to ensure these organisations collaborated more effectively.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the trade unions we spoke to were well connected to unions who operated in similar fields (e.g. public or private sector) and either the interviewee themselves or their colleagues were actively involved in the work of platforms such as the Trade Union Congress. One interviewee, who is an officer in a trade union where the UK wide membership is drawn mainly from the private sector, explained that she now viewed it as her role to build partnerships with organisations that were normally outside of the comfort zone of her trade union such as small business employers (where workers were often non-unionised) or religious organisations in order that the trade union can be more effective in its campaigning.

The experience of being involved in transnational partnerships was something that emerged across all of the CSOs we interviewed and there were mixed feelings towards these experiences with an awareness of the benefits of sharing experience and knowledge with contemporaries in other countries contrasted with concerns about the resources available to sustain these types of links. One social enterprise involved in supporting the unemployed through finding work in the independent media sector were operating across various countries through the work of their member organisations as well as being actively involved with a European Federation. One area where CSOs (particularly those which were third sector and social enterprise organisations) had collaborated transnationally

was through EU funded projects, however there were some who indicated that this had been problematic at times. One interviewee explained that she had found the administrative burden of EU funding particularly difficult as her organisation was too poorly resourced to get involved in such projects. Another interviewee explained that although her organisation based in Manchester was actively involved in other countries (particularly in Africa), it had in recent years become more cautious about developing links with, for example, some trade unions there as there were issues surrounding splits and rivalries that her organisation was keen to avoid.

Each of the trade unions we spoke to were members of various European trade union federations in both the public and private sectors. One interviewee, a London based national officer in a public sector trade union, explained that he had frequent contact with colleagues in Europe and recounted a recent visit where he had discussed the impact of austerity with public sector workers in both Spain and Greece which he described as a learning experience. Another officer from a large UK trade union, who was based in Glasgow, explained that he had recently been involved in working and sharing information with colleagues in the United States and that his union had been particularly active at a more global level. Across the trade unions the idea that acting in concert with international partners was seen as particularly beneficial for lobbying efforts with one official explaining the importance of this in opposing the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (TTIP). Nevertheless one official from a trade union indicated that there was pressure from his membership to concentrate resources on the UK context where there was a constant threat of job losses rather than international work. The official explained that any failure to be responsive to concerns of the membership could mean people may 'vote with their feet' and that although they have continued to maintain links with sector specific federations in Europe, in more general terms the transnational work in the past few years:

"we have tended to contract that...our members view is we need to protect ourselves before everyone else."

(Interviewee 22)

11.4.4 Impact of the crisis on Transnational Solidarity

A consistent theme across each of the CSOs we interviewed was that the financial crisis and the austerity measures which followed had a clear impact on members and service users. One trade union official whose membership were mainly workers in the private sector described the economic crisis as having a major impact on members leading to numerous redundancies. The same official added that the period following the crisis had actually reshaped the membership of the trade union which had in the past been predominantly male but was now evenly split between male and female workers. Another trade union official explained that the crisis had led to pay freezes and changes for the public sector workers he represented, moreover he added that for many of the young workers now in the sector poorer working conditions (e.g. working longer hours, changes

to pensions) had become normalised and most of the young people were simply grateful to have a job with some level of security.

Another interviewee, a director of a social enterprise which provides employment support to young people, explained that the impact of the crisis meant not only a hardening of attitudes towards those who were unemployed but also that his organisation was frequently offering support to those who would previously have been supported by government agencies, explaining that his organisation was often in a position where it would have to offer support of some kind with no resources. The interviewee provided examples of some of the deep cuts to local authority services in his area including one situation which had occurred the day before our interview where a teenage girl presented herself at their drop in centre having been referred there by social services. The interviewee recalled the conversation he had with social services when he contacted them for more details on the girl's needs:

"we phoned up social services asking for a care plan, an assessment of where this girl's needs were and they said "we can't deal with her now, our adult team is no longer running...she's now sixteen, we can't help her, our budget stops at sixteen"...that's not helping anybody."

(Interviewee 25)

Nevertheless despite the organisation finding itself having to substitute for services which the local authority would have offered previously, the interviewee was clear in his support for those working within the local public sector, highlighting the cuts that these agencies were coping with:

"...we have very good relations with social services, it's not their fault."

(Interviewee 25)

Moreover a number of interviewees indicated that the crisis had financial implications for their organisation with one respondent from a charity explaining that the situation had led to a financial crisis within her organisation and that the organisation was already stretched to capacity. Other interviewees also made reference to the much more difficult funding environment their organisations found themselves in with one interviewee from a social enterprise based in Glasgow explaining that the funding cycle had contracted from three years to one year and that she was concerned about the impact for their member organisations. At the individual level, one trade union official explained that such was the pressure on the cost of living on members since the crisis that he was concerned that the cost of union membership may be seen by some to be another expense that workers could ill afford, adding that his work in communities had revealed to him the precarious existence many of his members were experiencing:

"None of us are free from that absolute poverty...in a couple of months you can be in that absolute poverty no problem and there seems to be no bounce back from that poverty, that's the scary thing about the crash for me...it's a one way street,

there seems to be no return. One of the saddest things we've had within the trade union community is the amount of suicides because there isn't that hope."

(Interviewee 27)

Each of the CSOs we spoke to had some form of interaction with policymakers, however this varied from quite formalised links to those who would engage on a more infrequent and informal basis. One charity we spoke to who were engaged in education and employability explained that they had strong partnerships with policymakers at different levels, nevertheless she added that her UK wide organisation was now finding the different political environments in both England and Scotland quite challenging. Another interviewee, from a social enterprise, explained that they also enjoyed quite easy access to policymakers at the devolved and local levels but had much less frequent interaction with politicians at Westminster, an experience echoed by another interviewee who added that she felt that despite the interaction with Members of the Scottish Parliament she was unsure of the material benefit which stemmed from this for her organisation. Indeed one interviewee based in London explained that although her organisation had been invited to contribute to a consultation by the Home Office and the Department of Work and Pensions, she was very skeptical about the impact of such interactions.

More formalised links between organisations and policymakers became evident in interviews with officials from trade unions, with some explaining that MPs and other politicians were actually members of their trade union or part of a parliamentary group of support with each adding that their unions were active at different levels of governance such as the devolved legislatures across the UK. One consistent theme which emerged during these interviews were concerns about the Trade Union Act and the impact it would have upon the trade union movement. Concerns ranged from the implications from the turnout thresholds for strike ballots (see Darlington and Dobson, 2015) to the financial implications for trade unions. One official explained that his union was prepared to challenge various dimensions of the Trade Union Act in the courts and that they were already engaging their solicitors on this issue. Another official made it clear that she felt the Trade Union Act was a deliberate political attempt being made by the Conservative Government in the UK to undermine the trade union movement and prevent workers being properly represented, a view echoed by other trade union representatives we interviewed.

11.5 Summary

Our interviews with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) working across the fields of employment, disability and migration in the UK have provided a picture of a group of organisations which are connected both within and beyond the borders of the UK and which are staffed by individuals with decades of experience who deploy a high degree of competence and knowledge to advocate for better protections and living conditions. Such organisations are the very core of the solidarity this project seeks to understand as they work to provide much needed services which would not be available otherwise and to

raise awareness among citizens about the challenges faced by groups as diverse as the unemployed, the disabled and refugees. As a consequence they contribute towards strengthening social cohesion at a time when it is under immense strain by challenging stigmatisation and prejudice (which are both still largely prevalent).

Nevertheless, despite playing a clear role in advocating for those who have been further marginalised in UK society as a result of the economic crisis and austerity policies, these organisations have themselves come under intense pressure as they attempt to sustain their work amidst an increasingly difficult funding environment in which the already stretched capacities of these organisations come under even greater strain. Perhaps worryingly it seems that for some organisations the focus on sustaining their operations in their own local contexts in the UK has in some cases come at the cost of sustaining or exploring greater collaboration across borders at a time when the European project is under pressure from populist and reactionary forces. Therefore, our findings should act as a warning sign for those who value solidarity and social cohesion, that there are implications for society when CSOs come under ever increasing strain whilst public spending is in retreat, inequalities are widening and human needs are growing.

Our research has taken place against the backdrop of economic difficulty but also during a period of political flux with a UK which has voted to leave the European Union but finds itself in great deal of uncertainty as to the nature of that exit and even the processes involved, as highlighted in November 2016 by a High Court ruling that there must be Parliamentary consent to trigger Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty that will begin the process of British withdrawal from the European Union (Boffey et al., 2016). Moreover, a recent report by the Institute for Fiscal Studies – with a foreboding title of ‘Winter is Coming’ – has projected that the austerity which has shaped the context within which our study is located is set to continue into the next decade (Emmerson and Pope, 2016). What our findings reveal is a need to broaden the scope of investigations into the impact of austerity beyond the local and national contexts and to scrutinise the implications for social cohesion by encompassing the simultaneous impact of austerity on the opportunities and capacities for transnational collaboration and solidarity. It is the consequences of these findings that our future research shall now consider in greater depth.

11.6 References

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Dissemination: Conference Papers

Mexi, Maria; Kousis, Maria; Kalogeraki, Stefania; Petropoulou Eugenia Loukakis, Angelos; Paschou, Maria; Zambarloukou, Stella; Kanellopoulos, Kostas; Papadaki, Marina; (2016): Research Activities and Practices of TransSOL, paper presented at the ICCONSS international conference “*Crisis and the Social Sciences: New Challenges and Perspectives*”, School of Social Sciences, 10-12 June 2016, University of Crete.

Fernandez, Eva; Giugni, Marco (2016): Mapping Resilience at Times of Crisis: Practices and Forms of Solidarity in Switzerland, paper presented at the panel: *Transnational Solidarity in Times of Crisis – Challenge or Chance for European Cohesion?*, ECPR Standing Group/SGEU Conference “*The 8th Pan-European Conference on the European Union*”, 16-18 June 2016, University of Trento.

Duru, Deniz; Trenz, Hans-Jörg; Zschache, Ulrike (2016): New Patterns of Solidarity towards Refugees and Migrants in Germany and Denmark, paper presented at the panel: *Transnational Solidarity in Times of Crisis – Challenge or Chance for European Cohesion?*, ECPR Standing Group/SGEU Conference “*The 8th Pan-European Conference on the European Union*”, 16-18 June 2016, University of Trento.

Montgomery, Thomas; Baglioni, Simone (2016): This Sceptred Isle? Britain and the Shrinking Shorelines of Solidarity, paper presented at the panel: *Transnational Solidarity in Times of Crisis – Challenge or Chance for European Cohesion?*, ECPR Standing Group/SGEU Conference “*The 8th Pan-European Conference on the European Union*”, 16-18 June 2016, University of Trento.

Kousis, Maria; Giugni, Marco; Lahusen, Christian (2016): A New, online-based approach extending protest event analysis: Hubs-based website analysis for the study of Alternative Action and Transnational Solidarity Organisations”, paper to be presented at the ECPR General Conference, panel: *Transnational Solidarity and Alternative Action Organisations in European countries at times of Crises*, 7-10 Sept. 2016, Charles University Prague.

Maggini, Nicola; Montgomery, Tom; Zschache, Ulrike (2016): Lost in translation? Building and sustaining transnational solidarity in times of crisis, paper to be presented at the ECPR General Conference, panel: *Transnational Solidarity and Alternative Action Organisations in European countries at times of Crises*, 7-10 Sept. 2016, Charles University Prague.

Kousis, Maria; Trenz, Hans-Jörg; Loukakis, Angelos; Kanellopoulos, Kostas; Duru, Deniz (2016): The Refugee Crisis, Political Opportunities & Threats and Transnational Solidarity Organisations in Greece and Denmark, paper to be presented at the ECPR General Conference, panel: *Transnational Solidarity and Alternative Action Organisations in European countries at times of Crises*, 7-10 Sept. 2016, Charles University Prague.

Zschache, Ulrike (2016): The Reawakening of Civil Society: Civic Contestation and Solidarity Practices in Response to the “Refugee Crisis”, paper to be presented at the ECPR General Conference, panel: *Narratives of Contention and International Crises: Civil Society and the Refugee Crisis*, 7-10 Sept. 2016, Charles University Prague

WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practices of transnational solidarity at times of crisis

ANNEX I

November, 2016

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

Project Information

Project Type: Collaborative Project
Call: H2020 EURO-3-2014: European societies after the crisis
Start date: June 2015
Duration: 36 months
Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Christian Lahusen, University of Siegen
Grant Agreement No: 649435
EU-funded Project Budget: € 2,483,805.00



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649435.

www.transsol.eu

WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practices of transnational solidarity at times of crisis

Phase 1

I.1 Codebook on Transnational Solidarity Organisations (Initially, innovative action cases)

March , 2016

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

Project Information

Project Type: Collaborative Project
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CODING INSTRUCTIONS

Structure of Transnational Solidarity Organisations (TSOs)

An instance of TSOs is a unit of strategic action in the public sphere which is not operated/fully supported by mainstream economic and political organisations (i.e. corporate, state, or EU-related agencies).

Unit of analysis

The unit of analysis is the “Transnational Solidarity Organisation” (TSO): “a collective body/unit which organises solidarity events with visible beneficiaries and claims’ on their economic and social well being – including basic needs, health, and work, as depicted through the TSO website/online sources.

Locating Alternative Action Organisations

Transnational Solidarity Organisations are drawn from related national hubs/subhubs which have been identified and ranked by each country team. TSO websites have been extracted from the databases of the highest ranked hubs/subhubs through a systematic process, while the resulting national ‘populations’ have been checked for their adequacy.

Sample Selection and Criteria of Inclusion

-Separate instructions will follow-

CRITERIA OF INCLUSION

A TSO is coded if

- I] It is Transnational in terms of at least one of the following categories:**
1. Organisers with at least 1 organiser from another country, or supranational agency
 2. Actions synchronised/coordinated in at least 1 other country
 3. Beneficiaries with at least 1 beneficiary group from another country
 4. Participants/Supporters with at least 1 Participating/Supporting Group from another country
 5. Partners/Collaborating Groups with at least 1 from another country
 6. Sponsors, with at least 1 from another country or a supranational agency (e.g. ERDF, ESF)

7. Frames with cross-national reference/s
8. Volunteers with at least 1 volunteer group from another country
9. Spatial at least across 2 countries (at the local, regional or national level)

II] It is Solidarity-oriented in terms of at least one of the following categories:

1. Mutual-help/mobilizing or collaborating for common interests (bottom-up, solidarity exchange within)
2. Support/assistance between groups
3. Help/offer support to others
4. Distribution of goods and services to others (top-down, solidarity from above)

CASES TO EXCLUDE:

1. State-related organisations as leaders/sole organisers of alternative action
2. EU-related organisations as leaders/sole organisers of alternative action
3. Corporate-related organisations as leaders/sole organisers of alternative action

Summary of general coding and selection rules

- For TSOs without urls, run a brief (3-5min) Google/other engine search.

If you cannot find any website, blog or Facebook page, or a hub/subhub offering at least: name of organisation, location, type of solidarity, time then leave this TSO and go to the next one in the random list.

- TSO online media outlets (websites, Facebook, blog, Twitter, hub) are coded only to the extent that they are active between 2010 and 2016 and offer related information as above
- Code online media outlets by organisations/networks/groups similar to the “Type of Organisation” ORGTP, which are involved in solidarity practices like those in “Types of Solidarity Activities” ACTTYP.
- Help is provided in the boxes following most variable categories
- Multi-value answers entered in *string variables* must be separated by commas (,) so that the system can recognise them as separate values

GROUP 1: PROFILE OF ONLINE MEDIA OUTLETS

“All-list” website ID(ALLIST)

Country’s Initials + Number from Excel list e.g. GR1234

Which 1 of the 3 themes below best reflects the main theme of this TSO website (ALTHM)

- 1. Migration
- 2. Disability
- 3. Unemployment

Each of the theme-specific TSOs is to be coded separately only in cases where there is ample/sufficient information to code most of the variables in the codebook (e.g. in the case of formal, large TSOs such as Caritas). If there is not sufficient information to code separately, then code as one case (e.g. in cases of TSOs that are not formal or large, but act in 2 or 3 of our issue topics); for these, the primary topic is to be coded here and on p. 17

Which of the following online media outlets does the Organisation use to present itself? (OMO1-5) [dummy variables]

Website (OMO1) [provide link]

Facebook (OMO2) [provide link]

Blog (OMO3) [provide link]

Twitter (OMO4) [provide link] (offering summary information on TSOs)

Hubs/subhubs (OMO5) [provide link] (offering summary information on TSOs without urls, websites, facebook or blog)

Fill in any that apply AS THEY APPEAR IN THE HOMEPAGE/website ONLY (no need to search further) and provide the related link. Use ONLY the Facebook/ Twitter/Blog page which shows up in this website; you need not search any further for FB or Twitter that does not appear in the website.

For blog: e.g. blogspot, Wordpress form

Date [mm.yyy] of Last Update & Number of: [for those available]

_____Website, (WEBLU): users/hits (WEBHN)

_____For Facebook, (FBLU): Friends/Followers/Likes (FBFR).....

_____For Blogs, (BLGLU): Visitors (BLGVS)

_____ For Twitter, (TWLU): Tweets (TWTS).....Following
(FLWNG)..... Followers (FLWRS).....

Use whole numbers without dot, comma or symbols, e.g. 23192, Not 23,1K

Which one of the above is the Main source of information on the TSO? (MMOSRC)

*i.e. offers the largest amount of information which can be used alone or in combination with information from **FB or blog** to fill in this codesheet; if all are updated, then choose website*

[choose one]

1. Website
2. Facebook
3. Blog
4. Twitter
5. Hubs/subhubs

Main Media Outlet organisation’s full name (in home language and e English)

(MMORGNAMho) (in home language)

(MMORGNAMen) (English translation)

Use full name (first, if available) and/or acronym (if available); use what is available

Use the source’s own English translation; if non available please translate into English

BRIEF DESCRIPTION: (BRFDESC)

.....
.....
.....

Usually in “Who We Are”.

Describe in English and in one sentence: Who, does What, for Whom, Where?

Should include: name of TSO (who), main type of solidarity activity (does what), beneficiaries (for whom), and location (where).

e.g Shelter supports homeless and vulneable groups in Scotland and England

Country of Main Online Media Outlet (COUNTMOM)

1 ‘France’

- 2 'Germany'
- 3 'Greece'
- 4 'Italy'
- 5 'Poland'
- 6 'Denmark'
- 7 'Switzerland'
- 8 'United Kingdom'
- 9 'Transnational' (involving more than one country)
- 10 ' Other Country' Specify_____

If it is an TSO from another country carrying out solidarity activities in the base country then code "other country region/s.

If it is a transnational TSO carrying out solidarity activities in the base country then code "other transnational region/s.

Note that the spatial features of the activities of the TSO are coded as a different variable in Group 4

Specify countries involved in transnational actor [TRANSCOUNTR]

Answer this question ONLY if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Transnational (involving more than one country)' at question'16 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:)

Names of countries involved:

The name of each country must be separated by commas (,); if not, the system will not recognise them as separate values.

Other Country in case of COUNTMOM --> "Other Country"

Answer this question ONLY if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Other' at [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:)

Name of Country :

Main Online Media Outlet languages (WEBLANG) [dummy]

Code any languages available for the main media source; *including embedded Google-translate features, selected information or downloadable material in languages, other than the home language.*

1	'French'	(WEBLANG 1)
2	'German'	(WEBLANG 2)
3	'Greek'	(WEBLANG 3)
4	'Italian'	(WEBLANG 4)
5	'Polish'	(WEBLANG 5)
6	'Spanish'	(WEBLANG 6)
7	'Danish'	(WEBLANG 7)
8	'English'	(WEBLANG 8)
9	'Romanian'	(WEBLANG 9)
10	'Arabic'(e.g. Syrian)	(WEBLANG 10)
11	Afghan languages	(WEBLANG 11)
12.	Russian	(WEBLANG 12)
13	Other.....(please specify String)	(WEBLANG 12)

Main Media Outlet-Organisation's full formal address/all available information (ORGADD)

ENTER FULL ADDRESS HERE; If full address is not available, enter neighbourhood, city, or other locality name.

ZIP CODE SHOULD ALSO BE ENTERED IN THE CODE BELOW In home language

Main Media Outlet organisation's zip code (ORGZIP)

MAKE SURE YOU ENTER THE ZIP CODE HERE! if not available from the online sources, enter it from Excel list, if it appears; otherwise leave blank . No need to Google it.

Home Region of Main Media Outlet organisation (ORGREG)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Germany' or 'Poland' or'Italy' or'Greece' or'France' or 'Denmark' or'Switzerland' or'United Kingdom' at question'16 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:)

Code below the region of the country **where the organisation is based**; if needed, find the region in Google.

If the TSO does not make reference to any specific region/does not provide an address, then enter the national code (e.g. 100 for France).

France (100)- (**ORGREG 100**)

101	'Alsace'
102	'Aquitaine'
103	'Auvergne'
104	'Bretagne'
105	'Bourgogne'
106	'Centre'
107	'Champagne'
108	'Corse'
109	'Franche Comté'
110	'Ile-de-France'
111	'Languedoc-Roussillon'
112	'Limousin'
113	'Lorraine'
114	'Midi-Pyrénées'
115	'Nord Pas-de-Calais'
116	'Normandie'
117	'Pays de la Loire'
118	'Picardie'
119	'Poitou-Charentes'
120	'Provence Côte d'Azur'
121	'Rhône-Alpes'

Germany (200) (**ORGREG 200**)

201	'Baden-Württemberg'
202	'Bavaria'

203	'Berlin'
204	'Brandenburg'
205	'Bremen'
206	'Hamburg'
207	'Hesse'
208	'Lower Saxony'
209	'Mecklenburg-Vorpommern'
210	'North Rhine-Westphalia'
211	'Rhineland-Palatinate'
212	'Saarland'
213	'Saxony'
214	'Saxony-Anhalt'
215	'Schleswig-Holstein'
216	'Thuringia'

Greece (300) (**ORGREG 300**)

301	'Attiki'
302	'Anatoliki Makedonia kai Thraki'
303	'Borio Aegeo'
304	'Dytiki Ellada'
305	'Dytiki Makedonia'
306	'Ionii Nisoi'
307	'Ipeiros'
308	'Kentriki Makedonia'
309	'Kriti'
310	'Notio Aegeo'
311	'Peloponisos'
312	'Sterea Ellada'
313	'Thessalia'

Italy (400) (**ORGREG 400**)

- 401 Abruzzo
- 402 Basilicata
- 403 Calabria
- 404 Campania
- 405 Emilia-Romagna
- 406 Friuli Venezia Giulia
- 407 Lazio
- 408 Liguria
- 409 Lombardia
- 410 Marche
- 411 Molise
- 412 Piemonte
- 413 Puglia
- 414 Sardegna
- 415 Sicilia
- 416 Toscana
- 417 Trentino-Alto Adige
- 418 Umbria
- 419 Valle d'Aosta
- 420 Veneto

Poland (500) (**ORGREG 500**)

- 501 'Województwo dolnośląskie'
- 502 'Województwo kujawsko-pomorskie'
- 503 'Województwo łódzkie'
- 504 'Województwo lubelskie'
- 505 'Województwo lubuskie'
- 506 'Województwo małopolskie'
- 507 'Województwo mazowieckie'

- 508 'Województwo opolskie'
- 509 'Województwo podkarpackie'
- 510 'Województwo podlaskie'
- 511 'Województwo pomorskie'
- 512 'Województwo śląskie'
- 513 'Województwo świętokrzyskie'
- 514 'Województwo warmińsko-mazurskie'
- 515 'Województwo wielkopolskie'
- 516 'Województwo zachodniopomorskie'

Denmark (600)

- 601 'Hovedstaden'
- 602 'Sjælland'
- 603 'Syddanmark'
- 604 'Midtjylland'
- 605 'Nordjylland'

Switzerland (700) (ORGREG 700)

- 701 'Appenzel Innerrhoden / Appenzell extérieur'
- 702 'Appenzel Auserrhoden Appenzell intérieur'
- 703 'Aargau / Argovie'
- 704 'Basel-Stadt / Bâle-campagne'
- 705 'Basel-Land / Bâle-ville'
- 706 'Bern / Berne'
- 707 'Freiburg / Fribourg'
- 708 'Genf / Genève'
- 709 'Glarus / Glaris'
- 710 'Graubünden / Grisons'
- 711 'Jura / Jura'

- 712 'Luzern / Lucerne'
- 713 'Neuenburg / Neuchâtel'
- 714 'Nidwald / Nidwald'
- 715 'Obwald / Obwald'
- 716 'St.Gallen / Saint-Gall'
- 717 'Schaffhausen / Schaffouse'
- 718 'Schwyz / Schwyz'
- 719 'Solothurn / Soleure'
- 720 'Tessin / Tessin'
- 721 'Thurgau / Turgovie'
- 722 'Uri / Uri'
- 723 'Wallis / Valais'
- 724 'Waadt / Vaud'
- 725 'Zug / Zoug'
- 726 'Zürich / Zurich'

United Kingdom (800) (**ORGREG 800**)

- 801 'East Midlands'
- 802 'East of England'
- 803 'Eastern Scotland'
- 804 'Highlands and Islands'
- 805 'London'
- 806 'North East'
- 807 'North Eastern Scotland'
- 808 'North West'
- 809 'South East'
- 810 'South West'
- 811 'South Western Scotland'
- 812 'West Midlands'
- 813 'Yorkshire'

- 814 Northern Ireland
- 815 Wales

Note: The region is defined at the country-level according to the meaningful administrative units. Examples: Cantons in Switzerland, Départements in France, Länder in Germany.

Main Media Outlet organisation’s e-mail 1 (ORGMAIL1)

Main Media Outlet organisation’s e-mail 2 (ORGMAIL2)

It is important to include the e-mail address on the home page since they will be used for the online survey; if unavailable, then enter link of contact form or both of them

Main Media Outlet organisation’s telephone1 and telephone 2 (ORGTEL1, ORGTEL2)

[without country code]

Tel/mobile/cell 1 (with area code) (ORGTEL1)

Tel/mobile/cell 2 (with area code)(ORGTEL2)

Please include all available telephone/mobiles/cell phones found usually under “contact us” or postal address.

Starting Year of Main Online Media Outlet (MMOSTRT)

_____ mm.yyyy

Go to: archive.org , enter the outlet’s url and use the provided start date _____ mm.yyyy

If no information is available on the archive.org, then you can find this information either in the text which introduces the organisation (sections “history”, “about”), in the oldest post in the news/other sections, or at the bottom of the website, usually next to the copyright symbol.

In case only the year is available, enter only year – e.g. 2013.

Answer must be between 01.1980 and 12.2016

If the above do not lead you to the start date, then enter the date of the earliest archive, news, documents, or any other entry

Main Online Media Outlet's structural features (MMOSTR 1-5) [dummy variables]

Fill in the features below which are clearly visible in the menu/homepage, or other parts of the main media outlet; code any information you can find during the coding of the website

1. Action calendar (e.g. <http://www.mesopotamia.gr/calendar/>) (MMOSTR1)

Specify URL for calendar _____ (CALURL) - When available, use Google calendar or list/link of events.

2. Finances [financial transparency , e.g. financial reports, financial statements, annual budget] (MMOSTR2)
3. News section/Pressroom/Newsletter/posts (MMOSTR3)
4. Forum/chat room (concerns the websites: open or closed) (MMOSTR4)
5. background informative material (e.g. legal texts, scientific articles, reports, cases, etc) (MMOSTR5)

GROUP 2. TRANSNATIONAL SOLIDARITY ORGANISATION PROFILE (VARIABLES SHORT NAME ORG...)

Network/Umbrella features of TSO

Networks are sets of nodes linked by some form of relationship, and delimited by some specific criteria. Nodes may consist of groups, organisations, and other entities (Diani 2003: 6) (e.g. initiatives); e.g. A charity with different local offices at the local, regional, national or global level. A network may be an umbrella organisation , i.e an “organisation that controls or organises the activities of several other organisations, all of which have a similar purpose” (Cambridge Dictionary definition).

Is this TSO a network/“umbrella” organisation? (UMB)

*Yes___ No** ___ Not clear/insufficient information _____

***If yes, at what level is this network/umbrella organisation? [code 1] (UMBYLV)**

1. Local level

2. Regional level
3. National level
4. European level
5. Non-European level
6. Global level

Does this network/ umbrella TSO have members (choose 1 of the 4) (UMBYMEB)

1. belonging to the same organisation (same name with local branches, e.g.Oxfam)?
2. that are independent organisations (e.g. different names, independent/similar organisations, e.g. 15M, UKuncut)?
3. unclear
4. other, specify

How many organisations belong to this network/umbrella TSO? (UMBYNUM)

(countable or estimated)

1. none
2. 1-10
3. 11-30
4. 31-50
5. 51-100
6. 101-300
7. More than 300
8. unclear

Is this TSO itself part of one or more, other “umbrella” organisation/s? (UMBYPRT)

Yes____ No____

If Yes, Code all mentioned Level/s and the respective Name/s of the related other-umbrella organisations/s (UMPRUMLV1-4) [dummy]

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 1. | Local to Regional level
string(UMPRUMLV1) | _____ |
| 2. | National level
string(UMPRUMLV2) | _____ |
| 3. | European level
string(UMPRUMLV3) | _____ |
| 4. | Global level
string(UMPRUMLV4) | _____ |

For each level provide the name/s any/all related other- umbrella organisations.

Multiple entries of names must be separated by commas (,)

****If No (i.e. if this TSO is not a network/umbrella):**

Is this TSO part of one or more network/umbrella organisation/s? (UMBNPRT)

Yes ____ No ____

There should be clear information or the TSO should exclusively state that it belongs to an umbrella/network of organisations at a specific level. Code the highest level.

If Yes,

Code all/any mentioned Level/s and enter the Name/s of the related other-network/umbrella (central/headquarters) Organisation/s (UMBNPRTNM 1-4)[dummy]

- | | | |
|----|--|-------|
| 1. | Local to Regional level
string (UMBNPRTNM1) | _____ |
| 2. | National level
string (UMBNPRTNM2) | _____ |
| 3. | European level
string (UMBNPRTNM3) | _____ |
| 4. | Global level
string (UMBNPRTNM4) | _____ |

In case of European or Global level networks: Provide full name/s and city/ies if available

.

Multiple entries of names must be separated by commas (,)

Starting month and year of the TSO you are coding? (ORGSTRDATE)

If available/if stated clearly in the webpage. In case only the year is available then code January of that year - e.g. 01.2013. ____ mm.yyyy.

In cases where an organisation was founded prior to 1900 please choose January 1900 as answer

Structure of the organisation (ORGSTRCT 1-13)

Which of the following does the organisation have? [dummy]

1. Board (any type, appointed/elected)/supervisory board (ORGSTRCT1)
2. President/Leader/Chair person/Coordinator/CEO
(ORGSTRCT2)
3. Secretary/administrative assistant
(ORGSTRCT3)
4. Treasurer/responsible for finance/Accounting (ORGSTRCT4)
5. Trustees
(ORGSTRCT5)
6. Paid staff
(ORGSTRCT6)
7. Written constitution
(ORGSTRCT7)
8. Spokesperson/Media-PR/Communication/Representative
(ORGSTRCT8)
9. General assembly/general body
(ORGSTRCT9)
10. Neighbourhood/Open assembly (usually social movement related)
(ORGSTRCT10)
11. Committees (e.g. Management Committee)/work groups for specific
issues (ORGSTRCT11)
12. Not available
(ORGSTRCT12)
13. Other specify.....
(ORGSTRCT13)

As mentioned in media outlet – e.g. who we are, annual reports, statute. To assess the level of formalisation of organisations.

