

Report

PUSH INCLUSION THROUGH YOUTH WORK



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The document presented below is an action that is included in the **Push Inclusion Through Youth Work (PITYW)** project (project code 2020-2-ES02- KA205-015494) that has been funded under the Erasmus + program. This project aims to improve the integration of young refugees and migrants through youth work, creating a multicultural and open environment where different actions can be developed but with the same purpose. All these actions clearly aimed at improving inclusion are developed in different phases, this report corresponds to the first phase, specifically the first Intellectual Output, which is the program to include these groups in youth work.

The consortium for the development of the project is made up of the following organizations:



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Introduction

Migratory flows have existed for several centuries, but globalization has made it possible for them to be greater and more constant. This has caused that since the last century there have been migrations from different parts of the planet to other areas, causing many people to reach countries that are not their own.

These movements of people are due to many causes, but the ones that have stood out since the beginning of the last century have been economic reasons or due to the existence of a military conflict in their territories. After these reasons we can find that people who emigrate seek a better life in a new place, causing them to have to integrate into new societies. This integration can be very difficult in many cases, due to the change in culture and habit, but in others it can be a way to enrich each other.

European societies specifically during the last decades have had a challenge regarding the arrival of migrants, which **has caused diversity in European countries**, as well as a series of consequences, both good and bad. These massive arrivals of people have made States establish means and mechanisms for managing these migratory flows, especially since the so-called “refugee crisis” that has existed since 2015. We are not only talking about control mechanisms so that these people do not reach European territory, but with means and mechanisms so that the people who arrive can have decent living conditions and can develop in European societies. Faced with this integration, which is what we must always defend, there has been hate speech that has shown that rejection is the worst way to achieve real and effective integration.

Integration is the main object of the research outlined in this report.

Integration is the main object of the research outlined in this report, specifically this research has sought to know the degree of integration of young migrants and refugees in the countries that make up the consortium of this project (Italy, Lithuania and Spain). In addition to the degree of integration, this report aims to be the basis for the development of our pilot program, a pilot program where we will develop a series of activities to connect

the youth of Italy and Spain with these groups that want to improve their integration. Together with the two groups already mentioned, young people and refugees and migrants, youth workers have been included, who will be a fundamental piece in the development in which this research is included.

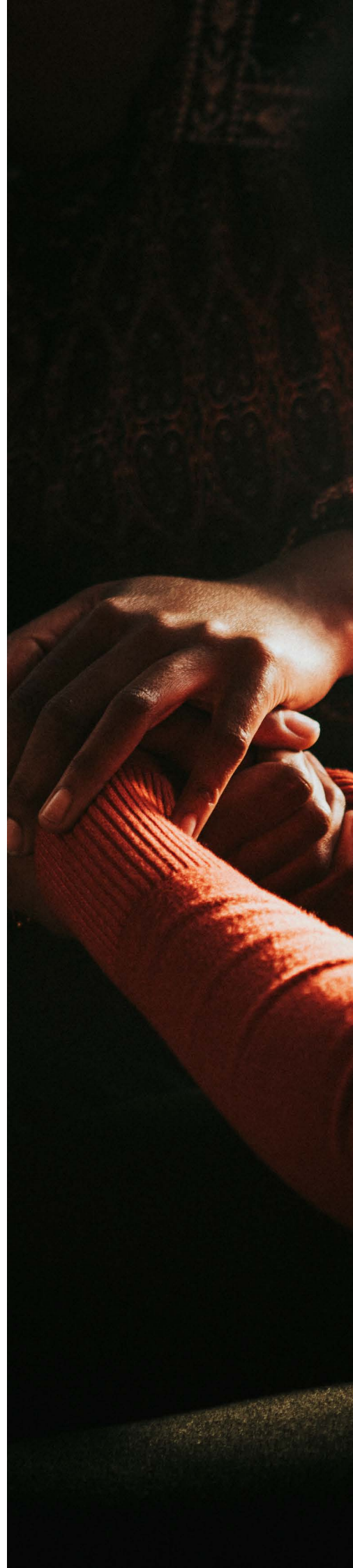
The report follows an order that we have considered progressive, and which consists of several parts that we will see in the following sections. But to have an overview of this, it should be noted that we will be able to see the information collected through surveys carried out on more than five hundred people. This information that has been

obtained gives us a wealth of research since we can know, first-hand and by analysing the data, the perceptions of the three groups involved in it. In addition, a detailed analysis of all the factors and aspects that determine the integration of these people has been developed, also knowing the different contexts in which integration policies are developed. On the other hand, we expose all the concepts that are relevant for the report to have adequate quality, and with the methodological development that we have taken to carry it out. Finally, we develop broad conclusions, fundamental for the development of the pillars that backbone the pilot program that will be developed after the completion of this report.

Justification of the research

This research, which has been carried out as part of the first intellectual output of the PITYW project, has wanted to be a tool to start the project and to serve as a basis for the subsequent actions that follow. In the approach of the project, the need to know the realities of migrants and refugees was seen, along with that of the rest of the groups that we have studied. All this to be able to work in the field of integration and inclusion, to be able to carry out measures that are really effective and efficient.

In any social research, it is essential that a good theoretical base is developed, in order to be able to carry out good practical work later. With this belief, we have proposed this research, which provides us with an overview of the situation of the integration of refugees and migrants in the member countries of the consortium. As well, our goal was to sensitize young people regarding the integration of these groups by focusing on the work carried out by youth workers to be able to create societies more inclusive and without inequalities.



Objectives of the research

For the development of research with a social nature, like this one, we have to be very rigorous when establishing the objectives we want to achieve, and through which we are going to structure all the work we do. What we mainly intend is to know the opinion of the three groups that participate in our research (refugees, migrants and youth workers), in order to be able to propose and plan, based on this common ideology, the bases of our project. Being our main objective the above, we must develop these in the following objectives:

A.

Know the opinion about migrants and refugees which have young people, and the sensibilisation of this fact. Also, in this case know if young people know the difference between migrants and refugees.

B.

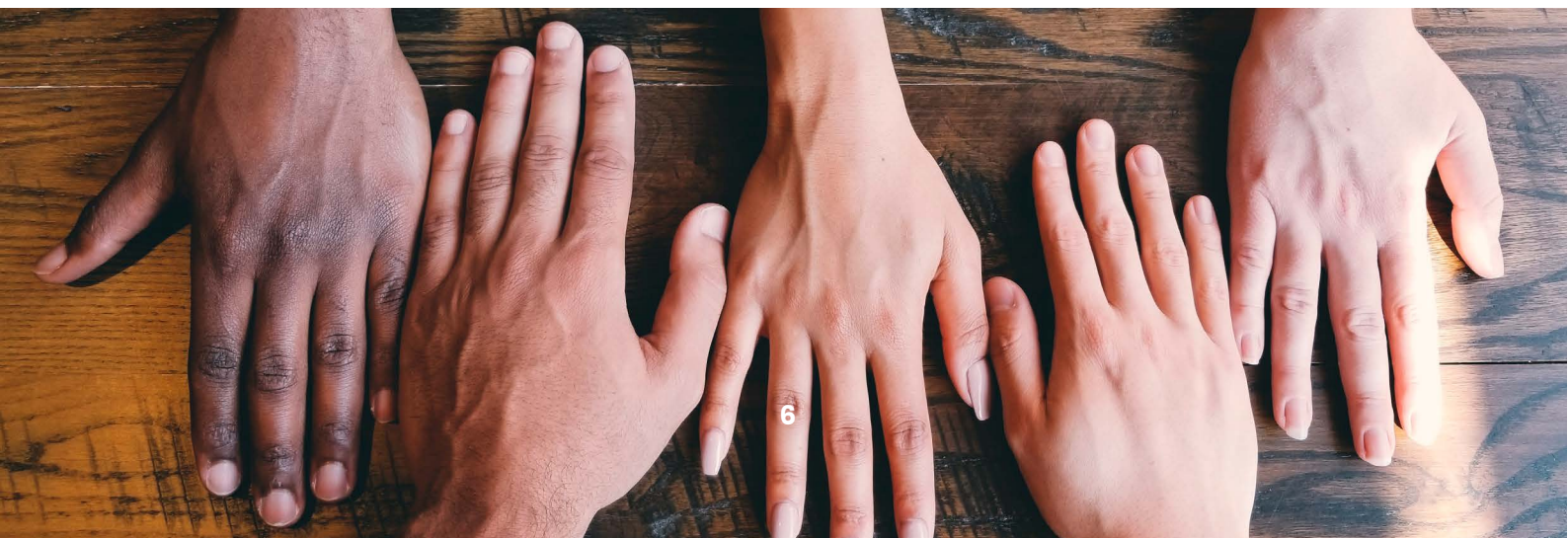
Know the opinion of migrants and refugees about their social insertion, and their perception of how they are treated.

C.

Know the knowledge of processes or activities which are important to integrate migrants and refugees in our societies from youth workers.

D.

Know the differences which have migrants and refugees in all the fields of this research.



Methodology

The methodology in a research is the most important part because this will do that be good or not. For this reason, we propose that we have different data sources to develop a rigorous task. Before the conclusions that we will obtain from the data we studied, we need to context the reasons and the background of the migratory flows in the consortium countries, take care about the definition of some concepts that are very important to understand this success, explain the data obtained and develop the results obtained from some surveys.

To search this information, we are going to use a bibliographic review from papers or books that we will obtain from an international database like “Scopus” or similar. Also, we can use the national database to search local data. Another data source that we will use is the governamental data or from national institutions which work with migrants and refugees. Finally, we will use data obtained from some surveys that will lead to the targets that we explained before.

The surveys that we have developed have been three, one for each target of the research. The system used for this has been “Google forms”. Each survey has a different number of persons that are going to do it, the numbers are the netx: Migrants and refugees who live in the consortium countries will be at least 35 per country (105 in total); Young people will be at least 100 persons per country (300 in total); and youth workers will be at least 30 per country (90 in total). These surveys have had different sections and similar structure,

in which the surveyed can be answered about the different parts of the topic that we study. These questions have sought to obtain the level of knowledge of the topic and their opinion about activities which can improve the integration of migrants and refugees.

// The surveys that we have developed have been three, one for each target of the research.

Theoretical framework

In this part we are going to make a theoretical approach to the concepts and terms that are going to be studied later. It has been considered very important to clarify the concepts because in some cases and situations it could be the case that there are similarities between them.

In the first place, we are going to analyze some concepts and terms related to migratory flows and the groups that are part of them, as well as other terms that are the object of study in this work.

Concepts

The concepts that we work on below have been developed by different international organizations throughout the last century, reaching an international consensus. In addition to the terms themselves, in the following sections, we are going to develop the origin of each of these terms, establishing a solid theoretical basis for the research we present.

Migrants Flows

Migratory flows have existed throughout the history of humanity, although they have evolved like man. People have progressively changed their place of residence for various reasons, at the beginning of civilizations they were about survival issues, such as having accessible water. **But with the passage of time the reasons have changed a lot.** Especially since the whole world is more connected and different, faster and more accessible means of transport have been established.

Along with the above, we also see that the construction of the modern State and the establishment of borders have clearly influenced. The concept of borders has been changing since its appearance, being in its beginnings a watertight term that limited a State in all its forms, but with its evolution has been diluted, becoming a purely territorial or even symbolic

issue, such as the European Union. This is mainly due to globalization that has been happening since the last century. This globalization has produced a loss of sovereignty in terms of the global economy and has produced, as we said, a change in the perception of the border (Parejo, Ruiz-Requies, & González-Pedraza, 2020).

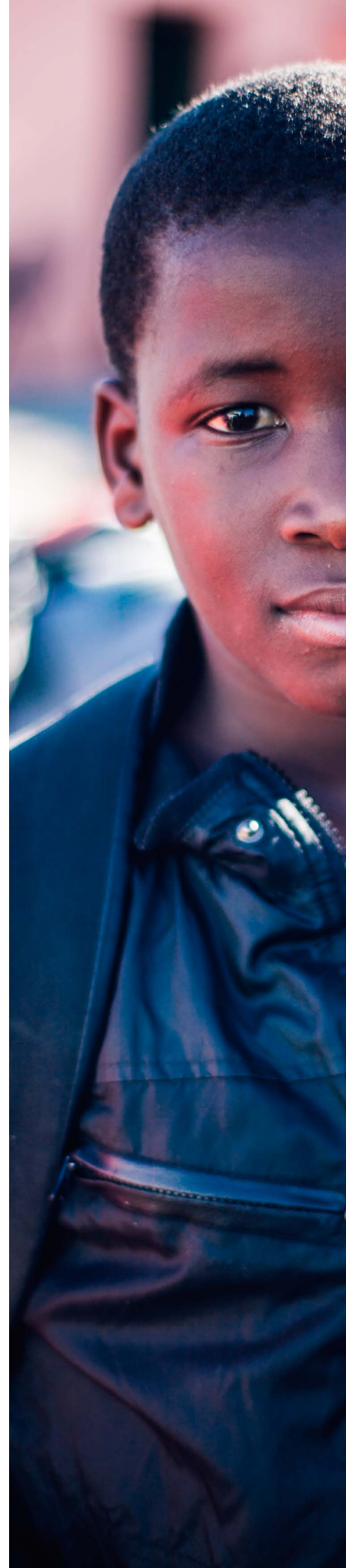
Despite the fact that borders in some cases have blurred with the passage of a more globalized world, we must be aware that these determine in many cases people's lives, causing them to change their place of residence. For this, the first thing we would like to mention is the definition of migratory flow given by the World Migration Organization, it defines it as **“Number of international migrants who arrive in a country (immigrants) or leave a country (emigrants) in the course of a specific period”** (International Organization of Migrations, (IOM),)

As we can see, these migratory flows imply continuity and certain patterns, which makes them extend over a long period of time. This means that the States that are the destinations for these people have to establish certain means for the management of the borders and they have to be able to control the access of the people. Again, if we refer to the International Organization for Migration, it defines border management as follows: “Administration of measures related to the authorized movement of people (regular migration) and goods, while preventing unauthorized movement of people (irregular migration) and goods; those responsible for trafficking, human trafficking and related crimes are detected; and the victims of such crimes or any other person requiring immediate or longer-term assistance and (international) protection are identified.” (International Organization of Migrations, (IOM),)

This work carried out by States is essential for the regulation of all migratory flows that may occur for a specific reason, but in addition to the control that States and some International Organizations can exercise at the borders, they act to control the routes or the means with which that their territories can be accessed. As the International Organization for Migration itself says, migration management is defined as “Management and execution, mainly by States within the framework of national systems or through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, of a set of activities that encompasses all aspects of migration and the incorporation of migration-related policies in public ones. This term refers to the planned approaches for the application and implementation of the normative, legislative and administrative frameworks developed by the institutions in charge of migration.” (International Organization of Migrations, (IOM),)

Considering the terms of border and migration management, **it is very important to highlight the role that the States play in this control**, as well as other international actors such as the European Union.

In the same way that these migratory flows take place and we have talked about the management of borders and migrations, it is worth mentioning that the entry of these people can occur in a regular or irregular way.



Refugees

As already mentioned, people decide to move for various reasons, but also some issues are added such as the voluntary nature of these movements and whether they can have security in the country from which they originate. **The concept of refugee is historically linked to war conflicts or the lack of security that some people may have in their country due to reasons of sex, sexual orientation or religion, etc ...**

We can affirm that in these cases It would be **forced movements or migrations since a minimum of security cannot be guaranteed to people.** This has led the International Legal System to assume the task of reflecting the legal figures necessary for guaranteeing harmony among all States. The differentiation that has been made over time between voluntary migrants and forced migrants has not made the management of these people correct, since each one presents different needs. In fact, a fine line is currently being proposed between the concepts of refugee and migrant, but we are going to try to address them in the most correct way and in accordance with international provisions.(López-Sala & Moreno-Amador, 2020).

The concept of refugees arises from the appearance of conflicts on a global scale and with the beginning of globalization, this concept is enunciated after World War II and the beginning of the United Nations System that is still in force. We can describe them as people who flee their homes because their lives are in danger as a result of serious wars and the fragility of States. It is in the 1951 Geneva Convention when this term is postulated, with all the members of the United Nations ratifying this international treaty. As stated in the Convention itself:

“That, as a result of events that occurred before January 1, 1951 and due to well-founded fears of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, belonging to a certain social group or political opinions, she is outside the country of her nationality and is unable or, because of such fears, does not wish to avail itself of the protection of that country; or that, lacking nationality and being, as a result of such events, outside the country where he previously had his habitual residence, he cannot or, because of said fears, does not want to return to it.” (Convention and protocol relating to the status of refugees, 1951)

As we see in this definition, which has an international consensus, **there are some reasons that differentiate refugees from migrants.** We can say that in addition to the definition itself, it is in this agreement where a series of rights is guaranteed for these people who are considered refugees. These rights include assistance from the States where they request asylum and a series of minimums to live. All these people, as we have seen that they leave their country in a forced way, they do so with some needs. And once they arrive in a country where they are granted asylum, they will find themselves in difficult situations, but **the State will have the obligation to provide them with the means and tools to integrate into society.**

Migrants

Once we have seen the concept of refugees, we have to see the concept of migrants. This concept has also had an evolution but has not had the same unanimity among the international sphere, since **it has been difficult to have a clear definition of the concept**. But the International Organization for Migration has proposed a definition that would be the following:

“Any person who is outside a State of which he or she is a citizen or national or, in the case of stateless persons, of the country of birth or habitual residence of that person. The term includes migrants who intend to move permanently or temporarily, those who move on a regular basis or with the required documentation, and those who are in an irregular situation.” (International Organization of Migrations, (IOM),)

As with refugees, migrants also leave their countries to settle in other countries, but it is worth mentioning the main and great difference between the two groups, which is that migrants do so voluntarily while refugees do so on a voluntary basis but because they need to protect themselves. **The main reasons that lead these migrants to leave their countries is the search for better economic conditions**, which make it possible for them to have a better life and even be able to help their families who remain in their countries. The IOM considers that there may be a temporary nature in these people, not representing a permanent residence, although it could also be aware of the situation. This makes us see that the stay of these people has a temporary nature and that after a while they return to their country of origin.

On the other hand, we see that **the entry of these people can be realized in a legal or illegal way**, this is very important since, regarding their legal situation, they may or may not hold a series of rights. If your access is legally, it will be easier for you to access jobs, as well as health and other benefits of having

a legal residence. This legal residence can occur for different reasons, we can highlight that the cases of citizens of third countries other than the members of the European Union require a visa to access and reside legally in the EU. But sometimes these permits are temporary, but the people they have remain in the country once they have expired, this makes them become people with an irregular or illegal situation.

Another case that can occur is that people directly access another country illegally or irregularly, causing them to not have a regular condition in the country that does so from the beginning. The access of these people is done by irregular routes, which means that they do not use the usual means or channels, but rather that power requires illegal routes to access the country of destination without having any control by the local authorities. In addition to local routes, in many cases they use precarious means of transport, such as illegal boats in the case of countries that have a coastline on the Mediterranean. In the cases of countries without a coastline and in the interior of Europe, there are many occasions in which access is made by land, either by means of transport without border control or also on foot through routes that are not monitored by the authorities. It is worth mentioning that since the existence of migratory flows, in which there are some that are irregular, some of the criminal organizations have been the ones that have taken control of routes to bring people who want to leave their countries.

Finally, this group must also be the object of integration into a modern society, since if they are residents on a regular basis or not, they must be part of the society, excluding the hypothesis of receiving any type of discriminatory treatment. Nevertheless, we must pay special attention to people who have an irregular situation since they do not have the same means of migrants with a regular situation. Since they present very difficult situations, they have reached a foreign country to develop professionally and have more opportunities.

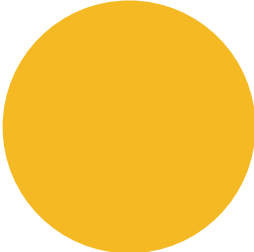
Youth Work

Youth work has had a very important boom in recent years, they are part of the public policies of different state and international institutions. This work with youth has had different definitions and concepts, and there are some countries where it is still unknown. The first thing we must refer to is that this work that is carried out towards young people, includes an age between 15 and 25 years, although depending on the country this age may vary slightly but we cannot confuse it with child labor that would correspond to another sector of society.

