



NEWSLETTER / 02

ENACTING

Project Reference: 2020-1-DE02-KA227-ADU-008316

enacting-project.eu



What's next?

The ENACTING Massive Open Online Courses – MOOC - on Social Documentary Film Training will be launched soon!

The 2nd transnational partners' meeting is going to take place in Marseille, on the 3rd and the 4th of May 2022 which gives the opportunity to partners to meet in person for the first time. We are very much looking forward to this meeting!

Our News

The ENACTING project partners joined the monthly online project meeting on the 8th of April 2022. After several months of work on the content of the ENACTING MOOC on Social Documentary Film Training, the content is ready in English and very soon representatives of our target groups will pilot test it.

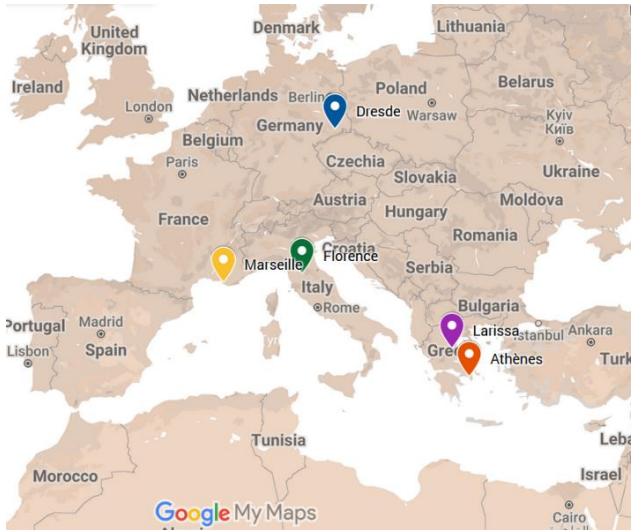
We are glad to have successfully completed the qualitative research as all partners reached more than 400 people in total from our target groups, who completed the questionnaires with the aim of sharing their opinions and experience about the city they reside in and its main societal issues and challenges.

STAY TUNED!

Visit our website
enacting-project.eu

Follow us on
Facebook
[@ENACTINGprojectEU](https://www.facebook.com/ENACTINGprojectEU)

What about the cities involved in the project?



Partners conducted desktop and qualitative research to identify the main societal issues of each partner's city – Dresden, Athens, Florence, Larissa, and Marseille. This was the first opportunity to encourage local community groups to take the initiative in the development process and ownership of the eventual project outputs. Partners followed a 'Participatory Action Research' methodology engaging local groups and supporting them to complete the qualitative research, thus cultivating positive attitudes among the selected communities while simultaneously collating the required data.

Dresden (Germany)

Dresden is the capital of the Free State of Saxony which borders nationally on the federal states of Bavaria, Thuringia, Saxony-Anhalt, Brandenburg and internationally on Czech and Polish territory. The city is distinguished by its renowned art museums and the classical architecture of the reconstructed old town.

Main challenges: housing, right-wing extremism, day-care centres, education, urban development.

Dresden, Germany



Marseille, France



Marseille (France)

Marseille, second city of the country with more than 870 000 inhabitants and situated in the South of France, within the region of Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur. Founded in the 6th century BC, the city is rich of its ancient history and very diverse cultural influences.

Main challenges: poverty and inequalities, housing, education, unemployment.

Larissa (Greece)

Larissa is the largest city of Thessaly region, an important agricultural heartland, a base of many public and educational organisations, financial institutions, and healthcare centres, while it has also significant production infrastructures and vast trade activity. Larissa is one of the oldest cities in the world and is currently seeking its cultural character as a modern youthful city, open to all.

Main challenges: employment, education, environment, accessibility, financial and migration crisis.

Larissa, Greece



Florence, Italy

Florence (Italy)

The metropolitan area of Florence covers an area of 3.514 km² and has 983.200 inhabitants, while the city of Florence, the “capital” of Tuscany, only counts 359.675 inhabitants. The economy is largely based on the tertiary sector, mainly fuelled by tourism.

Main challenges: sustainable development in relation to mass tourism, urban development, education inequalities.

Athens (Greece)

Athens, the capital of Greece, is situated in the Attica region and is the country’s biggest and most inhabited city and the centre of Greece’s economic and cultural life. It has an area of 3,808 km² and covers 2.9% of the total area of the country. The city is generally considered to be the birthplace of Western civilization.

Main challenges: racism, far-right extremism, violence, financial crisis,

Athens, Greece



Cesare Baccheschi: Journalist and documentary film maker in Tuscany.

“Thanks to the rise of commercial television and the diffusion of luminescent screens, the audio-visual language has become, for my generation and younger, a way of thinking, learning and expressing ourselves. And due to its diffusion, it has become both an **instrument of propaganda and of freedom. It depends on how it is used.**

Therefore, I do not think that video is necessarily the best instrument to highlight social issues. Most of the time it is the opposite. It is extremely easy to pull out the phone or a camera and start filming what is in front of us.

“But the actual work of dealing with moving images starts way before the moment in which we push the record button.”



Before even starting, certain crucial questions must be answered, such as: have I received consent from the people I am filming? How am I going to represent them? Do they agree with the representation I am making of them? And so on... **The idea of the video-maker as a gunslinger fighting injustice, clip after clip, is actually a misleading myth.** As with any other medium, to make a good documentary, it takes a lot of work, time, and dedication; as much, if not more, as writing a book on the same subject.”



Coordinator



Jugend-& Kulturprojekt e.V. - Dresden, Germany

Partners



Centro di Creazione e Cultura - Florence, Italy



Les Têtes de l'Art - Marseille, France



ReadLab - Athens, Greece



Synergy of Music Theatre - Larissa, Greece



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

The European Commission's support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Project Reference: 2020-1-DE04-KA227-YOU-020835