Level of Organisational Structure (ORGSTRLV) (based on available information)

1. Primarily within national borders
2. Primarily across national borders
3. No information

Type of Group-specific organisation and group by the three themes (GRPSPF)

Note: Code as a separate case* any TSO involved in more than 1 of the 3 themes, using the second website id string variable – see p.1

Select main theme/s on which TSO is working – using the three categories that apply

1. Migration Yes ___ No ___

Choose one of the following 4 types

101 'migrants and refugees, general/umbrella organisations' (self-help incl. informal groups)

102 Nationality-Specific migrant/refugee organisations

103 organisations by nonmigrant groups usually in the host country which support migrants and refugees (e..g. anti-Nazi/anti-fascist/anti-racist organisations (incl. informal groups)

104. 'other migrant-related group-specific organisations' [string].....

2. Disabilities/Health Yes ___ No ___

Choose one of the following 4 types

201. disabilities/health-inflicted group organisations (self-help incl. informal groups)

202. specific 'disability/health-inflicted people's organisations' (incl. informal groups)

203. organisations by the nondisabled which support disabled-people

204. 'other health/disability group-specific organisations' [string].....

3. Unemployment/Labour Yes ___ No ___

Choose one (primary) of the following 4 types

301 'unemployed people general organisations' (self-help incl. informal groups)

302. Unions & other labour organisations (incl. informal groups)

303. organisations by non-unemployed groups which support Unemployed/Workers

304. 'other labour-related organisations' [string].....

[for most cases select 1 field]

Only/Primary theme of TSO ___ (GRPSPFPR)

1. migration,

2. Disabilities,

3.unemployment

4. No primary theme for this TSO

Choose the only or primary theme for this TSO.

Types of TSOs (TSOTP)

[Choose only one category]

100. Alternative and NGO solidarity groups and Organisations

101. social protest groups/ Indignados/occupy protests/movement of the squares, neighbourhood assemblies

102. Informal Citizens/grassroots solidarity initiatives and networks of solidarity/social economy, social justice and reclaim activities as well as informal time banks

103. Information platforms and networks

104. Formal Social Economy enterprises/mutual companies/Cooperatives/Time Banks

105. NGOs/Volunteer Associations/Nonprofit (professional, formal organisations)

106. Professional Associations (*Work related e.g. Association of Medical Doctors*)

107. Unions, Labour Organisations

108. Charities/Foundations (professional, formal organisations)

109. Cultural/Arts/Sports Associations/Clubs

110. Other, specify [string].....

200. 'Hybrid' Enterprise-Associations with local, regional state government units

(structures grounded in an associative field and which become a kind of enterprise - cabinet, bureaux d'études, bureau)

300. Local (municipality)/regional Organisations [if in collaboration with citizen initiatives, NGOs]

400. Professional Organisations and Groups

401. Researchers/Academics/think tank/intellectuals

402. other, specify_____

500. Church/Religious organisations

Specify name_____

600. Political Parties

List provided by country

700. Other, specify_____

Choose only 1 code which is closest to the main type of the TSO, based on the available information. Formal organisations usually have features found in ORGDESTR (from 1. Board – 7. General Assembly). Choose the general categories e.g. 010, 100, 200 only in cases where the TSO is not specialised, or has more than 1 specialisations

GROUP 3: ACTIVITIES AND BENEFICIARIES

Activities of TSO (TSOACT)

Types of (Solidarity) Activities by TSOs

General Categories:

1. Basic/Urgent Needs [e.g. housing, food, health, clothing] (TSOACT1)

- 1.1. Shelter/Housing/Accommodation/Rent/Camps/hosting in homes
- 1.2. Soup/Social/community Kitchens (free of charge cooked food) Social Grocery (free or low cost Food and Home related Products)
- 1.3. Health/Social Medicine (provision of free health services and medicine)
- 1.4. Mental Health, and related consultations (provision of free mental health services)
- 1.5. Social support/Aid/Assistance Social support, care, advice, “helping hand” to beneficiaries, nonstate-related (e.g. companionship, emotional, finance to migrants, disabled or unemployed)
- 1.6. Clothing/shoes/other items provision
- 1.7. Education (e.g. language lessons for migrants, non-economy related tutorials/seminars/lessons for disabled, unemployed)
- 1.8. self-help/mutual aid actions [as self labelled]
- 1.9. emergency refugee/immigrant relief/support
- 1.10. Human rights
- 1.11. Provision of Assistance /Mediation/ Free legal/consulting services to migrants, disabled or unemployed in accessing state structures (health, employment, social services related); Towards state/supra-state agencies, Usually by formal organisations, often in relation to policy
- 1.12. Volunteers Call/Organizing efforts for emergency situations
- 1.13 humanitarian aid/ conflict intervention (only if specifically mentioned relationship to 3 themes)
- 1.14. Other, specify

2. Activities related to preventing Hate Crime (on e.g. migrant/refugees, disabled) (TSOACT2)

3. Activities related to stopping human trafficking (e.g. migrant children, women) (TSOACT3)

4. Economy (TSOACT4)

4.1 Employment/Job related activities/information/networking/opportunities (e.g. for unemployed, disabled, migrants)

4.2 Financial support/Social finance

4.3 Training programs to improve employability/job market chances(e.g. work training workshops/seminars for the unemployed, disabled, migrants)

4.4 Services and/or product provision (e.g. Cooperative or Social economy enterprisesco-operatives are usually producer/worker led)/ Fair Trade

4.5 Fund-raising activities (e.g. Christmas markets, collecting money for social cause)

4.6 Second hand shops, income raising entrepreneurial activities, altruistic purchase Crowdfunding-microdonations

4.7 Economic development support (e.g. for developing regions and communities)

4.8 Other, specify

5. Dissemination in the public sphere /Civic media & communications (TSOACT5)

5.1. Scientific reports - Publications

5.2 Group Press /People's e/press, Group video spots /people's e/ TV, Group Audio spots /people's e/radio, Posters

5.3. Information, Knowledge transfer, raising awareness /Software/data exchange

5.4. Educational activities to the public (nonformal education) e.g. open seminar on child poverty, conversation clubs, or university lectures to the public on crises)

5.5. Other, specify

6. Environment (TSOACT6)

6.1. increase environmental awareness on migration related environmental problems

6.2. increase environmental awareness on disability related environmental problems

6.3. environmental protection actions to stop environmental refugees

6.4. environmental protection actions to stop health-related environmental impact

6.5. environmental protection actions related to environmental problems in the work place

- 6.6. green jobs/jobs created to assist in environmental protection
- 6.7. sustainability activities promoting environment protection and environment-friendly economy
- 6.8. Other, specify

7. Alternative consumption/Food sovereignty/alternative lifestyles (TSOACT7)

- 7.1. Community/Producer-Consumer action/ Community sustained agriculture (e.g. pro-organic farming/anti gmo)
- 7.2. Community gardens (urban/rural)
- 7.3. barter/local exchange trading systems/swap / Exchange Services/Products
- 7.4. Other, specify

8. Self organised spaces (TSOACT8)

- 8.1. social movement/subcultural/illegal Civic and autonomous management of spaces (e.g. squats, occupations of buildings, urban abandoned slots, buildings and facilities)
- 8.2. Co-working/being spaces
- 8.3. Other (e.g. self organised coffee shop) , specify

9. Culture (TSOACT9)

- 9.1 Art/Theater/Cinema/Music actions/Festivals /Concerts
- 9.2. Sports
- 9.3. Social hangouts (e.g. fun-hangouts raising financial support, language courses, cafes)
- 9.4. Other, specify

10. Interest Group representation, advise state bodies and lobbying (TSOACT10)

11. Other (TSOACT11)

Select all of the codes that apply, based on the available information.

Select all of the codes that apply for past, current and future solidarity activities, based on the available information from the media outlets.

When no specific information is provided or it is unclear, use the general category (1-11 in the summary menu above, or other.

If Cultural activities (e.g. theater) are used also for fundraising purposes code 9.1 as well as 4.5

When you have coded all the possible solidarity activities from all of the above possible groups, What is the main activity that best reflects what the TSO does? Is there a primary solidarity activity for this organisation? (ACTPR)

Yes | _____ | No | _____ |

If Yes Enter the Code: (ACTPRCD)

Enter code | _____ |

Enter only 1 major/primary. Code the general, e.g. 7.0, or if there is enough information code the specific, e.g. 7.3) code from the ones coded above on type of solidarity activity which stand out as dominant or best representative for this TSO. Try to use the general categories (e.g. 7.0) if appropriate.

Spaces of most/all the solidarity activities coded above (not just the primary) (ACTSPC)

At what level/s are the solidarity activities of this TSO organised and carried out? [dummy]

1. Local [*e.g. local-level activities for refugees*]
(ACTLC1)
2. Regional [*e.g. regional-level activities for refugees*]
(ACTLV2)
3. Multi-regional (in less than half of country's regions; when unclear code regional (ACTLV3)
4. National [*in more than half of country's regions; when unclear code national*] (ACTLV4)
5. European (EU)
(ACTLV5)

All member states Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the UK

6. Other European (non EU-member states)
(ACTLV6)

'Swiss'

'(ex-) Yugoslav'

'Serbian'

'Croatian'

'Bosnian'

'Kosovo-Albanian'

'Macedonian'

'Albanian'

'Russian'⁸⁶

'Chechen'

'Norwegian'

7. 'OLD EUROPEAN MINORITIES'
(ACTLV7)

Jewish⁸⁷

'Roma and Sinti/Gypsy'

8. NONEUROPEAN
(ACTLV8)

8a 'ASIAN: MIDDLE EAST'
(ACTLV8spa)

'Turkish'⁸⁸

'Kurdish'

'Alevite'

'Iranian'

'Iraqi'

'Palestinian'

'Lebanese'

'Armenian'⁸⁹

'Israeli'

'Azeri'

'Syrian'

'Yezidic'

⁸⁶ Includes "ex-USSR" if not further specified.

⁸⁷ Jewish religious identifications/organisations are coded as such in IDENMIN *and* as "Jewish" in NATMIN. The coding for secular/ethnic Jewish organisations (and the default) is: code 62 for IDENMIN, code 291 for NATMIN.

⁸⁸ Note that Turkey is considered as part of the Middle East, not Europe.

⁸⁹ Note that the Caucasus region is considered as a part of Asia, not Europe

'Kazach'
'Saudi Arabian'
'Yemeni'
'Egyptian'
Jordanian'

8b 'ASIAN: SOUTH AND EAST'
(ACTLV8spb)

'Asian'
'Pakistani'
'Afghan'
'Indian'
'Sikh'⁹⁰
'Bengali'
'Sri Lankan'
'Tamil'
'Singhalese'
'Bangladeshi'
'Tibetan'
'Chinese'
'Hong Kong citizen'
'Indonesian'
'Moluccan'
'Vietnamese'
'Mongolian'
'Nepalese'
'Philippine'

⁹⁰ Sikh religious identifications/organisations are coded as such in IDENMIN *and* as "Sikh" in NATMIN. The coding for secular/ethnic Sikh organisations (and the default) is: code 64 for IDENMIN, code 354 for NATMIN

8c 'AFRICAN: NORTH'
(ACTLV8spc)

'Moroccan'

'Algerian'

'Tunisian'

'Maghrebian'/'North African'

'Arab'⁹¹

'Saharan'

'Libyan'

8d 'AFRICA: OTHER'
(ACTLV8spd)

'African'

'Ghanaian'

'Nigerian'

'Tanzanian'

'Angolan'

'Mozambican'

'Senegalese'

'Malinese'

'Réunionese'

'Rwandan'

'Somali'

'Eritrean'

'Zairean'

'Comorian'

'Congolese'⁹²

'Ethiopian'

⁹¹ Note that as a default "arabs" are considered to be North Africans.

⁹² The old French colony Congo (capital Brazzaville), not the old Belgian Congo (long known as Zaire, but now also called Congo again, I think; capital Kinshasa).

'Sudanese'

'South African'

'Togolese'

'Kenyan'

'Liberian'

'Sierra Leonean'

'Guinean'

'Guinean (Guinea-Bissau)'

8e 'CARIBBEAN'

(ACTLV8spe)

'Surinamese'

'Dutch Antillean/Aruban'

'French Antillean/Guadelupian/Martiniquan'

'Caribbean'

'Jamaican'

'Cuban'

'Guyanese'

8f 'LATIN AMERICAN'

(ACTLV8spf)

'Peruvian'

'Chilean'

'Uruguayan'

Columbia

Other Latin American

8g 'NORTH AMERICAN'

(ACTLV8spg)

'US American'

'Canadian'

8h 'OCEANIA'
(ACTLV8sph)

'Australian'

' New Caledonian/Kanaka'

9. GLOBAL
(ACTLV9)

Code from 1-9; choose any of the 8a-8h categories that apply.

Beneficiaries of the actions (BEN...)

[beneficiaries are all those who benefit from the solidarity activities, i.e. those who do or do not actively engage in the organisation - participants as well as nonparticipants; e.g. disabled in self-help groups, refugees etc.)

Type/s of Beneficiaries for all of the solidarity actions coded above for this TSO.
(BENTYP) (*dummy variable*)

1. No mention/cannot be discerned
(BENTYP1)
2. Children
(BENTYP2)
3. Youth/Young people/teens
(BENTYP3)
4. Students
(BENTYP4)
5. Elderly/pensioners
(BENTYP5)
6. Men
(BENTYP6)
7. Women
(BENTYP7)
8. LGBT
(BENTYP8)
9. Families
(BENTYP9)

10. Significant others (e.g. relatives of very vulnerable citizens such as substance abusers) (BENTYP10)
11. Parents/Mothers/Fathers/Single Parents (BENTYP11)
12. Racial/ethnic Minorities (e.g. Roma, black people) (BENTYP12)
13. Victims of hate crime (BENTYP13)
14. Victims of human trafficking (BENTYP14)
15. Disabled & Health-inflicted (BENTYP15)

Specify disease or disability as in media outlet (general or specific) [string]____
(BENTYP15sp)

16. Health vulnerable groups, *i.e. substance abuse* persons/groups (BENTYP16)
17. Poor/economically vulnerable/Marginalised communities (BENTYP17)
18. Poor/economically vulnerable/Marginalised Persons (BENTYP18)
19. Imprisoned (BENTYP19)
20. Homeless (BENTYP20)
21. Uninsured (BENTYP21)
22. Unemployed (BENTYP22)
23. Workers /precarious workers (BENTYP23)
24. Citizen-consumers (BENTYP24)
25. Small Enterprises/Producers/Farmers/members of Cooperatives (BENTYP25)
26. Artists/ cultural actors (BENTYP26)

27. every interested person (only if stated) *e.g. ID 0, support of hitchhiking / participants of barter clubs*
(BENTYP27)
28. local community/ies
(BENTYP28)
29. the general public
(BENTYP29)
30. Immigrants/refugees/applicants for asylum from:
(BENTYP30)

What world regions are they from/originally? [1-4 are dummies]
(BENTYP30sp0-4)

0. Ethnicity not specified/mentioned]
(BENTYP30sp0)
1. European (EU)
(BENTYP30sp1)

All member states: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden and the UK Other European (non EU-member states)

2. Other European
(BENTYP30sp2)

'Swiss'

'(ex-) Yugoslav'

'Serbian'

'Croatian'

'Bosnian'

'Kosovo-Albanian'

'Macedonian'

'Albanian'

'Russian'

'Chechen'

'Norwegian'

3. NONEUROPEAN
(BENTYP30sp3)

[3a-3h are dummies]

3a 'ASIAN: MIDDLE EAST'
(BENTYP30NEU1)

'Turkish'⁹³

'Kurdish'

'Alevite'

'Iranian'

'Iraqi'

'Palestinian'

'Lebanese'

'Armenian'⁹⁴

'Israeli'

'Azeri'

'Syrian'

'Yezidic'

'Kazach'

'Saudi Arabian'

'Yemeni'

'Egyptian'

Jordanian'

3b 'ASIAN: SOUTH AND EAST'
(BENTYP30NEU2)

'Asian'

'Pakistani'

'Afghan'

'Indian'

⁹³ Note that Turkey is considered as part of the Middle East, not Europe.

⁹⁴ Note that the Caucasus region is considered as a part of Asia, not Europe

'Sikh'⁹⁵

'Bengali'

'Sri Lankan'

'Tamil'

'Singhalese'

'Bangladeshi'

'Tibetan'

'Chinese'

'Hong Kong citizen'

'Indonesian'

'Moluccan'

'Vietnamese'

'Mongolian'

'Nepalese'

'Philippine'

3c 'AFRICAN: NORTH'
(BENTYP30NEU3)

'Moroccan'

'Algerian'

'Tunisian'

'Maghrebian'/'North African'

'Arab'⁹⁶

'Saharan'

'Libyan'

⁹⁵ Sikh religious identifications/organisations are coded as such in IDENMIN *and* as "Sikh" in NATMIN. The coding for secular/ethnic Sikh organisations (and the default) is: code 64 for IDENMIN, code 354 for NATMIN

⁹⁶ Note that as a default "arabs" are considered to be North Africans.

3d 'AFRICA: OTHER'
(BENTYP30NEU4)

'African'

'Ghanaian'

'Nigerian'

'Tanzanian'

'Angolan'

'Mozambican'

'Senegalese'

'Malinese'

'Réunionese'

'Rwandan'

'Somali'

'Eritrean'

'Zairean'

'Comorian'

'Congolese'⁹⁷

'Ethiopian'

'Sudanese'

'South African'

'Togolese'

'Kenyan'

'Liberian'

'Sierra Leonean'

'Guinean'

'Guinean (Guinea-Bissau)'

3e 'CARIBBEAN'
(BENTYP30NEU5)

⁹⁷ The old French colony Congo (capital Brazzaville), not the old Belgian Congo (long known as Zaire, but now also called Congo again,; capital Kinshasa).

'Surinamese'

'Dutch Antillean/Aruban'

'French Antillean/Guadelupian/Martiniquan'

'Caribbean'

'Jamaican'

'Cuban'

'Guyanese'

3f 'LATIN AMERICAN'
(BENTYP30NEU6)

'Peruvian'

'Chilean'

'Uruguayan'

Columbia

Other Latin American

3g 'NORTH AMERICAN'
(BENTYP30NEU7)

'US American'

'Canadian'

3h 'OCEANIA'
(BENTYP30NEU3)

'Australian'New Caledonian/Kanaka'

4. GLOBAL [from across world regions]
(BENTYP30sp4)

31. Other specify _____
(BENTYP31)

Code all that apply using available information from the media outlets. If none of the types appears in the media outlet/s then code "No mention/cannot be discerned". Specify any other type not provided in the list

Primary Beneficiary Group (if clearly visible) (BENPRCD)

Enter code_____

Beneficiary residence (BENRESID1-8) [dummy]

[as mentioned in website]

1. Local
(BENRESID1)
2. Regional [one region]
(BENRESID2)
3. Multi-regional (in less than half of country's regions; if unclear code regional)
(BENRESID3)
4. National (in more than half of country's regions; if unclear code national)
(BENRESID4)
5. European (*i.e. more than one European country*)
(BENRESID5)
6. nonEuropean (*i.e. one or more nonEuropean countries*)
(BENRESID6)
7. Global (*across EU and nonEU countries*)
(BENRESID7)
8. Unclear
(BENRESID8)

Choose all that apply based on available information. Local, Regional and National should be coded for beneficiaries residing in the country where this TSO is based.

European and NonEuropean should be coded for beneficiaries residing outside of the country where this TSO is based.

GROUP 4: AIM AND SOLIDARITY

Aim/Goal of Organisation

Aim/Goal/Ethos of Organisation (ORGAIM1-19) [dummy variables]

[From Materialistic to nonmaterialistic]

Check all that apply

1. To reduce the negative impacts of the economic crisis/austerity/cuts
(ORGAIM1)
2. To reduce poverty and exclusion
(ORGAIM2)
3. To combat discrimination (any type)/to promote equality of participation in society (social dimension)
(ORGAIM3)
4. To increase tolerance and mutual understanding
(ORGAIM4)
5. To help others (e.g. charity aims)
(ORGAIM5)
6. To promote and achieve social change
(ORGAIM6)
7. To promote social exchange and direct contact/integration in society/local communities
(ORGAIM7)
8. To facilitate the return/entry to the jobmarket/into employment and to promote long-term/lasting employment
(ORGAIM8)
9. to improve the pay and working conditions (social and work standards)/ to promote equal and just pay (promote justice and equality and fight inequality)
(ORGAIM9)
10. To promote health, education and welfare
(ORGAIM10)
11. To promote dignity [must be clearly stated]
(ORGAIM11)
12. To promote and defend individual rights and responsibility
(ORGAIM12)
13. To promote self-determination, self-initiative, self-representation and self-empowerment" (ORGAIM13)
14. To promote self-managed collectivity
(ORGAIM14)
15. To promote democratic practices/ equal participation/
(ORGAIM15)
16. To promote collective identities and community responsibility/empowerment (noncontentious)

17. To promote collective (protest) action and/or social movement identities
(ORGAIM16)
18. To promote and achieve political change
(ORGAIM17)
19. Other, specify
(ORGAIM18)

As mentioned in media outlet's starting page, e.g. in mission statement/goal of the TSO. Code the most important/central aims of the organisation – avoid coding too many categories, if not central to this TSO.

TSOs' Proposed Route to achieving its aim [dummy] (AIMRT1-16)

1. Collective-protest action
(AIMRT1)
2. Raise awareness
(AIMRT2)
3. Lobbying
(AIMRT3)
4. Direct actions/campaigns/nonprotest solidarity activities
(AIMRT4)
5. Policy reform/change/creation: Family/children
(AIMRT5)
6. Policy reform/change/creation: Social aid & Poverty
(AIMRT6)
7. Policy reform/change/creation: Health
(AIMRT7)
8. Policy reform/change/creation: Disabilities
(AIMRT8)
9. Policy reform/change/creation: Migration/refugee/asylum
(AIMRT9)
10. Policy reform/change/creation: Labour/unemployment related
(AIMRT10)
11. Policy reform/change/creation: unspecified
(AIMRT11)
12. Legal route (e.g. via courts)
(AIMRT12)
13. Change government
(AIMRT13)

14. Change system/establishment
(AIMRT14)
15. Not specified
(AIMRT15)
16. Other, specify
(AIMRT16)

As mentioned in media outlet; Code only the most important aims of the organisation – avoid coding too many categories.

Types of Solidarity Collaborations

Types of Solidarity Orientation/Approach (TYPESOLID1-5) [*dummy variables*]

1. Mutual-help/mobilizing or collaborating for common interests (mutual/self-help, bottom-up, solidarity exchange within)
(TYPESOLID1)
2. Support/assistance between groups
(TYPESOLID2)
3. Help/offer support to others (altruistic)
(TYPESOLID3)
4. Distribution of goods and services to others (altruistic, top-down, solidarity from above)
(TYPESOLID4)
5. Other, specify
(TYPESOLID5)

Code any mentioned in Mission/Who we are, or elsewhere in media outlet.

Calls / Invitees

Type of Invitee/s (ORGINV1-6) (*dummy variables*)

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Volunteers | (ORGINV1) |
| 2. Donors | (ORGINV2) |
| 3. Members | (ORGINV3) |
| 4. Recruit personnel | (ORGINV4) |
| 5. Not displayed | (ORGINV5) |
| 6. Other_____ | (ORGINV6) |

As mentioned in media outlet

Code only those who are explicitly invited/named on the site itself.

“Partners”

Number of All Partners (ORGPRNO) (choose 1)

Do not code as partners local branches of the same organisation if clearly visible (e.g. same name)

(countable or estimated)

1. none
2. 1-10
3. 11-30
4. 31-50
5. 51-100
6. More than 100
7. Exist but unspecified/unclear number

Based on available, visible information, please count with care; Partners may be described as Friends/Sponsors/supporters/Similar/’sister’/links of collaborating organisations, as well as Sponsor/financial/material support organisations/groups [offering financial and material resources].

Types of All Partners (PARTTP)

In cases of more than ten (10) partners go through their names/logos etc. and provide those major categories that appear more frequently; try to identify the types of partners, such as companies/banks, charities, NGO.

Devote about 5-10 minutes max.

Choose any that apply (dummy)

100. Civil Society Initiatives/Organisations (PARTTP100)011. Indignados/occupy protests/movement of the squares, neighbourhood assemblies

012. Informal Citizens/grassroots solidarity initiatives and networks of solidarity/social economy, social justice and reclaim activities as well as informal time banks

013. Information platforms and networks

014. Formal Social Economy enterprises/mutual companies/Cooperatives/Time Banks

015. NGOs/Volunteer Associations/Nonprofit (professional, formal organisations)

016. Professional Associations

017. Unions, Labour Organisations

018. Charities/Foundations/"Trust"s (professional, formal organisations)

019. Cultural/Arts/Sports Associations/Clubs

101. Companies/private business/enterprises and Banks

102. Church and Religious Organisations

103. Universities/Research Institutes

200. Local/regional/State related Collaborators/Partners (PARTTP200)

201. Local Authorities/Municipalities

202. Regional Authorities

203. State Organisations/agencies

a. Migration/refugees

b. Disabilities/health

c. Unemployment/labour

d. other, specify

300. Supra-State, EU agencies/bodies/supra-state or intergovernmental organisations (PARTTP300)

a. Migration/refugees, specify _____ (PARTTP300a)

b. Disabilities/health, specify _____ (PARTTP300b)

c. Unemployment/labour, specify _____ (PARTTP300c)

d. Other, specify _____ (PARTTP300d)

Enter commas following each full name of the involved organisation

refer only to European Union/intergovernmental organisations, not civil society organisations

400. Other supranational/international/global agencies [e.g. UN] (PARTTP400)

401. UN, WHO

402. ILO, OECD, World Bank

403. other, specify _____

800. Political Parties (PARTTP800)

801. name/s of party/parties involved at the national level _____

802. name/s of party/parties involved at the European level _____

Enter commas following each full name of the involved party

Number of Transnational Partners (ORGTRPRN) *(choose 1)*

(countable or estimated)

1. none
2. 1-10
3. 11-30
4. 31-50
5. More than 50

Transnational partners are those with transnational reach in terms of activities and geographic spread which may be based within or beyond the home country. Examples for transnational partners within the same country could be multinational corporations like Coca Cola or international organisations like Greenpeace, Red Cross.

If the transnational reach is not apparent from the name or your own knowledge, provide the best estimate possible on the basis of the information offered by the TSO.

Note that the names of all partners will be entered in a subsequent variable/s

Names of All Partner Organisations and related links (ORGPARTNM.) *[string variable]*

Enter all/any Partner Organisations; In the home language.

Copy-paste the available names and/or urls, if provided .

Use the webpage link to partner page if too many links are provided, or if links are not provided for each. In other words, provide specific url/s (webpage link) of the Main Media Outlet / (as in contact form) for all Partners - [including Friends/Sponsors/Similar/'sister'/links of collaborating organisations.

Separate full names of partners using commas (,)

GROUP 5: SUPPLEMENTARY ACTION AND FRAME

Supplementary Actions Forms/Public Events of the TSO (ACSUPTYP1-9) (*dummy variables*)

Parallel actions (including social movement ones) carried out at any time from 2007-2016, aiming to create, promote, support, and/or participate in Solidarity Activities

1. *Verbal/written statements*

[promoting/enhance TSO & its activities to the public] (SUPACTP1)

‘declaration in the conventional media/interview’

‘press conference/release’

‘written/verbal statement/resolutions in conventional media

2. Dissemination/Promotional actions/public Reports (SUPACTP2)

debates/roundtables

information events/charity exhibitions/arts events

‘publication’/(annual) reports

advertisement [e.g. of TSOs activities]

Posters/stickers/banners/dissemination material

‘other dissemination actions

3. ‘parliamentary debate/intervention’/political pressure other than lobbying’
(SUPACTP3)

4* Court route (litigations/ legal procedures which informal or formal citizens initiatives/NGOs use to meet their goals (SUPACTP4)

levels of Court route actions (*Dummy*) (SPCORTLV1-2)

1. Local to National (SPCORTLV1)

2. European – Global (SPCORTLV2)

Protest Actions (5-8)

5**. *Conventional/Soft protest action*

(SUPACTP5)

'launching of public initiative'

'collection of signatures for initiative/referendum'

'participation in committees/consultations/negotiations'

'campaigning'

'closed-door meeting'

'other conventional actions' /Soft protest action

6**. *Demonstrative protest action* (SUPACTP6)

public referendum

demonstration/ public protest/ 'public rally

symbolic demonstrative actions'

Public/Neighbourhood/Square assemblies

'other demonstrative actions'

7** boycott / buycott
(SUPACTP7)

8**. Strikes, occupation of public buildings, squares (e.g. 15M, indignados, occupy)
(SUPACTP8)

hunger strike

closing of shops

activity/source/road blockades

sit-ins

****Level of Protest actions from 5 to 8 above (Dummy) (SPPRTTLV1-3)**

1. Local to National (SPPRTTLV1)

2. European (SPPRTTLV2)

3. Global (SPPRTTLV3)

9. Other, specify _____
(SUPACTP9)

Value Frames

Value frames are used to code the framing of alternative actions undertaken overall by an organisation, i.e. the values upon which these actions draw in order to take their fundamental meaning. Value frames may be latent or manifest within the organisation's website's textual information. Most of the time they can be easily tracked to the front/main page of TSOs' website or under the sections home/ who we are/ mission/ about. You may take into account the order in which TSO presents its values, if they are so reflected in the contents of the website.

Value of TSOs (VAL1-3)

(select up to 3, most prominent and clearly visible values; preferably using TSOs' own words/statements).