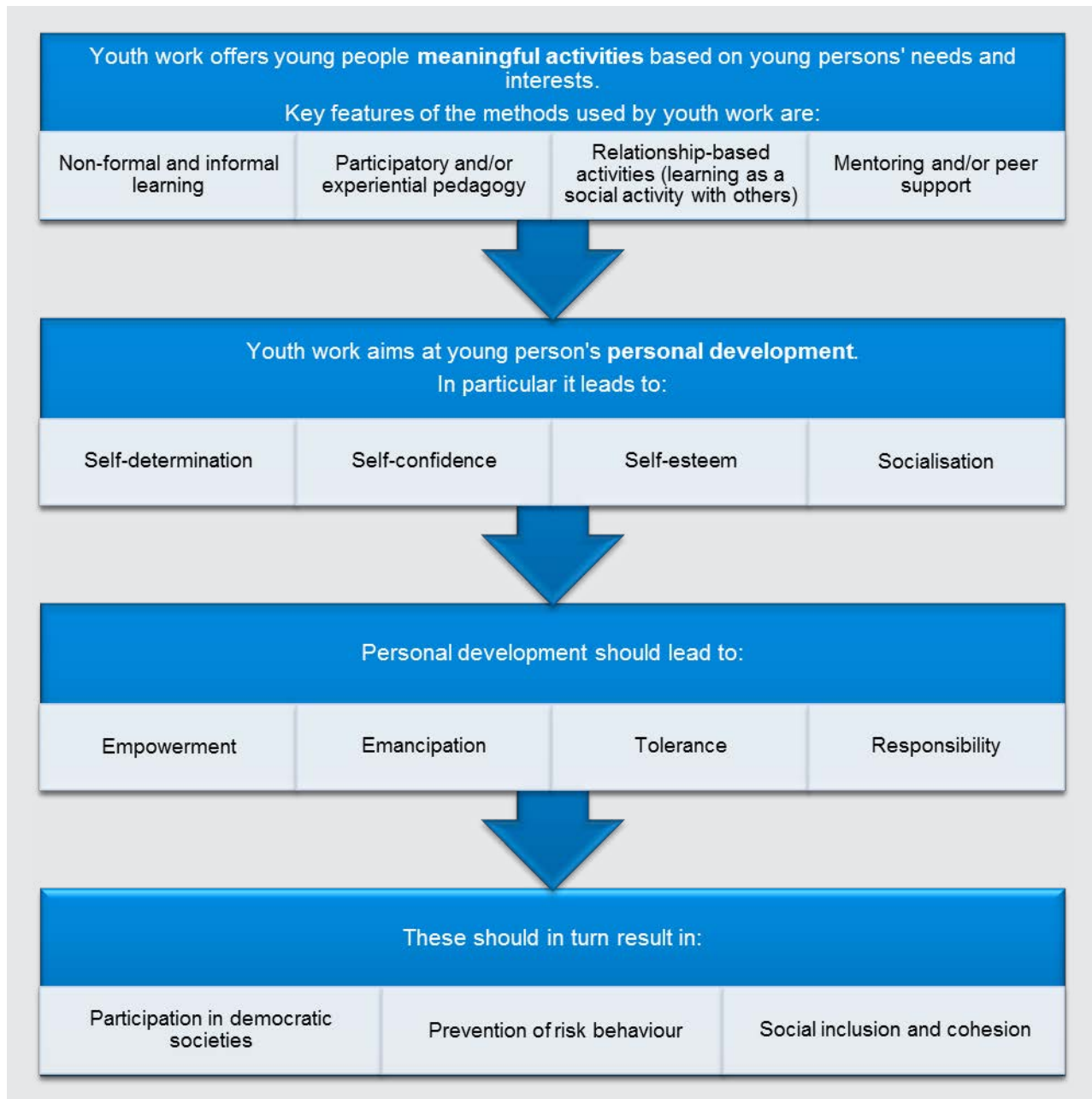
The Council of Europe in its Resolution on a renewed framework for European cooperation in the youth field which was adopted in 2009, defined youth work as follows:

“Youth work is a broad term covering a wide scope of youth work activities. social, cultural, educational or political nature both by, with and for young people. Increasingly, these activities also include sports and services for young people. Youth work belongs to the area of “extracurricular” education, as well as specific free-time activities managed by professional or volunteer youth workers and youth leaders and is based on non-formal learning processes and voluntary participation” (Council of the European Union & Council of Europe)

Although this is a complex definition that includes many aspects of what youth work entails, it is true that the concept and idea of youth work varies between countries. What we can affirm is that it has common characteristics in all places, is that it uses non-formal education practices and always favors voluntary participation. This type of work does not have to be marked by a clear formal and predetermined structure, it is also directly related to social inclusion and integration. All this work favors society since it involves the youngest in all the problems that concern them and that are important for their development as people, this youth work we can say that it has a series of values:

- 
1. Voluntary youth participation
 2. Hear the voice of the young
 3. Gather the youth
 4. Connect with the world of young people's lives
 5. Expand the world of young people's lives

With all these values defined by the Council of Europe, we see how youth work sustains and represents a very important part of the development of young people. This development is essential for their adult life, and being able to acquire skills that make them active citizens with values such as inclusion. To finish the explanation of what youth work is, we believe it is convenient to clarify these ideas. We have considered it appropriate to use a graph that represents the path of what youth work should be and that was studied in a report of the European Commission on youth:



(European Commission, 2014)

Once we have talked about youth work, we must refer to the people who are in charge of carrying it out, these are the so-called youth workers. **These people are in charge of promoting and carrying out activities or public policies that make it possible to involve young people.** These people may belong to government organizations and organizations outside the public powers, but having in common the use of non-formal education mechanisms and sensitizing young people to all these values.

Integration

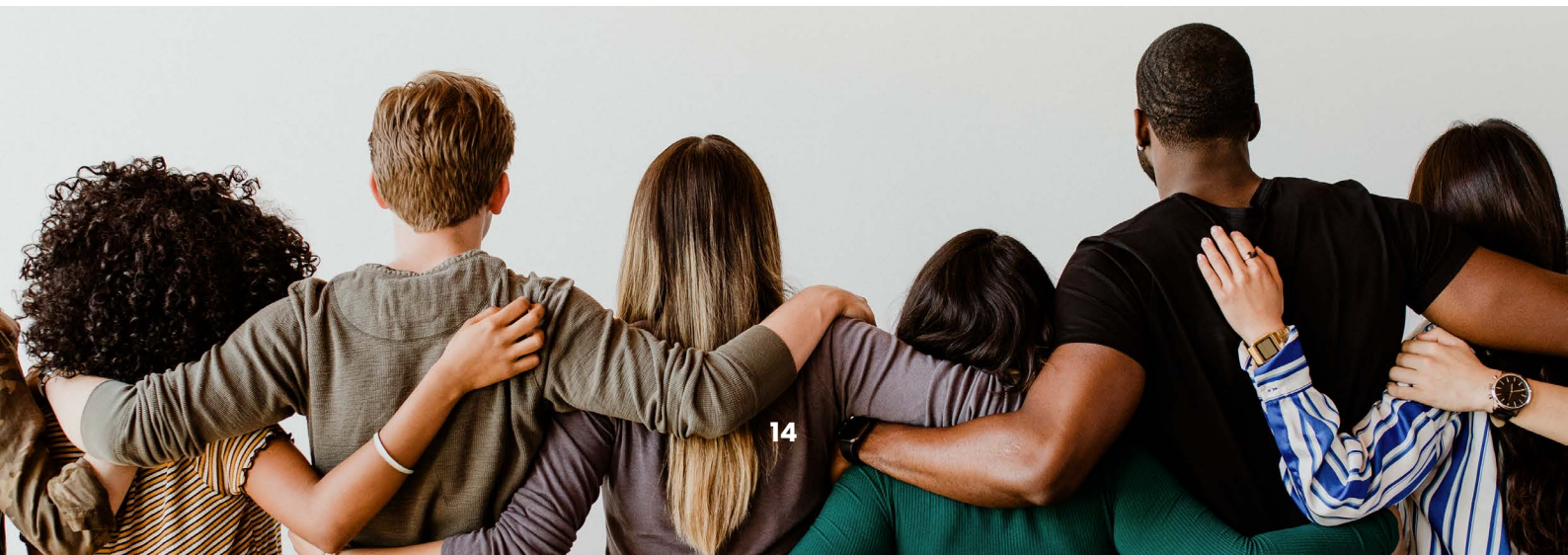
Concept

Integration is a very broad concept that has been the object of study on many occasions, and the social sciences have always tried to make a clear and precise definition of the term in order to develop it as successfully as possible. This idea of integration has evolved due to the increase in migratory flows and people who have settled in other countries that are different from yours. It is related to the concept of society, since they are where all people live together and establish relationships with each other. **Societies have evolved due to factors such as globalization, making them multicultural and diverse.** Despite this, cases of racism or lack of integration of foreigners who have arrived in a new country for various reasons still continue to exist in all societies. In the previous sections of this document, we have been able to know the concepts that are used in the groups that we are studying, and of which we intend to improve their integration.

Although the concept of integration is chaotic and can have various ramifications, it is very important to have a definition. The one that we provide is the one with the greatest agreement, although it refers to migrants, we are going to consider it for both refugees and migrants:

“Two-way process of mutual adaptation between migrants and the societies in which they live, by which migrants are incorporated into the social, economic, cultural and political life of the host community. This entails a series of joint responsibilities for migrants and communities, and includes other related notions such as inclusion and social cohesion”. (International Organization of Migrations, (IOM),)

This definition includes several aspects that determine the integration of these people, and it is also a bidirectional process, which means that they are both the societies and the people who arrive. From this we know that the predisposition on both sides is important for this integration to take place and be effective. Along with this bidirectionality, integration is based on the incorporation of these people into a series of aspects that may be part of our everyday life for us but involve a great effort for these groups. Among the aspects that are considered necessary we see that there are employment, accommodation, education and health. In the same way, these people who want to integrate must be proactive to participate in these sectors, and thus they themselves will receive a series of rights as citizens.



These aspects of life cannot be assumed automatically but, as we have said, integration must be progressive and bidirectional. Therefore, people must have mechanisms such as social connections, social bridges or social ties. These three mean different ways of reaching the sectors mentioned above. Finally, we would find the rights and citizenship that these people acquire. (Ager & Strang, 2008)

We have explained this in a progressive way, firstly talking about the sectors in which they must be integrated, but in reality we have to affirm that it will be the rights and a citizenship that will give them integration in all these sectors. And it will be thanks to the acquisition of the country's language and culture, as well as security and stability, that they will be able to access social connections and be able to integrate into education, health, employment and accommodation. **For all this, the State must provide the best systems so that this happens in this way and the rights of these people will not be violated.** We can say that a person is integrated when he has a series of rights and duties by considering him as just another citizen.



Role of youth work

As we have seen in the concept of integration, it is very important to make refugees and migrants who arrive in a new country develop a totally normal life. In practice, achieving this integration is very difficult, especially for younger people, but we must emphasize that we are trying to do the best we can to work in this area. In this integration we find people from various sectors working, mainly in the public but there are also other sectors that contribute to this. Among these people we find youth workers, who, with their work, improve and help integrate young migrants and refugees.

The role of youth work is very important to favor integration, since, as we have seen before, it uses non-formal education methods and promotes the participation of the youngest. This means that refugees and migrants can see their

integration favored by the activities they develop through youth workers. This youth work will be based on the development of activities that equip these groups with the mechanisms and tools to be able to learn about the culture of their new society, customs, language, etc ...

The activities that they develop will be very different but they will make these groups that require integration know how they should be included in the new society, being able to help themselves with the collaboration and help of other young people. In the following sections we will see different examples of activities that can contribute to integration, in addition to analyzing in depth the results of the surveys that we have carried out to know first-hand how we can propose activities that are effective and efficient.

Measures to integrate migrants and refugees

We have addressed the concept of integration in a broader way in the previous sections, but in this section, we are going to focus on the measures that can generate integration among migrants and refugees. Along with this we have to be aware of the institutions that are in charge of developing and implementing these measures, always being government authorities but not always from the same level.

Each State has a different territorial organization and this means that in each of the different distributions of competencies, this can lead to integration policies being developed by the central government in some countries, but in other cases they fall on the local level or levels. (Intermediate authorities such as regions, autonomies, etc ...). This means that we have states with similarities and others with many differences, since some opt for localism and others for more global measures stipulated from the central level (Emilsson, 2015). Therefore, it is important to know the institution in charge of developing integration functions, which does not mean that other levels of government cannot develop their own measures to complement those that already exist.

From the above, we can deduce that many measures to integrate migrants and refugees will be developed by administrations or public institutions, which also makes us suppose that in the end it will be public policies that are responsible for the development of this integration. These may be complemented by specific actions of non-governmental organizations or other public institutions, in order to improve the integration processes in their societies.

These measures or public policies that we are talking about are related to the concepts of “inclusion” or “integration”, being a metaphor to eliminate the existing barriers in societies against people who come from other places and want to be participants. And as we have already said, those in charge of eliminating these borders or obstacles must be the states. The main obstacles faced by these people who wish to integrate are those related to language and knowledge of the culture, in addition to safety and security. (Ager & Strang, 2008). The first barrier that we can see and that is about language and culture, as we will see later, will be an important part of the integration process and that will be taken into account for this project. But in the case of security and protection, we must say that this refers to some problems derived from racism or xenophobia and that go against migrants or refugees, in many cases for unfounded reasons.

Therefore, we are going to say that a measure or public policy that favors the integration of migrants or refugees will be any action developed and implemented by a government institution or organization with the ultimate aim of contributing to a collective improvement of society.

Finally, the institutions or public administrations in charge of the management of these public policies or integration measures will be different in each of the States, developing different functions as well. But with this we want to emphasize that, as will be seen in each of the specific contexts, there is a figure in charge of managing this aspect of refugees and migrants.

Best practises

To refer to what is a best practice we have to refer to the context of the integration of refugees and migrants. In this case, it will be a specific measure or program that has been successfully implemented and has had a real effect. **This measure or program will be launched by a public institution or non-governmental organization with the ultimate aim of improving the integration of these groups.** In order for it to be considered as best practice, an analysis of the results obtained must have been made, using mechanisms or tools that provide qualitative and quantitative data.

In this report we are going to dedicate a section exclusively for knowing the best practices that have been implemented by its members or some that they know and have had great success. They will be taken as examples to develop improvements in them and to be able to adapt them to the different contexts that occur in each of the countries.

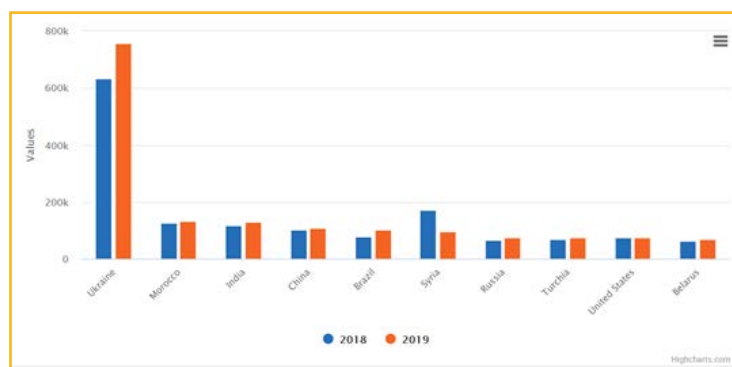
Migrants flows in Europe in the last fifteen years.

Over the last fifteen years, Europe has acquired - or rather recovered - a central position in the global migratory geography. For reasons of geographical location and socio-demographic structure, the continent is, at the same time, exposed to spontaneous migrations, and in need of selectively programmed flows. The difficulty of matching the migratory reality with structural aspirations and needs represents one of the central challenges for the future of European societies and institutions.

Until the 1990s, the vast majority of migrants could be classified under the categories “family reunification”, “labour migration” and Asylum”. Since the 1990s, however, migration motives have become increasingly diversified, including a great number of young people migrating to attend higher education. (Pastore, 2006)

We can notice different generalizable trends in the world of migration flows during the last 15 years:

1 Migration has become much more diverse in terms of origins of migrants.



2 The number of refugees is increasing worldwide. Most refugees seek harbour in the neighbourhood. Since 2015, with the so-called “refugees and migrant crisis”, Europe too has dealt with a huge number of Asylum seekers. 2.4 million refugees or in the same kind of situation and 860 thousands of asylum-seekers were hosted in EU-27 member states at the end of 2018. (Migration Data Portal,)

3 Over 160000 migrants found to be irregular in the EU territory, return annually to their origin countries (enforced or voluntary). Many more return voluntarily when their circumstances change. (Migration Data Portal,)

4 In the Western Hemisphere and Europe in particular, the relevance of migration as a political and social concern has intensified. In the morning of October 3, 2013, more than three hundred and fifty migrants perished in front of the island of Lampedusa in the sinking of the boat which transported them from Libya to our shores. A tragedy that struck profoundly a public opinion now addicted to almost dripping daily deaths along the immigration routes. Also a drama of these proportions, however, was quickly metabolized, undermined in the attention of Italians by economic problems and the twists and turns of national politics. The immigrant and the foreigner have so quickly returned to be the perfect scapegoats.

// The number of refugees is increasing worldwide



The economic and labor market crisis of 2008 destabilized the assets of the European Union. The member countries have seriously questioned the European authority for how the recession period that has hit certain countries the most has been handled. Among the latter we find Italy, one of the most affected by sea migration. Making a comparison between the period preceding the crisis and the period following the crisis, the issue of migration has always been sensitive. There has never been a united front on the part of the member states and this has not made things easier.

The rate of growth of migratory pressure has not remained constant in this period, but has gone from 1.2% in the decade 1990–2000, to 2.3% in the decade 2000–2010, and then fell to 1.6% during the years 2010 and 2013, due to the serious economic crisis that has affected and is still characterizing the economic situation of advanced countries. (Grazia Picanza, 2014)

International migration is a global phenomenon that is growing in size, complexity and impact on countries, migrants, their families and communities; it is simultaneously the cause and effect of wider development processes, and is (or should be) a priority for the international community by now.

We know that the two main types of migration are those aimed at seeking better opportunities for social and professional promotion both personally and for the entire family unit and, on the other hand, those made up of masses of refugees fleeing war zones, famines, persecutory regimes. (Mol & Valk, 2016)

Migration can be a positive force for development, but the current perception, as well as the perception of 10 years ago, is of a phenomenon experienced as exceptional, with the characteristics of the exodus, of the invasion, determined by the demographic disproportion existing between the South and the North of the world. (Mol & Valk, 2016).

Although Europe is not managing the incoming migratory flows well, it must be said that the world situation at the geopolitical level is not the best. If we think of the civil war in Syria that triggered intra-territorial migrations, or the recent migratory flows in the Balkans, or the devastating situation in Libya, surely these situations do not facilitate the resolution of a problem that is much larger than that. you can think of. (Roberto D'Alimonte, 2018)



Certainly, in addition to increasing asylum requests in recent years, new kinds of migration have spread which are based on the redemption of people in serious difficulty. Many times internal migration is much more widespread, for example within the African continent. In any case, Europe always remains the main aspiration especially for asylum seekers and refugees and it continues to be noted in the latest statistics.

Context of the research

General context (Europe)

Refugees are people fleeing armed conflict or persecution. They are recognized as such in their host country on the basis of a well-founded fear of persecution on the grounds of race, religion, nationality, politics or membership of a particular social group. According to UNHCR, there were 25.9 million refugees worldwide at the end of 2018. In the EU, the Qualifications Directive establishes guidelines for granting international protection to those in need.

Asylum seekers are people who present themselves as refugees but have not yet been recognized as refugees. Currently, they have to apply for protection in the first EU country they enter. They receive refugee status, or another form of international protection, only once the national authorities have decided to do so. This means that not all asylum seekers will be recognized as refugees. In 2018, EU countries granted protection to nearly 333,400 asylum seekers.

In parallel with asylum policies, border protection programs and humanitarian aid, the EU supports the integration of refugees into European societies, for example through the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF).

On the other hand, migrants generally choose to move not because of a threat or direct persecution, but mainly to improve their lives by finding work, seeking better education, and reuniting with their family. Refugees are protected by international law, in particular the 1951 Refugee Convention, while migrants are the responsibility of national governments, which manage them according to their own immigration laws and procedures. The situation of migrants is also difficult. Evidence shows that migrants are disproportionately affected by unfavorable outcomes in terms of education, employment and access to basic services, such as health care or decent housing.

While the EU promotes the development of effective integration strategies, the situation on the ground is very uneven across Member States. The problems are sometimes compounded when young refugees turn 18 and overnight lose the support networks they relied on while they were minors. Furthermore, the level of integration experience varies from one Member State to another.