1st value code | ___ | (VAL1)

based on: _____ (VAL1BS)

(Provide the sentence which leads to choice when available [in home language])

2st value code | ___ | (VAL2)

based on: _____ (VAL2BS)

(Provide the sentence which leads to choice when available [in home language])

3st value code | ___ | (VAL3)

based on: _____ (VAL3BS)

(Provide the sentence which leads to choice when available [in home language])

Provide the sentence which leads to choice [in home language] when available

Group I. Humanitarian/Philanthropic (civic virtues I) [ONLY LABEL, no code]

1.1 'solidarity and altruism'

1.2 'truthfulness, honesty and sincerity'

1.3 'trust'

1.4 'dignity'

- 1.5 'voluntarism'
- 1.6 neutrality/impartiality
- 1.7 inclusiveness
- 1.8 self determination/self-independence/self-autonomy
- 1.9 'respect'
- 1.10 other, specify_____

Group II. Rights-based ethics (civic virtues II) [ONLY LABEL, no code]

- 2.1 'equality'
- 2.2 'civil rights and liberties'/legal justice
- 2.3 'human rights'
- 2.4 'fairness/ ethics'/social justice
- 2.5 'peace, safety' (linked to rights)
- 2.6 other, specify_____

Group III. Empowerment and participation (post-materialist I) [ONLY LABEL, no code]

- 3.1 'community building/empowerment' ["where people grow, make and do things for each other"]
- 3.2. individual empowerment and participation
- 3.3 'freedom and emancipation'
- 3.4. multiculturalism
- 3.5 'participatory democracy'
- 3.6 'mutual understanding'
- 3.7 'Internationalism
- 3.8 'Global Justice'/Glocalism'
- 3.9 other, specify_____

Group IV. Diversity and Sustainability (post-materialist II) [ONLY LABEL, no code]

- 4.1 'ecology, environment, sustainability'
- 4.2 'intergenerational justice'
- 4.3 'respect for difference'
- 4.4 'toleration'
- 4.5 other, specify_____

Group V. economic virtues (materialist I) [ONLY LABEL, no code]

- 5.1 'economic prosperity'
- 5.2 'accountability'
- 5.3 'competitiveness and merit''
- 5.4 'professionalism'
- 5.5 labour empowerment/equal opportunities
- 5.6 other, specify_____

Group VI. Community and Order (materialist II) [ONLY LABEL, no code]

- 6.1 'security and stability'
- 6.2 'nationalism/national belonging'
- 6.3 'tradition' / 'social equilibrium'
- 6.4 'social cohesion'/'preserving existing (local) communities'
- 6.5 self reliance
- 6.6 other, specify_____
- 7.1 'other values' specify_____

Do the value frames above make any cross-national/transnational/global references (VALTRN)

Yes____ No_____

cross-national/transnational/global references include all options given for "transnational" in the introduction

Comments [string]

Please provide any comments related to

1. your coding experience on this specific TSO and related media outlets
2. any other specific observations

WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative Practices of Transnational Solidarity at Times of Crisis

Phase 2

I.2 Questionnaire for the analysis of action groups and networks

May 10, 2016

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

Project Information

Project Type: Collaborative Project
Call: H2020 EURO-3-2014: European societies after the crisis
Start date: June 2015
Duration: 36 months
Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Christian Lahusen, University of Siegen
Grant Agreement No: 649435
EU-funded Project Budget: € 2,483,805.00



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649435.

www.transsol.eu



The Universities of Crete and Siegen invite you to participate in an online survey on transnational solidarity. The survey is part of the project “European Paths to **Transnational Solidarity at Times of Crisis**”, carried out by scholars from eight European countries and funded by the European Commission (Horizon2020-Programme; grant agreement no. 649435). It aims at providing systematic and practice-related knowledge about European solidarity in times of crisis that will be publicly available.

The **goal of this questionnaire** is to gather information on the activities of your organisation (group, network, or association) for scientific research purposes. Therefore your participation is **most important in** improving our understanding. To show our appreciation, we will send a summary report of our findings to all those who participate in the survey.

The questionnaire should be completed by a “**representative**” of your organisation (e.g. a director, a leader, a spokesperson, or any other person) who works closely with the organisation and has a thorough knowledge of its main scope and activities. Please note that the term “**you**” or “**your**” in the questionnaire refers only to your organisation (e.g. national branch) and not to your personal views.

The survey should take around 10 minutes to complete, depending on e.g. your Internet connection speed and the answers you give.

The information that is provided will be treated as **confidential**. Access to the information provided will be confined only to the research teams approved by the project.

If you want to learn more about our research, please visit the **project website** at: **<http://transsol.eu/news-events/online-survey-on-transnational-solidarity-started/>**

Any inquiries/concerns should be made to the TransSOL survey team leader at the University of Crete (Maria Kousis, kousis.m@uoc.gr) and the project Coordinator at the University of Siegen (Christian Lahusen, lahusen@soziologie.uni-siegen.de) - see also <http://transsol.eu/people/consortium/>.

Please complete and submit the questionnaire by 15 July, 2016, at the latest.

To begin the survey, please press the link below. Pressing the link below indicates your consent to participate in the survey.

.....

Thank you in advance for your participation.

The TransSOL Research Team

Q1. What is the full name of your organisation _____ [in home language or English]

Q2. In which city and country is your organisation based? [in home language or English]

-----**(city)** _____ **(country)**

Q3. In which of these fields is your organisation active? [please check all that apply]

1. Migration/Refugees
2. Disabilities/Health
3. Unemployment/Labour
4. Other, specify _____

Q4. Which one of the following types of organisations best represents your organisation (Please check only one answer)

1. Social protest groups/Indignados/occupy-protests/movement-of-the-squares/neighbourhood assemblies	
2. Informal Citizens/grassroots solidarity initiatives and networks of solidarity/social economy, social justice and reclaim activities as well as informal time banks	
3. Information platforms and networks	
4. Formal Social Economy enterprises/mutual companies/Cooperatives/Time Banks	
5. NGOs/Volunteer Associations/Non-profit (professional, formal organisations)	
6. Professional Associations (Work related e.g. Association of Medical Doctors)	
7. Unions, Labour Organisations	
8. Charities (e.g. Caritas)/Foundations (professional, formal organisations)	
9. Cultural/Arts/Sports, Associations/Clubs	
10. 'Hybrid' Enterprise-Associations with local, regional state government units	
11. Local (municipality)/regional State Organisations (in collaboration with citizen initiatives, NGOs)	
12. Professional Organisations and Groups	
13. Church/Religious organisations	
14. Political Parties	
15. Other, specify [string].....	

Q5. Could you please indicate which have been the most important types of action/s used among those listed below during the last 12 months that involved participants in your country or of other countries? (Please check all that apply)

	for people living in the country where my organisation is based	for people living in other countries – other than where my organisation is based
--	---	--

Providing services (e.g., food, shelter, education, healthcare, counselling etc)	natives	migrants	natives	migrants
Drafting analytical documents, researches, reports				
Fundraising				
Interest representation / Lobbying institutions				
Political education/raising public awareness (e.g. through training, events, leaflets, public campaigns etc.)				
Mobilizing people through protests and demonstrations				
Organizing cultural events and activities				
Networking and helping other organisations				
Other (please specify)				

Q6. How pressing is each of the following constraints in achieving your organisation's goals during the last 12 months? Please state your answers on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means "not at all pressing" and 10 means "extremely pressing".

	Not at all Extremely pressing pressing											Not applica ble to my group/ organis ation/ associat ion	Don 't Know	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Lack of funding or donations														
Lack of material resources (e.g. supplies, material goods and services, meeting/office space)														
Lack of personnel with informational, technical, organisational and networking skills or expert knowledge														

Lack of volunteers and/or active members														
Lack of organisational leaders (e.g. individuals who provide relatively stable organisational guidance and who function as spokespersons)														
Lack of support or cooperation from municipal/regional/central government or their agencies														
Lack of support or cooperation from non-state organisations in the country where your organisation is based														
Lack of support or cooperation from EU agencies/institutions														
Lack of support or cooperation from international organisations (e.g. UN, WHO)														
Other (please specify)														

Q7. Has your organisation been involved in any of the following activities during the last 12 months?

	Yes	No	DK
Participation in any meetings, conferences, debates at the local, municipal, regional level			
Participation in national meetings, conferences, debates, commissions/committees of the national or regional parliament			

Participation in international meetings, conferences, debates (either in other European countries or at EU level, trans/supranational), commissions/committees of the EU parliament			
Participation in commissions/committees of International/Global Agencies (e.g. United Nations)			
Development of studies, strategies, drafting laws			
Dissemination of information at the transnational level, about key problems in respective fields of action of your organisation			
Organizing municipal/regional/national campaigns .			
Organizing transnational/international campaigns.			
Organizing /participating in protests addressing municipal/regional/central government or its agencies/ companies <i>in the country where your organisation is based</i>			
Organizing /participating in protests outside the country where your organisation is based, in EU or beyond			
Organizing /participating in protests addressing EU or its agencies, the Troika, UN, IMF, or other international agencies			
Use of social media (such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc)			
Other (please specify)			

Q8. Has your organisation called upon its members, supporters, volunteers or partners to take any of the following actions during the last 12 months in support of people (native/migrant) living in the country where your organisation is based, or in support of people (native/migrant) living in other countries – other than where your organisation is based?

	Yes, for people living in the country where my organisation is based		Yes, for people living in other countries – other than where my organisation is based	
	natives	migrants	natives	migrants
Contacting municipal/regional/government officials				
Contacting foreign government, EU or other international officials on behalf of your organisation				
Promoting or supporting a petition				
Promoting or supporting ethical trade/ investment/boycotts of certain products or organisations				
Promoting or supporting protest/s (e.g. public demonstrations, strikes, occupations, blockades)				
Other (please specify)				

Q9. Has your organisation collaborated (e.g. exchanged information, conducted joint projects, shared members/volunteers, etc.), with any of the following organisation/s during the last 24 months, either from the country where your organisation is based, or from other country/ies, or both? (Please check all that apply)

	from the country where my organisation is based	from other country/ies/EU/international bodies
Municipal/Regional/Central government or its agencies		
Political parties or political organisations		
Social movement groups/networks or informal solidarity initiatives		
Associations/Charities (e.g. humanitarian aid associations)/NGOs		
Religious organisations (such as church, mosque, synagogue, etc)		
Formal Cooperatives/Social economy enterprises		
Trade unions/ Labour/ Work associations		
Professional organisations		
Cultural/Arts/Sports Associations/Clubs		
University/Research Centre Institutes		
Small/local businesses		
Corporate sponsors /partners		
Other (please specify)		

Q10 If your organisation has collaborated with the organisations in the previous question (Q9) during the last 24 months, in which of the following activities has it done so? (Please check all that apply)

	with organisation/s from the country where my organisation is based	with organisation/s from other country/ies/EU/international bodies
Conducted joint activities		
Shared material resources (e.g. supplies, material goods and services, meeting/office space)		
Shared personnel/members/volunteers/training for members		
Shared information/research/ counselling		

Co-organised joint requests to non-state donors, municipal/regional government or its agencies		
Co-organised joint requests to central government or its agencies		
Co-organised joint requests to European Commission, European Parliament, European Courts		
Co-organised joint lobbying/advocacy		
Co-organised joint protest actions		
Other (please specify)		

Q11. Please name up to 3 organisations with which you collaborate most closely _____ (1- 3) [in English or home language]

Q12. Since 2010, has your organisation experienced an increased demand for any of the activities listed below [help: If your group/organisation/association was founded later than 2010, please provide responses for the period since its foundation.]

	Yes	No	DK/Not applicable
Urgent Needs: Food programs/Health care/Material support/Shelter provision/Housing Advise / support in everyday activities			
[Free] educational services and material (e.g. classes, books, etc.)			
Emergency financial support, or Employment advice/Language/Training programs			
Legal aid/legal services or Debt counseling (e.g. mortgage problems etc)			
Networking and helping other groups/organisations/associations in the country where your organisation is based and/or in different countries			
Non-material support (e.g. interpersonal, emotional, etc.)			
Exchange of services and products, or Consumer/producer issues (e.g. barter clubs)			
Energy/Waste/Environment/Animal Rights issues/Climate Change			
Other (please specify)			

Q13. Have any of the following issues changed in your organisation since 2010, and to what extent ? [help: If your organisation was founded later than 2010, please provide responses for the period since its foundation.]

	Large increase	Moderate increase	Remained the same	Moderate decrease	Large decrease	Not applicable to my organisation	DK
State funding from the government where my organisation is based,							
EU funding, or funding from countries other than that where my organisation is based							
Non-state funding (e.g. donations) from domestic or other bodies/sources (e.g. international)							
Frequency of conducting main types of action							
Number of members or volunteers							
Number of beneficiaries or participants							
Collaborations with other organisations							
Involvement in policy and decision-making procedures with municipal/regional/central government/s							
Involvement in international policy and decision-making procedures							
Participation in international/transnational protest actions							
Use of social media (such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, etc)							

WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practices of transnational solidarity at times of crisis

Phase 2

I.3 Guidelines for the qualitative interviews [MS3]

June 30, 2016

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

Project Information

Project Type: Collaborative Project
Call: H2020 EURO-3-2014: European societies after the crisis
Start date: June 2015
Duration: 36 months
Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Christian Lahusen, University of Siegen
Grant Agreement No: 649435
EU-funded Project Budget: € 2,483,805.00



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**WP2 Draft Guidelines for interviews with
Participants/activists/representatives of Innovative, Informal TSOs**

Open questions / stimuli	Follow-up questions (and check-list)
<p><u>1. Introduction and group/organisation activities</u></p> <p><i>The introductory part of the interview should gather information about this group's activities and the interviewee's level/depth of involvement with the given group/organisation</i></p>	
<p>a) Can you describe the organisation/group you are active in?</p> <p>b) What about your work within it?</p>	<p>What purposes does it pursue?</p> <p>What are the group's/organisation's goals and how do you achieve them?</p> <p>What is/are your role/tasks?</p> <p>Can you tell us why you decided to join?</p> <p>Have you had previous experience with this kind of activity or similar activities?</p> <p>Are these experiences useful for your current activity?</p>
<p><u>2. Identification of target groups of solidarity, and innovative practices</u></p> <p><i>Here we need to grasp how our respondents define the target groups of solidarity action and how broad/narrow/inclusive/exclusive these definitions are (within and beyond their own country) and whether they consider their action as innovative (or whether they see their group as one of those presenting innovative solutions to their targets' needs).</i></p>	

<p>a) Can you tell us who are the target groups/persons of your action? Or those that can most benefit from it?</p>	<p>Who do you aim to help/support? Who benefits from your work?</p> <p>For instance, do you want to reach mainly native people in your city/region or country, migrant people within your country, or people in need outside your country?</p> <p>Are you or have you been unemployed/an immigrant yourself? OR Do you consider yourself disabled?</p>
<p>b) Would you say that your group has produced innovative solutions to the needs of your beneficiaries, meaning solutions that were not in place already and that aim to support/help them in an uncommon, new (and hopefully more effective) manner? If yes, could you tell us about them?</p>	<p>How would you say that such 'innovations' have been helping your targets?</p> <p>Where did the idea/inspiration for that come from?</p> <p>Has there been any attempt to replicate this elsewhere?</p> <p>Can you tell us something about the impact of the innovative initiatives on your city, region country?</p>

3. Transnational solidarity among activists, institutional and public support

This is the most important section of the interview. Here we gather information about the field of activism (within and beyond the country's borders), interorganisational links (within and beyond the country's borders), and degrees of institutionalisation and public support

	<p>If yes, who are these others? Can you give examples?</p> <p>Are there any difference(s) in how solidarity with unemployed/migrants-refugees/disabled people is defined/understood in your country compared to other countries? Can you give examples?</p> <p>Where do you see the future of solidarity with (<i>target group</i>), nationally and transnationally?</p>
<p>4. Creation of Laws/policies or court decisions to face the challenges of the crisis in a way that expresses solidarity</p> <p><i>Here we want to understand to what extent our respondents are knowledgeable about solidarity-related laws/policies at the domestic or European level</i></p>	
<p>Do you think that policy-makers/politicians/legislators/courts have enacted good laws/policies to face the challenges of the crisis in a way that expresses solidarity in your country? What about in Europe?</p>	<p>Have laws/policies/court decisions radically changed during the crisis in your field of activity? Were these changes positive or negative for the field of activity you engage in? What about transnational solidarity work?</p> <p>Do you think that the legal framework in your field of activity has been conceived as a means for promoting /fostering solidarity?</p> <p>Do you think that laws/policies/court decisions help with finding viable solutions for the needs of the people in your field of activity? Or do they represent an obstacle?</p> <p>Have you/your organisation ever tried to access the courts to</p>

	<p>vindicate rights or achieve your goals?</p> <p>If yes, was it useful?</p>
<p>5. Impact of the crisis on various aspects</p> <p><i>Here we want to understand how the crisis is perceived by our respondents, what experiences they had, and whether the crisis has offered opportunities for 'innovation' or 'innovative practices'.</i></p>	
<p>Europe has been struck by various crises (e.g. economic, refugees, etc.). Would you say that these crises have had an impact on your work/engagement?</p>	<p>If yes, how? If not, why not?</p> <p>Do you see any positive innovation/outcomes provoked by any of these crises on your organisation/group activity?</p>
<p>5. Final Question</p> <p><i>In this section we should invite the interviewees to add any reflection on subjects we haven't touched on, such as potentially sensitive issues for our record. If there is nothing to add, a general future prediction might be good.</i></p>	
<p>Is there something important we have not spoken about in order to better understand the work of your group/organisation, regarding its objectives and challenges?</p>	

WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practices of transnational solidarity at times of crisis

Phase 3

I.4 Guidelines for the roundtables with practitioners and activists

August 15, 2016

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

Project Information

Project Type: Collaborative Project
Call: H2020 EURO-3-2014: European societies after the crisis
Start date: June 2015
Duration: 36 months
Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Christian Lahusen, University of Siegen
Grant Agreement No: 649435
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Guidelines for the roundtables with practitioners and activists⁹⁸

According to the objectives of the work plan, the dissemination and exploitative activities under WP2 are devoted to generating networks of activists, initiatives and organisations involved in transnational solidarity with the aim of conducting a roundtable to discuss findings of the mapping exercise, and to deliberate about best practices and beneficial contexts; furthermore, it aims to generate conclusions and recommendations.

The insights gained from the roundtable discussion will contribute to the development of a catalogue of good practices with reflections about constraints, challenges, risks and opportunities, and policy recommendations. Moreover, the input gained will feed into the process of developing the pilot study in WP6.

Questions to be discussed on the basis of your general knowledge and experience (not only that of your own activist groups and initiatives) and in relation to the findings of TransSOL presented. Please discuss and compare to what extent and in what way these findings reflect your own knowledge and experience, and highlight similarities and differences.

1. How can Transnational Solidarity be defined, on the basis of your knowledge and experience?
 - What actions does it engage in?
 - Which groups does it aim to assist?
 - What changes has it been going through in the past several years of the crises?
 - What do you consider as innovative forms of transnational practices?

2. Constraints faced by TS actors and initiatives, including new or crisis-specific
 - Material resource related
 - Human resource related
 - Law/policy related
 - Politics related
 - Important changes in the past several years/crisis impacts

3. Challenges faced by TS actors and initiatives, including new or crisis-specific
 - Increased demand from groups in need
 - Organisational challenges
 - Political-economic challenges
 - Social Movement challenges

⁹⁸ part of Annex for D2.1 (WP2's integrated report). This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649435."

- Administrative/Legal/policy challenges (have good laws/policies to face the challenges of the crises in Europe or at the national level)
 - Other important challenges in the past several years/crisis impacts
4. Collaborations of TS actors and initiatives, including innovative
 - Types of actors (e.g. charities, protest groups)
 - Types of activities (e.g. exchanged information, conducted joint projects, shared members/volunteers, etc.)
 - Frequency of cross-border/transnational/international collaboration
 - Collaborations developing/not in the past several years/crisis impacts
 5. Impact of the recent crises (e.g. economic, refugees, etc.) on
 - TS work/engagement
 - Participants and beneficiaries of TS actions
 - Native/Migrant populations
 6. Risks and Opportunities for TS (in times of crisis)
 7. Good TS Practices, including innovative or alternative
 8. Policy Recommendations

WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practices of transnational solidarity at times of crisis

ANNEX II

November, 2016

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

Project Information

Project Type: Collaborative Project
Call: H2020 EURO-3-2014: European societies after the crisis
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WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practices of transnational solidarity at times of crisis

Phase 1

II.1.1 Source exploration: Instructions and country Excel lists of alternative media sources; Instructions on search based on previous lists

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

Project Information

Project Type: Collaborative Project
Call: H2020 EURO-3-2014: European societies after the crisis
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Preparing for phase 1 of WP2

Guidelines on Source Selection (Task 2.2)

AIM of WP2, phase 1

To map and analyse existing innovative practices in response to the crisis, aimed at furthering “transnational solidarity in various fields, including: disabilities (extended to health, if needed), unemployment (expanded to Labour/labour market, if needed), migration”.

During our kick-off meeting we decided to:

1. explore alternative news media to be used as sources,
2. follow a broader, more inclusive definition of innovative solidarity actions as non-state, bottom-up actions rising during hard economic times, while taking into account the diversity of conceptualisations of innovativeness. Thus, “Innovativeness” should not be a criterion for the selection of cases, but a potential finding. This implies an inclusive approach and an inductive mapping of the fields.

Examples of transnational solidarity actions

Economy related, including unemployment issues:

- European Revolution of 29M (real democracy now!)
- European strike against Austerity (ETUC, Nov.2012)
- Blockupy
- United for Global Change (Occupy in global cities)
- Pan European Anti-austerity protests
- We Are All....

Key words:

For this first exploration, each team can try different combinations of words such as: “solidarity”, “citizens”, “action”, “countries”, “nations”, “people”, “economy”, “austerity”, “crisis” ... to see their effectiveness in producing results which mention bottom-up, transnational solidarity action.

Please keep notes on which combinations work best, i.e. which give the most relevant results (maximum number of results and minimum noise). Key-word effectiveness is influenced by the particularities of the media sources, the size of their databases and the operation of their search engines.

Task 2.2: Source Selection [and pre-test]

Task 2.2 Aim

To explore and identify possible alternative news media sources and/or other online sources at the national level, and if possible, at the transnational level, which would allow us to trace events of transnational solidarity within and beyond national borders, 2010-15

In this first exploration please provide **nationally based alternative news media sources** for your country, in rank order, using the keyword instructions above and following the example of Greece in the attached Excel file.

Once all sets of alternative news media sources from the national teams are received, it will be decided if supplementary sources will also be needed.

We will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Germany:

Rank	Potential Sources (in rank order)	brief (up to 50 words) description, including organisation and political identity	Period covered	pre-tested key-word combinations (maximum results and minimum noise)	Total No of results using the proposed combination(s)	No. of filters in search engine (e.g. time frame)	events archive s/ action calendars & link	relevance
1	https://linksunten.indymedia.org/en	Indymedia is a decentrally organised, worldwide network of social movements. The platform indymedia.org provides these movements with the possibility of spreading - free from statecontrols and capitalistic interests - reports, experiences, analysis, dreams and opinions to build a counter-public	2010-2015	"solidarity and citizens" (790); "action and countries" (597); "austerity and crisis" (55); austerity (80), "austerity and solidarity" (37); "solidarity and crisis" (889); "solidarity and nations" (249); "economy and crisis" (229); "people and austerity" (15), "people and crisis" (312), "economy and citizens" (229)	total no. of results difficult to establish due to many overlaps using the different searchwords	0	NO	"solidarity and citizens": moderate relevance -> almost all related to refugees/antifascism; "action and countries" no relevant results; "austerity and crisis" high relevance, "austerity and solidarity" high relevance; "solidarity and crisis" high relevance, "solidarity and nations" poor relevance; "economy and crisis" moderate relevance, "people and crisis" moderate relevance, "economy and citizens" poor relevance
2	http://www.scharf-links.de	Left-wing online newspaper	2007-2015 (no filter options)	"solidarity and citizens" (1917); "action and countries" (5657); "austerity and crisis" (327); austerity (435), "austerity and solidarity" (37); "solidarity and crisis" (1309); "solidarity and nations" (1467); "economy and crisis" (4631); "people and austerity" (15), "people and crisis" (3876), "economy and citizens" (5609)	many overlaps of the single keyword searches	0	no	"solidarity and citizens": high relevance; "action and countries" moderate relevance, high level of noise; "austerity and crisis" high relevance, "austerity and solidarity" medium relevance; "solidarity and crisis" high relevance, "solidarity and nations" medium relevance; "economy and crisis" medium relevance, "people and crisis"

								medium relevance, "economy and citizens" moderate relevance
3	http://www.linke-seite.de/nachrichten_index1.htm	alternative, left-leaning online news portal, polling of left-wing, communist newspaper articles and (party political) blogs	2011-2014	many results with good level of relevance for the main keywords, however no automatic count of results, would be necessary to do this manually) , approx: "solidarity and citizens" (40); "action and countries" (100); "austerity and crisis" (300); "austerity and solidarity" (2); "solidarity and crisis" (50); "solidarity and nations" (40); "economy and crisis" (300); "people and austerity" (5), "people and crisis" (40), "economy and citizens" (50)	no count of results	0	no	"solidarity and citizens": good relevance; "action and countries" moderate relevant results; "austerity and crisis" high relevance, "austerity and solidarity" high results; "solidarity and crisis" high relevance, "solidarity and nations" poor relevance; "economy and crisis" poor relevance, "people and crisis" poor relevance, "economy and citizens" poor relevance
4	http://www.links-net.de/	alternative, left-leaning, web- and paper news portal for left-wing politics and science; polling of content of left-wing newspapers and networks, it is an independent outlet which does not belong to a large media firm; co-funded by Rosa Luxemburg Foundation,	search engine working only for 2014, otherwise archive going back to 2010 and beyond	not possible to establish		0	yes (but poorly filled with content), no archive, only upcoming events	
5	http://www.junge-welt.de	Left-wing newspaper, with online edition	2010-2015	"solidarity and citizens" (224); "action and countries" (225); "austerity and crisis" (39); "austerity and solidarity" (7); "solidarity and crisis" (315); "solidarity and nations" (182); "economy and crisis" (412); "people and austerity" (10), "people and crisis" (205), "economy and citizens" (191)			no	all keywords : very poor relevance, lots of noise , very few events/actions
6	http://jungle-world.com	radical left-wing weekly newspaper with online edition	1997-2015 (no filter options)	"solidarity and citizens" (199); "action and countries" (213); "austerity and crisis" (24); austerity		0	no	"solidarity and citizens": moderate relevance; "action and countries"

				(33), "austerity and solidarity" (5); "solidarity and crisis" (286); "solidarity and nations" (151); "economy and crisis" (752); "people and austerity" (6), "people and crisis" (393), "economy and citizens" (354)				no relevant results; "austerity and crisis" medium relevance, "austerity and solidarity" medium relevance; "solidarity and crisis" medium relevance, "solidarity and nations" poor relevance; "economy and crisis" poor relevance, "people and crisis" poor relevance, "economy and citizens" poor relevance
?	http://www.wsws.org/de/	World Socialist website (in different languages) Published by the International Committee of the Fourth International (ICFI), Marxist analysis, international working class struggles & the fight for socialism	2010-2015	solidarity (21), "solidarity and citizens" (0); "action and countries" (478); "austerity and crisis" (9); austerity (21), "austerity and solidarity" (0); "solidarity and crisis" (3); "solidarity and nations" (10); "economy and crisis" (1260); "people and austerity" (2), "people and crisis" (414), "economy and citizens" (28)		0	no	"solidarity and citizens": none; "action and countries" poor relevance; "austerity and crisis" medium relevance, "solidarity and crisis" medium relevance, "solidarity and nations" poor relevance; "economy and crisis" poor relevance, "people and crisis" poor relevance, "economy and citizens" poor relevance
?	http://www.infopartisan.net/	http://www.trend.infopartisan.net/inh.alt.html	search function not working!					

Switzerland:

Rank	Potential Sources (in rank order)	brief (up to 50word) description, including organisation and political identity	Period covered	pre-tested key-word combinations (maximum results and minimum noise)	Total No of results using the proposed combination(s)	No of filters in search engine (e.g. time frame)	events archives/ action calendars & link	relevance
1	http://www.infosperber.ch/	News web platform, founded in 2011. It is a non-profit media source that focuses on news-neglected perspectives. Comments on InfoSperber are linked to the personal opinion of the writers.	2011-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-69;2-89;3-6;4-1990	2154	0	NO
2	http://www.woz.ch/	Weekly newspaper founded in 1981. It is an independent, nationally representative and left-wing oriented newspaper from the Swiss-German region. It does not belong to a political party or media group.	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-125;2-45;3-43;4-1125	1338	0	NO
3	https://www.journal21.ch/	Online news site founded in 2010. Available only in German with news and background elements (reporting-analysis and comments). The journal is a hybrid between standard information media and multi-authored blog that reflects the interests of its authors, based on news items. (claims to be neutral)	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-64;2-71;3-5;4-489	629	0	NO
4	http://www.derfunke.ch/	Left-wing, Marxist information online platform.	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-75;2-4;3-23;4-64	166	0	NO
5	http://www.bresche-online.ch/	Semi-annual left-leaning newspaper linked to the anti-capitalist movement in Geneva, Lausanne, Fribourg, Bâle, Berne, Zurich and Ticino.	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-74;2-0;3-5;4-70	149	0	NO
6	http://debatte.ch/	Left-leaning quarterly journal founded in 2002.	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-33;2-2;3-16;4-53	104	0	NO
7	http://alencontre.org/	Left-leaning information website (12 years in existence). It has various written publications and the French edition of the magazine la breche (https://cerclelabreche.wordpress.com)	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-429;2-125;3-389;4-1180	2123	0	NO

8	http://www.lecourrier.ch/	Daily left-leaning journal, it is independent and does not belong to a large media firm.	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-833;2-369;3-120;4-566	1888	0	NO
9	http://arretsurinfo.ch/	Online journal financially independent, it also uses external media news articles and videos.	2014-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-123;2-96;3-41;4-1310	1570	0	NO
	http://www.gauche-anticapitaliste.ch/	Political organisation founded in 2008, their website contains information on social movements and alternative news.	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-28;2-13;3-42;4-417	500	0	NO
10	http://www.laliberte.ch/	Daily regional journal.	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-67;2-155;3-4;4-245	471	0	NO
11	http://www.solidarites.ch	Left-leaning website with a bimonthly written journal. It is linked to the anti-capitalist movement.	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-55;2-35;3-105;4-109	304	0	NO
12	http://www.gauchebdo.ch/	Alternative left-leaning weekly journal.	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-60;2-40;3-124;4-53	277	0	NO
13	http://www.domainepublic.ch/	Weekly Swiss-French newspaper and online platform. Independent and left-wing oriented.	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-11;2-14;3-3;4-104	132	0	NO
14	http://www.mps-ti.ch/	Swiss-Italian movement toward socialism website with news and alternative information.	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-40;2-78;3-60;4-151	329	0	NO
15	http://www.sinistra.ch/	Participatory news website, founded in 2010. This website was part of an initiative of the Swiss-Italian cultural association.	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-60;2-70;3-18;4-127	275	0	NO
16	http://www.rivoluzione.ch/	Swiss-Italian blog founded in 2007 and linked to the youth movement toward socialism.	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-65;2-64;3-20;4-34	183	0	NO
17	http://www.areaonline.ch/	Left-wing oriented biweekly newspaper and information website.	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-47;2-35;3-17;4-22	121	0	NO
18	http://www.confronti.info/	Monthly left-leaning magazine	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-19;2-18;3-12;4-20	69	0	NO
19	http://www.sinistra-anticapitalista.ch/	Political organisation founded in 2008, their website contains information on social movements and alternative news.	2010-2015	1-solidarity and crisis;2-solidarity and citizens;3-solidarity and austerity;4-economy and Europe or action	1-11;2-3;3-6;4-1	21	0	NO

France:

Rank	Potential Sources (in rank order)	brief (up to 50word) description, including organisation and political identity	Period covered	pre-tested key-word combinations (maximum results and minimum noise)	Total No of results using the proposed combination(s)	No of filters in search engine (e.g. time frame)	events archives/ action calendars & link	relevance
1	http://www.mediascitoyens.eu/	Left-wing oriented alternative website, close to social and solidarity economy	2013-2015	medias solidarité citoyens	757 000	0	yes	
2	http://www.youphil.com/fr?ypcli=ano	The team is composed of journalists, freelancers and contributors. Youphil.com also includes a community gathered around sixty bloggers engaged in the field of solidarity.	2009-2015	medias solidarité	2 930 000	0	yes	
3	http://www.agoravox.fr/mot/solidarite	Left-wing oriented alternative website	2005-2015	medias solidarité citoyens	757 000	0	yes	
4	http://www.lasemaine.org/osons/sinformer-et-interpeler/sinformer/altermondes-un-nouveau-media-citoyen-en-kiosque	non political website, covering all kinds of solidarity news and events worldwide	2009-2015	medias solidarité citoyens	757 000	0	no	
5	http://mediascitoyens-diois.info/	local non political media promoting alternative action	2010-2015	medias solidarité citoyens	757 000	0	yes	
6	http://www.altermondes.org/	Altermondes is a citizen media which, through a quarterly magazine, two special issues each year and a website, is interested in international issues (solidarity, citizenship, sustainable development, human rights)	2005-2015	medias solidarité citoyens	757 000	0	oui	
7	http://www.citoyendedemain.net/global/solidarite	resource centre dedicated to civic education in France and elsewhere	2008-2015	medias solidarité citoyens	757 000	0	no	
8	http://www.reporter-citoyen.fr/	an alternative media open to young people from disadvantaged districts which offers free training in multimedia journalism over a period of three years	2010-2015	medias solidarité citoyens	673 000	0	yes	
9	http://www.bastamag.net/Medias-citoyens-reconcilier-medias	Alter-médias is an association aiming to support and help create independent information channels, sources and outlets which offer a decoded picture of current	2006-2015	medias solidarité citoyens	673 000	0	yes	

		affairs and social and environmental issues, and their significance both locally and globally						
10	http://www.globalmagazine.info/	GLOBALmagazine deciphers the signs of the changing face of society (geopolitics, society and culture on global ecological warning background). It is run by thirty journalists wanting information disconnected from profits.	2011-2015	medias solidarité citoyens	673 000	0	yes	
11	http://latelelibre.fr/	TéléLibre is the first digital media (pureplayer) citizen, independent and participatory.	2007-2015	medias solidarité citoyens	673 000	0	non	
12	http://paigrain.debatpublic.net/?cat=333	Personal blog	2004-2015	medias solidarité citoyens	673 000	0	ys	
13	http://socialmediacub.fr/	The Social Media Club France is the French chapter of the Social Media Club (SMC). The latter was born in 2006 in San Francisco, California, at the initiative of Chris Heuer, in a first informal version but already with the aim to "identify, develop and disseminate good practices in terms of new media."	2007-2015	medias solidarité citoyens	673 000	0	non	
14		http://www.ciip.fr/spip.php?article611	The primary mode of action of the "Centre d'Information Inter-Peups" is the collection, selection and dissemination of critical information, plural and diverse, favoring the expression of citizens, associations and social movements from all continents.	2013-2015	medias solidarité citoyens	669 000	0	yes
15		http://www.agencemediapalestine.fr/	The Agency Media Palestine was launched following a call for personalities and	2009-2015	medias solidarité citoyens	669 000	0	non

			solidarity activists in the struggle of the Palestinian people in the wake of demonstrations against Israeli action in Gaza.					
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UK:

Rank	Potential Sources (in rank order)	brief (up to 50word) description, including organisation and political identity	Period covered	pre-tested key-word combinations (maximum results and minimum noise)	Total No of results using the proposed combination(s)	No of filters in search engine (e.g. time frame)	events archives/ action calendars & link
1	https://www.opendemocracy.net/	Describes itself as a 'digital commons' which opposes market fundamentalism. It hosts mainly progressive leaning articles addressing issues such as human rights and democratic change.	2010-2015	"action and people"; "citizens and people"	15290	0	NO
2	http://leftfootforward.org/	Although officially non-aligned, this blog is favoured by Labour party activists. It describes itself as 'left-wing' and covers issues including immigration, social security and Europe.	2010-2015	"action and people"; "citizens and people"	1305	0	NO
3	http://bellacaledonia.org.uk/	This blog is based in Scotland and supports independence from a left-wing perspective. It focuses upon a range of social, economic and environmental issues both in Scotland and internationally.	2010-2015	"action and people"; "citizens and people"	961	0	NO
4	http://roarmag.org/	ROAR describes itself as an online journal of 'radical imagination'. It is primarily focused on grassroots activism by left-wing groups.	2010-2015	"action and people"; "citizens and people"	628	0	NO
5	https://www.jacobinmag.com/	Based in the United States, Jacobin is focused on issues of politics, economics and culture from a left-wing perspective both within and beyond the United States.	2010-2015	"action and people"; "citizens and people"	591	0	NO

Greece:

Rank	Potential Sources (in rank order)	brief (up to 50word) description, including organisation and political identity	Period covered	pre-tested key-word combinations (maximum results and minimum noise)	Total No of results using the proposed combination(s)	No of filters in search engine (e.g. time frame)	events archives/ action calendars & link
1	http://tvxs.gr/	alternative, left-leaning, web-only news portal; subscribers are co-funders who may also publish their content; it is an independent outlet which does not belong to a large media firm; user community of frequent contributors and commenters.	2010-2015	"solidarity and citizens"; "action and countries"	6930	0	NO
2	http://left.gr/	Left-wing oriented alternative web-only news portal...	2012-2015	"solidarity and citizens"; "action and countries"	1650	0	NO
3	prin.gr	alternative web-only news portal - weekly newspaper	2012-2015	"solidarity and citizens"; "action and countries"	1290	0	NO

Italy:

Rank	Potential Sources (in rank order)	brief (up to 50 words) description, including organisation and political identity	Period covered	pre-tested key-word combinations (maximum results and minimum noise)	Total No. of results using the proposed combination(s)	No. of filters in search engine (e.g. time frame)	events archives/ action calendars & link
1	http://www.ilcambiamento.it/	Alternative web-only news portal; they describe themselves as an independent and self-managed outlet which does not belong to any political party; their core values and aims are the search for alternative practices, the centrality of the person, the defence of the environment and biodiversity, the valorisation of women, the importance of community	2010-2015	"action and countries"; "action and crisis"	15014	It allows us to use "and" and "or" between search terms; - two keywords are accepted	events and link
2	www.agoravox.it	Alternative web-only news portal; it is the Italian version of the homonymous French website of news powered by volunteers and non-professional writers. According to the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism at Oxford University, 'AgoraVox is one of the most prominent European examples of a citizen journalism site'	2010-2014	"citizen and crisis"; "economy and crisis"	4817	It includes filters (two alternative criteria: relevance of the article or date of publication); - it allows us to use "and" and "or" between search terms; - two keywords are accepted	NO
3	http://www.connessioniprecarie.org/	Far-left oriented, alternative web-only news portal; contributors are a collective of precarious workers, migrants and Italians, women and men, who consider precariousness as the central element of their political intervention. Alongside the news portal, they also have both a Facebook and a Twitter profile	2011-2015	"action and crisis"; "solidarity and action"	359	It allows us to use "and" and "or" between search terms; - two keywords are accepted	NO

Poland:

Rank	Potential Sources (in rank order)	brief (up to 50 words) description, including organisation and political identity	Period covered	pre-tested key-word combinations (maximum results and minimum noise)	Total No. of results using the proposed combination(s)	No. of filters in search engine (e.g. time frame)	events archives/ action calendars & link
1	http://lewica.pl/	Left-wing oriented news portal	(since 2001) 2010-2015	"solidarity", "in solidarity with" ("solidarni", "solidarność") - very simple searching engine	depending on key word: 134, 1570,	0	NO
2	http://strajk.eu/	Left-wing oriented portal focused on strikes and actions against neoliberal governments and system	2014-2015	"solidarity", "in solidarity with", "action" ("solidarność", "solidarni", "akcja")	depending on key word: 63, 11, 60	0	NO
3	http://www.tygodnikprzeglad.pl/	portal of weekly leftist magazine	(2001) 2010-2015	"in solidarity with", "solidarity" ("solidarni", "solidarność")	140; 2500	0	NO
4	http://www.wsa.org.pl/	independent portal, alternative actions portal, but limited to only one city (Wrocław)	2011-2015	"solidarity" ("solidarność")	68	0	YES
5	http://nowe-peryferie.pl/	independent portal connected with alternative ideas magazine	2011-2015	"solidarity"	80	0	NO
6	http://www.attac.pl/?	Portal of Polish branch of Association for the Taxation of financial Transactions and Citizen's Action, which also affects other important issues and news on the website	2010-2015	"solidarity"	150	0	NO
7	http://www.krytykapolityczna.pl/	leftist association portal	2010-2015	"solidarity", "in solidarity with", "citizen's actions"	1080; 90; 70	0	NO
8	http://wpolityce.pl/	Right-wing news portal	June 2010-2015	"in solidarity with"	more than 300, very simple and difficult to use in research searching-engine	0	NO
9	http://zielonewiadomosci.pl/	Portal of information connected with the Greens	2010-2015	"solidarity"	more than 200, but in general slightly connected with transnational solidarity actions.	0	NO
10	http://www.salon24.pl/	Independent portal with blogs on politics, the economy and social issues	2010-2015	"solidarity", "in solidarity with"	more than 2000	0	NO

Denmark:

Rank	Potential Sources (in rank order)	brief (up to 50 words) description, including organisation and political identity	Period covered	pre-tested key-word combinations (maximum results and minimum noise)	Total No. of results using the proposed combination(s)	No. of filters in search engine (e.g. time frame)	events archives/ action calendars & link
1	dagens.dk	alternative web-only news portal; independent outlet which does not belong to a large media firm; focus on crime and politics	2012-2015	"Countries and economy", "solidarity and countries";	678	Basic search engine: no filters, no number of results, cannot use and/or in search	
2	avisen.dk	Centrum-left-leaning; web-only; owned by A-Pressen A/S (which again is owned by Danish trade union, LO); focuses on work life	2009-2015	"Countries and economy", "solidarity and countries";	2903	Search engine provided by Google. No filters, can use and/or in search	
3	denkorteavis.dk	alternative web-only news portal, created and owned by Ralf Pittelkow (political journalist) and Karen Jespersen (former Danish right-leaning politician); focuses on politics and the economy, migration and integration	2012-2015	?	?	Basic search engine: no filters, no number of results, can use and/or in search	
4	newsbreak.dk	alternative web-only news portal; focuses on politics, gossip, popular news	2012-2015	"Countries and economy", "solidarity and countries";	3355	Basic search engine: no filters, no number of results, can use and/or in search	
5	sn.dk	alternative web-only news portal focusing on news from primarily Sealand (one of three main parts of Denmark); news comes from many different small, regional newspapers, owned by Sjællandske Medier A/S;	2009-2015	"Countries and economy", "solidarity and countries";	2515	Advanced search engine with filters of time, sections, etc. No number of results. Can use and/or in search	

WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practices of transnational solidarity at times of crisis

Phase 1

PART 1

II.1.2 Source Selection: Hubs location Instructions

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

Project Information

Project Type: Collaborative Project
Call: H2020 EURO-3-2014: European societies after the crisis
Start date: June 2015
Duration: 36 months
Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Christian Lahusen, University of Siegen
Grant Agreement No: 649435
EU-funded Project Budget: € 2,483,805.00



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www.transsol.eu

INSTRUCTIONS TO CODERS

Dear TransSOL WP2 participants,

November 4, 2015

As the time of the WP 2.1 is approaching, we need your contribution in order to make our final decision on source selection. For the purpose of this WP we have committed to analysing the organisations that provide transnational solidarity in three fields: immigration, unemployment (or work) and disability (or health). During the kick-off meeting, we discussed two options: a) the alternative news media portal, and b) the LIVEWHAT lists of websites on solidarity initiatives. In the past two months, our work on these websites has led us to propose their use in order to code innovative practices of transnational solidarity initiatives.

In order to have a more grounded view on these initiatives for our Paris meeting, each team should run a quick search on the "ALL LIST" using Key Words such as the ones below, in order to locate all the organisations with solidarity initiatives on *migration, work and health*.

The requested inputs below should be send to us by November 16.

The steps to follow:

- 1) Open the Excel ALL LIST and apply the search all option using three sets of key words for each of the three themes. Below are examples of these keywords in English. You can use translations of these and/or any other similar words in your home language to locate all the related solidarity initiatives on the three themes; from these, in step 3, you will identify those which meet the transnational solidarity criteria.

Migration/Refugees: "migr", "refug", "antifasc", "antiracist"

Unemployment/Work: "employ", "labour", "work" "precar", "solidar", "job"

Disability/Health: "disabilit", "blind", "deaf", "health" "medic", "handicap"

You should search in 3 columns: the **Title column (B)**, **URL column (C)** and the **Description column (D)**

- 2) *Create and send us an Excel file with three sheets on Migration, Work, Health*; copy paste in each of the 3 theme-sheets, the ALL LIST line with all the related search results, including the names, URL, brief description (if available), address, and any other available information.
- 3) *Randomise your Excel list for the sheets on Work and Health consecutively and check 30 randomly selected websites to see if they make reference to transnational solidarity*, i.e. in terms of **at least one of the following categories**:

Organisers with at least 1 organiser from another country (even if living within country of website)

- Actions with at least 1 non-national
- Beneficiaries with at least 1 non-national
- Participants/Supporters with at least 1 non-national
- Collaborators with at least 1 non-national
- Partners/Sponsors with at least 1 non-national
- Volunteers with at least 1 non-national
- Spatial, at least across 2 countries (at the local, regional or national level)

4) *Create and send us a Word table* in the following format with the sum of your search results.

Topic	No of AAOs (or, Solidarity Organisations)	No of Transnational AAOs (or, Solidarity Organisations)	No of Transnational (Solidarity) Actions by AAOs (estimated/total for all the identified Transnational AAOs (Solidarity Organisations)
Migration & Refugees			
Unemployment/Work			
Disability/Health			

We start this stage with a wider definition of ‘solidarity’ organisations that follows LIVEWHAT’s Alternative Action Organisation orientation, based on the hubs-selection procedure, as well as the criteria of selection of the WP6.1 Codebook, but with transnational features (in terms of at least one non-national among the: Organisers, Actions, Beneficiaries, Participants/Supporters, Collaborators, Partners/Sponsors, and Volunteers). By adopting this orientation we:

1. Maintain the perspective outlined in the TransSOL DOW-WP2, which follows that of WP6
2. Capitalize on the knowledge from WP6 at this stage, in order to adjust and specify on the transnational dimension during the pretests to better prepare the codebook Keep as closely as possible to the informal, grassroots’ groups
3. Include a wide variety of informal as well as formal organisations already identified for WP6 across the eight countries (while taking steps to ensure that there are no overlaps with WP5)
4. Embrace all related types of actions which have already been identified for WP6.

On the basis of the above, keep in mind that the criteria of inclusion/exclusion will be further clarified at the next stage; below are categories for indicative types of organisations and types of actions

Types of AAOs (or solidarity organisations)

Note: these are indicative categories which will be adjusted and specified based on the pretests; they can be used however for this first exploration. Feel free to send us any comments on the types of organisations that are not included here.

- 010. Alternative Organisations and Groups
- 011. Informal social movement groups
- 012. Indignados/occupy/movement of the squares, neighbourhood assemblies
- 013. Informal Citizens/grassroots' initiatives and networks of solidarity/social economy, social justice and reclaim activities as well as informal time banks
- 017. Formal Social economy enterprises/mutual companies
- 018. Formal Cooperatives
- 019. Formal Time Banks
- 020. NGOs/Volunteer Associations /Charities/Foundations (professional, formal organisations)
- 021. Unions
- 022. Labour and other work/profession-related Associations/groups
- 023. Cultural/Arts/Sports Associations/Clubs
- 024. Other, specify [string].....

- 100. Group-specific organisations and groups
- 101. Unspecified/no group mentioned
- 102. 'elderly organisations' (incl. informal groups)
- 103. 'women's organisations' (incl. informal groups)
- 105. 'youth organisations' (incl. informal groups)
- 106. health-inflicted group organisations (incl. informal groups)
- 107. 'disabled people's organisations' (incl. informal groups)
- 108. 'migrants, refugees and minority organisations' (incl. informal groups)
- 109. anti-Nazi/anti-fascist/anti-racist organisations (incl. informal groups)
- 110. 'unemployed organisations' (incl. informal groups)
- 111. 'other group-specific organisations' [string].....

- 200. 'Hybrid' Enterprise-Associations with local, regional or state authorities in nonleading role (structures grounded in an associative field and which become a kind of enterprise - cabinet, bureaux d'études, bureau)
- 201. Local Authorities/Municipalities
- 202. Regional Authorities are in non-leading role only
- 203. State Organisations are in non-leading role only
- 204. 'welfare/social security agencies' in non-leading role only
- 205. state executive agencies policy sector on migration and refugees, in non-leading role only
- 206. state executive agencies policy sector on health, in non-leading role only
- 207. state executive agencies policy sector on disabilities , in non-leading role only
- 208. state executive agencies policy sector on unemployment and labour issues, in non-leading role only
- 209. state executive agencies in other policy sector, in non-leading role only

- 300. EU agencies/bodies/organisations in non-leading role only
- 400. Other supranational agencies [e.g. UN] in non-leading role only
- 500. University
- 600. Research Centre/Institute
- 700. Church
- 800. Political Parties in non-leading role only

Types of (Solidarity) Activities by AAOs

Note: these are indicative categories which will be adjusted and specified based on the pretests; they can be used however for this first exploration. Feel free to send us a list of action types that are not included in this coding scheme.

General Categories:

1. Basic/Urgent Needs [e.g. housing, food, clothing]

- 1.1. Shelter/Housing
- 1.2. Soup/Social/community Kitchens (free of charge cooked food)
- 1.3. Social Grocery (free or low cost Food and Home related Products)
- 1.4. Health/Social Medicine (provision of free health services and medicine)
- 1.5. Mental Health, and related consultations (provision of free mental health services)
- 1.6. Addiction Aid/support
- 1.7. Clothing/shoes
- 1.8. Education (e.g. language lessons for migrants, tutorials for students in need)
- 1.9. self-help/mutual aid actions [as self labelled]
- 1.10. emergency refugee/immigrant relief/support
- 1.11. Human rights
- 1.12. Provision of Assistance /Mediation/ Free legal/consulting services to groups in need (e.g. in accessing state structures (health, employment, social services-related)
- 1.13. Volunteers Call/Organisation
- 1.14. Other, specify

2. Economy

- 2.1. barter/local exchange trading systems/swap / Exchange Services/Products
- 2.2. Financial support/Social finance
- 2.3. Training programs (e.g. work training workshops/seminars)
- 2.4 Services and/or product provision (e.g. Cooperative or Social economy enterprises co-operatives are usually producer/worker-led)
- 2.5. Fund-raising activities (e.g. Christmas markets, collecting money for social cause)
- 2.6. Second-hand shops, income-raising entrepreneurial activities, altruistic purchase Crowdfunding-microdonations
- 2.7. Other, specify

3. Dissemination in the public sphere

- 3.1. Scientific reports - Publications
- 3.2. Group Press
- 3.3. Group video spots
- 3.4. Group Audio spots
- 3.5. Posters
- 3.6. Other, specify

4. Environment

- 1. negative-health impact
- 2. work-related impact
- 3. migration-related impact
- 4. specify

5. Alternative consumption/Food sovereignty/alternative lifestyles

- 4.1. Community/Producer-Consumer action/ Community sustained agriculture (e.g. pro-organic farming/anti gmo)
- 4.2. Community gardens (urban/rural)
- 4.3. Fair Trade
- 4.4. Other, specify

6. Civic media & communications

- 6.1.(creating and maintain/update digital media outlets on alternative actions/groups, Software/data exchange, People's e/press,people's e/tv,people's e/radio,)
- 6.2. Other , specify

7. Self-organised spaces

- 7.1. social movement/subcultural/illegal Civic and autonomous management of spaces (e.g. squats, occupations of buildings, urban abandoned lots, buildings and facilities)
- 7.2. municipality-supported/ legal Civic and autonomous management of spaces
- 7.3. Co-working/being spaces
- 7.4. Other (e.g. self-organised coffee shop) , specify

8. Culture

- 8.1 Art/Theater/Cinema/Music actions/Festivals /Concerts
- 8.2. Sports
- 8.3. Social hangouts (e.g. fun-hangouts raising financial support, language courses, Swedish-caffes)

8.4. Educational activities to the public (nonformal education) e.g. open seminar on child poverty, conversation clubs, or university lectures to the public on crises)

8.5. Other, specify

9. Advice/Mediation

[Towards state/supra-state agencies, Usually by formal organisations, often in relation to policy]

10. Other

November 11, 2015

Hub/sub-hub Website identification for WP2

Deadline: Nov. 25, 2015

Hub (national level) and/or sub-hub (theme specific or sub-national) websites may be found in the related literature, or through an Internet search – see below for links that may help.

A 'Hub' is usually a national-level website listing websites of organisations and initiatives of a field or set of fields across the country. A 'sub-hub' website contains websites on specific fields of organisations or types of actions, or in specific regions. The types of hubs and sub-hubs that we are searching for in the context of WP2, are related to three themes: migration/refugees, unemployed/work issues, disabilities/health.

In identifying the types of hubs needed for WP2, you may search using the following categories in relation to our three themes:

Type of Organisation which has established and runs its website on migration/refugees, unemployed/work issues, disabilities/health

Group-specific organisations and groups on the three themes

- 'migrants and minority organisations' (incl. unorganised groups)
- 'unemployed organisations' (incl. unorganised groups)
- 'disabled organisations' (incl. unorganised groups)

Other groups with activities related to migration/refugees, unemployed/work issues, disabilities/health

'Solidarity' initiatives

Social justice groups

Barter Clubs

Citizens' initiatives

Antifascism-Antiracism

Unions

Labour-organisations

NGOs (on migration, work, health)

Types of Solidarity Activities related to

migration/refugees, unemployed/work issues, disabilities/health

Type of Actions related to migration/refugees, unemployed/work issues, disabilities/health

Urgent Needs [housing, food, health, clothing]

1. Shelter
2. Food (e.g. Soup Kitchens)
3. Social Grocery
4. Social Medicine/Health/Mental Health
5. Human rights
6. Free legal/consulting services
7. Other

Disabilities

All forms

Health

All forms

Economy

1. Un/Employment issues
2. Job Training/workshops/seminars
3. Exchange Services/Products (e.g. Time Banks)
4. Financial support/Social finance (e.g. Alternative Banks)
5. Boycott/buycott
- 6.

Other

Please make sure that your central hubs provide information up to the fall of 2015. We will be seeking information from these websites for the 2010-2015 period.

Provide your list of hub/sub-hubs for each theme and related activity in rank order, aimed at including the hubs/sub-hubs that are most representative of their type in the specific country. Ranking should be done according to inclusiveness, diversity and the number of

related websites in the hub/sub-hub. The subcategories across the three themes can be used to make the Internet search easier. It is important to ensure that the hubs selected do indeed show up among the first results of a Google search, but also that we have not excluded some sub-hubs which relate to actions NOT mentioned by other more inclusive hubs/ sub-hubs already identified.

Provide an accompanying (brief but clear) description explaining and justifying the final selection and ranking procedure (process, steps and logic) your team followed.

Examples of French Hubs/subhubs on:

migration/refugees, unemployed/work issues, disabilities/health

'migrants and minority organisations' (incl. unorganised groups)

- o GISTI (Groupe d'Information et de Soutien des Immigré.e.s)

<http://www.gisti.org/index.php>

- o RAJFIRE (Réseau pour l'Autonomie des Femmes Immigrées et Réfugiées)

<http://rajfire.free.fr/spip.php?article66>

- o Relais étranger (site d'association et de collectifs)

<http://relais.etrangers.free.fr/sitesutiles/sitesindex.htm>

'unemployed organisations' (incl. unorganised groups)

- o MNCP (Mouvement National des Chômeurs et Précaires) <http://www.mncp.fr/>

- o Associations de défense des chômeurs et autres (liste très complète)

<http://www.actuchomage.org/Notre-selection-de-liens/Associations-de-Defense-des-Chomeurs-et-autres/index.php>

- o AC! (Agir ensemble contre le chômage)

<http://www.agiresemblecontrelchomage.org/>

'disabled organisations' (incl. unorganised groups)

- o Une liste des associations d'aide aux personnes handicapées

[http://www.francenepal.info/article_view.php?id=4295&title=Une liste des associations d](http://www.francenepal.info/article_view.php?id=4295&title=Une%20liste%20des%20associations%20d)

- o ADAPT (Association pour l'insertion sociale et professionnelle des personnes handicapées) <http://www.ladapt.net/> (créée par des handicapés)

- o Fédération des APAJH (Association Pour Adultes et Jeunes Handicapés)

<http://www.apajh.org/>

'Solidarity' initiatives

Initiatives solidaires: <http://www.initiativessolidaires.com/>

APEAS (Economie alternative et solidaire en PACA) : <http://www.apeas.fr/-Le-Forum-des-Initiatives-.html>

Antifascism-Antiracism

Ligue internationale contre le racisme et l'antisémitisme (LICRA)
<http://www.licra.org/>

Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'Amitié entre les Peuple (MRAP)
<http://www.mrap.fr/tout-savoir-sur-le-mrap>

SOS Racisme <http://www.sos-racisme.org/>

Unions

SUD (Solidaires, Unitaires, Democratiques) <http://www.solidaires.org/>

Les alternatifs (solidarités écologie, déminisme, autogestion)
<http://www.alternatifs.org/spip/>

Comités syndicaliste révolutionnaires (site d'information)
<http://www.alternatifs.org/spip/>

Instructions to coders WP2.1 source selection
by WP2 Task Force

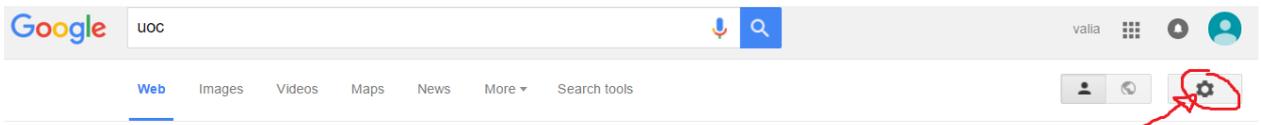
I. Identifying Hubs
2. Lists DUE: December 11

Hub (national level) and/or sub-hub (theme specific or sub-national) websites may be found in the related literature, or through an Internet search – see below for links that may help.

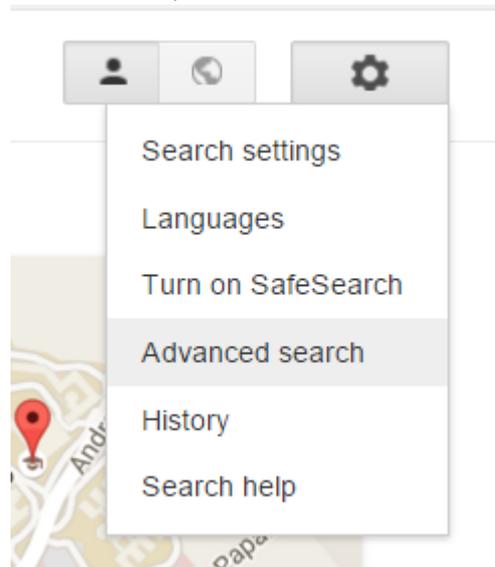
A ‘Hub’ is usually a national-level website, listing websites of organisations and initiatives in a field or set of fields across the country. A ‘sub-hub’ website contains websites on specific fields of organisations or types of actions, or in specific regions. The types of hubs and sub-hubs that we are searching for in the context of WP2, are related to three themes: migration/refugees/asylum, unemployed/precarity, disabilities.

Steps in identifying the types of hubs needed for WP2

- 1) You have to open a new Google search page. Then you have to click at the options button indicated in red below.



- 2) Choose the advance search option

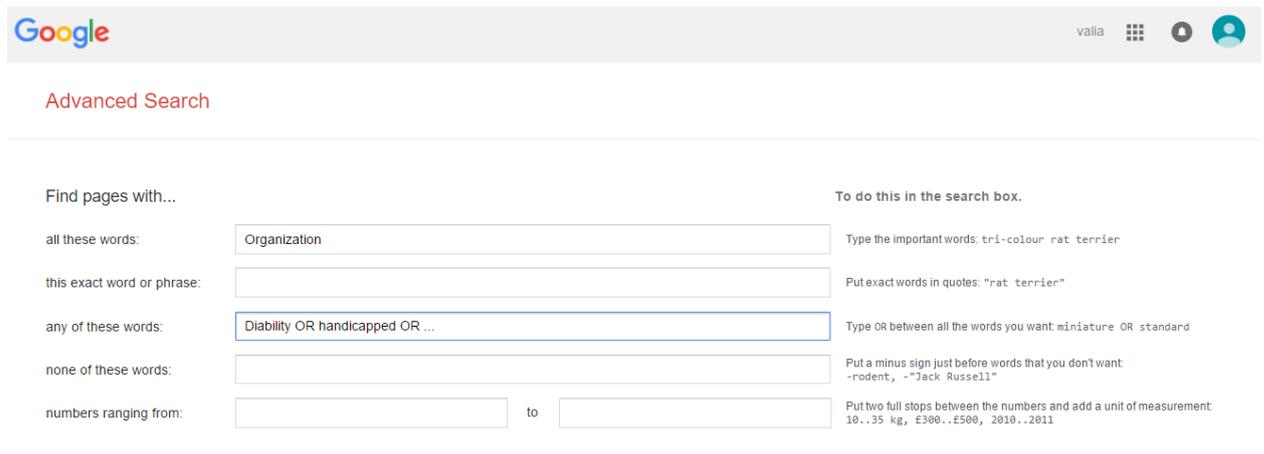


You have to do an advanced search (on the new page that appeared) for the **three issues** (migration/refugees/asylum, unemployed/precarity, disabilities) combined with the type

of organisations that are of interest to us (see pp.15-16 of the Codebook) and the related solidarity activities (pp.16-17 of the Codebook) .

In order to do so, you have to fill (in your country's language) in the first field e.g. the word Organisation (or a similar word in the home language), and in the third field the issue e.g. handicapped, disability etc. Please do not forget to put the word OR (in English) between the different words like the example.

Enter your country for "region". Press enter to start the search.



Surf among the results of the Google search and look for websites which operate as hubs (e.g. umbrella websites); that means that they contain lists with Names and URLs of organisations which are related with the issues that we are interested in.

Scholarly articles for **Organization Disability OR OR OR handicapped OR OR OR ...**

- Pathology and genetics of tumours of the digestive ... - Hamilton - Cited by 2143
- Designing and conducting mixed methods research - Creswell - Cited by 9721
- ... of any other person **or organization, or** of the journal. - Schaufeli - Cited by 305

Disability Organizations - NCDJ

ncdj.org/resources/organizations/ ▼
 AAPD is the largest national nonprofit cross-**disability** member **organization** in the United States, dedicated to ensuring economic self-sufficiency and political ...

The National Organization on Disability

nod.org/ ▼
 Promotes full and equal participation of America's 54 million men, women and children with disabilities in all aspects of life.

Disability Resources - The National Organization on Disability

nod.org/disability_resources/ ▼
Disability Resources. The National **Organization** on **Disability** offers companies a corporate-level partner and can also develop customized hiring initiatives.

1. Make a **list of hubs** (copying them with their url property) in an Excel file (on three topic sheets).

2. If surfing in this search leads you to lists of related urls of organisations/initiatives, please copy the list of active links/URLS and paste it with its properties in a **new Excel file** with a sheet named accordingly (e.g. Disability links).