Several countries were affected by the migration crisis that spread around 2015. The reasons that led to the expansion of these violent flows are mainly threefold:

1. Economic.
2. Political.
3. Social.

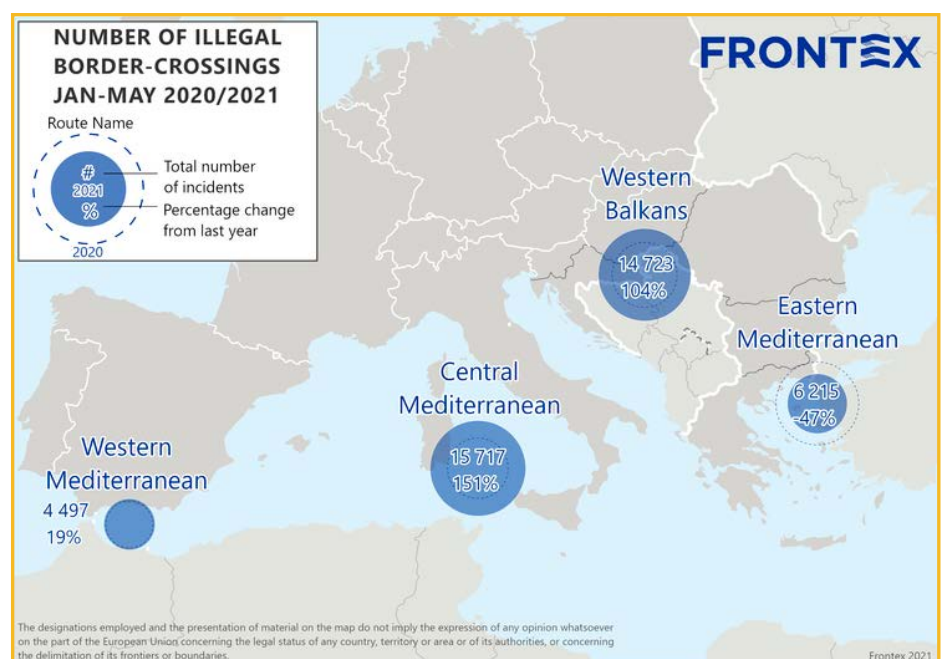
Analyzing these different factors in a context that sees different countries of the globe as protagonists, we see how the relations between the latter have largely influenced the movements of recent years, finally leading to the current situation.

The European migrant crisis is a migration crisis that began around 2013, when an ever-increasing number of refugees and migrants began to move from other non-European continents to the European Union to apply for asylum, traveling through the Mediterranean Sea, or through Turkey and South Eastern Europe. During the initial stages of the violent conflicts in Libya, the UNHCR defined 2011 as the deadliest year for the Mediterranean.

The expressions “European migrant crisis” and “European refugee crisis” began to be widely used from April 2015 by the journalistic world and in public opinion, when five boats carrying almost 2 000 migrants, with an estimated death toll of more than 1 200 people. Most of these migrants come from areas of the world such as the Middle East, South Asia, Africa and the Western Balkans: according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, of the approximately one million who arrived in Greece and Italy from the Mediterranean Sea in the year 2015, 49% were Syrians, 21% Afghans and 8% Iraqis.

According to the Frontex agency of external border control, the number of illegal border crossings at Europe’s external borders in the first four months of 2021 reached 36 100, about a third higher than year ago when irregular migration dropped due to travel limitations linked to the outbreak of COVID, according to preliminary calculations:

- **Central Mediterranean:** The number of migrants crossing the Central Mediterranean doubled in April to almost 1 550 compared to a year ago. Between January and April of this year, the total number of illegal crossings on this route more-than-doubled to 11 600. Nationals of Tunisia and Ivory Coast accounted for the two main nationalities on this migratory route
- **Western Mediterranean sea:** There were fewer than 300 detections of illegal border crossings in the Western Mediterranean in April, around 70% more from the same month of 2020. The total for the first four months of 2021 stood at over 3 200, or 5% more than in the same period in the previous year. Algerians accounted for three of every four detections on this route this year, while Moroccans made up most of the remaining arrivals.
- **Eastern mediterranean:** According to the most recent data, there were around 1 850 detections of illegal crossings reported in April on the Eastern Mediterranean route, a 12-fold rise from the same month last year. In the January-April period, the total number of detections fell 58% to over 4 800. Nationals of Turkey and Syria accounted for the largest number of detected migrants.
- **Western Balkans:** There were an estimated 3 100 detections of illegal border crossings reported so far on the Western Balkan route in April, a 33-fold rise from the record low a year ago amid the COVID outbreak. In the first four months of this year, 11 600 migrants were detected at the EU’s border with the Western Balkan countries, nearly double the total from the same period of 2020. The two main detected nationalities were Syrians and Afghans.



The EU has adopted several frameworks and regulations to manage legal migration flows affecting:

- » Asylum seekers.
- » Highly skilled workers.
- » Students and researchers.
- » Seasonal workers.
- » Family reunification.

As regards other migratory flows, the EU has adopted:

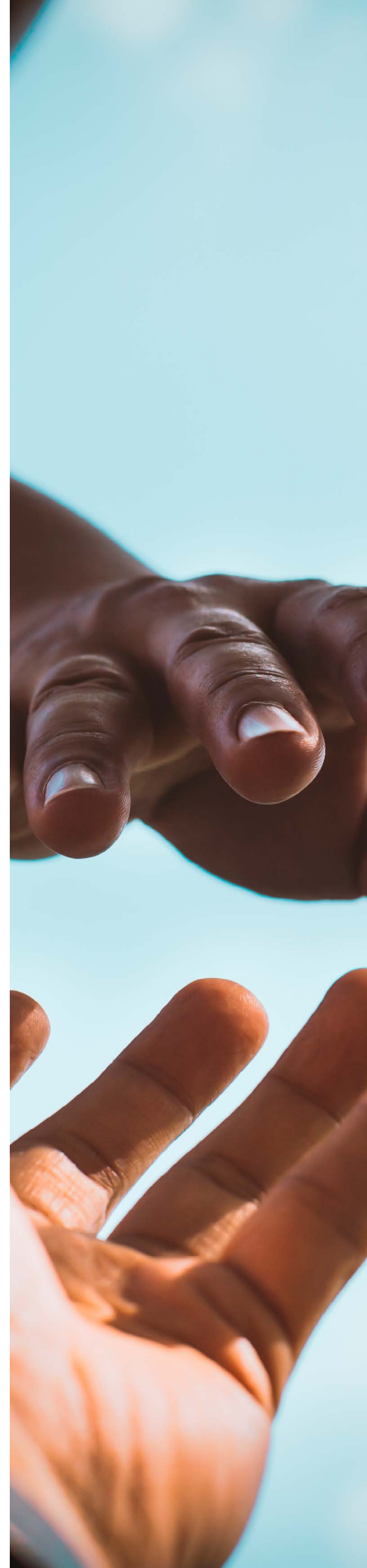
- Common rules for handling asylum applications.
- Readmission agreements for the return of illegal migrants.

International law guarantees to each person fleeing persecution the right to request asylum in a safe country. The authorities reviewing people's asylum applications determine whether one is a refugee or an immigrant on a case-by-case basis.

Asylum laws differ in each European state because the EU considers immigration law a matter of national sovereignty. Generally, those who are found not to qualify for asylum as refugees are deported to their country of origin. The uncertainty of the process explains why many people do not even file for asylum, but continue to live in the shadows as undocumented migrants. Those who succeed in staying in Europe generally take unskilled jobs that the local population does not desire. In this way, they tend to fill crucial labor needs for the host society.

As we look to the future of today's migration wave to Europe, we need to recognize that the issue of global human migrations may very well define the 21st century. As globalization has become the rule, and as the West has generally benefited disproportionately from the economic integration entailed in this global process, it cannot simply ignore the fact that people will continue to cross borders in search of better life and basic human rights.

These migrants and refugees tend to flee for a reason (armed conflicts or economic distress), follow pre-established political and social networks (of empire and diasporic communities), and occupy employment niches that are undesired by the locals (rather than "take our jobs"). Migration is a highly structured process built upon patterns, historical contexts, and rational individual decisions. And integration is a long-term, complex process that takes generations and requires accommodation between the new arrivals and the host society.



Specific context – Italy

Italy

Public institution which is in charge of the management of the migrants/refugees

The institution in charge of responsibilities related to the management of refugees and migrants is the Ministry of the Interior, but within this ministry is the Central Directorate for Immigration and Asylum Policies. This institution is dedicated to the definition and management of the migration policies of the Italian government, within this it should be noted that it pursues traditional objectives of order and public security, with two established purposes such as favoring the reception and integration of migrants . Likewise, all the activities they carry out are aimed at guaranteeing a framework of social cohesion that is very important for public safety. Within the functions that have been mentioned, the analysis and planning of the migration policies that they develop is very important, this is done with the help of structures that are located in each of the prefectures and are the Territorial Migration Councils, which are fundamental for the implementation of the concrete measures they deem appropriate. On the other hand, this Central Directorate guarantees the participation of Italy in the European Migration Network, being fundamental for the execution of policies and coordinated measures from the European Union together with other Member States. (Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione,)

Definition of the concept that you use your government about migrants/refugees

It is necessary to make a difference between the concepts of migrants and refugees, since although both people are foreigners, there are different reasons that have led them to reach a foreign country. In the first place, when speaking of refugees, it is necessary to refer to the 1951 Geneva Convention, as mentioned by the Central Directorate for Migration and Asylum Policies. This convention defines the concept of refugee together with the requirements that must be met for a person to hold such status, as well as all the rights and duties that they acquire as a refugee. This same text affirms that any person who has a well-founded fear of being persecuted in their own country, for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or belonging to a certain social group will be considered a refugee, all this together with their country cannot provide the necessary protection to prevent you from harm.

On the other hand, the definition provided by this institution is the one coined by the European Union, which would be the following: “A broader term than” immigrant “or” emigrant “that designates the person who leaves a country or region to settle in others, often because he seeks a better life. “ (National Commission for the Right to Asylum,)

Ways of arrival of migrants/refugees (The most common)

All refugees and migrants who have reached Italian territory have had to make long journeys, full of dangers and obstacles, as well as many people who have stayed on the road to reach Italian land. Regarding the ways in which migrants and refugees arrive, we have to make a distinction between those who arrive by sea and those who arrive by land. Regarding the former, we have to say that they have increased in recent years and have led to an important humanitarian drama, since the authorities have been overwhelmed by the number of people who have tried to reach Italy, thus, also non-governmental organizations have had to intervene. The seaway is the most dangerous, since criminal organizations often take advantage of the desperation of these people who arrive in precarious or almost useless boats, causing many shipwrecks in which thousands of people have perished. On the other hand, we find that the other route, although less in recent years, has been by land, mainly through the existing border between Italy and Slovenia, through which a multitude of refugees and migrants who have reached Europe through the Balkans reach territory Italian. (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2021)

Number of migrants/refugees established in your country

The number of migrants and refugees who have arrived in Italy has varied over the years, but we can speak of around six and a half million people who are migrants and refugees and who are established in Italy for a long period of time. This data shows that half of these people come from countries that are Member States of the European Union, while the other half are people who come from third countries. The origins of these people are varied but they come from Africa and Asia. (PORTAL DE DATOS MUNDIALES SOBRE LA MIGRACIÓN, 2021)

Also It is possible to highlight that the broadest communities in Italy are Romanian, Chinese, Albanian and Moroccan. As for the people who are classified as refugees, we see that there are around two hundred thousand people, according to data from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The gender proportions are diverse, but if we refer to the generality, we find that there is a greater number of migrant women than men. Also, we must take into account a phenomenon that has appeared in recent years, being the case of unaccompanied minors, who are mainly children, who arrive in Italian territory without an adult who is responsible for them and who do not have any family members in Italy. (Centro Studi e Ricerche, IDOS & Centro Studi, 2020)

Status of the migrants/refugees

The legal status of these people in most cases is complicated, since there are many factors that have to be taken into account for the development of the statistics. To be able to make an approximation, we can affirm that a large part of the migrants are in an irregular situation, although they are in the process of being regularized. The problem of an irregular situation on Italian territory is more common in people who arrive by sea than by land. On the other hand, it is important to emphasize that refugees follow a different process as stated in various international treaties, in the case of Italy it is materialized through the application for international protection. (Centro Studi e Ricerche, IDOS & Centro Studi, 2020)

Countries of origin (The 5 more numerous)

In order to know the most numerous countries of origin, we have to make a difference between the origin of migrants and that of refugees, since different circumstances arise. Regarding migrants, we find that the most numerous countries of origin are Romania, Albania, Morocco, China and Ukraine. The percentage distribution between these countries is very different, with the vast majority of Romanian migrants. (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2021)

When it comes to refugees, they come mainly from areas where a war conflict is taking place or there is constant persecution of a certain part of their society. In this case, we find that the five countries of origin of most of the refugees are Libya, Tunisia, Ivory Coast, Bangladesh and Guinea. (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2021)

Reasons which have the migrants/refugees to come to your country

The reasons why refugees and migrants have reached Italian territory are different. Refugees, being a minority with respect to migrants, have as their main motives the persecution of them for some discriminatory reason and the possibility that they may exert some harm for these reasons, along with the existence of a warlike conflict in their country of origin. The reasons that migrants use can be defined in the search for a better life, since in their countries they do not have a minimum of employment, health or education. In most cases, these migrants are part of large families who wait for them to find a job in order to be able to help other family members who remain in their country of origin. (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 2021)

The percentage of migrants/refugees respect the total population in your country

Looking at the total number of refugees and migrants present in Italy, around six and a half million, we have to analyze this figure with respect to the total population of Italy, these people representing 10.2% of the total Italian population. The population distribution that we find is varied, but we can affirm that a large part of the refugees maintain their residence in the south of Italy since it has been where they have arrived by sea. On the other hand, the total migrant population is more disaggregated by the rest of the Italian territory. (PORTAL DE DATOS MUNDIALES SOBRE LA MIGRACIÓN, 2021)

Programs or public policies for the inclusion of migrants/refugees

The policies that have been developed for the integration of refugees and migrants have varied over the years and depending on the management developed by the Ministry of the Interior. We can mention two examples of policies for the integration of these people, the first is an activity organized by the European Union, which has established a pilot program in seven different countries and thirty-five municipalities, in order to give greater powers to the local entities in order to improve the integration of these people. (International Organization of Migration,). On the other hand, the Italian government has signed a Manifesto on the University as a tool for the integration of refugees, making and facilitating the compatibility of degrees and studies that refugees may have in their countries of origin, as well as facilitating access to young refugees. (UNHCR, 2020)

Reports or similar from your government

The last complete report that has been developed on the figures of migrants and refugees dates from the year 2015, in the Central Directorate for Policies on Immigration and Asylum, they expose all the relevant data that they consider convenient for the development of the migration and integration policies for these people. (SPRAR: Sistema di Protezione Per Richiedenti Asilo e Rifugiati, 2015)

Specific context – Lithuania

Lithuania

Public institution which is in charge of the management of the migrants/refugees

Two ministries in the Republic of Lithuania, and institutions under these respective ministries, are responsible for the reception of asylum-seekers and integration of refugees in Lithuania: the Ministry of the Interior (“MOI”) is responsible for the reception of asylum-seekers and the MSSL is responsible for the integration of beneficiaries of international protection who have been granted asylum in Lithuania, as well as for the reception of unaccompanied minors seeking asylum. (UHCR, 2014)

The country has one dedicated immigration detention centre, the Pabrade Detention Centre (also known as the Foreigners Registration Centre).

- Ministry of the Interior.
- State Border Guards (Ministry of the Interior).
- Migration Department (Ministry of the Interior) Asylum statistics.

Definition of the concept that you use your government about migrants/refugees

A refugee is someone who obtains the name legally, through a process where it is determined if his/hers persecution is related to the characteristics of the person (race, religion, etc.) and that he cannot expect protection from his country against such persecution.

To obtain the legal status of a “refugee” in Lithuania, a procedure for determining the status of a refugee must be followed, which includes determining whether such a person has legitimate fears of persecution, that the persecution is related to the person’s aforementioned characteristics (race, religion, etc.), and that he is incapable of escaping. After conducting such an investigation and determining that an individual meets the definition of a “refugee,” he or she becomes a “recognised refugee,” acquiring the “refugee status” and the right to benefit from the protections available to refugees in Lithuania. However, this investigation may reveal that a person does not meet the definition of a “refugee,” that his fear of persecution is overstated, that the actions he is facing do not constitute “persecution,” that the prosecution he is facing is unrelated to the stated reasons, or that he could obtain protection from such persecution without leaving his country. A person is not granted refugee status and is not considered a “refugee” in such cases. (MIGRIS: Electronic migration services, 2020).

Lithuania goes by the IOM definition of “migrant”. An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons.

Ways of arrival of migrants/refugees (The most common)

Here you can share the ways that migrants/refugees use to arrive to your country (legal and illegal ways), for example if they use precarious boats or if there are illegal organisation organizing the trip

Often Lithuania is a transit country for the illegal migrants. It is a mediate link of the flow for the people from the East to the West.

Number of migrants/refugees established in your country

REFUGEES	
2019	1,822
2018	1,734
2017	1,580

On the 1st of January 2020, 78.081 migrants resided in Lithuania.

Refugees 1,872 Asylum-seekers 275 Stateless people 2,683 2021 (UNHCR, 2021)

78.081 foreign nationals lived in Lithuania on January 1, 2020, accounting for 2.79 percent of the population. After Lithuania’s EU membership, the number of immigrants has increased. The number of international residents in Lithuania has more than doubled since 2004, and their share of the population has tripled. Immigration figures fell only during the recessions of 2009 and 2010, as well as in 2015. (Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, 2020)

Lithuania's migration situation has been shaped by a steep population decline since accession to the EU (about 15% since 2004), a shrinking migrant population, and relatively few asylum pressures (with roughly 400 asylum applicants a year). And yet, the country continues to rank near the bottom in terms of integration policies, according to the Migrant Integration Policy Index, which may serve as a proxy for how it responds to migrants and refugees during the Covid-19 pandemic. (Global Detention Project, 2021).

The findings show that equality in terms of refugees and migrants is equality on paper. This means that immigrants do not have the same opportunities as native-born citizens. And that Lithuania only goes halfway toward providing basic rights and a secure future for immigrants. Policies may influence the public's perception of immigrants as subordinates, not equals, and not eligible for citizenship. (Migrant: Integration Policy index, 2020)

Apart from the Pabrade center, non-citizens who apply for asylum at the border and are subject to accelerated asylum procedures may be detained for up to 28 days at border crossing points and transit zones. According to the UNHCR, the border process may lose sight of international standards if adequate safeguards against unlawful or arbitrary detention are not in place. (Global Detention Project, 2021).

Asylum seekers who seek asylum at the border may even be detained at border crossing points and transit zones until the Migration Department makes a decision on how to handle their asylum seeker application — a process that must take no more than 48 hours. Yet according to reports, the decision on how to process the application sometimes takes way more than 48 hours.

If the Migration Department determines to examine the application as part of a border procedure, the applicant will be held in the transit zone until the application is completely processed, which may take up to ten days (seven days plus three days possible extension). If the applicant files an appeal, he or she may remain at the border crossing point or transit zone until the appeal is resolved. If no decision is reached within 28 days of the application, the applicant will be admitted to Lithuania by the Migration Department. Similarly, if suitable conditions cannot be provided in these premises, the State Border Guard Service, in collaboration with the Migration Department, will admit the individual to Lithuanian territory. This is frequently done at the request of civil society groups. According to reports, the majority of asylum seekers spend one night in a border facility before being transferred to a registration or detention center. (Global Detention Project, 2021).

Lithuania's location at the crossroads of migration processes – with unresolved border issues with Belarus and the Russian Federation and less than half of the 650-kilometer border officially demarcated – makes it an ideal entry point for illegal transit immigration. (European Parliament, 1999)

The Law on the Legal Status of Aliens (“Aliens Law”).

To begin, it states that the state of Lithuania shall create conditions for foreigners with a residence permit to integrate into the state's political, economic, and sociocultural life in accordance with established legal procedures.

Second, it allocates state funds for the implementation of a national policy on refugee integration, in addition to the resources provided by international organizations, EU structural funds, humanitarian aid foundations, and non-governmental organizations. The provision of state support for the integration of refugees in Lithuania shall be coordinated and supervised by the MSSL.