- ALMA (ΑΛΜΑ) ▶ Βazaar στη Μαρίνα Φλοίσβου
- ▶ BEST BUDDIES GREECE
- BRACE SOCIAL COOP
- E-ISOTIS
- HANDICAP CARE HELLAS
- LIFERIGHT
- MDA HELLAS
- SAPT HELLAS
- SOS
- SOS ΠΑΙΔΙΚΑ ΧΩΡΙΑ
- TACT HELLAS
- ▶ ΑΓΑΠΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΛΠΙΔΑ
- ΑΓΓΕΛΟΙ ΓΗΣ ▶ Ημερίδα για το Rett
- ΑΓΙΑ ΜΑΡΙΝΑ
- ΑΓΙΑ ΦΙΛΟΘΕΗ
- ▶ ΑΓΙΟΙ ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΙ
- ΑΓΙΟΣ ΑΡΣΕΝΙΟΣ Ο ΚΑΠΠΑΔΟΚΗΣ
- ▶ ΑΓΙΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΟΣ
- ΑΓΙΟΣ ΛΑΖΑΡΟΣ
- ΑΓΙΟΣ ΛΟΥΚΑΣ ΚΡΙΜΑΙΑΣ
- ΑΓΙΟΣ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ - ΕΣΤΙΑ
- ▶ ΑΓΙΟΣ ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣ
- ΑΓΙΟΣ ΠΑΝΤΕΛΕΗΜΩΝ
- ΑΓΩΝΙΣΤΕΣ

When you finish the first search on disability, repeat by using different keywords in the first field - at first **NGO** and then SOLIDARITY or grassroots (or the term in your language that would lead to bottom-up initiatives).

Once you finish with the first topic, then repeat the process for the other Issues – **migration/refugees** and **Unemployment/precarity**. In order to do so you have to change the words in the third field.

Advanced Search

Find pages with...		To do this in the search box.
all these words:	<input type="text" value="Organization"/>	Type the important words: tri-colour rat terrier
this exact word or phrase:	<input type="text"/>	Put exact words in quotes: "rat terrier"
any of these words:	<input type="text" value="Unemployment OR Precarity OR Labor"/>	Type OR between all the words you want miniature OR standard
none of these words:	<input type="text"/>	Put a minus sign just before words that you don't want -rodent, -"Jack Russell"
numbers ranging from:	<input type="text"/> to <input type="text"/>	Put two full stops between the numbers and add a unit of measurement 10..35 kg, £300..£500, 2010..2011

Summing up:

You have to do 3 sets of searches (Organisation, NGO, and solidarity), one for every issue (unemployment, migration, disability). In total you have to do about 9 Google searches. Please note that in some countries the keywords “Organisation, NGO, and solidarity” may not work as effectively as others; therefore in such cases, you can try similar keywords used in the home language (e.g. in Germany the keywords “network + inclusion” produced informal help groups). For example, in Denmark, Deniz had few results from ‘Organisation, NGO, solidarity’, but when she used the words ‘help’ and ‘volunteer’, she found several hubs, websites and grassroots initiatives.

In order to locate more bottom-up groups and organisations you may also use the key words:

- ‘antifascist’ and ‘antiracist’ for “migration & refugees” related hubs
- from related solidarity activities (pp. 16-17 of the Codebook), e.g. free legal advice, shelter

When you finish the search, please send us **by December 11, (a)** your Excel list of the most representative hub/sub-hubs for each theme, **placing the top 3-5 in rank order and, (b) the Excel list of the lists of organisations/initiatives with urls**. The selected hubs should be as representative as possible of their type in the specific country. Ranking should be done according to the number of related websites and inclusiveness of formal and informal organisations in the hub/sub-hub. It is important to ensure that the hubs selected do indeed show up among the first results of a Google search.

II. Identifying Facebook pages

List DUE: December 15

Log on to your Facebook and type (in your home language) the search function, the ‘refugees’, ‘immigrants’, ‘asylum’, ‘disability’, ‘unemployment’, ‘unemployed’, ‘precarity’. This should offer grassroots’ initiatives.

As a first step list in table format: The number of hits/ Facebook groups and pages for each keyword search.

Include only those with more than 50 Likes/Followers per group which are also open groups.

See example for Germany:

Keyword	results
„refugee“ in German language („Flüchtling“)	110 hits/ Facebook groups
„Asyl“	- 48 hits for Facebook groups and pages (initiatives), - 48 hits for event pages

WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practices of transnational solidarity in times of crisis

Phase 1

PART 1

II.1.3 Analysis of Web Accessible Networks, Organisations and Groups

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

Project Information

Project Type: Collaborative Project
Call: H2020 EURO-3-2014: European societies after the crisis
Start date: June 2015
Duration: 36 months
Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Christian Lahusen, University of Siegen
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www.transsol.eu

Analysis of Web Accessible Networks, Organisations and Groups



Task	<u>Analysis of Web Accessible Networks, Organisations and Groups</u>	
Context	The EC project TransSOL (WP 2). Coordinators of this activity were: Maria Kousis (Dept. of Sociology and Centre for Research & Studies in Humanities, Social Sciences & Pedagogics, University of Crete) and Yannis Tzitzikas (FORTH-ICS) This task was funded by the University of Crete.	
Description	Identification and analysis of networks, organisations and groups that deal with solidarity in times of crisis, such as citizens' initiatives and networks of cooperation among civil society actors, with a strong focus on the fields of unemployment, migration, disabilities.	
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Version	2.3	
Date	16/03/2016	



Version History

Version	Date	Author	Comments
0.1	Jan 14, 2016	FORTH	First summary of the results
0.2	Jan 15, 2016	FORTH	More results from 3 Swiss hubs
0.3	Jan 19, 2016	FORTH	Updated results for Polish hubs
0.4	Jan 20, 2016	FORTH	Updated results for Italy and Poland
0.5	Jan 21, 2016	FORTH	Updated results for France and Switzerland
0.6	Jan 26, 2016	FORTH	Added results for Greece
0.7	Jan 28, 2016	FORTH	Added more hubs for Germany
0.8	Jan 29, 2016	FORTH	Added more hubs for Italy
1.0	Jan 29, 2016	FORTH	General edition and various alignments
1.1	Feb 2, 2016	FORTH	Added more hubs for Switzerland
1.2	Feb 4, 2016	FORTH	Added more hubs for France
1.3	Feb 15, 2016	FORTH	Added new results for Denmark and the UK
2.0	Mar 3, 2016	FORTH	Added results from all hubs
2.1	Mar 3, 2016	FORTH	Added the final results after merging & cleaning
2.2	Mar 9, 2016	FORTH	Detailed description of the process (Section 2)
2.3	Mar 16, 2016	FORTH	Updated results for the UK

Contents

1 The Purpose	381
2 The Process	383
2.1 Extraction.....	383
2.2 Cleaning	385
2.3 Merging.....	385
3 The Tools	386
3.1 WebScrapper	386
3.2 Selenium	386
3.3 Custom JavaScript procedures.....	387
3.4 OpenRefine	387
4 The Results	388
4.1 Summary of the results.....	388
4.2 Detailed results.....	389
4.2.1 Denmark	389
4.2.2 France	391
4.2.3 Germany	393
4.2.4 Greece.....	395
4.2.5 Italy	396
4.2.6 Poland.....	400
4.2.7 Switzerland	402
4.2.8 United Kingdom.....	404
5 Conclusions	405

1 The Purpose

TransSOL⁹⁹ is an H2020 EU Project (initiated in June 2015) dedicated to providing systematic and practice-related knowledge about European solidarity at times of crisis. It brings together researchers and civil society practitioners from eight European countries (Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Poland, Switzerland and the United Kingdom). The project has the following main objectives:

1. **Gather systematic data on contextual factors.** The crisis has changed the socioeconomic, political and legal context of European solidarity, with different effects in various countries. TransSOL will identify measure and compare the inhibiting or beneficial impact of contextual factors upon European solidarity in different countries.
2. **Assemble a systematic and cross-national database on solidarity in Europe.** European solidarity at times of crisis is manifold in its forms and means. TransSOL will map the broad range of existing practices and projects at the local, national and cross-national levels in order to present a detailed picture of solidarity initiatives and action cases across Europe.
3. **Develop a multidimensional data set that allows measurement and analysis of European solidarity at various levels.** TransSOL will gather and a data about attitudes and practices of solidarity at the levels of individual citizens, organisations and inter-organisational fields, and the mass media and the public sphere. This composite data set will allow for a better understanding of solidarity's internal rationale, its conditioning factors and inherent dynamics, and, in particular, the effect of the crisis at all of these levels of solidarity.
4. **Identify best practices for European solidarity and develop evidence-based policy recommendations.** TransSOL seeks to evaluate innovative measures and projects from practitioners' and scientists' points of view, and to improve existing practices. We will also focus attention on potential policy solutions and suggest elements for a national and European legal framework which may be conducive to solidarity.

The Work package 2 of TransSOL project, will produce a comparative data set and report about innovative forms of transnational solidarity in times of crisis. This work package is devoted to motoring, analyzing and assessing innovative practices of solidarity in response to crisis, such as citizens' initiatives and networks of cooperation among civil society actors, with a strong focus on the fields of unemployment, migration and disabilities.

Dr. Maria Kousis, the scientist responsible for the University of Crete (UoC) team (which participates in the project's consortium), and leader of work package 2, communicated with FORTH to discuss the above requirements. Both sides agreed that FORTH could undertake these activities starting from February 1, 2016 and ending on February 29, 2016, and deliver the results at the end of that period. Furthermore, the scientist

⁹⁹ <http://transsol.eu/>

responsible for the UoC team had the intermediary role between the FORTH team and the TransSQL consortium.

To this end, FORTH defined the process for analyzing this content by exploiting publicly available software, or developing new applications whenever required. In this deliverable we report the process that was followed for analyzing the networks of the eight counties, and report the results of this analysis.

2 The Process

The entire process can be divided into three sequential processes. The first one is the extraction of the information from the identified hubs and sub-hubs, as well as from the individual websites. The intermediate process contains the cleaning of the extracted information that was given as input in the final process, and which merges all the lists. Below we describe them in more detail.

2.1 Extraction

The entry point for the analytical process is a publicly accessible network. In other words, it is a website containing links to other sites. The purpose is to analyse the content of the network and export the relevant data in a format suitable for further analysis (by humans). Since there is not a common format for these networks, each of them requires a different approach for analysis; in some cases the list of sites in a network is in a table, in other cases, there are drop down lists that reveal information about these sites. This means that we should handle each network in a different way. In the next section we describe the tools and methods that we have used to extract the contents from the hubs/sub-hubs. We should also note that many of these websites were actually hubs containing information on other hubs.

For each website we extracted a minimum set of fields, namely:

- **Title** of the organisation
- **URL(-s)** of the organisation's website
- **Contact information** that usually contains the address, the city and region, phone and fax numbers
- **Short description** of the organisation
- **e-mail** address(-es)
- **ZIP** code
- **Date**: it could be the creation date, last update date, active-since date, etc.

Apart from the minimum set of fields, in certain cases the hubs/sub-hubs also contained more information that was easy to extract so we included that in the final lists. To exemplify, some information was region, territory, issue (for some organisations regarding disability issues), etc. Finally, with regards to the provided individual websites, we extracted all the aforementioned information from them manually. Figure 1 shows an indicative screenshot from a Polish hub about disability with information that has been extracted. More specifically, the red rectangles show the information as it can be found on the hub's website.



Figure 1. An indicative screenshot showing the information that has been extracted from a Polish hub about disability

Regarding the format for storing the results of the extraction, we agreed that a set of commaseparated-values (CSV) or tabular data (XLS format) is sufficient. In total, we produced one file in XLS format for each country. Each file contained one sheet for each hub/sub-hub that was given. Figure 2 shows an indicative screenshot of the results that have been extracted from Polish hub described above.

#	Category	Title	URL	Description	Contact Info	e-mail	Date	ZIP
1	Disability	Fundacja Blisko	http://fundacjabliskociebie.pl	Fundacja Blisko Ciebie została założona 3 Maja 13 41-200, Sosnowiec	Tel.: 32 298 77 77			41-200
2	Disability	Stowarzyszenie "Razem"	http://www.stowarzyszenierazem.org.pl	Stowarzyszenie "Razem" powstało z Piasta 35 44-200, Rybnik	Tel.: 530-770-425			44-200
3	Disability	Fundacja Q-Słońce	http://qsloncu.com.pl	Fundacja Q-Słońca powstała w listopadzie ul. Armii Ludowej 65 27-400, Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski	Tel.: 603416 27-400			27-400
4	Disability	Fundacja Beski	http://fundacja.beskidzkazima.pl	Fundacja Beskidzka Zima propaguje i Kłęczany 106 38-333, Kłęczany	Tel.: 669 505 922			38-333
5	Disability	Fundacja Świat	http://www.fundacjaswiatelko.pl	Pomagamy przede wszystkim podopiecznym Morska 1, lok. 2 81-764, Sopot	Tel.: 509 665 563			81-764
6	Disability	Ogólnopolskie Stowarzyszenie Pomo	http://www.rettsyndrome.pl	Ogólnopolskie Stowarzyszenie Pomo ul. Białoprądnicka 24d/33 31-221, Kraków	Tel.: 604 151 484			31-221
7	Disability	Stowarzyszenie	http://www.przystannaszczdzieci.org	Działalność na rzecz aktywizacji dzieci Ks. Malinowskiego 05-410, Józefów	Tel.: 661950145			05-410
8	Disability	Fundacja Głuchych "Zacisze"	http://fgzacisze.pl	Celem Fundacji Głuchych "Zacisze" jest Odkryta 29E/44 03-140, Warszawa	Tel.: biurofgz@gmail.com			03-140
9	Disability	Fundacja Dzieci	http://www.dzieciwujatoma.pl	Idea powołania Fundacji Dzieci Wuj Sosnowa 15 42-274, Aleksandria Druga	Tel.: 888291031			42-274
10	Disability	Fundacja Dotyk	http://www.fundacjadotykiptiepla.pl	Fundacja wspiera dzieci i ich rodziny Ryzowa 48/116 02-495, Warszawa	Tel.: 533-722-998			02-495
11	Disability	FUNDACJA FO	http://www.fundacjaforani.org	Misja Fundacji Forani: Fundacja Fora MARSZAŁKOWSKA 7 00-626, Warszawa	Tel.: 508301144			00-626
12	Disability	Stowarzyszenie	http://www.daczansze.pl	Stowarzyszenie Rodziców i Opiekunów Os. XX - lecia 1 34-100, Wadowice	Tel.: 695727833			34-100
13	Disability	Fundacja Dzieci	http://www.dziekitobie.pl	O FUNDACJI Choroba dziecka to dla Solna 9/4 61-736, Poznań	Tel.: 570307309			61-736
14	Disability	Stowarzyszenie	http://www.sprawniejsi.pl	Stowarzyszenie Sprawniejsi.pl aktywizuje Nieznanowice 15 29-100, Włoszczowa	Tel.: 514 350 310			29-100
15	Disability	Polskie Towarzystwo	http://www.ptsr.org.pl	Pomagamy chorym na stwardnienie r Nowolipki 2A 00-160, Warszawa	Tel.: 22 241 3986			00-160
16	Disability	Europejska Fun	http://www.efos.org.pl	Europejska Fundacja Opieki Senioralnej Kazimierza Wielkiego 7/5 65-047, Zielona Góra	Tel.: 575-900-791, 65-047			65-047
17	Disability	Stowarzyszenie	http://www.ataksja.org.pl	W roku 2004 zostało powołane Stow. Edwarda Dębrowskiego 16 / 59 02-784, Warszawa	Tel.: 60082617 02-784			02-784
18	Disability	Fundacja na Rz	http://www.arkadia.torun.pl	Swoje działania kierujemy przede wszystkim Młyska 2-4 87-100, Toruń	Tel.: (056) 654 84 81			87-100
19	Disability	Fundacja Współ	http://www.wspolnymkrokiem.pl	Jesteśmy młodą organizacją z Legnica 65 54-206, Wrocław	Tel.: 600762302			54-206
20	Disability	Fundacja Helpi	http://www.fundacjahh.org	Fundacja Helpi Hand jest Organizacją Kalwaryjska 32/11 30-504, Kraków	Tel.: 123415036			30-504
21	Disability	Fundacja Urobo	http://fundacjauroboros.pl	Fundacja Uroboros, założona w roku Bydgoska 1/31 26-600, Cały kraj	Tel.: 787240126			26-600
22	Disability	Fundacja Król i Smok	http://www.krolismok.pl	Fundacja "Król i Smok" to fundacja Jutrzenki 4 55-080, Wrocław	Tel.: 502205929			55-080

Figure 2. A screenshot from the extracted information from a Polish hub about disability

2.2 Cleaning

After the extraction of the information from the hubs/sub-hubs and the individual websites, we started cleaning specific information. These activities were necessary in order to prepare them for the next phase (merging phase). The activities were focused on cleaning and homogenizing the extracted URLs. More specifically, we performed the following:

- Removed whitespace characters that either precede or follow the URL of an organisation. This means that the URLs “ <http://transsol.eu>” and “<http://transsol.eu> ” were transformed to “<http://transsol.eu>”.
- Removed trailing ‘/’ character from the URLs of the organisations. This means that the URL “<http://transsol.eu/>” was transformed to “<http://transsol.eu>”.
- Checked if all the URLs started with either <http://> or <https://>. This means that the URL “transsol.eu” was transformed “<http://transsol.eu>” and similarly the URL “www.google.com” was transformed to “<http://www.google.com>”.

The cleaning and homogenisation of the URLs of the organisations was a crucial task, since without them, we would be unable to perform the merging phase activities. In particular, we would be unable to check whether two URLs were equal or not.

2.3 Merging

The final step was the merging of the different lists that had been extracted. As already described above, for each country we created a single file in XLS format, containing multiple sheets, one for each hub. The sheets contained the extracted information for the three categories (disability, migration, unemployment), and some generic ones for some countries (i.e. humanitarian). The purpose of the merging process is to collate all the contents from the sheets of the same categories onto a single sheet. This means that we should identify duplicate entries (i.e. information about the same organisation) and merge them appropriately. Below describes in detail the steps that have been followed for the extracted lists of each country.

1. For each category (i.e. disability, migration, unemployment) we created a single sheet containing all the information of the corresponding category (without updating or eliminating anything). This resulted in a file in XLS format with one sheet for each category.
2. For each category we searched for possible duplicate entries by searching over the URLs. Once identified, the duplicate entries were checked to see if they refer to the same organisation, by checking other information such as the title, the description, the contact information, etc. If they referred to the same organisation, we merged them into one.
3. Since many of the identified organisations did not contain a URL, we searched for duplicate entries using their title and followed the same approach as in step 2.

We should note that in steps 2 and 3, we did not merge organisations containing the same URL (or the same title) if the locations of the organisations were different (i.e. had a different address).

3 The Tools

This section describes the tools we used for analyzing the networks. Some of these tools are publicly available tools, while others have been specially designed and developed for this purpose.

3.1 WebScrapper

WebScrapper is a JAVA application, developed by FORTH, for analyzing the content of a website. WebScrapper takes as input the URL of the network, analyses the content of the network, and exports two files containing information about the identified sites: (a) a file (in XLS format) containing all the information about the identified sites and (b) a file (in TXT format) containing the URLs of the identified sites. The first file is intended for humans and for each identified site, it contains:

- A title
- The URL of the site
- Contact information (address, postal code, city)
- E-mail address
- A description
- The date it was created/updated

Of course this information is not always available (e.g. in many networks, the date field is absent), therefore, for each network we exported whatever was available. The second file is produced in order to be used with another application for downloading the contents of the sites.

3.2 Selenium

Selenium¹⁰⁰ offers a suite of tools for automating various functions with web browsers. Selenium offers the methods for enabling the test-automation for web-based applications. The entire suite of tools results in a rich set of testing functions specifically geared to the needs for testing web applications of all types. These operations are highly flexible, allowing many options for locating UI elements and comparing expected test results against actual application behaviour. One of Selenium's key features is support for executing one's tests on multiple browser platforms.

The Selenium suite has been particularly useful in the cases where information from a hub/sub-hub was not organised properly and it required a lot of user interaction(i.e.

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.seleniumhq.org/>

various clicks on several links) to retrieve the actual content. Selenium allowed us to mimic the user behaviour and retrieve the required information.

3.3 Custom JavaScript procedures

JavaScript is a programming language used to make web pages interactive. For the creation of an interactive web page, the developer mixes the actual content with JavaScript functions. In some cases, it might be easier to extract the content of a web site, by downloading the website and modifying the JavaScript code to show the content in a particular format (i.e. as CSV values).

3.4 OpenRefine

OpenRefine¹⁰¹ is an open-source application for data cleanup and data transformation to several formats. These functionalities are performed over a set of rows of data which are separated into different columns. This schema resembles the relational database tables schema. The user can then define the set of operations that will be performed over the rows, including the transformation of the values of a cell based on its contents or the contents of another cell, or the creation of a new value in a cell based on other values in other cells. The cleaned data set can then be exported in a variety of different formats including CSV, XML, RDF, JSON, etc.

¹⁰¹ <http://openrefine.org/>

4 The Results

This section provides a summary of the results from the analysis of the networks. At first we provide a summary of the results for the networks of all eight countries, as they have been derived after the data clean-up / data-merging activities. Afterwards, we will provide the detailed results for each country.

4.1 Summary of the results

The following table shows the results from the analysis of the networks of the eight countries. The table contains the number of entries that have been recognised, as well as the total number of entries with respect to the different categories. These results are the final ones after performing all the processes that are described in Section 0.

Country	Disability	Migration	Unemployment	General/Humanitarian	Total
Denmark	260	267	150	243	920
France	2659	369	247	-	3275
Germany	5513	2422	556		8491
Greece	1079	651	190	3426	5346
Italy	1385	2459	1027	-	4871
Poland	1844	288	376	-	2508
Switzerland	852	646	330	-	1828
UK	558	394	1086	-	2038
Total	14150	7496	3962	3669	29277

Table 1. A summary of the results for the eight countries

4.2 Detailed results

4.2.1 Denmark

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	5
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	6
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment	6
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Humanitarian	1
Number of Individual websites about Disability	25
Number of Individual websites about Migration	16
Number of Individual websites about Unemployment	21
Number of Individual websites about Humanitarian	153

The hubs/sub-hubs we analysed are the following:

[Ds_1]. <http://www.handicap.dk/>

[Ds_2]. <http://sjaeldnediagnoser.dk/medlemsforeninger/>

[Ds_3]. <https://www.oliviadanmark.dk/links/>

[Ds_4]. <http://www.startsiden.dk/Handicaphjaelp>

[Ds_5]. <https://www.iapo.org.uk/search/node/denmark> , ...?page=1 - ... ?page=5

[Mg_1]. <https://da.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kategori:Ngo%27er>

[Mg_2]. <http://www.globaltfokus.dk/om-os/medlemmer>

[Mg_3]. <http://refugeeswelcome.dk/en/link-list/>

[Mg_4]. <http://www.bedsteforaeldreforasyl.dk/index.php?id=9>

[Mg_5]. <http://www.enar-eu.org/denmark>

[Mg_6]. http://www.sosmodracisme.dk/?Links_Organisationer_i_Danmark

[Un_1].

http://frivilligjob.jobbank.dk/job/?act=find&opslag=0&opslag=1&key=arbejds%26oslash%3Bs&kseparat_or=or

[Un_2]. <http://cv.dk/fagforeninger/>

[Un_3]. <http://www.fagforening-portalen.dk/fagforenings-oversigt/>

[Un_4]. <http://www.eapn.eu/en/who-we-are/who-we-are-members/danemu-danish-network-against-exclusion-eapn-denmark>

[Un_5]. <http://www.epsu.org/r/47>

[Un_6]. <http://www.feantsa.org/spip.php?article206&lang=en>

[Hu_1]. <http://u-landsnyt.dk/organisationer>

The results are the following:

Hub	Total Entries	Title	URL	Contact Info	E-Mail	Description	ZIP	Date	Misc.
[Ds_1]	33	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
[Ds_2]	53	✓	✓						
[Ds_3]	16	✓	✓			✓			

Hub	Total Entries	Title	URL	Contact Info	E-Mail	Description	ZIP	Date	Misc.
[Ds_4]	100	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Disability type
[Ds_5]	57	✓	✓			✓			
[Ds_Ind]	25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
[Mg_1]	101	✓	✓			✓		✓ (last update)	
[Mg_2]	78	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
[Mg_3]	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
[Mg_4]	30	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
[Mg_5]	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
[Mg_6]	55	✓	✓						
[Mg_Ind]	16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
[Un_1]	26	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓ (last update)	
[Un_2]	63	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
[Un_3]	69	✓	✓						
[Un_4]	14	✓	✓	✓			✓		
[Un_5]	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
[Un_6]	6	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		
[Un_Ind]	21	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
[Hu_1]	196	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
[Hu_Ind]	153	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

4.2.2 France

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	2
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	12
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment - Precarious	11
Number of Individual websites about Migration	11

The hubs/sub-hubs we analysed are the following:

[Ds_1]. <http://www.santemagazine.fr/annuaire-associations-patients>

[Ds_2]. <http://www.unacs.org/category/Associations>

[Mg_1]. <http://cfda.rezo.net>

[Mg_2]. <http://www.raidh.org/Associations-et-ONG-de-defense-de.html>

[Mg_3]. http://www.lacimade.org/la_cimade/cimade/rubriques/112-r-seaux-

[Mg_4]. <http://www.gisti.org/spip.php?article6>

[Mg_5]. <http://www.fasti.org/index.php/les-asti27>

[Mg_6]. <http://www.amnesty.fr/>

[Mg_7]. <http://www.ldh-france.org/>

[Mg_8]. http://www.inegalites.fr/spip.php?page=comprendre_analyses&id_mot=25&id_rubrique=110

[Mg_9]. <http://www.migdev.org/qui-sommes-nous/partenaires/>

[Mg_10]. <http://www.france-terre-asile.org/les-etablissements/centres-france-terre-d-asile/centre-france-terre-dasile>

[Mg_11]. <http://gas.asso.pagesperso-orange.fr/liens.html>

[Mg_12]. http://www.tousbenevoles.org/trouver-une-missionbenevole?cp=&id_action_type=13&id_public=8&q=&a ge_minimum=0

[Un_1]. <http://www.ripess.eu/governance/members-network/>

[Un_2].

https://www.dmoz.org/World/Fran%C3%A7ais/Soci%C3%A9t%C3%A9/Associations_et_organisations/P/Protection_du_travail/

[Un_3]. <http://www.mncp.fr/site/federation/nos-partenaires/les-mouvements-chomeurs-organisationsproches/>

[Un_4]. <http://www.actuchomage.org/Notre-selection-de-liens/Associations-de-Defense-des-Chomeurs-etautres/index.php>

[Un_5]. <http://www.actuchomage.org/Notre-selection-de-liens/Alternatifs-independants-et-autres/index.php>

[Un_6]. <http://www.actuchomage.org/Notre-selection-de-liens/Emploi-sites-specialises/index.php>

[Un_7]. <http://www.actuchomage.org/Notre-selection-de-liens/Economique-Social/index.php>

[Un_8]. <http://www.actuchomage.org/Notre-selection-de-liens/Creation-Orientation-Formation/index.php>

[Un_9]. <http://www.actuchomage.org/Notre-selection-de-liens/Juridique-Administratif/index.php>

[Un_10]. http://cicade.asso.free.fr/page_4.php

[Un_11]. <http://equipement.paris.fr/point-d-acces-au-droit-p-a-d-19e-1216#local-calendar>

The results are the following:

Hub	Total Entries	Title	URL	Contact Info	E-Mail	Description	ZIP	Date	Misc.
[Ds_1]	2663	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Territory, Disease
[Ds_2]	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (last update)	
[Mg_1]	40	✓	✓			✓			
[Mg_2]	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
[Mg_3]	27	✓	✓			✓			
[Mg_4]	32	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		Type
[Mg_5]	58	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (active since)	
[Mg_6]	1	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
[Mg_7]	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
[Mg_8]	1	✓	✓	✓			✓		
[Mg_9]	90	✓	✓						Type
[Mg_10]	56	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (creation date)	
[Mg_11]	30	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
[Mg_12]	55	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
[Mg_Ind]	11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
[Un_1]	29	✓	✓			✓			Activity type
[Un_2]	24	✓	✓			✓			Province
[Un_3]	24	✓	✓						
[Un_4]	44	✓	✓			✓			
[Un_5]	42	✓	✓			✓			
[Un_6]	6	✓	✓			✓			
[Un_7]	30	✓	✓			✓			
[Un_8]	19	✓	✓			✓			
[Un_9]	11	✓	✓			✓			
[Un_10]	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
[Un_11]	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		

4.2.3 Germany

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	7
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	7
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment	2
Number of Individual websites about Disability	271
Number of Individual websites about Migration	701
Number of Individual websites about Unemployment	183

The hubs/sub-hubs we analysed are the following:

[Ds_1]. <http://www.netzwerkinklusion.de/inklusionslandkarte>

[Ds_2].

http://www.lebenshilfe.de/de/organisationensuche/index.php?plz=&ort=&bundesland=&organisation_sart=21100LHI#einrichtungenMap

[Ds_3]. <http://www.bag-selbsthilfe.de/bundesverbaende.html>

[Ds_4]. <http://www.bag-selbsthilfe.de/landesarbeitsgemeinschaften.html>

[Ds_5]. <http://www.bvkm.de/landesverbaende-und-mitgliedsorganisationen.html>

[Ds_6]. https://www.sovd.de/index.php?id=verbandsebenen_kreisverbaende&no_cache=1

[Ds_7]. <https://www.bsk-ev.org/bsk-vor-ort/bsk-vor-ort>

[Mg_1]. <https://www.proasyl.de/ehrenamtliches-engagement>

[Mg_2]. <http://wie-kann-ich-helfen.info/karte>

[Mg_3]. <http://www.netzwerkasyl.eu>

[Mg_4]. <http://www.tagesschau.de/fluechtlingsprojekte>

[Mg_5]. <http://www.stiftung-do.org/projekte/projekttrager/>

[Mg_6]. <https://www.aktion-deutschland-hilft.de/de/hilfsorganisationen/>

[Mg_7]. <http://www.blogger-fuer-fluechtlinge.de/spenden/unterstuetze-projekte/>

[Un_1]. <https://www.menschistmensch.de/helfer-liste/>

[Un_2]. <http://www.my-sozialberatung.de/adressen/@@suche> -> Erwerbslosen- oder Sozialhilfeinitiative

The results are the following:

Hub	Total Entries	Title	URL	Contact Info	E-Mail	Description	Date	ZIP	Misc.
[Ds_1]	565	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (registered)	✓	
[Ds_2]	5923	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_3]	104	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_4]	474	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_5]	231	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_6]	74	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_7]	16	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_Ind]	271	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_1]	708	✓	✓			✓			
[Mg_2]	198	✓	✓						
[Mg_3]	368	✓	✓						
[Mg_4]	643	✓	✓						
[Mg_5]	77	✓	✓						
[Mg_6]	41	✓	✓						
[Mg_7]	37	✓	✓						
[Mg_Ind]	701	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
[Un_1]	304	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Un_2]	220	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Un_Ind]	183	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

4.2.4 Greece

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	2
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	2
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment	4
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about General issues	2
Number of Individual websites about Disability	698
Number of Individual websites about Migration	197
Number of Individual websites about Unemployment	91

The hubs/sub-hubs we analysed are the following:

[Ds_1]. <http://www.moh.gov.gr/articles/citizen/c69-xrhisimoi-syndesmoi/352-syllogoi-asthenwn>

[Ds_2]. <http://www.esaea.gr/about-us/members>

[Mg_1]. <http://culturalsynergie.blogspot.gr/p/blog-page.html>

[Mg_2]. <http://www.migrants.gr/?cat=29>

[Un_1].