Finally, the Aliens Law demarcates the regions of state-funded integration assistance. They include language training, schooling, jobs, housing, social welfare assistance, health care, and public information about foreigner integration.

In line with the Aliens Law, state support for the integration of refugees is to be regulated in detail in a by-law. The Order on the Approval of the Description of the Procedure of Rendering Lithuania State Support for the Integration of Foreigners Granted Asylum in the Republic of Lithuania²³ (“Social Integration Order”) has been approved by the MSSL. (UHCR, 2014)

In 2021:

Yet things are getting better. By 2021, Lithuania had also successfully accepted nearly 500 people in need of foreign security through the EU relocation and resettlement program.

Local governments endorse inclusion. Lithuania enhances municipalities' position in refugee integration; for example, Jonava became the first Baltic city to join the CoE Intercultural Cities network.

Refugees should pursue higher education. Two Lithuanian universities have opened their doors to refugees seeking higher education, offering full scholarships, housing, and other benefits. (UNHCR, 2021)

Also, Lithuania's authorities are ready to respond to possible tensions on the border with Belarus and are preparing premises to quarantine refugees.

Countries of origin (The 5 more numerous)

Refugees		Asylum-seekers	
Russian federation	685	Russian federation	142
Syria	462	Tajikistan	85
Afghanistan	236	Turkey	10

Data source: UNHCR 2020 Mid-Year Statistical report and UNHCR data finder platform and the Lithuanian Migration Department statement on the survey of stateless persons in 2020.

Immigrants – in 2019 estimated that to Lithuania had arrived 872 migrants from EU, 18,783 not EU citizens and 20,412 Lithuanian citizens migrating back from living not in Lithuania. For many years, the vast majority of immigrants were returning Lithuanian citizens (about 57 percent on average). The rest was EU citizens (3 percent) and non-EU citizens (15 percent). The majority of foreign immigrants were citizens from Ukraine and Belarus (about 31 percent of all immigrants). The majority of EU citizens are coming from Latvia, Italy or Germany.

Reasons which have the migrants/refugees to come to your country

The refugees explained that they had come to Lithuania for protection from persecution, war, and insecurity, not for social assistance. The MFT got the impression from the interviews, both at the RRC and elsewhere, that the refugees were initially very motivated to find jobs. Their remarks revealed a deep desire to provide for themselves and their families, as well as contribute to society by paying taxes. All of the refugees agreed that finding work is an essential part of the integration process. (UHCR, 2014)

Yet often refugees tend to want to leave Lithuania for another country because of the reason that it is very hard to find a job.

For migrants, jobs has been the most common justification for granting and extending temporary residence permits in the last five years (68 percent in 2018), while family reunification was the most common reason from 2005 to 2015.

But it is important to state that many migrants are Lithuanians migrating back to Lithuania because of a very big emigration crisis that happened. So for them, the biggest reason is coming to live in the country where they have their passport, families, etc.

The percentage of migrants/refugees respect the total population in your country

Refugees 1,872 Asylum-seekers 275 Stateless people 2,683. Constitutes 0,17 percent of the population. (UHCR, 2014)

On the 1st of January 2020, 78.081 foreign citizens resided in Lithuania, which constitutes 2.79 percent of the population.

Programs or public policies for the inclusion of migrants/refugees

The already mentioned Law of the Legal Status of Aliens is important and one of the main policies to be in Lithuania.

There are several non-governmental initiatives that have been launched to support migrants during the outbreak of Covid-19. An online Lithuanian doctor volunteer network MEDo provides health-related consultations in English, Swedish and Norwegian. Also, Human Aid has launched Stream, a mutual assistance and online volunteering platform for refugees and asylum seekers living in Lithuania. The initiative organises online seminars, workshops, training and counselling on a wide range of topics and in several different languages. (Global Detention Project, 2021)

In order to implement foreigners integration, the Action plan for 2018–2020 on the Integration of Foreigners Into Society (hereinafter – the “Action Plan”) was developed with the aim to improve the implementation of the integration of foreigners and ensure their successful integration into society. The Action Plan contains 34 actions aimed at improving laws and procedures in the areas of foreigners and asylum seekers. Improve inter institutional cooperation in the area of foreigner and asylum seeker integration, improve the labor market integration system for asylum beneficiaries and foreigners, and their labor market integration performance, improve the integration of asylum beneficiaries and foreigners into the education system, improve the conditions of foreigners’ access to social and health services, and promote the integration of asylum beneficiaries and foreigners into the education system.

It particularly focuses on:

- Empowering migrant and refugee women through shared language and vocational training courses.
- Keeping track of integration policies and procedures.
- Establishing links between migrant communities and the host community.
- Increasing access to the labor market, schooling, and health care, among other things.

To address the demographic and economic challenges posed by high emigration, the Economic Migration Regulation Strategy was introduced in 2007. Its aim was to balance net migration by 2012 by reducing emigration and promoting immigration. However, migration and integration policies did not progress beyond ad hoc standards until 2014, when the Lithuanian Migration Policy Guidelines came into effect and the Ministry of Social Security and Labor was tasked with drafting a policy on foreign national integration. It was followed by a Foreigners Integration Policy Implementation Action Plan for 2015–2017. The subsequent Foreigners in Society Action Plan 2018–2020 aims to strengthen the implementation of integration initiatives for foreign people in Lithuania and ensure their effective integration into society. It involves steps to increase access to the labor market, education system, and social and health services by fostering inter-institutional cooperation. It also encourages foreigners and local communities to work together in an effort to eliminate discrimination against foreign nationals. Another goal is to strengthen female migrant integration and to set up a system to monitor migrants' integration and the implementation of migration-related policies. (Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, 2020)

Reports or similar from your government

We would like to collect the links of reports about the principal programs or policies that are applied in your country by the government or in charged institutions.

The Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration is the main public institution in charge of the elaboration and development of the policy of the Spanish Government in matters of foreigners, immigration and emigration and of inclusion policies.

It is divided into three departments: Inclusion, Social Security and pensions, and Migration. The first one (General Secretary for Inclusion and Social Welfare Objectives and Policies) is made up of the Technical Office, the Permanent Immigration Observatory, SG of Inclusion Goals and Indicators and SG of Inclusion Policies. The second (General Secretary of Social Security) is the highest body of the Department in charge of the direction and supervision of the Managing Entities and common services of the Social Security.

Finally, the Secretary of State for Migration, in charge of developing the migration policy defined by the Government in matters of immigration, integration of immigrants and Spanish citizenship abroad. It is made up of the Cabinet of the Secretary of State, SG of economic planning and management, the General Directorate of Migration: SG of Legal Regime, SG of immigration and SG of Spanish Citizenship Abroad and Return. Finally, the General Directorate for Inclusion and Humanitarian Attention: SG Programs for International Protection, SG Programs for Reception and Humanitarian Attention, SG for Strategic Planning and European Funds, and the Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia.

The Secretary of State for Migration affirms that the total budget for this area amounts to 487.6 million for 2021 (106.7 million more than in the extended budgets) of which 424.2 will be allocated for actions in favor of immigrants and asylum seekers and 61 million in favor of migrants. In addition, they explain that 100 million will be allocated to reform the reception system for asylum seekers and 40 million for the development of inclusion policies.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation is responsible for the proposal and execution of foreign policy, relations with the European Union and international development cooperation, in accordance with the guidelines of the Government and in application of the principle of unity of action abroad.

Information obtained from: Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación; Ministerio de Inclusión, Seguridad Social y Migraciones;

Talking about migrations includes referring to territorially defined populations. Migration has a reference to events in these populations and migration to the demographic phenomenon. Migrations are the entry and exit of people from a population due to the change of residence. There are seasonal and temporary migrations (up to 3 months and up to a year respectively, implying a displacement with a return date) and long-term migrations, which do not imply a return date (Susino, 2016).

According to the methodological report of the Migration Statistics of the National Institute of Statistics (2020), immigration supposes “the action by which a person establishes his habitual residence in a territory for a period that is, or is expected to be, at least twelve months, having previously been a habitual resident of another different territory” p.4. Emigration is “the action by which a person, who, having previously been a habitual resident of a territory, ceases to have his habitual residence in it for a period that is, or is expected to be, of at least twelve months” p.4.

The migrant is “any individual who changes the administrative place of his habitual residence. Migrants are those who are in a population at a given moment because they have migrated in relation to a previous moment or period. In this sense, it is important to distinguish between migrants and migrations when using statistical databases, since the migrant can migrate several times (Susino, 2016).

However, the refugee according to the INE Glossary of Concepts (2020) is one who “as a result of wars, revolutions or political persecution, is forced to seek refuge outside their country.” Therefore, refugee movements are considered forced migrations. (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 2020).

Ways of arrival of migrants/refugees (The most common)

The Report “Immigration in Spain: effects and opportunities” of the CES (2019) considers that irregular migration involves the displacement of migrants outside the rules of the States of departure, transit or receiving. In other words, the migrant does not have the necessary authorization to enter, reside or work in the country to which he is moving. (CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL ESPAÑA, 2019).

In Spain most migrations take place legally, the majority use the plane as a means of transport according to the Report of the National Survey of Immigrants (2007) (* No more up-to-date reports have been found *). As we can see from the data of National Statistics Institute (2021) in 2018 a total of 643,684 immigrants and 750,480 people in 2019 legally reached Spain. (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 2007).

However, regarding irregular immigration, the most common access routes in Spain are sea and land. According to data provided by the ILO, the Ministry of the Interior and the statistical portal EPData (2021) in 2018, a total of 58,525 immigrants entered Spanish territory by sea and 6,800 by land. In 2019, 25,454 and 6,148 entered respectively, and in 2020 40,106 and 1,496. (EP DATA, 2021)

Most of the immigrants who used the sea route traveled through the Strait of Gibraltar and the Alboran Sea towards Andalusian coasts and to a lesser extent towards the Levant and the Balearic Islands. There has been frequent entry through the cities of Ceuta and Melilla into African territory, but as of the last four months of 2019, arrivals to the Canary Islands increased. In this sense, the increase in arrivals by sea to Spain responds to the commitment of the EU together with Spain to strengthen bilateral relations with Morocco to support the fight against irregular immigration through the intensification of border controls (CEAR, 2020).

The change of route causes an increase in deaths, since at the beginning of 2019, 63 people died on the route to the Canary Islands. Likewise, in April 2020, 2 people died and at least 39 are missing. Among the deceased were numerous people of sub-Saharan origin who could be potential applicants for international protection. In addition, in the first four months of 2020, the sum of people who died and disappeared on the route to the Canary Islands amounted to 89 (CEAR 2020).

Number of migrants/refugees established in your country

Regarding illegal immigration, is understood in social discourse and the media the presence of mafias responsible for facilitating the entry of illegal immigrants through land routes as Ceuta and Melilla or sea to the Canary Island or south of Iberian Peninsula, but for this work no articles or studies have been found to support the facts, not for that reason nonexistent. On the other hand, it is true that the government has installed concertina balls in the cities of Ceuta and Melilla to deter and prevent illegal immigrants from entering Spanish territory.

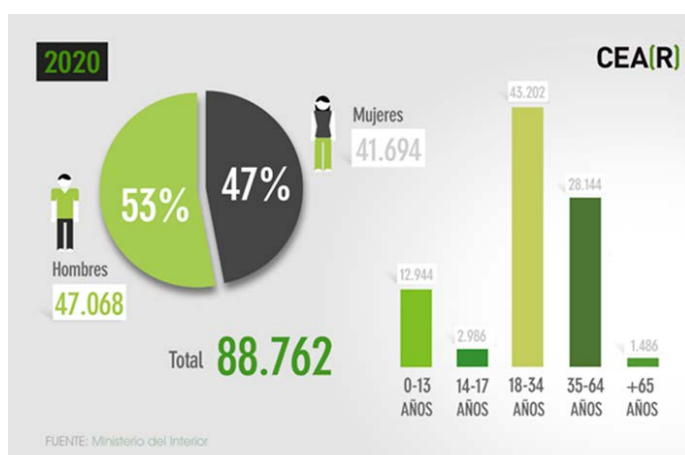
On the other hand, there is talk of “hot returns” when some States carry out certain practices to prevent the entry of illegal immigrants or to expel them more easily without following any legal procedure, practices prohibited according to the principle of customary international law (Article 33.1 of the 1951 Geneva Convention): “No Contracting State may, by expulsion or return, in any way place a refugee on the borders of territories where his life or freedom is endangered because of his race, religion, nationality, belonging a certain social group, or their political opinions” (Carbó Xalabarder & Sanz Vilar, 2016).

According to the National Institute of Statistics, the migratory balance of the population with foreign nationality was 444,587 people during 2019 (INE press releases). This balance, positive and growing since 2015, was the result of an immigration of 664,557 people and an emigration of 219,970. The number of foreign immigrants reaches its highest value since the beginning of the homogeneous series, in 2008, while that of emigrants is the lowest.

According to the migration statistics of the first semester of 2020 of the National Institute of Statistics (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 2020) and INE press releases, published in El January 28, 2021, a total of 245,301 people from abroad established their residence in Spain (29.9% less than in the first half of 2019). On the other hand, 131,445 people left Spain (4.3% less). Of the total number of immigrants from abroad, 221,395 had foreign nationality (90.3%), while 23,906 were Spanish (9.7%). However, the growing trend of immigration has been reversed, being 28.9% lower than the first half of 2019. For its part, emigration was 12.7% lower than the first half of 2019. Therefore, the migratory balance has turned out to be 36.9% lower .

Spain only offered international protection to one in 20 people, well below the European average of 30%. Regarding the number of refugees , according to the report “The refugees in Spain and Europe” CEAR (2020), Spain received in 2019 a total of 118,264 asylum applications, from 1 to s which 40,906 came n of Venezuela and 29,363 in Colombia (the vast majority of applicants from Colombia, El Salvador or Palestine received a negative response). In 2020, the number of applications submitted amounted to 88,762, mostly from Venezuela (28,365), Colombia (27,576), Honduras (5,536), Peru (5,162) and Nicaragua (3,750), of which 68,435 were unfavorable (Ministry of the Interior, 2020).

In 2018, the majority of people from Syria were settled in Turkey (3.6 million), Lebanon (944,200), Jordan (676,300) or Iraq (252,500). However , in Spain there were only 13,800 while countries such as Germany (532,100) and Sweden (109,300) were higher according to UNHCR data (CEAR, 2020) . Finally, the sum of total residence permits in Spain amounts to 320,037 for the year 2019 (EUROSTAT, 2021).



Migrants:

The immigration laws of each country apply to migrants. In Spain, its legal regime is regulated by Organic Law 4/2000, of January 11, on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration and by Royal Decree 557/2011, of April 20, by approving the Regulation of Organic Law 4/2000, on rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain and their social integration. The process to obtain the right to a residence authorization or residence and work authorization is very long and sometimes it becomes exhausting due to the various conditions that the law requires and that in most cases are not comply, since the people who arrive at Spain they do it in an irregular way, as they do not comply with the requirements demanded by law.

In most cases, the only possibility to regularize a person who is without residence or residence and work authorization is through the rooting figure (*arraigo*), which means that, having remained for a certain period of time in Spanish territory, this figure offers the possibility to request the residence authorization. The most common way to obtain residence and work authorization is through social rooting, which allows obtaining a Residence Authorization for Exceptional Circumstances, with which any person who has stayed in Spain for at least the previous three years can be regularized upon request. There are also other ways to obtain a residence and / or work permit, such as by family or work rooting, however, the truth is that most people who are in Spain irregularly, obtain their first permit in Spain through social rooting.

As we can see, the main problem and difficulty that we face is the following: in Spain, in order to obtain a residence permit, it is imperative to work or prove enough financial means. Likewise, in order to work, residence and work authorization is required in its various forms depending on the job to be filled. We are faced with the situation that the person is forced to spend at least three years living and working in the underground economy, to obtain residence and work authorization.

Refugees:

The legal regime for refugees is contemplated by the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, as well as by Law 12/2009 regulating the right to asylum and subsidiary protection.

According to the article 4 of Law 12/2009, people who request international protection may be beneficiaries of the so-called subsidiary protection / asylum in those cases in which the authorities appreciate the existence of well-founded reasons to believe that if they return to their country of origin they would face a real risk of suffering any of the serious damages provided for in the law (damages contemplated in art. 10).

Until there is a final decision, any process of return, expulsion or extradition that could affect the applicant will be suspended. This is known as the principle of non-refoulement and implies the right not to be returned to a place where the life or physical integrity of the asylum seeker is in danger.

In order to access the right of residence in Spain, once the application has been submitted, it is necessary to obtain a favourable resolution, which implies the granting of the right of asylum or subsidiary protection.

This granting of the right of asylum or subsidiary protection implies, among other rights:

- The authorization to reside and work in Spain indefinitely under the same conditions as Spaniards.
- Access to nationality with five years of legal residence (article 22 of the Civil Code) for those who obtain refugee status.
- Access to Social Security.

The asylum or refugee condition will be accredited by the favourable resolution issued by the competent body of the Ministry of the Interior or by the Identity Card of the asylee/ refugee or beneficiary of subsidiary protection.

The main problem we usually face is that most applications for international protection are denied. According to the Ministry of the Interior, a total of 88,762 asylum applications were submitted in Spain throughout 2020. However, only 5,758 files were positively resolved.

That is why foreigners residing in Spanish territory, if they want to obtain residency, must wait 2 years to be able to regularize their situation through the rooting procedure. We therefore see how it is a very long and frustrating procedure, since looking at the statistical data for 2019, Spain only offered protection to one in 20 applicants, placing it well below the average of the European Union that registers around 30% of positive resolutions.

For this section, the migratory flow will be studied first and, second, the total number of immigrants according to the country of origin, because, with respect to the first, it would be interesting to study the immigration trend to know the current social reality and predict future spatial movements such as demographic phenomenon. However, the study of cash indicates the current reality of immigrants residing in Spain. It is probably interesting to add previous years (only the year 2019 has been studied) to study the evolution of migratory flows according to nationalities, but they have not been added due to the demands of this work. Thus, two different variables (flow and cash) will be considered.

According to the INE Migration Survey (2020), the most common main countries of origin of people who immigrated to Spain in 2019 are Colombia (76,467), Morocco (71,459), Venezuela (60,995), United Kingdom (31,628) and Honduras (29,045).

However, the cash of immigrants who in 2020 resided in Spain according to UN-DESA (2021) had mostly country of origin Morocco (785,884) followed by Romania (613,336), Colombia (450,337), Ecuador (430,275) and Venezuela (325,667). Regarding men, they came to a greater extent from Morocco (430,708), Romania (300,285), Ecuador (199,838), Colombia (185,701), United Kingdom (150,924) and Venezuela (148,762). Regarding women, the majority came from Morocco (355,176), Romania (313,051), Colombia (264,676), Ecuador (230,437), Venezuela (176,905) and the United Kingdom (152,269). (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, (INE), 2020)

* It has been contemplated to introduce the United Kingdom country in the gender comparison, since the numbers of immigrants are similar to Venezuela, in addition the country occupies the fifth position with respect to men *

With regard to refugees residing in Spain, in 2020 of the 88,762 applications submitted, only 5,758 were favorable. The countries of origin were Nicaragua (1,117), Honduras (688), Colombia (624), Syria (529) and El Salvador (41). On the other hand, in the same year, 40,726 authorizations to stay or reside in Spain were accepted for Humanitarian Reasons, of which 40,396 were from people from Venezuela, followed by Colombia (153), Ukraine (59), Peru (17) and Honduras (14). (United Nations: Population Division, 2020)

As for migrants, they leave their country of origin for multiple reasons, which are usually economic or family reunification. They choose to relocate not because of a direct threat of persecution or death, but primarily to improve their lives in search of work, education, family reunification, or for other reasons. The origin may be in countries or territories with an agrarian base and a reduced capital stock, with high unemployment and low wages. The causes are economic, cultural and geographical. In general, immigrants are attracted by the strong growth of the Spanish economy since 2000. Latin Americans do so because of cultural ties and, above all, because of the ease of sharing the language. Africans (Moroccans and sub-Saharan Africans, mainly), due to geographical proximity and because Spain is the main gateway to the European Union.

As for the refugees, they escape from their country of origin due to armed conflict, persecution or lack of protection. So, as we can see, their lives are in danger, so they are forced to leave their home country in search of international protection as their country cannot or does not.

The National Institute of Statistics, in the 2007 National Survey of Immigrants, asked about the reasons why the immigrant population migrated to Spain. These include:

1. For his retirement: 164,959
2. Due to change of work destination: 268,794
3. Due to lack of employment: 1,054,197
4. In search of a better job: 1,765,002
5. For political reasons: 137,316
6. For religious reasons: 17,737
7. For training or educational reasons: 379,170
8. By quality of life: 1,810,838
9. For family reasons (reunification): 1,451,950
10. For the cost of living: 649,456
11. For the climate: 515,125
12. For temporary stay in country of transit: 51,456
13. Other reasons: 547,002

In this sense, we cannot make a detailed study with these data, since they are from 2007 and we do not have updated data on these reasons.

In 2020, the migratory balance in the Spanish State was positive , specifically 444,587 people. In this sense, the percentage of migrants with respect to the total national population is 0.93%.

According to the National Institute of Statistics, the population increased in 2019 was the result of a negative natural balance of 57,146 people (357,924 births, compared to 415,070 deaths), offset by a positive migratory balance of 451,391 people (there were 748,759 immigrants from abroad). and 297,368 emigrations abroad).

The highest migratory balances between communities during 2019 occurred in the Community of Madrid (4,442 net entries), the Valencian Community (3,363) and the Balearic Islands (1,837).

In relative terms, the annual population growth rate has accelerated from 0.60% in 2018 to 0.84% in 2019.

According to the National Institute of Statistics, the increase in population in the first semester of 2020 was the result of a negative vegetative balance of 94,057 people (167,559 births, compared to 261,616 deaths), which was offset by a positive migratory balance of 113,856 people (there were 245,301 immigrants from abroad and 131,445 emigrations abroad).

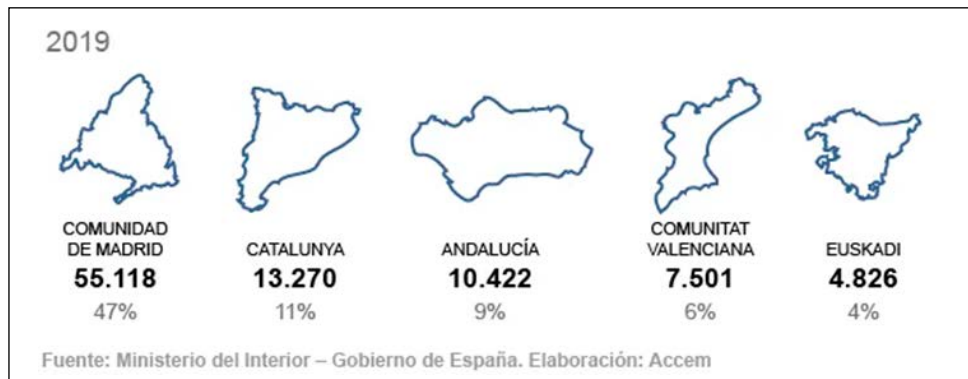
The most positive migratory balances between communities during the first semester of 2020 , or occurred in the Valencian Community (1,693), Castilla-La Mancha (1,359) and Galicia (818). (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, 2020)

The data for the first semester of 2020 are provisional, in June 2021 they will be updated, being provisional, and the final data will be published in December 2021. All the results are available in the database of the National Statistics Institution.

Refugees:

During 2019, 118,446 applications were formalized, of which 54.56% were submitted by men and 45.44% by women. This represents an increase of 112.46% compared to the 55,749 applications registered during 2018.

According to the provinces in which applications for international protection were submitted, Madrid, Barcelona and Andalusia are the three provinces that receive the highest number of applicants for international protection at the state level. The sum of the applications presented in these three provinces constitutes 62.02% of the total applications (not including those presented in embassies or resettlements).



Asilo en cifras 2019 (interior.gob.es)

Finally, regarding the percentage of refugees with respect to the total Spanish population, if 5,758 asylum applications were approved in 2020, they correspond to 0.012% of the total. On the other hand, of the 40,726 authorizations to stay or reside for humanitarian reasons corresponds to 0.086% of the total Spanish population.

Programs or public policies for the inclusion of migrants/refugees

The immigrant integration policy is carried out by the Secretary of State for Migration, through the General Directorate of Inclusion and Humanitarian Attention, and its objective is to promote the full integration of foreigners into Spanish society, within a framework of coexistence of diverse identities and culture with no other limits than respect for the Constitution and the law.

However, the government does not develop any general policy for the inclusion of migrants / refugees in society, the inclusion project is financed by the State to the autonomous communities, who will develop, based on their political capacities, policies for the integration of migrants and refugees.

On the other hand, the General Directorate of Inclusion and Humanitarian Attention annually announces the granting of subsidies to non-profit social entities, destined to finance actions of general interest in migration matters, destined to promote coexistence and social cohesion, co-financed with Funds Europeans.

From the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migrations, a series of programs and subsidies are carried out in four areas:

1. Integration Programs

The General Directorate of Inclusion and Humanitarian Attention annually announces the granting of subsidies for the development of actions of general interest in immigration matters, aimed at promoting coexistence and social cohesion, co-financed by funds from the European Union, covering various projects:

Empowerment projects for foreigners with comprehensive care needs , to provide resources and tools to migrants , which favor their access to standardized protection systems.

Projects co-financed by the European Social Fund within the framework of the “Social Inclusion and Social Economy ” operational program , in terms of employment, to encourage the incorporation of quality systems as well as for the training and improvement of professionals and volunteers and of awareness and promotion of equal treatment and non- discrimination in the workplace .

Projects co-financed by the Asylum , Migration and Integration Fund , such as those aimed at acquiring the knowledge and skills necessary to function in Spanish society (information , guidance and advice on the host society , in particular, Spanish learning projects and, where appropriate , co-official languages), projects that promote equality in different areas (education , health , women), projects that seek to promote equal treatment and non- discrimination in society, research projects , for identification of experiences and good practices, as well as those that promote awareness against racism, xenophobia and associated intolerance.

1. Humanitarian assistance

This section contains information on the Humanitarian Assistance program that, within the scope of the Secretary of State for Migration, manages the General Directorate of Inclusion and Humanitarian Assistance.

- The Humanitarian Attention program is aimed at addressing the state of need of immigrants in vulnerable situations due to physical deterioration and the lack of social, family and economic support and who reach the Spanish coasts or are part of settlements that involve serious social and health risks and require immediate action programs to remedy them.
- This Humanitarian Assistance program is managed, within the scope of the Secretary of State for Migration, by the General Directorate of Inclusion and Humanitarian Attention and is implemented with its own means, through the Centers for the Temporary Stay of Immigrants (CETI), located in Ceuta and Melilla and through specialized non-profit social entities, which are subsidized by the General Directorate of Inclusion and Humanitarian Attention.
- The granting of subsidies for the development of the programs is carried out in accordance with the General Subsidies Law 38/2003, of November 27, articles 22.2 and 28. The regulatory framework is contained in Royal Decree 441/2007, of April 3, which approves the regulations governing the direct granting of subsidies to entities and organizations that carry out humanitarian assistance actions for immigrants.

2. International Protection and Asylum

The purpose of this system is to address the state of need of applicants or beneficiaries of international protection in vulnerable situations.

It is made up of a network of publicly owned reception centers, Refugee Reception Centers (CAR) and by devices and programs for the care of applicants and beneficiaries of international protection managed by specialized non-profit entities, subsidized for this purpose by the Directorate. General of Migrations.

The subsidies granted to NGOs for the reception and integration of those who make up these groups are financed with funds that come from the budgets of the General Secretariat for Immigration and Emigration, receiving co-financing, in some programs, from the European Social Fund and the Fund for Asylum, Migration and Integration.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) , the United Nations body in charge of protecting refugees and displaced persons due to persecution or conflict, must intervene, in accordance with the legislation in force, in the procedure for granting the right of asylum. Based on this collaboration, UNHCR receives a grant from the General Directorate of Migration. (Ministerio de Inclusión, Seguridad Social y Migraciones, 2021)

3. Voluntary Return

The Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration, through the Secretary of State for Migration and the General Directorate of Inclusion and Humanitarian Attention, finances projects for the voluntary return of foreigners co-financed since 2015 by the new Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund.

The management of these projects is entrusted to non-governmental organizations and international organizations specialized in the care of immigrants.

The voluntary return project offers the possibility of returning voluntarily to their countries of origin to those nationals of third countries who meet the requirements established by each annual call for grants. For more information, call the information telephone number of the General State Administration 060. (Ministerio de Inclusión, Seguridad Social y Migraciones, 2021)

Policies relative to refugees and migrants

The EU approach to external security within the framework of the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and the Common Security and Defense Policy (CSDP) remains an essential component of the EU's efforts to strengthen security within the EU. 'EU. Cooperation with third countries and globally to address common challenges is crucial for an effective and comprehensive response. On 23 September 2020, the European Commission presented a new pact on migration and asylum, which covers all the different elements needed for a comprehensive European approach to migration.

The European Union's engagement on migration with international partners at bilateral, regional and multilateral level is one of the key pillars of the Covenant. The European Union is further strengthening its commitments beyond its borders and will continue to pursue close cooperation with partner countries, regional and multilateral organizations in a trusting and open dialogue to be successful. In general we can say that the European Agenda on Migration intended to address immediate challenges and equip the EU with the tools to better manage migration in the medium and long term in the areas of irregular migration, borders, asylum and legal migration.

The theory has been settled very well, the practical aspects instead have been developed in different ways. Each country has its own law concerning migration and that is a limit to the European Union action plan.

Let's see more in the specific how the EU works:

Asylum requests

Asylum is a fundamental right and an international obligation for countries, as recognized by the 1951 Geneva Convention on the protection of refugees. EU countries have a shared responsibility to welcome asylum seekers with dignity, ensuring that they are treated fairly and that their case is handled according to uniform standards. This ensures that no matter where an applicant applies, the result will be similar. Procedures must be fair, effective across the EU and insensitive to abuse. Since 1999, the EU has established a Common European Asylum System (CEAS). In 2020, the European Commission proposed to reform the system through a comprehensive approach to migration and asylum policy based on three main pillars: efficient asylum and return procedures, solidarity and fair share of responsibility and strengthened partnerships with third countries.

Irregular migration

For what concerns irregular migration, each country has its own rules to push away illegal situations even if, 90% of the time, people owe more than one respectable reason to leave their origin countries without valid documents. The confusion between internal and external laws has spread a lot in this sense but generally we can highlight the importance of the European law when we talk about relationships between European and international countries. Different categories could be found within the flow of people arriving and, considering the variety of requests, It is essential to promote european values to be effectively used and respected.

Migrants in general

It is known how the freedom of movement between european countries is one of a kind. Different agreements have been settled even between european and international countries who did not apply for the European Union. With no doubts, who's inside the last organization mentioned, has some advantages in terms of traveling, health assistance ect. Not being inside makes things less easier. https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/irregular-migration-return-policy_en



Analysis of the surveys



These surveys that we have carried out have been disseminated on the consortium's media networks and have reached a large number of people, in addition to contributing to the research itself, it has helped to disseminate the project and be able to obtain future participants for activities that we can pose.

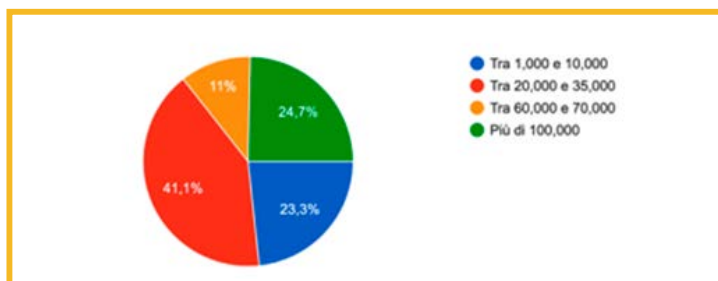
The analysis is divided into the survey's focus on different targets, we analyse each target per country and at the end of each country we write some conclusions of the survey. These can be things that we can use for our pilot program and take into account for the next steps of the development of the present report, improving our research and our project.

Young people – Italy

This survey, which has been directed towards a young target, has been completed by a total of 148 people between the ages of 17 and 33, being a representative and valid sample. More than half of those who responded to the survey have been women, while men have been less participatory. The main occupation of these people has been students, followed by employed and unemployed.

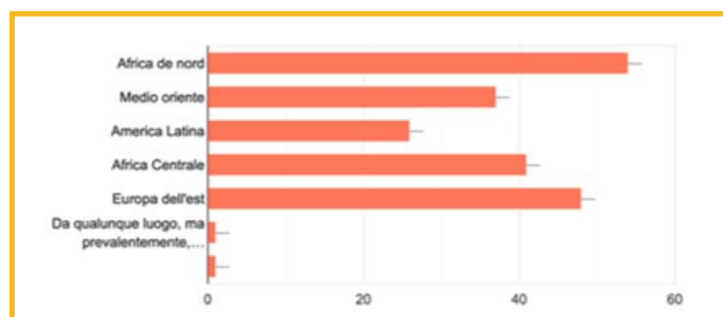
Once we move on to the analysis of the survey itself and the content that we asked about our object of study, we see that 89% of those surveyed affirm that they know the difference between refugee and migrant. Along the same lines, they are asked a question about the number of these groups currently living in their country, this question is asked in a segregated way, having one for refugees and another for migrants.

Currently there are more than five million migrants living in Italy, and around three hundred thousand refugees. The question about the number of refugees in your country has given us very different answers, making it clear that the number of refugees present in our country is not known. The most shared answer has been the one that considers that there are between twenty and thirty-five thousand refugees in Italy, we can observe the differences in the following graph:



In the case of the question that deals with the number of migrants, the results are more realistic with respect to the reality itself, as we have said before, in Italy there are more than five million migrants. Here 52.1% of young people believe that there are more than one million migrants in their country, followed by 31.5% who consider that there are more than two million.

The origins of these groups are also very important for the research we are developing, in the case of refugees we see that the respondents consider that this group comes mainly from Central Africa, North Africa and the Middle East. In the case of migrants, the perception of young people changes, considering that most of them come from North Africa, Eastern Europe, Central Africa, the Middle East and finally from Latin America. In the following graph we see the data for the last question, the one about migrants:

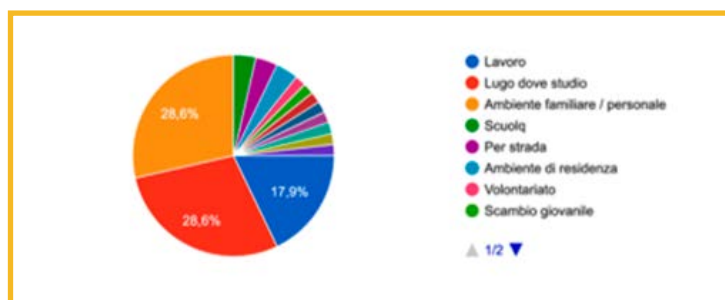


It is also very important to know the idea that young people have about the reasons why these people, both migrants and refugees, make this kind of travel and emigration from their country of origin. In the case of refugees, the causes that young people believe lead them to leave their countries and request asylum in other countries. These reasons include the existence of a military conflict in their own country, political reasons, discrimination based on gender or sexual orientation, and lastly, for economic reasons.



On the other hand, the same question, as the previous one but applied to migrants, changes in the answers given by the respondents. Here the main reason that stands out is the economic and political reasons, due to a political conflict in their territory, and finally how discrimination based on gender or sexual orientation. Even having answered all these reasons, the one that stands out above the rest is that of economic reasons, this makes a clear difference with the previous question that was applied to refugees.

We have to be aware that in the way of being and in the thinking of young people there is a reflection of the society in which they live, therefore by knowing their opinion and their experiences with these groups we can know in what way we can improve integration of these. That is why we have asked all young people if they have had the opportunity to meet a refugee or migrant, the answer has been that 76.7% of those surveyed have done so. On the other hand, in connection with the above we propose the place where they have met that person, the places that young people mention are very diverse but work, family or personal place and the place of study stand out. All this information is reflected in the following graph:

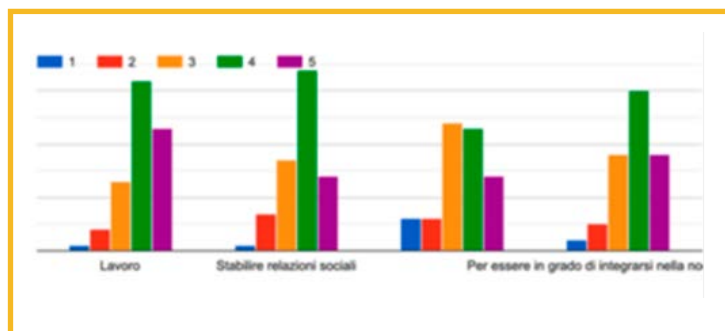


In the same way, in addition to knowing if they have met someone from these groups, we are interested in knowing the integration that young people have perceived of these people in the different environments where they have found them. 64.3% consider that they have not seen it integrated. In the same way that we raise this, we ask them the reasons why they think this is the case, both in a positive and negative sense, of which we highlight:

- » Lives in a community with other children who have had more or less the same experiences as him. They are well known in the neighborhood, they know the Italian language well and also other languages. In general, he was fortunate to be in an inclusive context.
- » Within my city there are many associations that support and accompany many young people to integrate into our social fabric. I perceive an integration at a labor level rather than a cultural one, which also remains a ghetto on the part of the subjects themselves.
- » According to refugees and immigrants they are not well integrated, many see them as people who have come to Italy to steal what belongs to Italians. It is not like that for me.
- » I met a boy in a store that sold watches. More than not integrated, I think the problem was the people around him who looked at him and spoke to him with a sense of superiority.
- » They are not really accompanied by a process of inclusion in the community. The language barrier often remains the first and greatest impediment to integration.
- » At that time I was not aware of the word integration, we played soccer in the plaza, they were children like me and the problem did not arise from where they came, on the contrary it only fueled curiosity. They spoke Italian and although they believed in another God, they had two legs and that was enough.
- » They integrate into society when they find a role in it. On the other hand, it is also right for society to benefit from your commitment and presence.

These are some of the answers that young Italians have given us about the cases they have known in the first person, which makes us see that there is awareness regarding the integration of these groups and also give us some of the reasons that can help to improve integration. On the other hand, this is only a sample of the opinions that we have considered remarkable.

Moving on to another section of our survey, this one focuses on the integration of refugees and migrants within each of the societies, in this case in Italian society. The first of the questions we address is the importance of language for the integration of these people in different aspects of daily life. This question is based on a scale where 1 is not at all in agreement to 5 that is totally in agreement, and there are four fields to which they can respond such as work, establish social relationships, to access educational programs, and to be integrated into society. The responses provided by young people regarding work, establishing social relationships and being able to integrate into society have responded that knowledge of the language of the country where they are is of great importance. On the other hand, in the aspect of access to educational programs we see how the degree of need given by young people is lower than in the three previous cases, which may suggest that they may believe that educational programs should be oriented to the knowledge of the language of the country in which these groups are located. The data that we have just exposed is collected in the following graph:

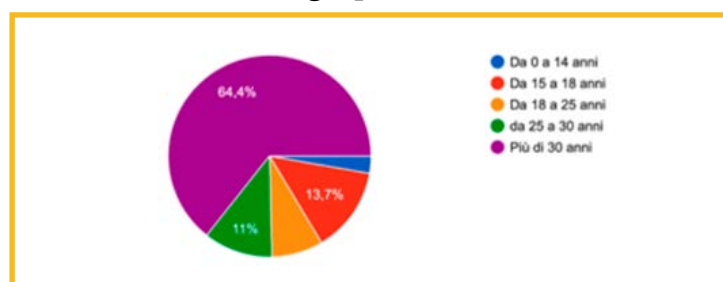


Young people are an essential part in the integration of people who come to a country other than their own, also in conditions that are not easy. For all these reasons, it is essential that as a society we take care of supporting the integration of these people and that they form part like any of us. Regarding this, a question was posed to the young people that was to get their opinion on what could be the best activities for both migrants and refugees to be included in our societies. Language exchange is the most selected option, followed by cultural and sports activities and some that are related to the environment. These examples will be critical to the development of our pilot program.

Along the same lines as the previous question, we find one that deals with the importance of non-profit organizations in the integration of these two groups that we study, and a large majority considers that they are of vital importance for the development of integration in the societies. Also 91.8% of young people would be willing to participate in activities that are organized with the aim of greater integration.