<https://bookworker.wordpress.com/%CF%83%CF%85%CE%BD%CE%B4%CE%B5%CF%83%CE%BC%CE%B F%CE%B9/>

[Un_2].

<http://anergoigeitonion.espivblogs.net/%CE%B5%CE%BD%CE%B4%CE%B9%CE%B1%CF%86%CE%AD%CF%81%CE%BF%CE%BD%CF%84%CE%B5%CF%82-%CE%B9%CF%83%CF%84%CF%8C%CF%84%CE%BF%CF%80%CE%BF%CE%B9/>

[Un_3]. <https://anticalcentre.wordpress.com/>

[Un_4]. <http://katalipsiesiea.blogspot.gr/>

[Gn_1]. www.enallaktikos.gr

[Gn_2]. <http://www.solidarity4all.gr/>

The results are the following:

Hub	Total Entries	Title	URL	Contact Info	E-Mail	Description	Date	ZIP	Misc.
[Ds_1]	98	✓	✓						Domain
[Ds_2]	477	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Type
[Ds_Ind]	698	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Type
[Mg_1]	118	✓	✓						Type
[Mg_2]	393	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	Type
[Mg_Ind]	197	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Un_1]	29	✓	✓						
[Un_2]	23	✓	✓						
[Un_3]	27	✓	✓						
[Un_4]	88	✓	✓						
[Un_Ind]	91	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	Type
[Gn_1]	3372	✓	✓	✓				✓	
[Gn_2]	380	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	

4.2.5 Italy

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	26
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	28
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment	19
Number of Individual websites about Disability	42
Number of Individual websites about Migration	69
Number of Individual websites about Unemployment	44

The hubs/sub-hubs we analysed are the following:

- [Ds_1]. <http://www.disabilititaliani.org/Link.htm>
- [Ds_2]. <http://www.fishonlus.it/fish-onlus/aderenti/>
- [Ds_3]. <http://www.ridsnetwork.org/en/who-we-are/>
- [Ds_4]. <http://www.ledha.it/page.asp?menu1=3&menu2=10>
- [Ds_5]. http://www.superabile.it/web/it/SUPERABILE_MULTIMEDIA/Siti_Utili/index.html
- [Ds_6]. http://www.aice-epilessia.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=22&Itemid=55
- [Ds_7]. <http://aipd.it/>
- [Ds_8]. <http://www.aism.it/strutture.aspx>
- [Ds_9]. <http://www.anglat.it/index.php?pg=42&id=149#.Vrh-W9DQM0Y>
- [Ds_10]. http://www.anmic.it/Sedi_regionali.aspx
- [Ds_11]. <http://www.anmil.it/Sedi/tabid/475/language/en-US/Default.aspx>
- [Ds_12]. <http://www.apici.org/about/dove-siamo2>
- [Ds_13]. <http://www.arpaonlus.org/>
- [Ds_14]. http://www.spinabifiditalia.it/it/cs_le_associazioni_sul_territorio.php
- [Ds_15]. <http://www.dpitalia.org/link-utili/>
- [Ds_16]. <http://www.ens.it/sedi-periferiche-ens>
- [Ds_17]. <http://www.fiadda.it/links/>
- [Ds_18]. <https://www.uiciechi.it/organizzazione/regioni/indiceregioni.asp>
- [Ds_19]. <http://www.uildm.org/dove-siamo/>
- [Ds_20]. http://unms.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=70
- [Ds_21]. http://www.consorziomeridia.it/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=54&Itemid=58
- [Ds_22]. <http://www.diaconiavaldese.org/linea4/dovesiamo.php>
- [Ds_23]. <http://www.istitutoferretti.it/>
- [Ds_24]. <http://www.diaconiavaldese.org/linea2/vittoria.php>
- [Ds_25]. <http://www.diaconiavaldese.org/gignoro/index.php>
- [Ds_26]. <http://www.ensmilano.it/link/>
- [Mg_1]. <http://centroastalli.it/category/rete-territoriale/>
- [Mg_2]. <http://www.ong.it/chi-siamo/i-soci/>
- [Mg_3]. <http://www.sosrazzismo.it/joomla/invia-un-web-link/link.html>
- [Mg_4]. <http://www.concorditalia.org/chi-siamo/membri/>
- [Mg_5]. <http://www.cocis.it/ong-associate.html?limitstart=0>
- [Mg_6]. <http://www.yallaitalia.it/>
- [Mg_7]. <http://www.litaliasonoanchio.it/>
- [Mg_8]. <http://www.secondogenerazioni.it/>
- [Mg_9]. <http://www.municipio.re.it/retecivica/urp/pes.nsf/web/ntwrk>
- [Mg_10]. <http://www.cronachediordinariorazzismo.org/>

- [Mg_11]. <http://fortresseurope.blogspot.it/>
[Mg_12]. <http://giovanimusulmani.it/>
[Mg_13]. <http://www.stranieriinitalia.it/>
[Mg_14]. <http://www.giornalismi.info/mediarom/>
[Mg_15]. <http://www.associna.com/it/>
[Mg_16]. <http://www.santegidio.org/>
[Mg_17]. <http://primomarzo2010.blogspot.it/>
[Mg_18]. <http://www.lvvia.it/>
[Mg_19]. <http://www.cies.it/>
[Mg_20]. <http://www.cnca.it/>
[Mg_21]. <http://www.emmaus.it/>
[Mg_22]. <http://www.acli.it/>
[Mg_23]. <http://www.culturaalbanese.it/index.php?lang=it>
[Mg_24]. <http://terradelfuoco.org/>
[Mg_25]. <http://www.perlapace.it/>
[Mg_26]. [http://www.caritasitaliana.it/home_page/sul_territorio/00003499 Sul Territorio.html](http://www.caritasitaliana.it/home_page/sul_territorio/00003499_Sul_Territorio.html)
[Mg_27]. <http://arci.it/sedi>
[Mg_28]. <http://www.diaconiavaldese.org/linea2/migranti.php>
- [Un_1]. <http://assolavoro.eu/aziende-associate>
[Un_2]. <http://www.cris.it/index.php>
[Un_3]. <http://www.cgm.coop/index.php/en/network/consortia>
[Un_4]. <http://www.retelavoro.org/index.html>
[Un_5]. <http://www.cgil.it/Sedi/Default.aspx> - <http://www.cgil.it/Links/Default.aspx>
[Un_6]. <http://www.cisl.it/la-cisl/federazioni-di-categoria.html> - <http://www.cisl.it/la-cisl/enti-associazioni-ecentri-di-attivita.html>
[Un_7]. <http://www.uil.it/uilservizi/>
[Un_8]. <http://www.cobas.it/Link-Cobas> - <http://pubblicoimpiego.cobas.it/pubblicoimpiego/COBAS-LINK/SitiCobas>
[Un_9]. <http://www.ugl.it/siti-ugl/>
[Un_10]. <http://www.assosomm.it/associati/>
[Un_11]. <http://www.legacoop.coop/associazione/legacoop-territoriali/>
[Un_12]. <http://www.confcooperative.it/LAssociazione/Noi-sul-territorio>
[Un_13]. <http://www.agci.it/content/territorio>
[Un_14]. <http://www.cilap.eu/index.php/collegamenti-web>
[Un_15]. <http://www.evtnetwork.it/en/about-us/partners.html>
[Un_16]. <http://www.csabelelavoro.it/presentazione/le-consorziate/>
[Un_17]. <http://www.retedellaconoscenza.it>
[Un_18]. <http://www.act-agire.it/>
[Un_19]. <http://www.cauto.it/la-rete/>

The results are the following:

Hub	Total Entries	Titl e	URL	Contact Info	E-Mail	Descriptio n	Date	ZI P	Misc.
[Ds_1]	17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Ds_2]	42	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Ds_3]	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Ds_4]	26	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Region, Issue

Hub	Total Entries	Title	URL	Contact Info	E-Mail	Description	Date	ZIP	Misc.
[Ds_5]	112	✓	✓						
[Ds_6]	46	✓		✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_7]	51	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_8]	399	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Ds_9]	41	✓	✓						
[Ds_10]	18	✓		✓				✓	
[Ds_11]	102	✓		✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_12]	27	✓		✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_13]	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Ds_14]	16	✓	✓	✓	✓				
[Ds_15]	11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Ds_16]	123	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_17]	21	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_18]	125	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_19]	66	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_20]	105	✓		✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_21]	14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (creation date)	✓	
[Ds_22]	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Ds_23]	1	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_24]	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Ds_25]	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Ds_26]	29	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Ds_Ind]	42	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_1]	7	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_2]	87	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_3]	20	✓	✓			✓			
[Mg_4]	49	✓							
[Mg_5]	20	✓	✓	✓				✓	Region
[Mg_6]	109	✓	✓	✓	✓				
[Mg_7]	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_8]	1	✓	✓			✓			
[Mg_9]	31	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Mg_10]	15	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Mg_11]	1	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
[Mg_12]	42	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_13]	19	✓	✓						
[Mg_14]	1	✓	✓	✓	✓				

Hub	Total Entries	Title	URL	Contact Info	E-Mail	Description	Date	ZIP	Misc.
[Mg_15]	12	✓	✓						
[Mg_16]	8	✓	✓						
[Mg_17]	2	✓	✓						
[Mg_18]	30	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Mg_19]	3	✓		✓	✓			✓	
[Mg_20]	256	✓		✓	✓			✓	Region, District
[Mg_21]	18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_22]	155	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Mg_23]	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_24]	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_25]	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_26]	217	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	Region
[Mg_27]	1358	✓	✓	✓	✓				
[Mg_28]	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_Ind]	69	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Un_1]	54	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Un_2]	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Un_3]	68	✓	✓	✓				✓	
[Un_4]	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Un_5]	96	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	Region
[Un_6]	31	✓	✓			✓			
[Un_7]	337	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Un_8]	20	✓	✓						
[Un_9]	38	✓	✓						Type
[Un_10]	27	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Un_11]	89	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Territory
[Un_12]	104	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Un_13]	54	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	Territory, Type
[Un_14]	19	✓	✓			✓			
[Un_15]	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Un_16]	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (active since)	✓	
[Un_17]	17	✓	✓						
[Un_18]	9	✓	✓						
[Un_19]	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Un_Ind]	44	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	

4.2.6 Poland

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	2
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	14
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment	2
Number of Individual websites about Disability	13
Number of Individual websites about Migration	31
Number of Individual websites about Unemployment	7

The hubs/sub-hubs we analysed are the following:

[Ds_1].

<http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&szukanie=zaawans1&kryt typ instyt multi=65&baza=3>

[Ds_2]. <http://www.siepomaga.pl/k/niepenosprawni/f>

[Mg_1]. http://www.migrant.info.pl/Organizacje_i_instytucje_pomagaj%C4%85ce_migrantom.html

[Mg_2]. <http://www.uchodzca.org.pl/instytucje.html>

[Mg_3]. <http://www.forummigracyjne.org.pl/aktualnosci.php?news=356&wid=32>

[Mg_4]. <http://zagranica.org.pl/uchodzczy-w-polsce-i-na-swiecie/organizacje-czlonkowskie-grupy-zagraniczaangazowane-w-tematyke>

[Mg_5]. <http://study-in-wroclaw.pl/studiuj-we-wroclawiu/poradnik-studenta/organizacje-wspierajacecudzoziemcow/>

[Mg_6]. http://www.naszwybor.org.pl/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=48&Itemid=56

[Mg_7]. <http://mam-prawo.org/opcje/jestem-cudzoziemcem-w-polsce/przydatne-kontakty/organizacjepomagajace-cudzoziemcom/>

[Mg_8]. http://www.malopolska.uw.gov.pl/default.aspx?page=organizacje_na_rzecz_cudzoziemcow

[Mg_9]. <http://www.mpips.gov.pl/userfiles/File/mps/pomocowe.pdf>

[Mg_10].

http://www.mpips.gov.pl/userfiles/File/Departament%20Pomocy%20Spoecznej/cudzoziemcy%20uchodzczy/organizacje_na_rzecz_cudzoziemcow_maj_2009.pdf

[Mg_11]. <http://www.iom.pl/>

[Mg_12]. <http://www.interwencjaprawna.pl/glowna.html>

[Mg_13]. <http://www.ecre.org/>

[Mg_14]. <http://www.unhcr-centraleurope.org/pl/index.html>

[Un_1]. <http://siecpirp.rynekpracy.org/wyszukiwarka>

[Un_2].

<http://bazy.ngo.pl/search/wyniki.asp?wyniki=1&kryt nazwa=&kryt miasto=&kryt woj=1&kryt forma = &kryt klient=&kryt typ=&szukanie=bezrob>

The results are the following:

Hub	Total Entries	Title	URL	Contact Info	E-Mail	Description	Date	ZIP	Misc.
[Ds_1]	1551	✓	✓	✓			✓ (active since)	✓	
[Ds_2]	297	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
[Ds_Ind]	13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_1]	155	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Type
[Mg_2]	33	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	

Hub	Total Entries	Title	URL	Contact Info	E-Mail	Description	Date	ZIP	Misc.
[Mg_3]	24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_4]	13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_5]	15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_6]	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (created)	✓	
[Mg_7]	34	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Mg_8]	2	✓	✓			✓			
[Mg_9]	24	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Mg_10]	26	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Mg_11]	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_12]	1	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Mg_13]	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
[Mg_14]	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_Ind]	31	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Un_1]	123	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Un_2]	251	✓	✓	✓			✓ (active since)	✓	
[Un_Ind]	7	✓	✓						

4.2.7 Switzerland

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	6
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	14
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment	10
Number of Individual websites about Disability	88
Number of Individual websites about Migration	107
Number of Individual websites about Unemployment	68

The hubs/sub-hubs we analysed are the following:

[Ds_1]. <http://www.insieme-ge.ch/pratique/adresses-utiles/>

[Ds_2]. <http://www.fondation-ensemble.ch/divers/liens-utiles/>

[Ds_3]. <http://www.agis-ge.ch/liens-web>

[Ds_4]. <https://www.ge.ch/handicap/repertoire/repertoire.asp>

[Ds_5]. <http://www.curaviva.ch/Associazione/Partner-e-Link/Paqah/>

[Ds_6]. <http://www.forum-handicap-ne.ch/liens/>

[Mg_1]. <http://www.pluriels.ch/documentation/liens-utiles>

[Mg_2]. <http://www.stopexclusion.ch/organisations-membres/>

[Mg_3]. <http://www.sosf.ch/de/service/linksammlung/index.html>

[Mg_4]. <http://droit-de-rester.blogspot.ch/p/une-liste-de-liens-utiles-collectifs.html>

[Mg_5]. <http://movimentodeisenzavoce.org/link/>

[Mg_6]. <http://www.swiss-solidarity.org/en.html>

[Mg_7]. <http://www.humanrights.ch/fr/>

[Mg_8]. <http://www.kultura.ch/>

[Mg_9]. <http://www.mentoratemploimigration.ch/>

[Mg_10]. <http://www.esprit-nomade.ch/>

[Mg_11]. <https://www.heks.ch/>

[Mg_12]. <http://www.sah-schweiz.ch/>

[Mg_13]. <http://www.terre-des-femmes.ch/de>

[Mg_14]. <http://www.gefluechtet.ch/>

[Un_1]. <http://adc-ge.ch/liens/38-associations-actives-dans-notre-reseau-suisse->

[Un_2]. <http://adc-ge.ch/liens/39-autres-associations-a-geneve->

[Un_3]. <http://www.capas-ge.ch/new/membres>

[Un_4]. <http://www.apres-ge.ch/>

[Un_5]. <http://www.partage.ch/>

[Un_6]. <http://www.t-interactions.ch/>

[Un_7]. <http://oseo-vd.ch/>

[Un_8]. <http://www.bateaugeneve.ch/>

[Un_9]. <http://www.ville-geneve.ch/themes/social/partenaires-vie-associative/>

[Un_10]. <http://www.trajets.org/>

The results are the following:

Hub	Total Entries	Title	URL	Contact Info	E-Mail	Description	Date	ZIP	Misc.
[Ds_1]	44	✓	✓			✓		✓	Type
[Ds_2]	50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Ds_3]	31	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_4]	273	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Ds_5]	65	✓	✓			✓			Domain
[Ds_6]	436	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Region, Type
[Ds_Ind]	88	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_1]	36	✓	✓	✓		✓			
[Mg_2]	42	✓	✓			✓			
[Mg_3]	80	✓	✓			✓			
[Mg_4]	40	✓	✓	✓		✓			Province
[Mg_5]	21	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Region
[Mg_6]	25	✓	✓						
[Mg_7]	206	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Mg_8]	60	✓	✓						Country
[Mg_9]	29	✓	✓						
[Mg_10]	15	✓							
[Mg_11]	56	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_12]	10	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Mg_13]	20	✓	✓						
[Mg_14]	6	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Mg_Ind]	107	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Un_1]	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Un_2]	9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Un_3]	34	✓	✓			✓			
[Un_4]	57	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Un_5]	53	✓	✓						
[Un_6]	8	✓		✓	✓			✓	
[Un_7]	28	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Un_8]	18	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Un_9]	118	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Domain
[Un_10]	22	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
[Un_Ind]	68	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	

4.2.8 United Kingdom

Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Disability	2
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Migration	4
Number of Hubs/Sub-hubs about Unemployment	3
Number of Individual websites about Migration	109

The hubs/sub-hubs we analysed are the following:

[Ds_1]. <http://www.disabilityrightsuk.org/membership/our-current-members>

[Ds_2]. <http://www.vodg.org.uk/members/list-of-vodg-members.html>

[Ds_3]. http://shop.mind.org.uk/help/mind_in_your_area?&shop=0&list=1

[Mg_1]. http://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/about_refugee_council/members

[Mg_2]. <http://www.aviddetention.org.uk/visiting/visitors-groups>

[Mg_3]. <http://www.asaproject.org/research-publications/organisations-can-help/>

[Mg_4]. <http://noborders.org.uk/>

[Mg_5]. <http://www.star-network.org.uk/>

[Mg_6]. <https://cityofsanctuary.org/about/groups/groups/>

[Un_1]. <https://www.tuc.org.uk/britains-unions>

[Un_2]. <http://www.socialenterprise.org.uk/membership/our-members/members-directory>

[Un_3]. <http://www.socialenterprisescotland.org.uk/our-story/directory/>

The results are the following:

Hub	Total Entries	Title	URL	Contact Info	E-Mail	Description	Date	ZIP	Misc.
[Ds_1]	320	✓	✓						
[Ds_2]	81	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Ds_3]	170	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Ds_Ind]	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_1]	89	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_2]	17	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_3]	97	✓	✓	✓	✓				City
[Mg_4]	14	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	City
[Mg_5]	34	✓	✓						
[Mg_6]	79	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Mg_Ind]	116	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
[Un_1]	51	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	Sector
[Un_2]	896	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
[Un_3]	150	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓ (active since)	✓	Location, Sector

5 Conclusions

The main purpose of this deliverable was to describe the process for the analysis of the wide range of networks, organisations and groups engaged with innovative forms of transnational solidarity in times of crisis, such as citizens' initiatives and networks of cooperation among civil society actors, with a strong focus on the fields of unemployment, migration, disabilities.

The process included 2 main activities: (a) extracting particular information about such organisations and groups as can be found from a set of representative hubs, and storing them in a form suitable for further analysis (in an Excel File) and (b) merging the produced lists into a single one, and omitting any duplicate occurrences of an organisation.

The outcome that will be distributed to the TransSOL consortium is: (a) one Excel file for each country, containing the (merged) list of organisations that were found for each country, (b) one Excel file for each country, containing the organisations that were found for each hub; the results of each hub will be stored as a separate sheet in the file, and (c) the present deliverable that describes the entire process.

WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practices of transnational solidarity at times of crisis

Phase 1

PART 1

II.1.4 Limesurvey coding tool

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

Project Information

Project Type: Collaborative Project
Call: H2020 EURO-3-2014: European societies after the crisis
Start date: June 2015
Duration: 36 months
Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Christian Lahusen, University of Siegen
Grant Agreement No: 649435
EU-funded Project Budget: € 2,483,805.00



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www.transsol.eu

TransSOL - WP2.1 - Transnational Solidarity Organisations

Welcome {TOKEN:LASTNAME} {TOKEN:FIRSTNAME}



WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practises of transnational solidarity at times of crisis

Phase 1

Codebook

On Transnational Solidarity Organisations



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649435.

There are 117 questions in this survey

Group 1: Profile of Online Media Outlets

[] "All-list" website ID *

Please write your answer here:

County's Initials + Number from Excel List + Theme's first letter eg GR1234M - GR1234D- GR1234U

[] Which 1 of the 3 themes below best reflects the main theme of this TSO website *

Please choose only one of the following:

- Migration
- Disability
- Unemployment

Each of the theme-specific TSOs is to be coded separately Only in cases where there is ample/sufficient information to code most of the variables in the codebook (e.g. in the case of formal, large TSOs such as Caritas). If there is not sufficient information to code separately, then code as one case (e.g. in cases of TSOs that are not formal or large, but act in 2 or 3 of our issue topics (migration, disabilities, unemployment); for these, the primary topic is to be coded on p. 17

[]Which of the following online media outlets does the Organisation use to present itself?

Comment only when you choose an answer.

Please choose all that apply and provide a comment:

- 1. Website
- 2. Facebook
- 3. Blog
- 4. Twitter
- 5. Hubs/sub-hubs

Fill in any that apply AS THEY APPEAR IN THE HOMEPAGE/website ONLY (no need to search further) and provide the related link. Use ONLY the Facebook/ Twitter/Blog page which shows up in this website; you need not search any further for FB or Twitter that does not appear on the website. For blogs: e.g. blogspot, Wordpress form

[]Date of Last Update

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '3 [OMO]' (Which of the following online media outlets does the Organisation use to present itself?) Answer must be between 01 1980 and 12 2016 Please enter a date:

[for those available]

[]Number of users/hits:

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '3 [OMO]' (Which of the following online media outlets does the Organisation use to present itself?) Only an integer value may be entered in this field.

Please write your answer here:

Use whole numbers without a dot, comma or symbols, e.g. 23192, not 23,1K

Date of Last Update

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '3 [OMO]' (Which of the following online media outlets does the Organisation use to present itself?)

Answer must be between 01/1990 and 12/2016 Please enter a date:

[for those available]

Friends/Followers/Likes

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '3 [OMO]' (Which of the following online media outlets does the Organisation use to present itself?)

Only an integer value may be entered in this field.

Please write your answer here:

Use whole numbers without a dot, comma or symbols, e.g. 23192, Not 23,1K

Date of Last Update

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '3 [OMO]' (Which of the following online media outlets does the Organisation use to present itself?)

Please enter a date:

[for those available]

Visitors

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '3 [OMO]' (Which of the following online media outlets does the Organisation use to present itself?)

Only an integer value may be entered in this field.

Please write your answer here:

Use whole numbers without a dot, comma or symbols, e.g. 23192, Not 23,1K

Date of Last Update

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '3 [OMO]' (Which of the following online media outlets does the Organisation use to present itself?)

Answer must be less or equal to 12 2016 Please enter a date:

[for those available]

of Tweets

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '3 [OMO]' (Which of the following online media outlets does the Organisation use to present itself?)

Only an integer value may be entered in this field.

Please write your answer here:

of Following

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '3 [OMO]' (Which of the following online media outlets does the Organisation use to present itself?) Only an integer value may be entered in this field.

Please write your answer here:

of Followers

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '3 [OMO]' (Which of the following online media outlets does the Organisation use to present itself?) Only an integer value may be entered in this field.

Please write your answer here:

Use whole numbers without a dot, comma or symbols, e.g. 23192, Not 23,1K

Which one of the above is the Main source of information on the TSO? (MMOSRC)

Please choose only one of the following:

- Website
- Facebook
- Blog
- Twitter
- Hubs/sub-hubs

i.e. offers the largest amount of information which can be used alone or in combination with information from Fb or blog to fill in this codesheet; if all are updated, then choose website

[]

Main Media Outlet organisation's full name:

Please write your answer(s) here:

MMORGNAMho (Home language)

MMORGNAMen (English translation)

Use full name (first, if available) and/or acronym (if available); use what is available

Use the source's own English translation; if non available please translate into English

[] BRIEF DESCRIPTION:

Please write your answer here:

Usually in "Who We Are".

Describe in English and in one sentence: Who, does What, for Whom, Where?

Should include: name of TSO (who), main type of solidarity activity (does what), beneficiaries (for whom), and location (where).

e.g Shelter supports homeless and vulneable groups in Scotland and England

[]

Country of Main Online Media Outlet:

*

If you choose 'Other Country: (specify)' please also specify your choice in the accompanying text field.

Please choose only one of the following:

- 1. France
- 2. Germany
- 3. Greece
- 4. Italy
- 5. Poland
- 6. Denmark
- 7. Switzerland
- 8. United Kingdom
- 9. Transnational

(involving more than one country)

Other Country: (specify)

If it is a TSO from another country carrying out solidarity activities in the base country then code "other country region/s.

If it is a transnational TSO carrying out solidarity activities in the base country then code "other transnational region/s.

Note that the spatial features of the activities of the TSO are coded as a different variable in Group 4

[] Specify countries involved in Transnational actor

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '9. Transnational (involving more than one country)' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:)

Please write your answer here:

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Transnational (involving more than one country)' in question '16 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:) The name of each country must be separated by commas (,); if not the system will not recognise them as separate values.

[]

Main Online Media Outlet languages:

*

Please choose all that apply:

- 1. French
- 2. German
- 3. Greek
- 4. Italian

- 5. Polish
- 6. Spanish
- 7. Danish
- 8. English
- 9. Romanian
- 10. Arabic (e.g. Syrian)
- 11. Afghan languages
- 12. Russian

Other: :

Code any languages available for the main media source including embedded Google-translate features, selected information or downloadable material in languages, other than the home language.

[] Main Media Outlet-Organisation's full formal address/all available information:

Please write your answer here:

Search throughout the website and enter the full address; ZIP CODE SHOULD ALSO BE ENTERED IN THE CODE BELOW In home language **[] Main Media Outlet organisation's zip code:**

Please write your answer here:

MAKE SURE YOU ENTER THE ZIP CODE HERE! if not available from the online sources, enter it from Excel list, if it appears; otherwise leave blank . No need to Google it.

[]

Home Region of Main Media Outlet organisation:

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '8. United Kingdom' or '7. Switzerland' or '3. Greece' or '4. Italy' or '5. Poland' or '6. Denmark' or '2. Germany' or '1. France' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Germany' or 'Poland' or 'Italy' or 'Greece' or 'France' or 'Denmark' or 'Switzerland' or 'United Kingdom' in question '16 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:)

Code below the region of the country where the organisation is based; if needed, find the region in Google.

If the TSO does not make reference to any specific region/does not provide an address, then enter the national code (e.g. 100 for France).

[] France (100)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '1. France' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:)

Please choose only one of the following:

100. France
 101. Alsace
 102. Aquitaine

- 103. Auvergne
- 104. Bretagne
- 105. Bourgogne
- 106. Centre
- 107. Champagne
- 108. Corse
- 109. Franche Comté
- 110. Ile-de-France
- 111. Languedoc-Roussillon
- 112. Limousin
- 113. Lorraine
- 114. Midi-Pyrénées
- 115. Nord Pas-de-Calais
- 116. Normandie
- 117. Pays de la Loire
- 118. Picardie
- 119. Poitou-Charentes
- 120. Provence Côte d'Azur
- 121. Rhône-Alpes

Germany (200)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '2. Germany' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:)

Please choose only one of the following:

- Germany
- Baden-Württemberg
- Bavaria
- 203. Berlin
- 204. Brandenburg
- 205. Bremen
- 206. Hamburg
- 207. Hesse
- 208. Lower Saxony
- 209. Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
- 210. North Rhine-Westphalia
- 211. Rhineland-Palatinate
- 212. Saarland
- 213. Saxony
- 214. Saxony-Anhalt
- 215. Schleswig-Holstein
- 216. Thuringia

[]Greece (300)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '3. Greece' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:)

Please choose only one of the following:

- 300. Greece
- 301. Attiki
- 302. Anatoliki Makedonia kai Thraki
- 303. Borio Aegeo
- 304. Dytiki Ellada
- 305. Dytiki Makedonia
- 306. Ionii Nisoi
- 307. Ipeiros
- 308. Kentriki Makedonia
-

309. Kriti
310. Notio Aegeo
311. Peloponisos
312. Sterea Ellada
313. Thessalia

Italy (400)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '4. Italy' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:)

Please choose only one of the following:

400. Italy
401. Abruzzo
402. Basilicata
403. Calabria
404. Campania
405. Emilia-Romagna
406. Friuli Venezia Giulia
407. Lazio
408. Liguria
409. Lombardia
410. Marche
411. Molise
412. Piemonte
- Puglia
- Sardegna
- Sicilia
- Toscana
- Trentino-Alto Adige
418. Umbria
419. Valle d'Aosta
420. Veneto
- Poland (500)

- Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:
- Answer was '5. Poland' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:)
- Please choose only one of the following:
- 500. Poland
 - 501. Województwo dolnośląskie
 - 502. Województwo kujawsko-pomorskie
 - 503. Województwo łódzkie
 - 504. Województwo lubelskie
 - 505. Województwo lubuskie
 - 506. Województwo małopolskie
 - 507. Województwo mazowieckie
 - 508. Województwo opolskie
 - 509. Województwo podkarpackie
 - 510. Województwo podlaskie
 - 511. Województwo pomorskie
 - 512. Województwo śląskie
 - 513. Województwo świętokrzyskie
 - 514. Województwo warmińsko-mazurskie
 - Województwo wielkopolskie
 - Województwo zachodniopomorskie

-
-

Denmark(600)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '6. Denmark' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:)

Please choose only one of the following:

- 600. Denmark
- 601. Hovedstaden
- 602. Sjælland
- 603. Syddanmark
- 604. Midtjylland
- 605. Nordjylland

Switzerland (700)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '7. Switzerland' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:)

Please choose only one of the following:

- 700. Switzerland
- 701. Appenzel Innerrhoden / Appenzell extérieur
- 702. Appenzel Auserrhoden Appenzell intérieur
- 703. Aargau / Argovie
- 704. Basel-Stadt / Bâle-campagne
- 705. Basel-Land / Bâle-ville
- 706. Bern / Berne
- 707. Freiburg / Fribourg
- 708. Genf / Genève
- 709. Glarus / Glaris
- 710. Graubünden / Grisons

Jura / Jura

Luzern / Lucerne

- 713. Neuenburg / Neuchâtel
- 714. Nidwald / Nidwald
- 715. Obwald / Obwald
- 716. St.Gallen / Saint-Gall
- 717. Schaffhausen / Schaffouse

- 718. Schwyz / Schwyz
- 719. Solothurn / Soleure
- 720. Tessin / Tessin
- 721. Thurgau / Turgovie
- 722. Uri / Uri
- 723. Wallis / Valais
- 724. Waadt / Vaud
- 725. Zug / Zoug
- 726. Zürich / Zurich

United Kingdom (800)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '8. United Kingdom' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:)

Please choose only one of the following:

- 800. United Kingdom
- 801. East Midlands
- 802. East of England
- 803. Eastern Scotland
- 804. Highlands and Islands
- 805. London
- 806. North East
- North Eastern Scotland
- North West
- 809. South East
- 810. South West
- 811. South Western Scotland
- 812. West Midlands
- 813. Yorkshire
- 814. Northern Ireland
- 815. Wales

Main Media Outlet organisation's e-mail :

Please write your answer(s) here:

Main Media Outlet organisation's e-mail 1 (MMORGMAIL1)

Main Media Outlet organisation's e-mail 2 (MMORGMAIL2)

it is important to include the e-mail address on the home page since they will be used for the online survey; if unavailable, then enter link of contact form or both of them

Main Media Outlet organisation's telephone/mobile/cell 1 and telephone/mobile/cell 2 [without country code]

Please write your answer(s) here:

Tel/mobile/cell 1 (with area code)

Tel/mobile/cell 2 (with area code)

Please include all available telephone/mobiles/cell phones found usually under "contact us" or postal address.