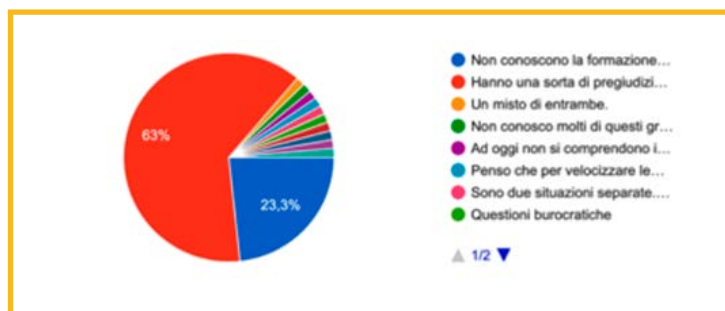
Public policies are fundamental for societies to be more equitable and egalitarian, which is why policies that seek the inclusion of migrants and refugees in our society are very necessary. Respondents were asked whether they considered that the Public Administration provided sufficient resources for this, and most young people believe that it is not.

Age is also a fundamental factor for a person to be able to integrate into society, and on this, young people consider that it will be much more difficult to achieve it if they are over thirty years old, as shown in the graph:



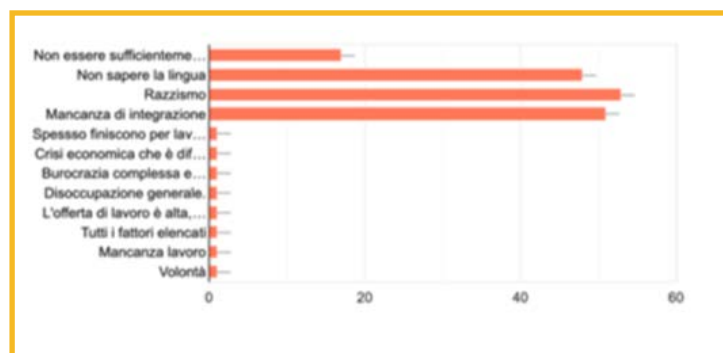
Although this survey focuses on young people, both inclusion and integration not only correspond to them but it must be all participants in society who make this possible. That is why a question is raised about the reception that a company or business that will collaborate with the improvement of integration would have, to which 53.4% answered that if they would use the services or products of a company of this type, while 42.5% would not have it clear.

It is important to know because these groups do not enter the labor market easily; youth consider that the biggest problem for access to a job for refugees and migrants is the existence of prejudices within society. This reason is followed by the lack of knowledge of the studies that these people have. The graphical proof of this question is the following:



In the same way that in the previous question we asked about the reasons why these people were not integrated into the labor market, and one of the reasons was ignorance about the studies they may have, we asked young people that If they believe that they can take advantage of the studies they have in our country, and their response is diverse. This answer shows us that there is no clear unanimity regarding what these groups can contribute, since 61.6% believe that these studies or knowledge can be used, 23.3% do not know, and 15, 1% think not. These answers show us a difference with respect to other questions that have had a similar logic.

Difficulty in finding a job is also important for our research, which is why we asked whether young people consider that these people have difficulty finding it. 65.8% answered that they do believe that this difficulty exists and 28.8% those who think they can have it. In the same way, he is asked about the reasons why he presents this difficulty, the one with the highest percentage of response is that of racism, lack of integration and lack of training. We can see it in the following image:



Finally, we ask them a question to find out their opinion about whether they believe that they host refugees and migrants in their country, the answer that we obtain to this question is very diverse, since 43.8% believe that this may be the case, a 28.8% if they believe that they live in a welcoming country, and 27.4% believe that it is not.

As we have seen, the responses that young people give us are diverse in some cases but, in many others, they provide us with a vision of the situation of migrants and refugees in our country.

Conclusions – Italy

1. A high percentage of the young people surveyed know the difference between a migrant and a refugee.
2. They don't really know the number of refugees, only a quarter make a correct estimate of the number of refugees while the rest consider that there is a much lower percentage than the real one. In the case of the number of migrants, it is closer to reality, but there is great ignorance of the issue.
3. Young people are aware of the origin and reasons that have led refugees and migrants to reach a country other than their own.
4. They also know first-hand cases of young migrants and refugees who are integrated into their society.
5. Language is essential for the integration of these groups, applicable to all aspects of life, such as work, social relations, studies, etc ... Highlighting the exchange of languages as an important activity.
6. They consider that there are insufficient means to promote integration. Making it difficult to achieve a real integration and especially in people with more than 30 years.
7. Young Italians would mostly collaborate with companies that promote integration.
8. There is the perception that these people can contribute a lot, with their experience, knowledge, etc ...
9. They will have great difficulties finding work, due to ignorance of the language, racism or lack of integration.

Young people – Lithuania

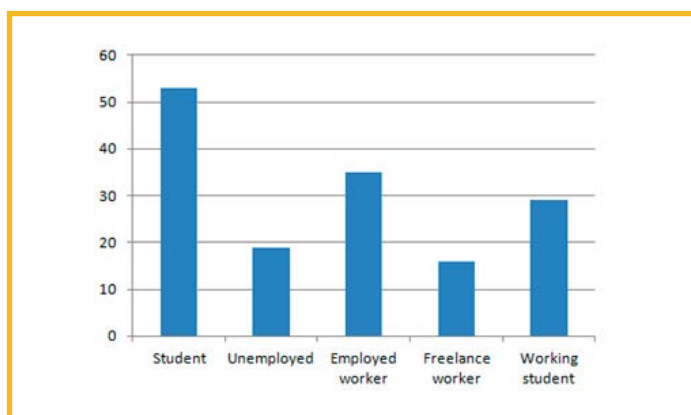
This survey was conducted on young Lithuanians. The survey questioned their experience with refugees and migrants, their integration process, and what is done/needed to do to improve integration.

152 young people answered the survey. The age of the respondents varied from 16 to 25. The average age is 19,2. The respondents were young people from different parts of Lithuania.

When answering the question about their gender, 41 people said they are male, 105 female, 1 other and 4 preferred not to say.

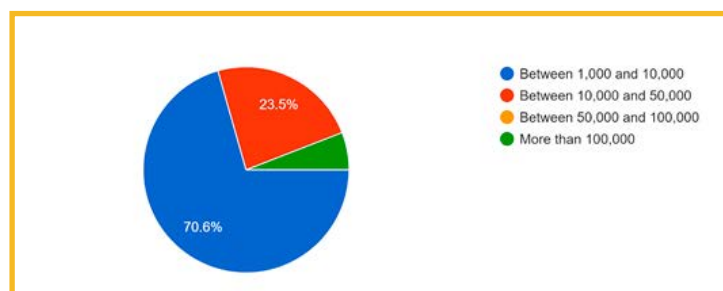
When answering about the occupation, the answers varied. Most of the people were students and employed workers, also working students.

- Student (53 people)
- Unemployed (19 people)
- Employed worker (35 people)
- Freelance worker (16 people)
- Working student (29 people)



When asked if they knew the difference between refugees and migrants, most of the participants said YES, though 7 people answered NO. We can see that the majority of people do believe they know the differences between migrants and refugees. In Lithuania the difference is widely talked about and obvious in the media and other sources of information so it is understandable that the people believe they know the difference.

After that, participants were asked how many refugees there are in Lithuania. 70,6% of the respondents said between 1,000 and 10,000, less people said between 10,000 and 50,000 and only some people said more than 100,000. **The correct answer would be between 1,000 and 10,000.** So we can see that so many people believe there are way more refugees in Lithuania than actually there are. This could be because of how the media portrays refugees. Because of stereotypes and prejudice, the society tends to think that a lot of migrants and refugees are being sent to Lithuania every day, which indeed is not the case.



When asked about the reasons they think refugees choose to come to Lithuania, mostly people answered:

- Existence of a military conflict in their country (148 people);
- Political reasons (130 people);
- Discrimination due to gender/sexuality (82 people).

We can see young people still believe that military conflicts and political reasons are the main reason why refugees flee their countries. A lot of people also answered that it's because **they were routed to go to Lithuania and they did not have a choice** (43 people said so). And oftentimes it is the case - refugees don't tend to choose Lithuania as a country of their interest because it has a middle economy and hardships finding a job.

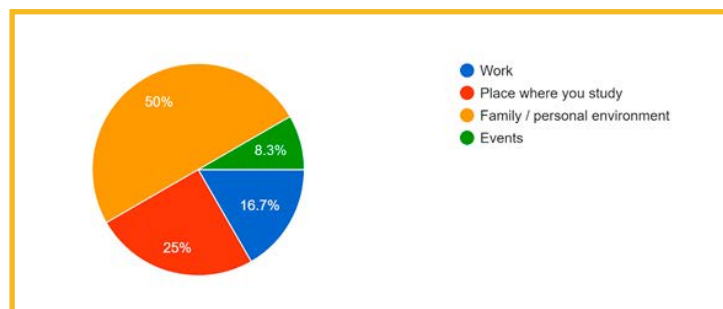
When asked about the reasons they think migrants choose to come to Lithuania, mostly people answered:

- Economic reasons (138 people).
- Families/loved ones (132 people).
- Jobs (128 people).
- Political reasons (67 people).
- Discrimination on the basis of gender/sexuality (32 people).
- Existence of military conflict (20 people).

This shows that young people believe that migrants come to Lithuania because of economic reasons - to find a better job and a better life and also because of their loved ones. It could be said that people tend to emigrate and leave Lithuania for those exact reasons mostly, so young people believe this is why people come to Lithuania from other countries also. Not a lot of people said "discrimination" because Lithuania still has a lot of stereotypes and prejudice against different sexual orientation, race, etc.

When asked if they had a chance to personally meet a refugee/migrant, they answered YES (70,6%) and NO (29,4%). So many people have actually personally met a refugee or an immigrant. It could be said that there are a lot of migrants in Lithuania so it is way more likely young people have met migrants and not refugees.

About where they met them, participants answered mostly in a family/personal environment, some in a place where they study, some in work and random events. Because migrants tend to come to Lithuania after finding a loved one and a lot of refugees are actually coming back to their routes when they come to Lithuania, it is understandable why family/personal environment is a prominent answer.



When asked if they think the refugees/migrants they met were well integrated, young people answered YES (58,3%) and NO (41,7%) so the answers were very mixed. This could also be because refugees and migrants are quite different groups in Lithuania. Migrants tend to have family or loved ones around, whereas not a lot of refugees do, especially those that did not come back to their routes but were actually seeking shelter from military conflicts. So, many young people have mixed opinions on this topic.

Then the participants were asked to talk about the reasons why they think refugees and migrants are integrated or not. Some more prominent and interesting answers were:

- » Most people say learning the language is very important for integration;
- » Most people say finding a job is very important for integration;
- » Most people say that a problem finding a job is one of the biggest problems of refugees and migrants that they know;
- » Most people answered having family members in the country they go to is a reason to be more well-integrated;
- » “In our town, there are signs; boards with information in a foreign language; cafe baristas or cashiers talk in English. They told me that they’re feeling happier there.”
- » “I think it really depends on the environment they are in because different people react differently in different areas.”
- » “In the case of refugees, I do not think they are often well-integrated because governments do not ensure sufficient resources to help them. However, the refugees I have met through friends were quite well-integrated thanks to their own hard work.”
- » “On immigrants, I think there are too many different kinds of immigrants, and therefore it is impossible to answer this question”;
- » “It depends on their aims and where they come from. If the culture is totally different from ours, they tend to look for others from the same country as they are”.

To the question “What do you think are the activities that can help to improve the integration of refugees and immigrants?” the young people answered:

- Cultural activities (151 people).
- Language exchange activities (138 people).
- Environmental activities (58 people).
- Sport activities (46 people).

Young people believe that the oldest people have the hardest time integrating, it is so because they are from a different culture and have a hard time changing their environment, maybe young people also believe they are from different generations, so they perceive older people than 30 as those that have the hardest time changing their surroundings. The people aged 15 to 18 also got a lot of votes from young people probably because the young people can relate leaving their own country, family and friends at that age could be very hard.

To the question “Do you think that the skills or studies that refugees and immigrants have can be used in your country?”, most people said YES (76,5%), some people said MAYBE (17,6%) and a few people said NO (5,9%).

So the young people, even though they still think prejudice and discrimination exist, they themselves do believe refugees and migrants can be useful in Lithuania.

To the question “Do you think that both immigrants and refugees have problems starting a business or being an entrepreneur?” most people said YES (70,6%), some said MAYBE (17,6%) and some said NO (11,8%).

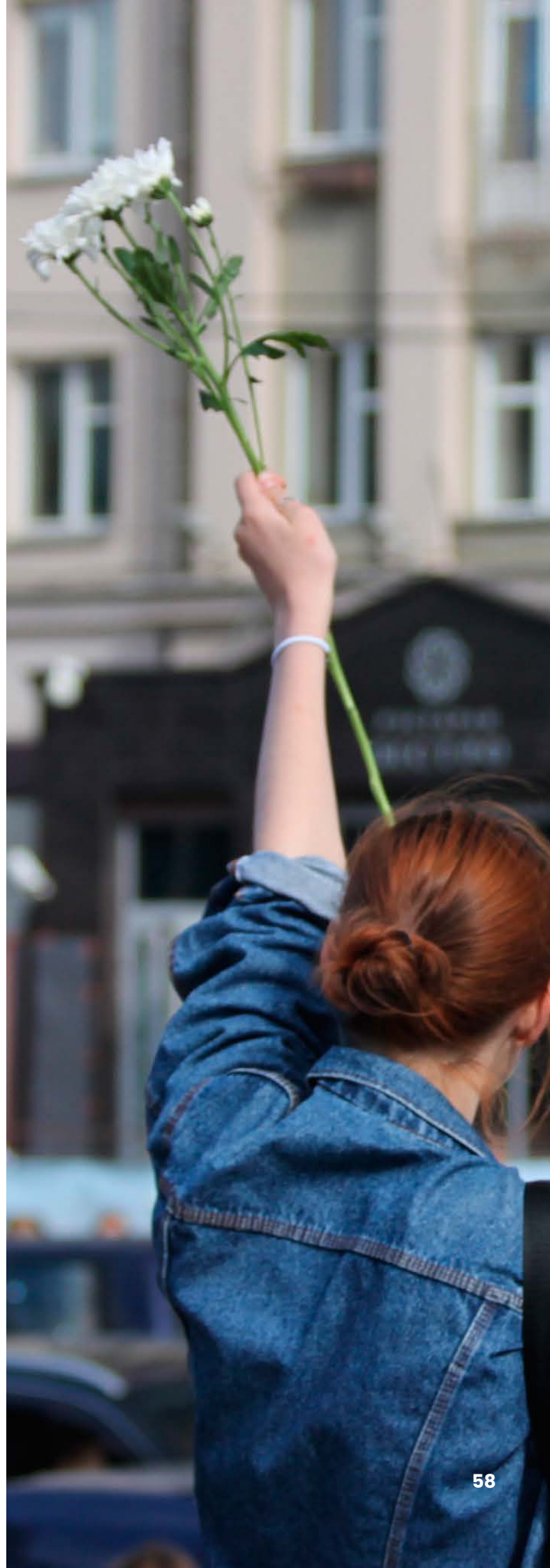
So young people believe that there are not enough policies and regulations for refugees and migrants to start a business in Lithuania, or they are not well integrated enough for that.

To the question if migrants and refugees have a hard time finding a job, most people said YES (88,2%), some said MAYBE (11,8%) and no one said NO.

It is so because it is a prominent problem in Lithuania. For young people it is hard to find a decent paying job, so they do believe that refugees and migrants, coming from different parts of the world would also struggle with this, also because of still existing stereotypes.

And finally, asked “Do you think that your country is positive towards refugees and immigrants arriving in your country?”, young people answered MAYBE (52,9%), some said NO (41,2%) and a few said YES (5,9%).

So even though young people do have positive thinking towards refugees and migrants, they want to be a part of the activities, they believe their skills are useful, though they still think the majority of the country is not positive towards refugees and migrants.



Conclusions – Lithuania

1. A lot of the young people have met a refugee or an immigrant in their personal life, mostly in family gatherings. This could be because a lot of them met migrants which is quite a common theme in Lithuania;
2. People don't particularly know how many refugees there are in Lithuania. A lot of people say Lithuania has way more refugees than it actually does. There are around a few thousand refugees, yet people still think we have even more than 100,000. This could be because of media, fake facts and understanding on the amount of refugees we hold in Lithuania;
3. A lot of people believe refugees are not well-integrated because they are unable to find jobs and some don't know the language (Lithuanian or English). However, young people tend to say the refugees and migrants that they met were quite well integrated. "However, the refugees I have met through friends were quite well-integrated thanks to their own hard work."
4. Young people think refugees come to Lithuania because of military conflicts and migrants because of jobs, economic reasons and loved ones;
5. Looking at the stereotypes of young people, we can see they mostly believe that refugees and migrants do have useful skills and studies, that they can start businesses but have trouble doing so and also that they have problems finding jobs; Yet they say overall refugees and migrants are not positively looked at in Lithuania;
6. Young people believe cultural activities and language exchanges would be most beneficial to the integration of refugees and migrants;
7. Most of the young people would want to be a part of the integration themselves and would consider going to events.

Young people – Spain

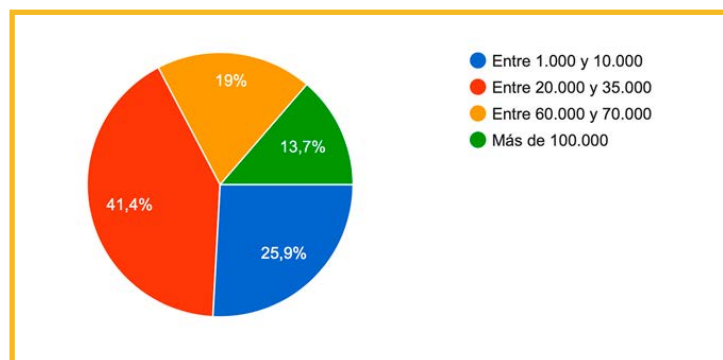
The data that we are going to present in relation to the survey carried out with young people was aimed at reaching a sample of 150 people who were between 16 and 30 years old, considering it as the group of young people that we target in our research. After the development and dissemination of the survey, the sample resulting from the dissemination work has been a total of 263 responses, of which we consider as valid 260 responses after carrying out a check of the validity of all of them, the surveys that have been discarded correspond to people who are not in our age range.

The structure of the survey itself will mark the development of the data analysis that we are carrying out. The first of the parts was designed to meet the people who have answered, in order to carry out a more focused activity and to know in greater depth which profiles of young people may be interested in developing activities related to this type of project. We see that most of the responses obtained come from young people between the ages of 19 and 25. Regarding gender, it has been the female who has mostly completed this survey, precisely representing 78.3%, while the male gender is 21.3%. Finally, and regarding the section on personal questions, the majority occupation presented by the respondents is being a student with 73% of the responses, followed by employed workers and unemployed persons.

From this part we are going to reel off all the data that are of interest for our research and will facilitate the development of our pilot program, as well as the development of the rest of the phases that our project consists of.

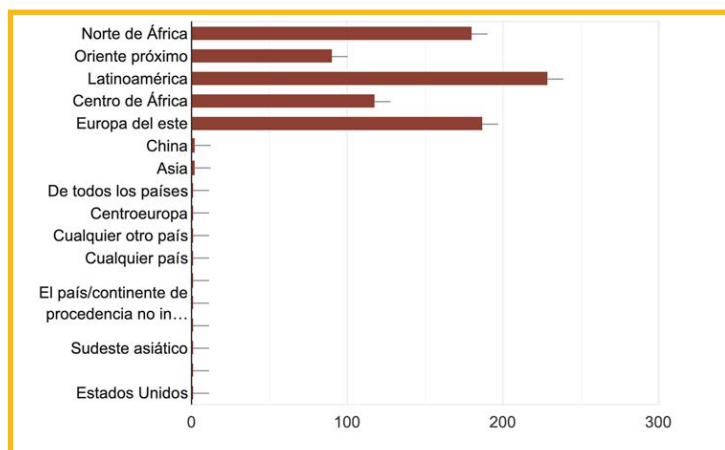
Some data on concepts and definitions have been asked, which we have considered important to situate the knowledge of the respondents in relation to our object of study, the integration of

migrants and refugees. From this, we propose, as a question, the difference between a migrant and a refugee, of which 94.3% respond that they do know the difference between the two concepts raised. Following the same logic, we want to know what opinion they have created about the number of refugees living in their country at the moment, here there is greater diversity in the response but the number of between twenty and thirty-five thousand refugees stands out. We can observe the differences in the graph itself obtained from the data:

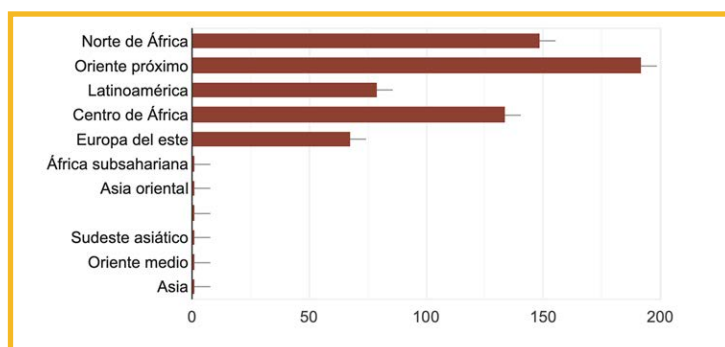


Through an almost exact question to the previous one, to know directly which respondents believe the number of migrants who are currently in their country, in this question you can see two responses that stand out from the rest as there are more than a million that would cover almost half of the responses, and 43% believe that there are more than two million migrants in their country.

In the same way, segregating the questions dedicated to refugees and those dedicated to migrants, we wanted to know the origins from which they believe these people come. In the case of refugees, the data is presented according to the following graph:



In this question we see that the answers have changed, since young people consider other regions of origin in the case of migrants. As shown, Latin America is the region with the highest number of responses, followed closely by North Africa and Eastern Europe. Contrary to what happens in the previous question, both the Middle East and Central Africa regions are relegated to the less common.



The origin of the refugees, according to the people who responded to the survey, we can see that they are mainly from the Middle East, as well as North and Central Africa. This graph also shows that young people believe that Latin America and Eastern Europe are also regions of origin for refugees. Regarding the rest of the answers, we can affirm that they are residual and not representative.

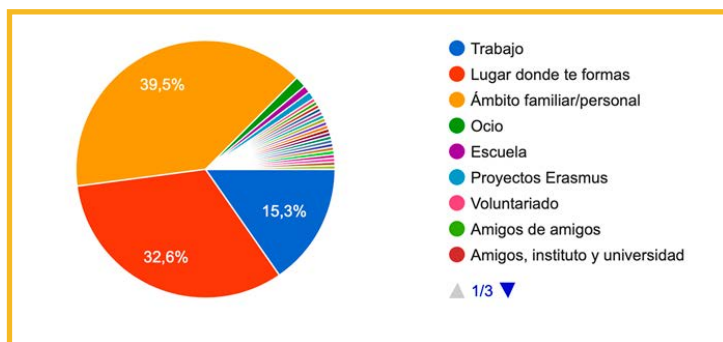
About where they met them, participants answered mostly in a family/personal environment, some in a place where they study, some in work and random events. Because

migrants tend to come to Lithuania after finding a loved one and a lot of refugees are actually coming back to their routes when they come to Lithuania, it is understandable why family/personal environment is a prominent answer.

The last two questions that appear in this section deal with the reasons that have led these people to leave their countries to try to reach Europe. The opinion that young people have about this is very important since it will determine the degree of knowledge of the subject and the human quality they have. The first one, corresponding to refugees, has obtained a large majority since it would be the existence of a war in their country of origin, one of the reasons that made refugees seek asylum in another country. Along with this motive, economic and political motives and some kind of discrimination based on gender or sexual condition are added.

While for migrants, young people consider with a practical unanimity that economic reasons are the triggers of migration, however it should be mentioned that the other reasons they consider are discrimination based on gender or sexual orientation, political reasons and, to a lesser extent, degree the existence of a political conflict in your country.

Given our object of study and the objectives of the project, the involvement of youth in the development of the measures that come out of this research has been taken into account, therefore it is necessary to know if the people who have collaborated already have previous experience with a refugee or migrant person; surprisingly, 81.7% have had contact with one of these people. A figure that is noteworthy since if we transfer this sample to the youth fabric it may be easier to develop policies that seek the integration of refugees and migrants. To this last data we have to add the space where they have had the opportunity to coincide, the following graph being the representation of these data:



This graph shows us that the main places in which they have been able to have contact has been in the family member or person, the place where the person who responds to the survey is trained, and as the last place, work.

Given a question about the perception they had about the integration of migrants and refugees, young people respond in two ways: 57.2% consider that the person they met was well integrated, while 42.8% do not consider it so. Along with the previous question, the respondents were asked an open-ended question so that they could share some of their impressions of why the migrants or refugees they had had the opportunity to meet were integrated or not; we are going to collect those that we consider most significant and that can contribute the most to our study:

- » I believe that they are interested in integration, but many Spaniards still have many prejudices and racist behaviors and that makes it difficult.
- » Refugees are not integrated, there are still labels and prejudices towards them, due to racism or the labels of "people who come to take away work". However, they are people who have had a bad time.
- » He feels like one more of the country, perhaps more than me, he has been in Spain for more than 20 years, it was difficult but he is a resilient, hard-working and grateful person.

» I believe that with refugees there is a better acceptance and integration, although there are still stigmas and racism, especially when we talk about refugees from the Middle East. Comments, bad faces and even the way to address them. However, with migrants this situation can be aggravated since many times they are seen as "stealing jobs". A refugee fleeing from the war is not the same as someone who arrives in Spain or another better-positioned European country in search of prosperity. Capital.

» There are people who manage to integrate well and there are others who do not, but in general they tend to have difficulties integrating, mainly because the harsh situations they have experienced make them more insecure and their lack of language also affects them a lot.

» I worked in a center with MENAs and although they had established friendships in our country both with other migrants and with Spaniards, the center did practically nothing to integrate them, which meant that minors who resided together went out in groups and felt great discrimination on numerous occasions when they did activities outside the center. In this case, I think they were more concerned with "keeping them under control" than with carrying out activities to make them feel part of the community they are now part of.

» Because we all got along well and he was one more, he told us about the customs of his country, foods, places to see, he told the good and the bad of there, and at the same time he shared our customs

» They lived in a kind of house all together, they were teenagers and in the town where they lived they were considered separate, they all knew they had no family, they were taken as possible conflictive people.

- » I have known cases of people who are well integrated and who are not. I think it depends on each specific case. For example, if a refugee or migrant upon arrival meets people who accept him, he will feel good and little by little he will be integrated. If, on the other hand, when you arrive you feel out of place because of your condition, you may develop a certain suspicion that makes you move further from that integration.
- » They are people who have created a family, have been fully integrated, have work, everything regularized, also housing. But in all cases they have in common that they already had people here who have helped them with the entire process of losing asylum and / or obtaining the card to regularize their status here.
- » The label “refugee” and “migrant” carries a series of negative connotations that will affect the person in all facets of his life. Especially if you are a refugee, displaced person or “illegal” migrant, that is, you do not have the papers to reside in Spain or the relevant asylum application. That limits their integration much more. To this can also be added the enormous xenophobia that exists in the Spanish state.

These are some responses that have been considered more noteworthy and that show the general ideas that young people have about the integration of migrants and refugees. We can observe that they have some patterns in common, both negative and positive, such as racism or the lack of awareness about the reception of these people in our society. Along with the above, we believe that one of the main axes on which integration is based is the knowledge of the language in the country in which they are located, as well as public policies that help in the best and promote a real integration and effectiveness.

The last block that we are going to study in our survey is about the integration of refugees and migrants, although we have been able to study it in the previous questions, the following ones seek to know the best activities or means that we could use to improve integration.

Language is undoubtedly one of the greatest barriers faced by these groups that have less integration, which is why there is a general opinion among respondents that language is essential to work, establish social relationships, educational access and to be able to integrate in a correct way.

The activities that are developed for integration are fundamental and should be the axis of many of the programs that are designed by the institutions dedicated to the management of migrants and refugees. These obviously must be a link between these groups and the youth in which they will be integrated. For this reason, young people were asked what activities they consider most appropriate for this aspect to be improved, the main activities proposed by the respondents are cultural, language, sports and those related to the environment. Being considered as of great importance for the inclusion of refugees and migrants. Also, many of these young people show their interest in participating in these types of activities.

The development of programs and public policies for the insertion of migrants and refugees represents a great interest on the part of the youth, since they consider that the necessary resources for these programs or policies are not put in place.

Although it has not been mentioned before, one of the questions that the questionnaire addresses is the age at which young people believe that refugees and migrants have more problems integrating into society. The answer given by a vast majority of young people is that they consider that there is great difficulty in integrating these groups when they are over thirty years old, although the second percentage that has broad support would be the age range between fifteen and eighteen years.



Our project aims to publicize the importance of the integration of these people in the business fabric of our environment, and for this it is necessary to know the support it would have from native people such as the young people who have carried out this survey. A question is raised as to whether the respondent would be more interested in the services of a company that actively collaborates with the integration of refugees, and 77.6% answered affirmatively and 19.4% of the rest would think so.

From the previous answer, we deduce another question about the reasons why companies are suspicious or do not apply an effective integration policy, respondents tell us that the main reasons why this happens is due to the existence of prejudices and ignorance of the training that migrants and refugees have.

On many occasions, the training that people who come to our country have is unknown, and that is why this knowledge is not used for our development. Given a question about whether they believe that this knowledge or studies can be used in our country, and more than two thirds answered that they do believe that this knowledge and studies can be used.

The problem of finding work is currently generalized in Spain, but if it is about migrants or refugees, a greater difficulty is added, this perception is shared by those surveyed. Also giving the reasons why they believe this happens, being racism in society, ignorance of the language, lack of integration and in some cases little training.

The last question we have asked is about the perception that young people have about the reception of these groups in their country, the answers are divided into three options, of which 41.8% believe that if they are welcomed, 41, 4% that maybe they are, and 16.7% that they are not.

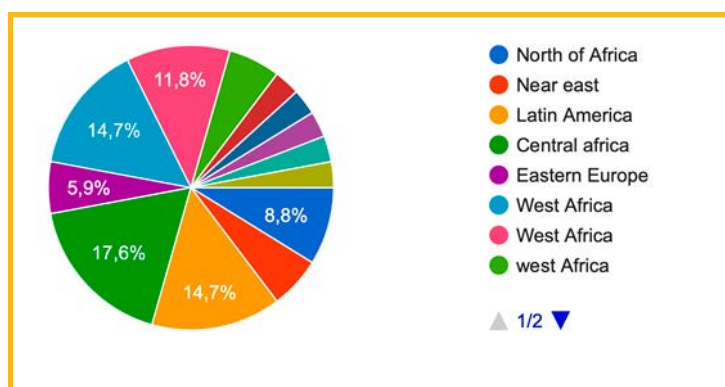
Conclusions – Spain

1. Almost all of the respondents know the difference between the concepts of refugee and migrant.
2. They do not know the real numbers of refugees and migrants in Spain. Instead, they know the geographical areas from which each of these groups come, as well as the reasons that motivated them to leave their countries.
3. They know from their own experience a case of a person who has been integrated, sometimes successfully and sometimes not.
4. They consider that there is racism and in some cases society itself is the one that rejects integration.
5. Language is the biggest barrier that refugees and migrants face in order to integrate.
6. There are no public measures or sufficient means to address the issue of integration as it should.
7. Young Spaniards consider that some activities that can promote the integration of refugees and migrants may be those of a cultural nature, related to the local language, sports and those that are linked to the environment.
8. A high percentage of the young Spaniards surveyed would support companies that promote and support integration.

Migrants and refugees – Italy

This survey wants to know in greater depth the reality that migrants or refugees who have arrived in Italy live or have lived. This is one of the most important parts of our research since these people are going to be beneficiaries of all the measures that will be developed through this program. This questionnaire is divided into a series of sections whose purpose is to know different aspects of each of the people who have responded to the survey.

The first section that we find is the one that wants to obtain information from the people who answer it to be able to frame them in our research and to be able to propose ideas that are according to their needs. The first question is about the place of origin, and the answers have been diverse, but there is a clear trend that the main origin is Africa, followed by the Middle East and Latin America. We can see it in the graph although the data for Africa is disaggregated into several regions:



The respondents have also voluntarily answered their countries of origin, being very diverse. In the same way, they have been asked about their current age, it makes us see that they range from twenty-two years to thirty-eight, but those who represent the largest part of the sample are those between 22 and 33 years old. The majority gender among those surveyed is male with 70.6%, whereas only female gender corresponds to 29.4%.

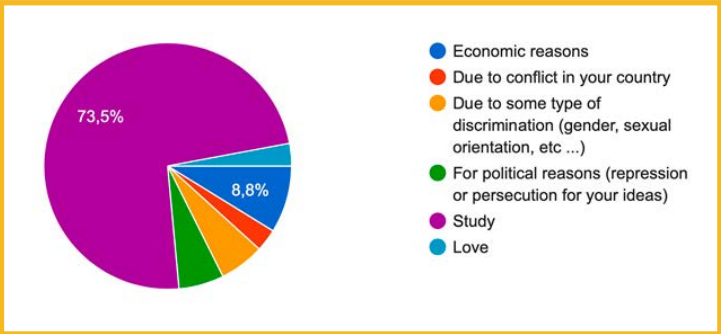
Along the same lines, they are asked about their educational level, and it is observed that 97.1% have a university education. In the same way, a question is posed to know in what work or personal situation they are, highlighting that more than half are students, 17.6% are employed, 11.8% self-employed, 11.8% are unemployed. Finally, we see a smaller percentage that corresponds to researchers.

The time they have been in our country is important to be able to link it with the integration they currently have, the data obtained affirm that 79.4% of those surveyed have lived in the country for more than three years, 14.7% less six months and 5.9% over a year. The situation in which these refugees find themselves is mostly regular, being 94.1% of the sample obtained with this survey, the rest of the respondents are in the process of regularizing their situation in Italy.

The following of the sections that was structured in the questionnaire and was asked to the people surveyed, wants to find out the experience that refugees and migrants have had from the time they left their countries until they arrived in Italy.

The first thing that respondents are asked is the means by which they arrived in our country, it is noteworthy that 94.1% answered that they arrived by plane, and 5.8% did so by boat. In light of this question, a voluntary question was asked in case they wanted to complete the information they had given in the previous one, and from this free answer we found that many of the respondents came to our country with a study visa, as well as with the help of a scholarship.

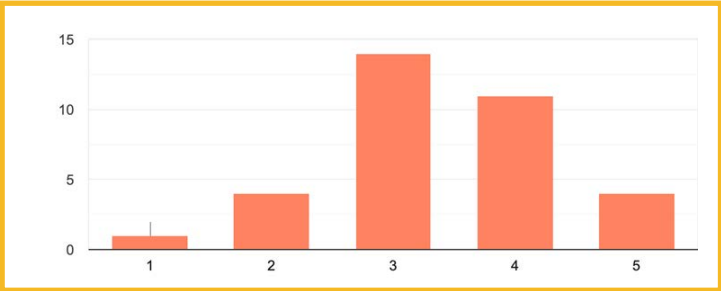
The reasons that made them leave their country are also important, as we see the reasons that have led these young people to emigrate from their country is mainly to improve their level of studies, followed by economic reasons, together with this there are also cases that are due to political reasons or for suffering some kind of discrimination. We can see it in the following graphic in a more detailed way:



On many occasions, making a trip or emigrating from your country is very complicated, but sometimes this is made easier if you have a family member or acquaintance in our country. But in the case of our respondents, only 29.4% have someone they know in the country before arriving.

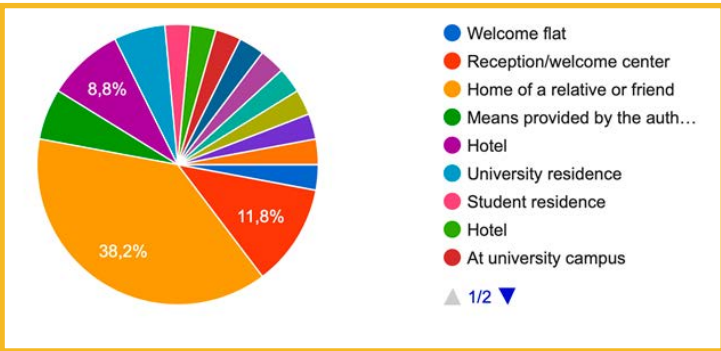
The way in which these people arrive is very diverse, in the case of the people who have answered this survey we see that most of them have arrived by plane, since many of them have arrived for study purposes. Although there are other people who have come to Europe by more dangerous or illegal routes. For this reason, we asked them if they had witnessed or experienced any kind of problem upon arrival in our country. Only 29.4% claim to have had any kind of problem. The problems that they have commented on have been related to the residence permit and economic problems. Along with this question we wanted to know how long it took them to get to Italy, and the possible answers were more than a month or less than a month, and what they have answered has been half for each of the possible answers.

The treatment that these people receive upon arrival is very diverse and there are many experiences, depending on the route by which they arrive, that is why we asked you to rate this treatment received on a scale of one to five, where 1 was very bad and 5 very good; the distribution of the responses is very different, we can see it better represented in the graph of the responses obtained:



Although we have raised the question of how they have been treated upon arrival, we want to know if they have considered that they have received some kind of discriminatory treatment in the subsequent moments, in this question also the respondents are divided in two with the same proportion of responses.

Other data that are interesting for our investigation are details of when they arrived in Italy. One of the aspects that are fundamental is the place where they stay when they first arrived, this part is very fragmented but the accommodation in homes of relatives or known people stands out, followed by housing provided by the university, homes or reception centers, means provided by local authorities; for greater graphic representation we can see the graph:



Knowing the language is the most important part for a person to be able to integrate into a society and be a participant in all the aspects that this entails. Refugees and migrants leaving their countries in search of a better life usually do not know the language of the destination country. Even with this assumption, we wanted to ask these people about the level of language they presented at the time of arriving in our country, the results are as follows: 44.11% had a low level, 47.1% had no knowledge none on the subject, 5.9% had a medium level and 2.9% if they had an advanced knowledge of the language.

The last question we ask you in this section is about the first impression you had when you arrived in our country. This question also had the answer in scale form, and the answer we can say leaned towards a good first impression.

This project, in which this research is embedded, will develop a series of activities to improve the inclusion of refugees and migrants. It is very important to know which activities are best adapted to all the groups involved, for this reason all the people who are the object of this research have been asked what activities they would like to develop. In the next section of the survey we deal with this, it will provide us with information on what activities they are currently carrying out and which ones they consider can best be adapted to find an integration.

The first thing that is asked is whether they participate in some kind of extracurricular activity, to which 85.3% answered affirmatively. On the other hand, when asked about their participation in activities of entities or associations, 52.9% do not participate in this type. Sports activities are always a great tool for integration, respondents answered that 64.7% practice this type of activity.

In the same section we asked them if they relate to people of different nationalities than their own, since this is a sign of integration, of all those surveyed 97.1% affirm that if they relate to people who are not from their country of origin, source.

Another issue that is present in this section is about the integration that they live, more specifically if they should be more integrated into society, 91.2% believe that there should be more integration. After this question, we give you the opportunity to tell us some examples of how they could be more integrated, we mention some of your answers:

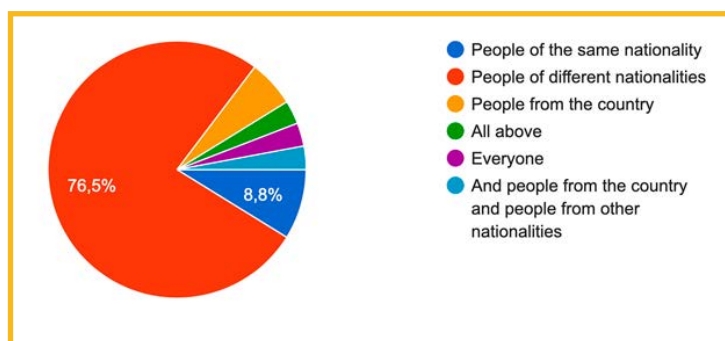
- Giving them opportunity to speak, tell their story, learn Italian history and culture
- The more Italian courses, the more help in how the country works by teaching the laws because if you come from another country there are other laws
- Governmental organizations must plan some activities to integrate immigrants to society. For example in the Netherlands they had a biweekly meeting for the upcoming immigrants

In the same way, we asked them about the things that they think have helped them to integrate into society, and we discovered that more than 60% of the respondents have selected language courses as the most important tool to integrate, after these they are They find support programs or activities organized by local authorities, and the knowledge or studies they had before coming to Italy.