[]

Starting Year of Main Online Media Outlet (MMOSTRT):

Answer must be between 01 1980 and 12 2016 Please enter a date:

*Go to: archive.org, enter the outlet's url and use the provided start date ____mm.yyyy**If no information is available on the archive.org, then you can find this information either in the text which introduces the organisation (sections "history", "about"), in the oldest post in the news/other sections, or at the bottom of the website, usually next to the copyright symbol.**In case only the year is available, enter only year – e.g. 2013.**Answer must be between 01.1980 and 12.2016**If the above do not lead you to the start date, then enter the date of the earliest archive, news, documents, or any other entry***[]Main Online Media Outlet's structure features:**

Please choose all that apply:

- 1. Action calendar (e.g. <http://www.mesopotamia.gr/calendar/>)
- 2. Finances [financial transparency, e.g. financial reports, financial statements, annual budget]
- 3. News section/Pressroom/Newsletter/posts
- 4. Forum/chat room (concerns the websites: open or closed)
- 5. Background informative material (e.g. legal texts, scientific articles, reports, cases, etc.)

Fill in the features below which are clearly visible in the menu/homepage, or other parts of the main media outlet; code any information you can find during the coding of the website

[]Specify URL for calendar

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '34 [MMOSTRT]' (Main Online Media Outlet's structure features:)

Please write your answer here:

When available, use Google calendar or list/link of events.

Group 2. Transnational Solidarity Organisation Profile (variables short name ORG...)

Group 2. Transnational Solidarity Organisation Profile (variables short name ORG...)

[]

Network/Umbrella features of TSO

Networks are sets of nodes linked by some form of relationship, and delimited by some specific criteria. Nodes may consist of groups, organisations, and other entities (Diani 2003: 6) (e.g. initiatives); e.g. A charity with different local offices at the local, regional, national or global level. A network may be an umbrella organisation, i.e. an “organisation that controls or organises the activities of several other organisations, all of which have a similar purpose” (Cambridge Dictionary definition).

[]

Is this TSO a network/“umbrella” organisation?

*

Please choose only one of the following:

- Yes
- No
- Not clear/insufficient information

2.2 []At which level is this umbrella/network organisation? [code 1]

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' in question '37 [UMB]' (Is this TSO a network/“umbrella” organisation?)

Please choose only one of the following:

1. Local level
2. Regional level
3. National level
4. European level
5. Non-European level

6. Global level

Choose one of the list.

Does this network/ umbrella TSO have members (choose 1 of the 4)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' in question '37 [UMB]' (Is this TSO a network/"umbrella" organisation?)

Please choose only one of the following:

- 1. belonging to the same organisation (e.g.Oxfam)
- 2. that are independent organisations (e.g. 15M, UKuncut)
- 3. unclear
- Other

How many organisations belong to this network/umbrella TSO?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' in question '37 [UMB]' (Is this TSO a network/"umbrella" organisation?)

Please choose only one of the following:

- 1. none
- 2. 1-10
- 3. 11-30
- 4. 31-50
- 5. 51-100
- 6. 101-300
- 7. More than 300
- 8. Unclear

Other

(countable or estimated)

[] Is this TSO itself part of one or more, other “umbrella” organisation/s?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' in question '37 [UMB]' (Is this TSO a network/“umbrella” organisation?)

Please choose only one of the following:

Yes No

[] Code all mentioned Level/s the respective Name/s of the related other-umbrella organisations/s

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' in question '41 [UMBYPRT]' (Is this TSO itself part of one or more, other “umbrella” organisation/s?)

Please choose all that apply and provide a comment:

1. Local to Regional level

2. National level

3. European level

4. Global level

For each level, provide the name/s of any/all related other- umbrella organisations.

Multiple entries of names must be separated by commas (,)

[] Is this TSO part of one or more network/umbrella organisation/s?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'No' in question '37 [UMB]' (Is this TSO a network/“umbrella” organisation?)

Please choose only one of the following:

Yes

No

There should be clear information or the TSO should exclusively state that it belongs to an umbrella/network of organisations at a specific level.

[] Code all mentioned Level/s the respective Name/s of the related other-umbrella organisations/s

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' in question '43 [UMBNPRT]' (Is this TSO part of a one or more network/umbrella organisation/s?)

Please choose all that apply and provide a comment:

1. Local to Regional level

2. National level

3. European level

4. Global level

For each level provide the name/s any/all related other- umbrella organisations.

Multiple entries of names must be separated by commas (,)

[] Starting month and year of the TSO you are coding?

Answer must be less or equal to 12 2016

Please enter a date:

If available/if stated clearly in the webpage.

In case only the year is available then code January of that year - e.g. 01.2013.____ mm.yyyy.

In cases that an organisation is founded prior to 1900 please choose January 1900 as answer

.

[]

Structure of the organisation (ORGDESTR) Which of the following does the organisation have?

Please choose all that apply:

- 1. Board (any type, appointed/elected)/supervisory board
- 2. President/Leader/Chair person/Coordinator/CEO
- 3. Secretary/administrative assistant
- 4. Treasurer/responsible for finance/Accounting
- 5. Trustees
- 6. Paid staff
- 7. Written constitution
- 8. Spokesperson/Media-PR/Communication/Representative

9. General assembly/general body
10. Neighbourhood/Open assembly (usually social movement related)
11. Committees (e.g. Management Committee) or work groups for specific issues
12. Not available
13. Other::

As mentioned in media outlet – e.g. who we are, annual reports, statute. To assess the level of formalisation of organisations.

Level of Organisational Structure

Please choose only one of the following:

1. Primarily within national borders
2. Primarily across national borders
3. No information

(based on available information)

Type of Group-specific organisation and group by the three themes

Note: Code as a separate case* any TSO involved in more than 1 of the 3 themes, using the second website id string variable – see p.1

Select main theme/s on which TSO is working – using the three categories that apply

Please choose all that apply:

Only answer this question for the items you selected in question 4 ('4. Students')

Only answer this question for the items you did not select in question 4 ('4. Students')

1. Migration
101. Migrants and refugees, general/umbrella organisations' (self-help incl. informal groups)
102. Nationality Specific migrant/refugee organisations
103. Organisations by nonmigrant groups usually in the host country which support migrants and refugees (e..g. anti-Nazi/anti-fascist/anti-racist organisations (incl. informal groups)
104. Other migrant related group-specific organisations
2. Disabilities/Health
201. Disabilities/health-inflicted group organisations (self-help incl. informal groups)
202. Specific 'disability/health-inflicted people's organisations' (incl. informal groups)
203. Organisations by the nondisabled which support disabled-people
204. Other health/disability group-specific organisations
3. Unemployment/Labour
301. Unemployed peoples general organisations' (self-help incl. informal groups)
302. Unions & other labour organisations (incl. informal groups)

303. Organisations by non-unemployed groups which support Unemployed/Workers

304. Other labour related organisations

[for most cases select 1 field]

[]104. 'other migrant related group-specific organisations'

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '49 [GRPSPF]' (Select main theme/s on which TSO is working – using the three categories that apply) Please write your answer here:

[]

204. 'other health/disability group-specific organisations' [string]

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '49 [GRPSPF]' (Select main theme/s on which TSO is working – using the three categories that apply) Please write your answer here:

[]

304. 'other labour-related organisations' [string].....

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '49 [GRPSPF]' (Select main theme/s on which TSO is working – using the three categories that apply) Please write your answer here:

Only/Primary theme of TSO

Please choose only one of the following:

Migration

Disabilities

Unemployment

No primary theme for this TSO

Choose the only or the primary theme for this TSO.

Types of TSOs

Please choose only one of the following:

- 100. Alternative and NGO solidarity groups and Organisations
- 101. Social protest groups/ Indignados/occupy protests/movement of the squares, neighbourhood assemblies
- 102. Informal Citizens/grassroots solidarity initiatives and networks of solidarity/social economy, social justice and reclaim activities as well as informal time banks
- 103. Information platforms and networks
- 104. Formal Social Economy enterprises/mutual companies/Cooperatives/Time Banks
- 105. NGOs/Volunteer Associations/Nonprofit (professional, formal organisations)
- 106. Professional Associations
- 107. Unions, Labour Organisations
- 108. Charities/Foundations (professional, formal organisations)
- 109. Cultural/Arts/Sports Associations/Clubs
- 110. Other, specify [string].....
- 200. 'Hybrid' Enterprise-Associations with local, regional state government units
- 300. Local (municipality)/regional Organisations [if in collaboration with citizen initiatives, NGOs]
- 400. Professional Organisations and Groups
- 401. Researchers/Academics/think tank/intellectuals
- 402. other, specify _____
- 500. Church/Religious organisations (please specify)
- 600. Political Parties List provided by country

Other

Chose only 1 code which is closest to the main type of the TSO, based on the available information. Formal organisations usually have features found in ORGDESTR (from 1. Board – 7. General Assembly).

Chose the general categories e.g. 100, 200 only in cases where the TSO is not specialised, or has more than 1 specialisations

019. Other, specify [string].....

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '110. Other, specify [string].....' in question '54 [TSOTP]' (Types of TSOs) Please write your answer here:

402. other, specify _____

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '402. other, specify _____' in question '54 [TSOTP]' (Types of TSOs) Please write your answer here:

Specify Church name _____

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '500. Church/Religious organisations (please specify)' in question '54 [TSOTP]' (Types of TSOs) Please write your answer here:

France (100)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '1. France' a in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:) and Answer was '600. Political Parties List provided by country' in question '54 [TSOTP]' (Types of TSOs) Please choose only one of the following:

Europe Ecologie Les Verts (EELV)

Front de Gauche (FDG)

Front National (FN)

- Lutte Ouvrière (LO)**
 Mouvement Démocrate (MODEM)
 Mouvement pour la France (MPF)
 107. Nouveau Centre
 108. Nouveau Parti Anti-Capitaliste (NPA)
 109. Parti Radical de Gauche
 110. Parti Radical Valoisien (PR)
 111. Parti Socialiste (PS)
 112. Union pour un Mouvement Populaire (UMP)
 198. Other, specify:
 []Germany (200)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '2. Germany' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:) *and* Answer was '600. Political Parties List provided by country' in question '54 [TSOTP]' (Types of TSOs) Please choose only one of the following:

- 201. Alternative für Deutschland (AfD)**
 202. Bündnis 90 / Die Grünen
 203. Bürger in Wut (BiW)
 204. Brandenburger Vereinigte Bürgerbewegungen / Freie Wähler (BVB/FW)
 205. Christlich Demokratische Union Deutschlands (CDU)
 206. Christlich-Soziale Union in Bayern (CSU)
 207. Die PARTEI / Partei für Arbeit, Rechtsstaat, Tierschutz, Elitenförderung und basisdemokratische Initiative
 208. Familien-Partei Deutschlands
 209. Freie Demokratische Partei (FDP)
 210. Freie Wähler (FW)

Mensch Umwelt Tierschutz

Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands (NPD)

Piratenpartei Deutschland

Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD)

Südschleswigscher Wählerverband (SSW)

Die Linke

- 217. Ökologisch-Demokratische Partei (ÖDP)**

299. Other, specify:

[]Greece (300)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '3. Greece' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:) and Answer was '600. Political Parties List provided by country' in question '54 [TSOTP]' (Types of TSOs) Please choose only one of the following:

301. Anexartiti Ellines

302. Antikapitalistiki Aristeri Synergasia gia tin Anatropi (ANTARSYA)

303. Chrysi Aygi

304. Dimiourgia Xana

305. Dimokratiki Aristera (DIMAR)

306. Dimocratiki Sumaxia (DISY)

307. Dimokratiko Koinoniko Kinima (DIKKI)

308. Drasi

309. Enosis Kentroon

310. Ergatiko Epanastatiko Komma

311. Fileleftheri Symmachia

312. Ikologi Prasini

313. Koinoniki Symfonia

314. Koinonikos Syndesmos

315. Kommounistiko Komma Elladas (KKE)

Laikos Orthodoxos Synagermos (LAOS)

Nea Demokratia (ND)

Panelinio Sosialistiko Kinima (PASOK/ELIA)

Synaspismos Rizospastikis Aristeras (SYRIZA)

To Potami 399. Other Parties

-
-
-

399. Other, specify:

[]Italy (400)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '4. Italy' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:) and Answer was '600. Political Parties List provided by country' in question '54 [TSOTP]' (Types of TSOs) Please choose only one of the following:

401. Fratelli d'Italia (Fdl)

402. Scelta Civica (SC)

403. Rifondazione Comunista (PRC)

404. Margherita

405. Partito Democratico (PD)

406. Movimento Cinque Stelle (M5S)

407. Forza Italia (FI)

408. Verdi

409. Radicali Italiani (RI)

410. Italia dei Valori (IDV)

411. Democratici di Sinistra (DS)

412. Sinistra Ecologia Libertà (SEL)

413. Alleanza Nazionale (AN)

414. Nuovo Centrodestra (NCD)

415. Forza Nuova (FN)

416. Lega Nord (LN)

Partito dei Comunisti italiani (PdCI)

Popolo della Libertà (PDL)

Südtiroler Volkspartei (SVP)

La Destra

Fiamma Tricolore (FT)

Unione dei Democratici Cristiani e di Centro (UDC)

499. Other Parties

-
-
-

- 499. Other, specify:**
- []Poland (500)
- Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:**
Answer was '5. Poland' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:) and Answer was '600. Political Parties List provided by country' in question '54 [TSOTP]' (Types of TSOs) Please choose only one of the following:
- 501. Partia Centrum**
- 502. Platforma Obywatelska (PO)**
- 503. Kongres Nowej Prawicy (KNP)**
- 504. Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej (SLD)**
- 505. Partia Demokratyczna / demokraci.pl**
- 506. Unia Wolności (UW)**
- 507. Unia Pracy (UP)**
- 508. Prawo i Sprawiedliwość (PiS)**
- 509. Liga Polskich Rodzin (LPR)**
- 510. Krajowa Partia Emerytów i Rencistów**
- 511. Narodowe Odrodzenie Polski (NOP)**
- 512. Partia Regionów**
- 513. Polska Jest Najważniejsza (PJN)**
- 514. Polska Razem**
- 515. Polska Partia Pracy Sierpień '80**
- Polska Partia Narodowa (PPN)**
- Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe (PSL)**
- Polska Partia Socjalistyczna (PPS)**
- Unia Polityki Realnej (UPR)**
- Racja Polskiej Lewicy**
- Samoobrona RP**
- 522. Partia Zieloni / Zieloni 2004**
- 523. Prawica Rzeczypospolitej**
- 524. Socjaldemokracja Polska**
- 525. Unia Lewicy (UL)**
- 526. Solidarna Polska**
- 527. Partia Kobiet**
-

- 528. Twój Ruch / Ruch Palikota
- 599. Other Parties
- 599. Other, specify:

Denmark(600)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '6. Denmark' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:) and Answer was '600. Political Parties List provided by country' in question '54 [TSOTP]' (Types of TSOs) Please choose only one of the following:

- Denmark (600)
- 601. Socialdemokraterne (S)
- 602. Det Radikale Venstre (R)
- 603. Det Konservative Folkeparti (K)
- 604. Socialistisk Folkeparti (SF)
- 605. Liberal Alliance (LA)
- 606. Folkebevægelsen mod EU
- 607. Dansk Folkeparti (DF)

Venstre (V)

Enhedslisten (Ø)

Alternativet (Å)

-
-
-

699. Other parties

[]Switzerland (700)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '7. Switzerland' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:) and Answer was '600. Political Parties List provided by country' in question '54 [TSOTP]' (Types of

TSOs)

Please choose only one of the following:

- 801. Bürgerliche-Démocratique Partei (BDP) / Parti Bourgeois-Démocratique (PBD)
- 802. Christlichdemokratische Volkspartei (CVP) / Parti Démocrate-Chrétien (PDC)
- 803. Christlich-Soziale Partei (CSP) / Parti Chrétien-Social (PCS)
- 804. Evangelische Volkspartei (EVP) / Parti Evangélique (PEV)
- 805. Die Liberalen (FDP) / Les Libéraux-Radicaux (PLR)
- 806. Die Grünen (GPS) / Les Verts (PES)
- 807. Grünes Bündnis (GB) / Alliance verte (AVes)
- 808. Grünliberale Partei (GLP) / Parti Vert-Libéral (PVL)
- 809. Lega dei Ticinesi
- 810. Mouvement Citoyen Genevois (MCG)
- 811. Schweizerische Volkspartei (SVP) / Union Démocratique du Centre (UDC)
- 812. Sozialdemokratische Partei (SP) / Parti Socialiste (PS)
- 899. Other Parties

899. Other, specify:

United Kingdom (800)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '8. United Kingdom' in question '17 [COUNTMOM]' (Country of Main Online Media Outlet:) *and* Answer was '600. Political Parties List provided by country' in question '54 [TSOTP]' (Types of

TSOs)

Please choose only one of the following:

901. Alliance Party of Northern Ireland

902. British Nationalist Party (BNP)

903. Conservative and Unionist Party

904. Democratic Unionist Party

905. Green Party in Northern Ireland

906. Green Party of England and Wales

907. Labour Party

908. Liberal Democrats

909. NI21

910. Plaid Cymru / Party of Wales

911. Respect Party

912. Scottish Green Party

913. Scottish National Party

914. Sinn Féin

915. Social Democratic and Labour Party

916. Traditional Unionist Voice

917. UK Independence Party

918. Ulster Unionist Party

999. Other Parties

999. Other, specify:

Group 3: Activities and Beneficiaries

Activities of AAO (AC...)

[] Types of (Solidarity) Activities by TSOs

Please choose the appropriate response for each item:

	1.	2.	3.	7.	8.	5.	6.	Alternative	Self organised	9.	10.	11.				
	Urgent		Hate	Human	4.			Dissemination	Environment	consumption		spaces	Culture	Lobbying	Other	
	Needs		Crime	trafficking		Economy										
YES NO	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Select all	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

of the codes that apply, based on the available information.

Select all of the codes that apply for past, current and future solidarity activities, based on the available information from the media outlets.

When no specific information is provided or it is unclear, use the general category (1-11 in the summary menu above, or other.

If Cultural activities (e.g. theater) are also used for fundraising purposes, code 9.1 as well as 4.5

[]1. Basic/Urgent Needs [e.g. housing, food, clothing]

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'YES' in question '66 [TSOACT]' (Types of (Solidarity) Activities by TSOs (1. Urgent Needs))

Please choose all that apply:

- 1.1. Shelter/Housing/Accommodation/Rent/Camps/hosting in homes
- 1.2. Soup/Social/community Kitchens (free-of-charge cooked food)Social Grocery (free or low-cost Food and Home-related Products)
- 1.3. Health/Social Medicine (provision of free health services and medicine)
- 1.4. Mental Health, and related consultations (provision of free mental health services)
- 1.5. Social support/Aid/Assistance Social support, care, advice, “helping hand” to beneficiaries, nonstate-related (e.g. companionship, emotional, finance to migrants, disabled or unemployed)
- 1.6. Clothing/shoes/other items provision

- 1.7. Education (e.g. language lessons for migrants, non-economy related tutorials/seminars/lessons for disabled, unemployed)
- 1.8. self-help/mutual aid actions [as self labelled]
- 1.9. emergency refugee/immigrant relief/support
- 1.10. Human rights
- 1.11. Provision of Assistance /Mediation/ Free legal/consulting services to migrants, disabled or unemployed in accessing state structures (health, employment, social services related);

Towards state/supra-state agencies, usually by formal organisations, often in relation to policy

- 1.12. Volunteers Call/Organizing efforts for emergency situations
- 1.13 humanitarian aid/ conflict intervention (only if specifically mention relationship to 3 themes)
- 1.14. Other, specify::

[]4. Economy

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'YES' in question '66 [TSOACT]' (Types of (Solidarity) Activities by TSOs (4.

Economy))

Please choose all that apply:

- 4.1. Employment/Job related activities/information/networking/opportunities (e.g. for unemployed, disabled, migrants)
- 4.2. Financial support/Social finance
- 4.3. Training programs to improve employability/job market chances(e.g. work training workshops/seminars for the unemployed, disabled, migrants)
- 4.4. Services and/or product provision (e.g. Cooperative or Social economy enterprisesco-operatives are usually producer/worker led)/ Fair Trade
- 4.5. Fund-raising activities (e.g. Christmas markets, collecting money for social cause)
- 4.6. Second-hand shops, income raising entrepreneurial activities, altruistic purchase Crowdfunding-microdonations 4.7. Economic development support (e.g. for developing regions and communities)
- 4.8. Other, specify::

[]

5. Dissemination in the public sphere /Civic media & communications

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'YES' a in question '66 [TSOACT]' (Types of (Solidarity) Activities by TSOs (5. Dissemination))

Please choose all that apply:

- 5.1. Scientific reports - Publications
- 5.2 Group Press /People's e/press, Group video spots /people's e/tv, Group Audio spots /people's e/radio, Posters
- 5.3. Information, Knowledge transfer, raising awareness /Software/data exchange
- 5.4. Educational activities to the public (nonformal education) e.g. open seminar on child poverty, conversation clubs, or university lectures to the public on crises)

5.5. Other (please specify)::

[]

6. Environment

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'YES' in question '66 [TSOACT]' (Types of (Solidarity) Activities by TSOs (6. Environment))

Please choose all that apply:

- 6.1. increase environmental awareness on migration-related environmental problems
- 6.2. increase environmental awareness on disability-related environmental problems
- 6.3. environmental protection actions to stop environmental refugees
- 6.4. environmental protection actions to stop health-related environmental impacts
- 6.5. environmental protection actions related to environmental problems in the work place
- 6.6. green jobs/jobs created to assist in environmental protection
- 6.7. sustainability activities promoting environment protection and environment-friendly economy
- 6.8. Other, specify:

[]7. Alternative consumption/Food sovereignty/alternative lifestyles

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'YES' in question '66 [TSOACT]' (Types of (Solidarity) Activities by TSOs (7. Alternative consumption))

Please choose all that apply:

- 7.1. Community/Producer-Consumer action/ Community-sustained agriculture (e.g. pro-organic farming/anti gmo)
- 7.2. Community gardens (urban/rural)
- 7.3. barter/local exchange trading systems/swap / Exchange Services/Products
- 7.4. Otherspecify::

[]

8. Self-organised spaces

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'YES' in question '66 [TSOACT]' (Types of (Solidarity) Activities by TSOs (8. Self organised spaces))

Please choose all that apply:

- 8.1. social movement/subcultural/illegal Civic and autonomous management of spaces (e.g. squats, occupations of buildings, urban abandoned slots, buildings and facilities)
- 8.2. Co-working/being spaces

8.3. Other (e.g. self organised coffee shop), specify:

[]

9. Culture

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'YES' in question '66 [TSOACT]' (Types of (Solidarity) Activities by TSOs (9.

Culture))

Please choose all that apply:

9.1 Art/Theater/Cinema/Music actions/Festivals /Concerts

9.2. Sports

9.3. Social **hangouts (e.g. fun-hangouts raising financial support, language courses, cafes)**

9.4. Other, specify::

[] Other type of Solidarity Activity:

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'YES' in question '66 [TSOACT]' (Types of (Solidarity) Activities by TSOs (11. Other))

Please write your answer here:

[] When you have coded all the possible solidarity activities from all of the above possible groups, what is the main activity that best reflects what the TSO does? Is there a primary solidarity activity for this organisation?

Please choose only one of the following:

Yes No

[] Enter the Code:

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was 'Yes' in question '75 [ACTPR]' (When you have coded all the possible solidarity activities from all of the above possible groups, what is the main activity that best reflects what the TSO does? Is there a primary solidarity activity for this organisation?) Please write your answer here:

Enter only 1 major/primary. Code the general, e.g. 7.0, or if there is enough information code the specific, e.g. 7.5 code from the ones coded above on type of solidarity activity which stands out as dominant or best representative of this TSO. Try to use the general categories (e.g. 7.0) if appropriate.

[]

Spaces of most/all the solidarity activities coded above (not just the primary)

[] At what level/s are the solidarity activities of the TSO organised and carried out?

Please choose all that apply:

1. Local [e.g. local-level activities for refugees]

2. Regional [e.g. regional-level activities for refugees]

3. Multi-regional (in less than half of country's regions; when unclear, code regional)
4. National (in more than half of country's regions; when unclear code national)
5. European (EU)
6. Other European
7. OLD EUROPEAN MINORITIES
8. NONEUROPEAN
9. GLOBAL

Code from 1-9; choose any of the 8a-8h categories that apply.

NONEUROPEAN

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '78 [ACTSPC]' (At what level/s is/are the solidarity activities of the TSO organised and carried out?)

Please choose **all** that apply:

- 8a. ASIAN: MIDDLE EAST
- 8b. ASIAN: SOUTH AND EAST
- 8c. AFRICAN: NORTH
- 8d. AFRICA: OTHER
- 8e. CARIBBEAN
- 8f. LATIN AMERICAN
- 8g. NORTH AMERICAN
- 8h. OCEANIA

Beneficiaries of the actions (BEN...)

[beneficiaries are all those who benefit from the solidarity activities, i.e. those who do or do not actively engage in the organisation - participants as well as nonparticipants; e.g. activists in cooperatives, grassroots initiatives, or self-help groups, refugees]

[]Type/s of Beneficiaries for all of the solidarity actions coded above for this TSO.

Please choose all that apply:

- 1. No mention/cannot be discerned
- 2. Children
- 3. Youth/Young people/teens
- 4. Students
- 5. Elderly/pensioners
- 6. Men
- 7. Women
- 8. LGBT
- 9. Families
- 10. Significant others (e.g. relatives of very vulnerable citizens such as substance abusers)
- 11. Parents/Mothers/Fathers/Single Parents
- 12. Racial/ethnic Minorities (e.g. Roma, black people)
- 13. Victims of hate crime
- 14. Victims of human trafficking
- 15. Disabled & Health-inflicted
- 16. Health vulnerable groups, i.e. substance abuse persons/groups
- 17. Poor/economically vulnerable/Marginalised communities
- 18. Poor/economically vulnerable/Marginalised Persons
- 19. Imprisoned
- 20. Homeless
- 21. Uninsured

- Unemployed**
- Workers /precarious workers**
- Citizen-consumers**
- 25. Small Enterprises/Producers/Farmers/members of Cooperatives**
- 26. Artists/ cultural actors**
- 27. Every interested person (only if stated) e.g. ID 0, support of hitchhiking / participants of barter clubs)**
- 28. Local community/ies**
- 29. The general public**
- 30. Immigrants/refugees/applicants for asylum from:**

31. Other, specify::

Code all that apply using available information from the media outlets. If none of the types appears in the media outlet/s then code "No mention/cannot be discerned". Specify any other type not provided in the list

[]Specify disease or disability as in media outlet (general or specific) [string]_____

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '81 [BENTYP]' (Type/s of Beneficiaries for all of the solidarity actions coded above for this TSO.) Please write your answer here:

[]

30. Immigrants/refugees/applicants for asylum from:

What world regions are they originally from?

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '81 [BENTYP]' (Type/s of Beneficiaries for all of the solidarity actions coded above for this TSO.) Please choose all that apply:

0. Ethnicity not specified/mentioned

European (EU)

Other European

NONEUROPEAN

4. GLOBAL [from across world regions]

[if ethnicities are not mentioned, then leave blank]

[]Non European regions

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '83 [BENTYP30sp]' (30. Immigrants/refugees/applicants for asylum from: What world regions are they from/originally?) Please choose all that apply:

3a. ASIAN: MIDDLE EAST

3b. ASIAN: SOUTH AND EAST

3c. AFRICAN: NORTH

3d. AFRICA: OTHER

3e. CARIBBEAN

3f. LATIN AMERICAN

3g. NORTH AMERICAN

3h. OCEANIA

[] Primary Beneficiary Group

Please write your answer here:

(if clearly visible) Beneficiary residence

Please choose all that apply:

Local

Regional [one region]

Multi-regional (in less than half of country's regions; if unclear, code regional)

4. National (in more than half of country's regions; if unclear, code national)

5. European (i.e. more than one European country)

6. nonEuropean (i.e. one or more nonEuropean countries)

7. Global (across EU and nonEU countries)

8. Unclear

[as mentioned in website]

Choose all that apply based on available information. Local, Regional and National should be coded for beneficiaries residing in the country where this TSO is based.

European and NonEuropean should be coded for beneficiaries residing outside of the country where this TSO is based.

Group 4: Aim and Solidarity

[]

Aim/Goal/Ethos of Organisation: *[From Materialistic to nonmaterialistic]*

Please choose all that apply:

- 1. To reduce the negative impact of the economic crisis/austerity/cuts
- 2. To reduce poverty and exclusion
- 3. To combat discrimination (any type)/to promote equality of participation in society (social dimension)
- 4. To increase tolerance and mutual understanding
- 5. To help others (e.g. charity aims)
- 6. To promote and achieve social change
- 7. To promote social exchange and direct contact/integration in society/local communities
- 8. To facilitate the return/entry to the jobmarket/into employment and to promote long-term/lasting employment
- 9. To improve the pay and working conditions (social and work standards)/ to promote equal and just pay (promote justice and equality and fight inequality)
- 10. To promote health, education and welfare
- 11. To promote dignity [must be clearly stated]
- 12. To promote and defend individual rights and responsibility
- 13. To promote self-determination, self-initiative, self-representation and self-empowerment
- 14. To promote self-managed collectivity
- 15. To promote democratic practices/ equal participation
- 16. To promote collective identities and community responsibility/empowerment (noncontentious)

17. To promote collective (protest) action and/or social movement identities 18. To promote and achieve political change Other:

As mentioned in media outlet's starting page, e.g. in mission statement/goal of the TSO. Code the most important/central aims of the organisation – avoid coding too many categories, if not central to this TSO.

[]

TSOs' Proposed Route to achieve its aim:

Please choose all that apply:

- 1. Collective-protest action
- 2. Raising awareness
- 3. Lobbying
- 4. Direct actions/campaigns/nonprotest solidarity activities
- 5. Policy reform/change/creation: Family/children
- 6. Policy reform/change/creation: Social aid & Poverty
- 7. Policy reform/change/creation: Health
- 8. Policy reform/change/creation: Disabilities
- 9. Policy reform/change/creation: Migration/refugee/asylum
- 10. Policy reform/change/creation: Labour/unemployment related
- 11. Policy reform/change/creation: unspecified
- 12. Legal route (e.g. via courts)
- 13. Changing government
- 14. Changing system/establishment
- 15. Not specified
- 16. Other(Please specify):

As mentioned in media outlet; Code only the most important aims of the organisation – avoid coding too many categories.

[]

Type of Solidarity Collaborations

[] Type of Solidarity Orientation/Approach

Please choose **all** that apply:

- 1. Mutual-help/mobilizing or collaborating for common interests (mutual/self-help, bottom-up, solidarity exchange within)

- 2. Support/assistance between groups
- 3. Help/offer support to others (general) (altruistic)
- 4. Distribution of goods and services to others (altruistic, top-down, solidarity from above)
- 5. Other, specify::

Code any mentioned in Mission/Who we are, or elsewhere in media outlet.

[]

Calls / Invitees

[] Type of Invitee/s

Please choose **all** that apply:

- 1. Volunteers
- 2. Donors
- 3. Members
- 4. Recruited personnel
- 5. Not displayed
- 6. Other::

As mentioned in media outlet

Code only those who are explicitly invited/called on by the site itself.

[]

“Partners”

[]

Number of All Partners [countable or estimated]

Please choose **only one** of the following:

none 1-10

11-30

31-50

51-100

More than 100

Exist but unspecified/unclear number

Do not code as partners local branches of the same organisation if clearly visible (e.g. same name)

Based on available, visible information, please count with care; Partners may be described as Friends/Sponsors/supporters/Similar/'sister'/links of collaborating organisations, as well as Sponsor/financial /material support organisations/groups [offering financial and material resources].

[]

Types of Partners

In cases of more than ten (10) partners go through their names/logos etc. and provide those major categories that appear more frequently; try to identify the types of partners, such as companies/banks, charities, NGO.

Devote about 5-10 minutes max.

[]

100. Civil Society Initiatives/OrganisationsPlease choose **all** that apply:

011. Indignados/occupy protests/movement of the squares, neighbourhood assemblies
012. Informal Citizens/grassroots solidarity initiatives and networks of solidarity/social economy, social justice and reclaim activities as well as informal time banks
013. Information platforms and networks
014. Formal Social Economy enterprises/mutual companies/Cooperatives/Time Banks
015. NGOs/Volunteer Associations/Nonprofit (professional, formal organisations)
016. Professional Associations
017. Unions, Labour Organisations
018. Charities/Foundations/"Trust"s (professional, formal organisations)
019. Cultural/Arts/Sports Associations/Clubs
101. Companies/private business/enterprises and Banks
102. Church and Religious Organisations
103. Universities/Research Institutes

[]200. Local/regional/State related Collaborators/PartnersPlease choose **all** that apply:

201. Local Authorities/Municipalities
202. Regional Authorities

203. State Organisations/agencies

203a. Migration /refugees

203b. Disabilities/health

203c. Unemployment/labour

203d. Other (Please Specify): :

[]300. Supra-State, EU agencies/bodies or intergovernmental organisations

Comment only when you choose an answer.

Please choose all that apply and provide a comment:

300a. Migration/refugees, specify

300b. Disabilities/health, specify

300c. Unemployment/labour, specify

300d. Other, specify

Refer only to European Union/intergovernmental organisations, not civil society organisations

Enter commas following each full name of the involved organisation

[]400. Other supranational/international/global agencies [e.g. UN]

Please choose **all** that apply:

401. UN, WHO 402. ILO, OECD, World Bank 403. Other, specify:

[]800. Political Parties

Comment only when you choose an answer.

Please choose all that apply and provide a comment:

801. name/s of party/parties involved at the national level

802. name/s of party/parties involved at the European level

Enter commas following each full name of the involved party

[]Number of Transnational Partners

Please choose **only one** of the following:

none 1-10

11-30

31-50

More than 50

Transnational partners are those with transnational reach in terms of activities and geographic spread which may be based within or beyond the home country. Examples for transnational partners within the same country could be multinational corporations like Coca Cola or international organisations like Greenpeace, Red Cross.

If the transnational reach is not apparent from the name or your own knowledge, provide the best estimate possible on the basis of the information offered by the TSO.

Note that the names of all partners will be entered in a subsequent variable/s

[]

Names of All Partner Organisations and their related links:

Please write your answer here:

Enter all/any Partner Organisations; In the home language.

Copy-paste the available names and/or urls, if provided .

Use the webpage link to partner page if too many links are provided, or if links are not provided for each. In other words, provide specific url/s (webpage link) of the Main Media Outlet / (as in contact form) for all Partners - [including Friends/Sponsors/Similar/'sister'/links of collaborating organisations.

Separate full names of partners by using commas (,)

Group 5: Supplementary action and frame

[] Supplementary Actions Forms of the AAO (ACSUPTYP):

Please choose **all** that apply:

1 . Verbal/written statements [promoting/enhancing TSO & its activities to the public]

'declaration in the conventional media/interview' / 'press conference/release' / 'written/verbal statement/resolutions in conventional media

2. Dissemination/Promotional actions/public Reports

debates/roundtables // information events/charity exhibitions/arts events // 'publication'/(annual) reports // advertisement [e.g. of TSOs' activities] // Posters/stickers/banners/dissemination material // other dissemination actions

3. Parliamentary debate/intervention'/political pressure other than lobbying

4. Court route (litigation/ legal procedures which informal or formal citizens initiatives/NGOs use to meet their goals 5. Conventional/Soft protest actions

'aunchning of public initiative // collection of signatures for initiative/referendum' // 'participation in committees/consultation/negotiations' // 'campaigning' // 'closed-doors meeting' // 'other conventional actions' /Soft protest actions

6. Demonstrative protest actions

public referendum // demonstration/ public protest/ 'public rally // symbolic demonstrative actions' // Public/Neighbourhood/Square assemblies // 'other demonstrative actions'

7. boycott / buycott

8. Strikes, occupation of public buildings, squares (e.g. 15M, indignados, occupy)

hunger strike // closing of shops // activity/source/road blockades // sit-ins

9. Other, specify::

Parallel actions (including social movement ones) carried out at any time from 2007-2016, aiming to create, promote, support, and/or participate in Solidarity Activities

[] At what levels has the "Court Route" action taken place for this TSO? (*Dummy*)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was in question '103 [SUPACTP]' (Supplementary Actions Forms of the AAO (ACSUPTYP):)

Please choose **all** that apply:

1. Local to National

2. European - Global

[] At what levels have these Protest (5-8) actions taken place for this TSO? (Dummy)

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

----- Scenario 1 -----

Answer was in question '103 [SUPACTP]' (Supplementary Actions Forms of the AAO (ACSUPTYP):)

----- or Scenario 2 -----

Answer was in question '103 [SUPACTP]' (Supplementary Actions Forms of the AAO (ACSUPTYP):)

----- or Scenario 3 -----

Answer was in question '103 [SUPACTP]' (Supplementary Actions Forms of the AAO (ACSUPTYP):)

----- or Scenario 4 -----

Answer was in question '103 [SUPACTP]' (Supplementary Actions Forms of the AAO (ACSUPTYP):) Please choose **all** that apply:

1. Local to National

2. European

3. Global

[]

Value of AAO

Value frames are used to code the framing of alternative actions undertaken overall by an organisation, i.e. the values upon which these actions draw upon in order to take their fundamental meaning. Value frames may be latent or manifest within the organisation's website's textual information. Most of the time, they can be easily traced in the front/main page of the AAO's website or under the sections home/ who we are/ mission/ about. Take into account the order in which the AAO presents its values, if they are reflected in the contents of the website.

Select up to 3 most prominent and clearly visible values, preferably using the AAO's own words/statements

Provide the sentence which leads to choice when available [in home language]

[]Value of TSO, 1:

Please choose only one of the following:

Group I. Humanitarian/Philanthropic (civic virtues I) [ONLY LABEL, no code]

1.1 'solidarity and altruism'

1.2 'truthfulness, honesty and sincerity'

1.3 'trust'

1.4 'dignity'

1.5 'voluntarism'

1.6 neutrality/impartiality

1.7 inclusiveness

1.8 self determination/self-independence/self-autonomy

1.9 'respect'

1.10 other, specify _____

Group II. Rights-based ethics (civic virtues II) [ONLY LABEL, no code]

2.1 'equality'

2.2 'civil rights and liberties'/legal justice

2.3 'human rights'

- 2.4 'fairness/ ethics'/social justice
- 2.5 'peace, safety' (linked to rights)
- 2.6 other, specify_____
- Group III. Empowerment and participation (post-materialist I) [ONLY LABEL, no code]**
- 3.1 'community building/empowerment' ["where people grow, make and do things for each other"]
- 3.2. individual empowerment and participation
- 3.3 'freedom and emancipation'
- 3.4. 'multiculturalism'
- 3.5 'participatory democracy'
- 3.6 'mutual understanding'
- 3.7 'Internationalism'
- 3.8 'Global Justice'/Glocalism'
- 3.9 other, specify_____
- Group IV. Diversity and Sustainability (post-materialist II) [ONLY LABEL, no code]**
- 4.1 'ecology, environment, sustainability'
- 4.2 'intergenerational justice'
- 4.3 'respect for difference'
- 4.4 'toleration'
- 4.5 other, specify_____

Group V. economic virtues (materialist I) [ONLY LABEL, no code]

- 5.1 'economic prosperity'
- 5.2 'accountability'
- 5.3 'competitiveness and merit'
- 5.4 'professionalism'
- 5.5 labour empowerment/equal opportunities
- 5.6 other, specify_____

Group VI. Community and Order (materialist II) [ONLY LABEL, no code]

- 6.1 'security and stability'
- 6.2 'nationalism/national belonging'
- 6.3 'tradition' / 'social equilibrium'
- 6.4 'social cohesion'/'preserving existing (local) communities'
- 6.5 self reliance
- 6.6 other, specify_____
- 7.1 'other values' specify_____**

[]Specify, other

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '7.1 'other values' specify_____ ' or '6.6 other, specify_____ ' or '5.6 other, specify_____ ' or '4.5 other, specify_____ ' or '3.9 other, specify_____ ' or

'1.10 other, specify_____ ' or '2.6 other, specify_____ ' in question '107 [VAL1]' (Value of TSO, 1:) Please write your answer here:

[]1st value code based on:

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met: Answer was NOT in question '107 [VAL1]' (Value of TSO, 1:) Please write your answer here:

(Provide the sentence which leads to choice when available [in home language])

[]Value of TSO, 2:

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Group I. Humanitarian/Philanthropic (civic virtues I) [ONLY LABEL, no code]**
- 1.1 'solidarity and altruism'

- 1.2 'truthfulness, honesty and sincerity'
- 1.3 'trust'
- 1.4 'dignity'
- 1.5 'voluntarism'
- 1.6 neutrality/impartiality
- 1.7 inclusiveness
- 1.8 self determination/self-independence/self-autonomy
- 1.9 'respect'
- 1.10 other, specify _____
- Group II. Rights-based ethics (civic virtues II) [ONLY LABEL, no code]**
- 2.1 'equality'
- 2.2 'civil rights and liberties'/legal justice
- 2.3 'human rights'
- 2.4 'fairness/ ethics'/social justice
- 2.5 'peace, safety' (linked to rights)
- 2.6 other, specify _____
- Group III. Empowerment and participation (post-materialist I) [ONLY LABEL, no code]**
- 3.1 'community building/empowerment' ["where people grow, make and do things for each other"]
- 3.2. individual empowerment and participation

- 3.3 'freedom and emancipation'
- 3.4. multiculturalism
- 3.5 'participatory democracy'
- 3.6 'mutual understanding'
- 3.7 'Internationalism
- 3.8 'Global Justice'/Glocalism'
- 3.9 other, specify_____
- Group IV. Diversity and Sustainability (post-materialist II) [ONLY LABEL, no code]**
- 4.1 'ecology, environment, sustainability'
- 4.2 'intergenerational justice'
- 4.3 'respect for difference'
- 4.4 'toleration'
- 4.5 other, specify_____
- Group V. economic virtues (materialist I) [ONLY LABEL, no code]**
- 5.1 'economic prosperity'
- 5.2 'accountability'
- 5.3 'competitiveness and merit''
- 5.4 'professionalism'
- 5.5 labour empowerment/equal opportunities

5.6 other, specify _____

Group VI. Community and Order (materialist II) [ONLY LABEL, no code]

6.1 'security and stability'

6.2 'nationalism/national belonging'

6.3 'tradition' / 'social equilibrium'

6.4 'social cohesion'/'preserving existing (local) communities'

6.5 self reliance

6.6 other, specify _____

7.1 'other values' specify _____

up to 3, most prominent values. Code when value clearly stated

[]specify other

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '7.1 'other values' specify _____' or '6.6 other, specify _____' or '5.6 other, specify _____' or '4.5 other, specify _____' or '3.9 other, specify _____' or

'2.6 other, specify _____' or '1.10 other, specify _____' in question '110 [VAL2]' (Value of TSO, 2:) Please write your answer here:

[]

2st value code based on:

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met: Answer was NOT in question '110 [VAL2]' (Value of TSO, 2:) Please write your answer here:

(Provide the sentence which leads to choice when available [in home language])

[]Value of TSO, 3:

Please choose **only one** of the following:

- Group I. Humanitarian/Philanthropic (civic virtues I) [ONLY LABEL, no code]**
- 1.1 'solidarity and altruism'
- 1.2 'truthfulness, honesty and sincerity'
- 1.3 'trust'
- 1.4 'dignity'

- 1.5 'voluntarism'
- 1.6 neutrality/impartiality
- 1.7 inclusiveness
- 1.8 self determination/self-independence/self-autonomy
- 1.9 'respect'
- 1.10 other, specify _____
- Group II. Rights-based ethics (civic virtues II) [ONLY LABEL, no code]**
- 2.1 'equality'
- 2.2 'civil rights and liberties'/legal justice
- 2.3 'human rights'
- 2.4 'fairness/ ethics'/social justice
- 2.5 'peace, safety' (linked to rights)
- 2.6 other, specify _____
- Group III. Empowerment and participation (post-materialist I) [ONLY LABEL, no code]**
- 3.1 'community building/empowerment' ["where people grow, make and do things for each other"]
- 3.2. individual empowerment and participation
- 3.3 'freedom and emancipation'
- 3.4. multiculturalism
- 3.5 'participatory democracy'

- 3.6 'mutual understanding'
- 3.7 'Internationalism'
- 3.8 'Global Justice'/Glocalism'
- 3.9 other, specify_____
- Group IV. Diversity and Sustainability (post-materialist II) [ONLY LABEL, no code]**
- 4.1 'ecology, environment, sustainability'
- 4.2 'intergenerational justice'
- 4.3 'respect for difference'
- 4.4 'toleration'
- 4.5 other, specify_____
- Group V. economic virtues (materialist I) [ONLY LABEL, no code]**
- 5.1 'economic prosperity'
- 5.2 'accountability'
- 5.3 'competitiveness and merit''
- 5.4 'professionalism'
- 5.5 labour empowerment/equal opportunities
- 5.6 other, specify_____
- Group VI. Community and Order (materialist II) [ONLY LABEL, no code]**
- 6.1 'security and stability'

- 6.2 'nationalism/national belonging'
- 6.3 'tradition' / 'social equilibrium'
- 6.4 'social cohesion'/'preserving existing (local) communities'
- 6.5 self reliance
- 6.6 other, specify _____
- 7.1 'other values' specify _____

[]specify other

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

Answer was '7.1 'other values' specify _____' or '6.6 other, specify _____' or '5.6 other, specify _____' or '1.10 other, specify _____' or '2.6 other, specify _____' or

'3.9 other, specify _____' or '4.5 other, specify _____' in question '113 [VAL3]' (Value of TSO, 3:) Please write your answer here:

[]

3st value code based on:

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met: Answer was NOT in question '113 [VAL3]' (Value of TSO, 3:) Please write your answer here:

(Provide the sentence which leads to choice when available [in home language])

Do the value frames make any cross-national/transnational/global references?

Please choose **only one** of the following:

Yes

No

cross-national/transnational/global references include all options given for "transnational" in the introduction

9 Comments

Please write your answer here:

Please provide any comments related to:

your coding experience on this specific AAO and related media outlets

any other specific observations

Submit your survey.

Thank you for completing this survey.

WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practices of transnational solidarity at times of crisis

Phase 1

PART 1

II.1.5. Randomizing and Cleaning Instructions on Sampling TSOs

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

Project Information

Project Type: Collaborative Project
Call: H2020 EURO-3-2014: European societies after the crisis
Start date: June 2015
Duration: 36 months
Coordinator: Prof. Dr. Christian Lahusen, University of Siegen
Grant Agreement No: 649435
EU-funded Project Budget: € 2,483,805.00



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 649435.

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WP2.1

Coders' Training Workshop

Jan. 14 –15, 2016

University of Crete, Rethymno, Crete

Central Aims

- To develop a common understanding of the codebook and the coding process
- To respond to coders' questions and comments
- To offer additional clarification on coding instructions
- To address reliability issues

Venue

University of Crete, Centre for Research and Studies (KEME, 1st building, ground floor)
Gallos Campus, University of Crete, 74100 Rethymno

Participants

University of Copenhagen: Deniz Neriman Duru

University of Crete: Maria Kousis, Angelos Loukakis, Kostas Kanellopoulos, Nikos Kapelonis

University of Geneva: Eva Fernández Guzmán, Kevin Wolf

University of Florence: Nicola Maggini

Glasgow Caledonian University: Tom Montgomery

Sciences Po:

University of Siegen: Ulrike Zschache

University of Warsaw: Janina Petelczyc (via Skype)

Contact: Kostas Kanellopoulos +306974096600, Angelos Loukakis +30 6934807250
Maria Kousis +30 6942012580

Note: Kostas will meet you at 8:30am on Thursday morning in the lobby of Jo-Ann

PROGRAM

Thursday, 14th of January

- 9:00 – 9:30 General coding rules (Maria Kousis, Greek team)
- 9:30- 10:45 Presentation of the adjusted codebook and related issues (MK, All teams)
Discussion
- 10:45 - 11:00 Coffee break
- 11:00 - 13:00 Presentation of the adjusted codebook and related issues (MK, All teams)
Discussion
Brief Presentation of the online coding tool (Greek team)
- 13:00 - 14:00 Lunch at Campus Restaurant
- 14:00 - 15:45 Presentation of a Coding Example www.migrant.gr (Angelos Loukakis)
Discussion
- 15:45 - 16:00 Coffee break
- 16:00 - 17:30 Continue Coding Example www.migrant.gr (Angelos Loukakis)
- 20:00 Dinner at local restaurant

Friday, 15^h of January

- 9:00 - 10:45 Common Coding Exercise of Website-2 in English
<http://www.fluechtlinge-willkommen.de/>
[alternative website: <https://www.unison.org.uk/about/what-we-do/working-internationally/>]
Discussion
- 10:45 - 11:00 Coffee break
- 11:00 - 13:00 Continue work on Common Coding Exercise of Website-2 in English
Discussion
- 13:00 - 14:00 Lunch at Campus Restaurant
- 14:00 – 15:30 1st Reliability pretest on Website-3 in English
<http://www.disabilityrightsuk.org/how-we-can-help>
- 15:30 – 15:40 Coffee break
- 15:40 – 17:00 Discussion of results
- 17:00 - 17:45 WP5 Facebook coding by Deniz Neriman Duru
- 20:00 Dinner at local restaurant
End of Workshop

WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practices of transnational solidarity at times of crisis

Phase 1

II.1.6. Randomizing and Cleaning Instructions on Sampling TSOs

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

Project Information

Project Type: Collaborative Project
Call: H2020 EURO-3-2014: European societies after the crisis
Start date: June 2015
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Instructions on Cleaning the Random Sample and Recording excluded cases, 8-4-16

It has been agreed by all teams that every team should code 300 cases, 100 from each of our 3 fields (Migration, Unemployment, and Disability).

A. How to randomise and clean your sample & keep track of the excluded cases

The proposed cleaning procedure allows us to construct indicators of solidarity and transnational features for each theme from a comparative perspective, based on the 'population' of the retrieved websites. There is no need to construct the sample first. You may clean as you code.

- 1) Randomise your 3-fields'Lists (migration, disabilities, unemployment) by using a number generator, such as the one offered by Excel.

A random sample should be selected from the final "All-lists" of each country's TSO websites using the following process: A list of random numbers will be generated and associated with the websites of your country lists. This can be done with a random number generator, such as the one offered by Excel. By selecting the respective option in the file containing the final list of websites, a list of random numbers is generated in Excel, whereby each number is associated with a website. Then, the entries will be re-ordered according to the list of random numbers, so that the websites become randomly ordered.

- 2) From the randomised theme-specific list (e.g. Migration) select the first set of 100 cases and create a sheet in a new Excel file named e.g. "CleanListsGR".

Clean this first set of 100 randomised websites by: **Excluding and recording in the first Excel sheet ("Migration" as below), the number of:**

- 1) irrelevant (to the three themes e.g. elderly care, child care) websites
- 2) state/EU/corporation (as leaders/sole organisers') websites
- 3) non-solidarity (see Codebook: Type of TSOs, TSOTP/TYPSOLIDⁱⁱ) websites
- 4) non-transnational (without any of the 9 transnational featuresⁱⁱⁱ) websites

Record the related numbers in Sheet 1 – Migration (N=all retrieved Migration websites), as in the example below:

A	B	C	D. Number of excluded websites				E	F
			due to					
Coder's Name	Date	Datasets of randomised websites	a. Irrelevant theme/s websites	b. State/EU/Corporation-related organisations as	c. Non-solidarity websites	d. Non-transnational solidarity websites	No. of clean, i.e. relevant transnational solidarity	Total number of remaining randomi

		to be cleaned		leaders/sole organisers			randomised websites (TSOs)	sed websites in this topic list
		1st set: 100 cases	10	2	5	25	58	N-100
		2 nd set, of next 50 cases	5	2	0	10	33	N-150
		n-th set, of next xx cases						
		TOTAL					100	

Note: For TSOs without urls, run a brief (3-5min) Google/other engine search. If you cannot find any website, blog or Facebook page, or a hub/sub-hub offering at least: name of organisation, location, type of solidarity, time) then leave this TSO and go to the next one in the random list.

3) Randomise again the remaining websites of the list and create a 2nd set by selecting 50 cases e.g. migration set 2

4) Repeat the same procedure as many times as needed, e.g. migration set3 (50 cases), migration set4 (50 cases), in order to reach the desirable number of 100 clean TSOs on Migration. Record the related numbers in the Excel sheet and mark the excluded entries in red in a copy of the original Excel list of all websites on theme 1.

When cleaning the sets, replace excluded (see column D above) websites with the same number of randomised websites from the respective theme list until you have 100 clean (i.e. relevant and coded) random websites of TSOs for each of our three fields.^{iv}

5) Repeat the same procedure for the other fields e.g. disability and unemployment.

Sheet 2 – Disabilities

Sheet 3 – Unemployment

Cleaning and coding should be completed **by mid-June, 2016**.

B. Creation of a Preliminary List of TSOs for the selection of Interviewees in Phase 3

Following WP2 Task Force discussions last week on Phase 3, please make a list of at least 30-50 clean, relevant TSOs (10 for each theme) that you have identified in the cleaning and coding process **by the end of April** as being **more informal, innovative, or social-movement oriented**. This list will help us prepare the selection process of the interviewees.

Copy paste the related line with all the automatically retrieved information from your original Excel list to a new Excel file entitled “Phase3_list_countryinitials” e.g. Phase3_listGR

Send the Phase 3 country file to the Greek team by the **end of April, 2016**.

END NOTES

- ⁱ 1. State-related organisations as leaders/sole organizers of alternative action
- 2. EU-related organisations as leaders/sole organizers of alternative action
- 3. Corporate-related organisations as leaders/sole organizers of alternative action

ⁱⁱ It is Solidarity-oriented in terms of at least one of the following categories:

- 1. Mutual-help/mobilizing or collaborating for common interests (bottom-up, solidarity exchange within)
- 2. Support/assistance between groups
- 3. Help/offer support to others
- 4. Distribution of goods and services to others (top-down, solidarity from above)

ⁱⁱⁱ Transnational Features

A Solidarity Organisation is Transnational in terms of at least one of the following categories:

- 1. Organizers with at least 1 organizer from another country, or supranational agency
- 2. Actions synchronized/coordinated in at least 1 other country
- 3. Beneficiaries with at least 1 beneficiary group from another country
- 4. Participants/Supporters with at least 1 Participating/Supporting Group from another country
- 5. Partners/Collaborating Groups with at least 1 from another country
- 6. Sponsors, with at least 1 from another country or a supranational agency (e.g. ERDF, ESF)
- 7. Frames with cross-national reference/s
- 8. Volunteers with at least 1 volunteer group from another country
- 9. Spatial at least across 2 countries (at the local, regional or national level)

II. It is Solidarity-oriented in terms of at least one of the following categories:

- 1. Mutual-help/mobilizing or collaborating for common interests (bottom-up, solidarity exchange within)
- 2. Support/assistance between groups
- 3. Help/offer support to others
- 4. Distribution of goods and services to others (top-down, solidarity from above)

WORKPACKAGE 2

Innovative practices of transnational solidarity at times of crisis

Phase 1

II.2 Invitation to TSOs for online-limesurvey [final]

Workpackage Leading Institution: University of Crete

Project Information

Project Type: Collaborative Project
Call: H2020 EURO-3-2014: European societies after the crisis
Start date: June 2015
Duration: 36 months
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INVITATION – multilingual

subject: Invitation to participate in TransSol survey



The Universities of Crete and Siegen invite you to participate in an online survey on transnational solidarity. The survey is part of the project “European Paths to **Transnational Solidarity at Times of Crisis**” that is carried out by scholars from eight European countries and funded by the European Commission (Horizon2020-Programme; grant agreement no. 649435). It aims at providing systematic and practice-related knowledge about European solidarity in times of crisis that will be publicly available.

The **goal of this questionnaire** is to gather information on the activities of your organisation (group, network, or association) for scientific research purposes. Therefore your participation is **most important in** improving our understanding. To show our appreciation, we will send a summary report of our findings to all those who participate in the survey.

The questionnaire should be completed by a “**representative**” of your organisation (e.g. a director, a leader, a spokesperson, or any other person) who works closely with the organisation and has a thorough knowledge of its main scope and activities. Please note that the term “**you**” or “**your**” in the questionnaire refers only to your organisation (e.g. national branch) and not to your personal views.

The survey should take around 10 minutes to complete, depending on e.g. your Internet connection speed and the answers you give.

The information that is provided will be treated as **confidential**. Access to the information provided will be confined only to research teams approved by the project.

If you want to learn more about our research, please visit the **project website** at:

<http://transsol.eu/news-events/online-survey-on-transnational-solidarity-started/>

Any inquiries/concerns should be made to the TransSOL survey team leader at the University of Crete ([Maria Kousis](mailto:kousis.m@uoc.gr), kousis.m@uoc.gr) and the project Coordinator at the University of Siegen ([Christian Lahusen](mailto:lahusen@soziologie.uni-siegen.de), lahusen@soziologie.uni-siegen.de) - see also <http://transsol.eu/people/consortium/>.

Please complete and submit the questionnaire by 15 July, 2016 at the latest.

To begin the survey, please press the link below. Pressing the link below indicates your consent to participate in the survey.

{SURVEYURL}

Thank you in advance for your participation.

The TransSOL Research Team

REMINDER

subject: European Commission Project Survey Extension/Rappel de l'enquête Prolongation du délai/Erinnerung an die Umfrage Fristverlängerung



Below follows our reminder in English, German and French.

ENGLISH

Dear Sir/Madam,

A few weeks ago we invited you to participate in a survey conducted by the Universities of Crete and Siegen for the European Commission project "[TransSOL](#)".

We kindly remind you that should you wish to participate (in English, French or German), you may do so until the new deadline of **30 July, 2016**. The more answers we receive, the better overall view we will have of organisations such as yours. Therefore, your participation would be deeply appreciated.

To begin the survey, please press the link below. Pressing the link below indicates your consent to participate in the survey.

{SURVEYURL}

Please ignore this message if you have uploaded your responses.

If you do not want to participate in this survey and don't want to receive any more invitations, please click the following link:

{OPTOUTURL}

Any inquiries/concerns should be made to the survey leaders Maria Kousis (kousis.m@uoc.gr) and Christian Lahusen (lahusen@soziologie.uni-siegen.de).

Thank you in advance for your participation.

The TransSOL Research Team

GERMAN

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren,

vor einigen Wochen haben wir Sie zur Teilnahme an einer Umfrage eingeladen, die von der Universität Siegen und der Universität Kreta im Rahmen des von der Europäischen Kommission finanzierten Projektes [TransSOL](#) durchgeführt wird.

Wir möchten Sie daran erinnern, dass Sie an dieser Umfrage (in Englisch, Französisch oder Deutsch) nun mit verlängerter Frist bis zum **30. Juli 2016** teilnehmen können. Zahlreiche Organisationen haben bereits teilgenommen, aber eine noch höhere Mitwirkung würde uns ein vollständigeres Bild des Organisationsfeldes erschließen. Daher wäre Ihre Teilnahme hoch willkommen.

Um den Fragebogen aufzurufen, klicken Sie bitte auf den folgenden Link. Auf diese Weise stimmen Sie auch der Teilnahme an der Umfrage zu.

{SURVEYURL}

Bitte ignorieren Sie diese Nachricht, falls Sie an der Umfrage bereits teilgenommen haben.

Falls Sie an der Umfrage nicht teilnehmen möchten, klicken Sie bitte den folgenden Link:

{OPTOUTURL}

Bei Fragen wenden Sie sich bitte an die Studienleiter Maria Kousis (kousis.m@uoc.gr) und Christian Lahusen (lahusen@soziologie.uni-siegen.de).

Wir danken Ihnen bereits im Voraus für Ihre Mitwirkung.

Das TransSOL Forschungsteam

FRENCH

Chère Madame, cher Monsieur,

Récemment, nous vous avons invités à participer à une enquête menée par l'Université de Crète et l'Université de Siegen dans le cadre du projet scientifique européen [TransSOL](#) financé par la Commission européenne.

Nous souhaiterions vous rappeler que vous si vous le désirez, pouvez répondre à cette enquête (en Français, en Allemand ou en Anglais) jusqu'au nouveau délai du **30 juillet 2016**. De nombreuses organisations ont déjà participé à cette enquête, mais une participation encore plus élevée nous permettra d'avoir une meilleure vue d'ensemble des activités d'organisations comme la vôtre. C'est pourquoi nous serions très reconnaissant de votre participation.

Afin d'accéder au questionnaire, il vous suffit de cliquer sur le lien suivant:

{SURVEYURL}

Dans le cas où vous auriez déjà répondu à cette enquête, veuillez ignorer ce message.

Si vous ne souhaitez pas participer, vous pouvez cliquer sur le lien suivant:

{OPTOUTURL}

Vous pouvez adresser toutes demande de renseignement complémentaire à la directrice de l'équipe de l'Université de Crète (Maria Kousis, kousis.m@uoc.gr) et au coordinateur du projet (Christian Lahusen, lahusen@soziologie.uni-siegen.de).

Nous vous remercions d'avance de votre participation,

L'équipe de recherche TransSOL