We have also asked them if they have been able to carry out any kind of studies in our country, to which 94.1% answered that they had obtained some kind of training. Many of these young people have received this training at the University of Calabria.

In relation to the employment situation and whether they have been able to work during the time they have been in the country, we find that the answers are more different, since access to the labor market for these people is complicated. Half of the respondents have had work experience, while the other half have not.

As a control question, we have asked another that seeks to know with whom these groups are related, as well as a question asked before where we wanted to know if they were related to people of another nationality. In this the answers are more extensive but I want to verify the information. As we can see in the following graph, 76.5% interact with people of different nationalities:

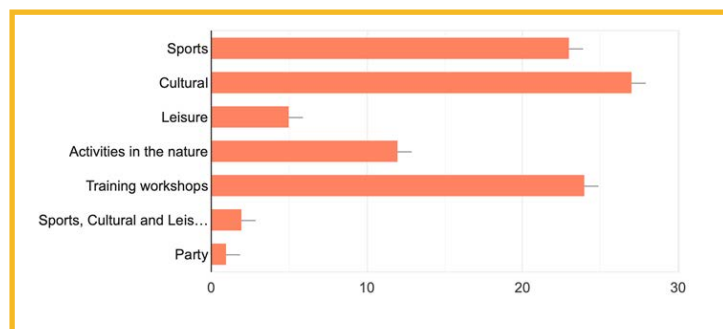


Finally, in this section we ask you at what level they have been welcomed by society, showing 70.6% that they have felt well received.

The last section consists of four questions that you want to delve further into the activities that should be carried out for integration, specifying more than in the previous questions. We can see that 55.9% have participated in activities that have helped their integration into our society. We leave an open-response question for them to tell us which ones have helped each of them:

- Festival of towns and various cultural exchanges, workshops, conferences, etc ...
- Language courses.
- Cross fitness, language course, soccer tournament and trip to university.
- I was also helping new African students with administrative issues. Then I became a mediator between them and the International office.

We consult them on the thematic blocks that can be most useful to frame our activities; We see them as the cultural, training workshops, sports, activities in nature and leisure. It is summarized in the following graph:



The last of the questions we ask is free response and seeks to know the suggestions that these young people have to be able to integrate them into our pilot program, we see the following examples:

- All the activities mentioned above are good. Apart from that, my dream is to see in Italy an intercultural and linguistic twinning with young Italians and the possibility of having a welcoming family.
- Football, cultural programs to recall our origin, also by sharing with one another. Again, workshops that could help us work on ourselves.
- Camping outside.
- I'm thinking about tourism sport week. Let people discover the place where they live, bringing them by walk in natural place, and being hosted by people from that particular area
- Create clubs / organizations based on areas of interest like language clubs, art clubs and so on and promote diversity, since it might be difficult for some to participate because of their background.

Conclusions – Italy

1. A high percentage have university studies, this has been seen since many of them have arrived in Italy through a study permit in the case of migrants.
2. Almost eighty percent of those surveyed have lived in Italy for more than three years.
3. The reasons why they migrated were for studies, economic reasons and some type of discrimination.
4. In some cases they have suffered cases of racism or discrimination since their arrival.
5. Most do not know the language or have a very basic level, which makes it difficult for them to integrate.
6. Does not participate regularly or generally in activities organized by local associations, but does participate in sports activities.
7. They consider that there could be more integration, and that more public policies could be developed to make this happen. As well as the promotion of language courses and training to facilitate their access to the labor market.

Migrants and refugees – Lithuania

This survey was conducted on refugees and migrants currently staying in Lithuania. The survey questioned their experience, their integration process, and what is done/needed to do to improve integration.

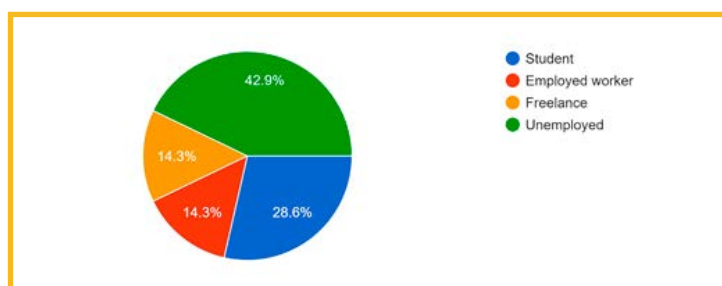
36 migrants and refugees answered the survey. The age of the respondents varied from 21 to 30. Some of the respondents mentioned they are from Tajikistan, Turkey, Venezuela, Belarus, Ukraine. With gender being 60% male and 40% female. The regions they came from:

- North of Africa.
- Near East.
- Latin America.
- Central Africa.
- Eastern Europe.
- Central Asia.
- Asia.

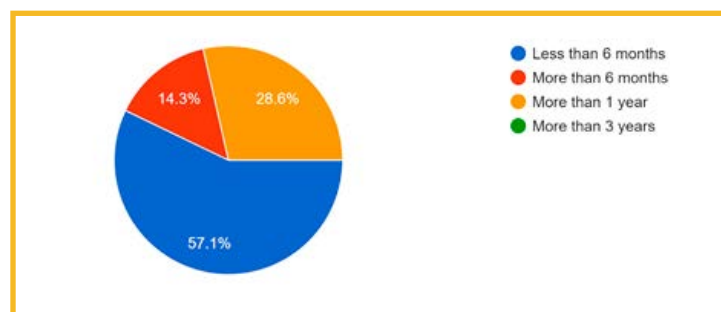
For the level of education, the answers varied:

- Secondary education (17 people);
- University studies (13 people);
- Vocational training education (4 people);
- Primary education (0 people);
- I have not gone through such education (1 person).

Looking at the current occupation, we can see that most of the refugees/migrants are unemployed or studying. Some are freelancers and employed workers.



For how long the participants have been residing in Lithuania, the answers were mainly less than 6 months. Some are more than a year, some more than 6 months, but no one was more than 3 years.



And their residence situation was mostly regularised (71,4%) or in the process (28,6%). No one had an irregular residence situation. This makes sense because to obtain the status of a refugee or migrant, you have to go through the documentation process, etc. So probably the people who were answering the questionnaire, were already approved of the refugee status.

When asked how the people came to the country of Lithuania, the participants answered:

- By plane (29 people);
- By border crossing (7 people);
- Boat (0).

When asked what have been the reasons why you decided to come to this country? The participants answered:

- For political reasons (20 people).
- Due to conflict in your country (14 people).
- Due to some type of discrimination (6 people).
- Repatriation. I'm of Lithuanian descent (6 people).
- For education (2 people).
- Economic reasons (0 people).

It is interesting to note that no one answered economic reasons. This could be because the financial situation for migrants and refugees in Lithuania really is not the best and even though a lot of young people and youth workers thought, for example, migrants came to Lithuania because of economic reasons but there is a high chance it is more because of loved ones or finding a job.

When asked if they have a relative or person of reference in the country, people answered YES (57,1%) and NO (42,9%) equally.

So we can see, according to these specific people who answered the questionnaire, a lot of them had relatives, which makes the process of integration a lot easier and smoother.

Also, when asked if they had any problems arriving into the country, the people answered:

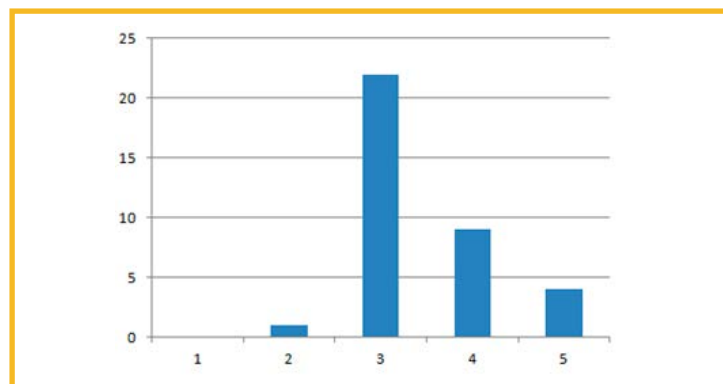
- Yes (4 people).
- No (32 people).

The people who said they had problems upon arrival mentioned: issues with the tickets of the flight, problems at the border with documents, stayed a long time at the border, could not find work. So, it is important to highlight that since a lot of people had relatives, family members in Lithuania, this could have influenced the fact they did not have problems coming to the country.

When asked how long it took to get to the country, the participants mainly answered "Less than 1 month", some answered "More than 1 month". So we can see that a lot of respondents were new to the country.

Also, the participants indicated how they consider the treatment they received upon arrival in Lithuania (from 1 to 5). Most people (22 people) said 3, 9 people indicated 4, 4 people said 5, and 1 person said 2. No one stated that they were treated as 1, very badly.

So, it is important to highlight that even though the answers swing more to the side of bigger numbers, indicating a good treatment, still, the treatment overall was average.



When asked if the participants feel that they have been discriminated against in Lithuania, most of them said NO (85,7%) and only a few people said YES (14,3%), which is a good statistic. Yet it is important to highlight that a lot of the respondents had family in the country and were in the country for less than a month.

When asked what was the first place they stayed when they came to Lithuania, the participants answered very differently:

- Welcome flat (0 people).
- Reception/welcome centre (5 people).
- Home of a relative or friend (8 people).
- Means provided by the authorities (19 people).
- Hotel (3 people).
- My home (1 person).

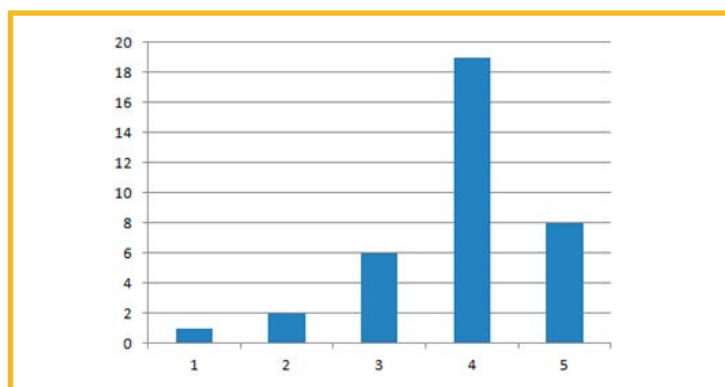
So even though more people had family or friends in the country, only 8 stayed with them, more of them still stayed by means provided by the authorities, which could be a good signal, because the government cares to provide a suitable place to stay. Also, some respondents stayed in the welcome center which has a reputation of not being the most suitable place to stay, based on previous research.

When talking about their language level, it was clear that most people came to Lithuania not knowing Lithuanian.

So, acknowledging that youth workers and young people believe that the language barrier is a big problem for integration, we can also see it in the responses of refugees and migrants. Some of them knew a bit of the language but since the language is not widely used in the world, most of them did not. It is also very important to note that Lithuanian is one of the most difficult languages to learn in the world.

To the question “How was the first impression you had of the country?” most of the participants ranked it (from 1 to 5) at 4 and 5, sometimes 4, one time at 1 and 2 times at 2.

On average these answers are higher than overall treatment of the participants so we can see that the incoming people do see Lithuania as a nice place to be. This question also depends on what was the first place the people came, etc.



Participants answered if they participate in extracurricular activities, more with a YES (71,4%) than NO (28,6%) which.

Participants answered if they participate in associations or any other type of entities' activities, more YES (57,1%) than NO (42,9%).

Participants answered if they participate in sports activities in their city with more NO (57,1%) than YES (42,9%). Though still the answer is very similar, and asking on a very specific topic like sports, it is possible to claim that the participants are quite interested in sport activities.

Participants answered if they have a relationship with people from different nationalities, more YES (57,1%) than NO (42,9%) and it is important to note that a lot of the participants did have friends/family in Lithuania before arriving.

When asked if migrants and refugees should be more integrated into society, the answer was significantly more YES (85,7%) than NO (14,3%). Which indicated a need for integration and integration activities.

So, when asked how should migrants and refugees be integrated better, the answers provided were very meaningful:

- Teaching immigrants local culture is essential. For instance, teaching us culture through short courses might be a good idea.
- Easier to find a job and study the language.
- Should be represented in all sectors, not just in construction and other small-paid jobs.
- Invite and inform us about activities more.

When asked what helped them feel more integrated into society, participants answered:

- Language courses (31 people).
- Workshops and activities carried out by NGOs (28 people).
- Help programs managed by the government (18 people).
- Training or knowledge you had before arrival to Lithuania (16 people).

We can see the need and the want of integration activities from refugees and migrants, and it is important to identify the possible problem in communication about the activities.

When asked if they used their previous knowledge and training, they answered significantly more YES (85,7%) than NO (14,3%). Which is important because this highlights that refugees and migrants want to use the knowledge they earned previously and not only work in hospitality.

And when they answered if they had the opportunity to train or study, the number of people who said YES (57,1%) was similar to NO (42,9%). So, it can be seen that more participants have the ability to study or train in Lithuania, and some of the participants migrated to Lithuania to study and they continue to study here also.

When asked what training courses they attended, the participants answered:

- I'm currently studying Lithuanian at Rukla's refugees centre. The repatriation program includes this.
- Lithuanian courses.
- Vytautas Magnus Universitetas.
- So we can see that some of the participants willingly try to learn Lithuanian.

When asked if they had the opportunity to work, most of the participants said NO (24 people), but some answered YES (12 people). Those who worked, worked at building sites, a cafe, one person created a business. It is important to name the need for jobs that are appropriate for people's knowledge and training and education.

In their daily lives, the refugees and migrants mostly interact with the same nationality as them (31 people), people of different nationalities (14 people) and also people from the country (12 people). So there is quite a broad range of answers, because a lot of the participants know some people in Lithuania but also we can see that they communicate with people from their nationality - go to meetings or do activities together.

When asked if they felt that society welcomed them well, the participants answered way more YES (85,7%) than NO (14,3%) which contradicts with the findings that young people believe refugees and migrants are not that welcomed by the society (not them, but other generational groups) but we can see that maybe this problem is finding solutions because a lot of refugees and migrants do not feel not welcomed in Lithuania as if now.

When asked if they attended activities that helped them integrate into society, the participants said more NO (71,4%) than YES (28,6%). This is interesting because in the previous questions a lot of the participants mentioned learning languages, going to training. This could be that they see integration activities more as activities with people from the country, not only learning language or studying.

Some activities they mentioned were:

- Language classes.
- Sports activities.
- Help in getting an apartment (teaching).

When asked what kind of activities they think can help the integration of refugees and migrants, the participants answered:

- Sports (28 people).
- Cultural (32 people).
- Leisure (6 people).
- Activities in nature (19 people).
- Training workshops (21 people).

So, we can see that cultural activities are important not only for young people and youth workers but also for refugees and migrants. Also training workshops - practical skills were mentioned as important and sport activities.

Conclusions – Lithuania

1. Participants said they don't think they participated in activities that helped them integrate but also the answers indicated that they were very willing to go to different activities. There could be a lack of communication because in a lot of parts of the questionnaire, participants stated that they need more communication on activities happening. Also, they might see integration activities more as ones with people from the country not only training or language courses, some of the participants indicated the need to find people and friends.
2. There is an unemployment issue for migrants and refugees in Lithuania; they find it hard to find a job.
3. The participants have good views on the country, and on the welcoming of the country, not a lot of them feel they were discriminated, the problem more lies in the economic part and finding jobs.
4. A lot of the participants had families upon arrival to the country, which makes their experience easier.
5. Practically all of the participants felt like they had a problem with the language barrier; they also wanted to learn maybe even a little of the language; most of them already started learning.
6. Most of the participants want more activities; they feel that activities from NGOs help to integrate, yet they lack communication about them.

Migrants and refugees – Spain

The data that we are going to present in relation to the survey carried out on migrants and refugees had the objective of reaching a sample of 100 people who were between 16 and 35 years old, considering it as the group of young people that we are targeting in our research. After the development and dissemination of the survey, the sample resulting from the dissemination work has been 32 responses. We will complete this analysis with data from the year 2020 that are quite similar to the result obtained in this survey.

The structure of the survey itself will mark the development of the analysis of the results that we are carrying out. The first of the parts was designed to know the origin of the people who have answered, in order to carry out a more focused activity and to know in greater depth which profiles of young people answer the survey.

From the responses we can see that 68.8% come from Africa, specifically Morocco, 12.5% from central Africa and to a lesser extent from Latin America (3.1%), and Eastern Europe (3.1%), with a 90.6% predominance of the male gender in relation to 9.4% of female origin. From the 2020 data, out of 599 users, 428 people came from Morocco, that is, 71.45%, followed by people from Guinea and Mali. In addition, in terms of gender, 508 were men and the rest were women.

Regarding the section on personal questions, the majority occupation presented by the respondents 34.4% are students, followed by unemployed people (31.3%) and employed workers (28.1 %).

From this first part, which helps us locate and examine the study in a more focused way, we are going to analyze all the data that are of interest to our research and that will facilitate the development of our program.

The social and labour integration of migrants and refugees is sometimes frustrated by the fact that young people who arrive normally do not have knowledge of the language despite their rather advanced educational training in their countries of origin, a fact that is considered to improve their integration into society. That is why in this survey we wanted to know the current level of education and occupation of the respondents.

From the results of the graph we can see that more than half have basic education, highlighting 48.5% of respondents have secondary education and 33.3% primary education. Currently 33.3% are students while 33.3% are unemployed, followed by 27.3% employed workers. From these data, we can see that despite the studies received in the countries of origin, it is very difficult to carry out an effective insertion according to the levels of study.

The time of residence in Spanish territory is also essential to be able to see the degree of social and labour insertion of this group. While 51.5% have been in Spain for more than a year, 48.5% have been living for more than 3 years. Compared to the previous graph, in terms of occupation, we see that there are more than a third of these people who do not have a job despite having been living here for more than 3 years.

Given our object of study and the objectives of the project, it is very important to understand the situation of this group of people who arrived in Spain and the reasons for their arrival. In relation to the data set above, it stands out that more than half of the respondents are in a regular situation in the territory (63.6%) while only 21.2% are in an irregular situation. The rest are in the process of regularization. Approximately 63.6% have arrived by sea, of which 39.4% have arrived by boat while the rest by small boat. Among the reasons

for arrival, approximately 50% is represented by economic reasons, while 15% by social and political reasons (conflicts in the country of origin, discrimination, repression, etc.).

Many of these people have come to the country alone, without having any relative or person of reference in the Spanish territory, in addition to the problems they have faced on the way here, such as discrimination, the long wait to cross the border, among many other problems. Despite all these difficulties, approximately half, that is, 45.5%, have affirmed that the treatment they received upon arriving here has been quite good. For this reason, the provision of resources for the training of workers is even more necessary to deal adequately with young refugees and migrants and so achieve their effective social and labor insertion. In relation to this, we can affirm that 78.8% have received attention upon arrival, achieving their accommodation in flats or reception centers.

However, this does not mean that many young migrants and refugees have not suffered discrimination by society upon their arrival or later in it. From the results of the survey, we can see that more than 50% have suffered discriminatory treatment in the moments after arrival. We can associate this discrimination among many other reasons, such as lack of knowledge of the language (60.6% of those surveyed arrived without having any knowledge of the language). Language is undoubtedly one of the greatest barriers faced by these groups that have less integration, which is why language is essential to work, establish social relationships, educational access and to be able to integrate in a correct way in society.

Despite the fact that approximately 80% participate in extracurricular activities, sports, or interact with people of different nationalities, 84.8% estimate that young refugees and migrants should be more integrated into society.

The activities that are developed for integration are fundamental and should be the central axis of many of the programs that are designed by the institutions dedicated to the management of migrants and refugees. For this reason, young people were asked what activities helped them

to integrate into society, affirming that the main activities that helped them were activities on languages, culture and aid programs.

As mentioned above, many times in the country of arrival of this collective group the previous knowledge in the country of origin is not used, causing the job opportunity to be more limited. Of these surveyed, 51% have had the opportunity to work, while 48.5% have not.

The development of programs and public policies for the insertion of migrants and refugees represents a great interest on the part of the youth, since they consider that there aren't enough resources for these programs or policies. The activities that are developed for integration are fundamental and should be the axis of many of the programs that are designed by the institutions dedicated to the management of migrants and refugees. For this reason, young people were asked what activities they consider most appropriate for this aspect to be improved and the main activities proposed by the respondents are training workshops on languages, sports and cultural activities.

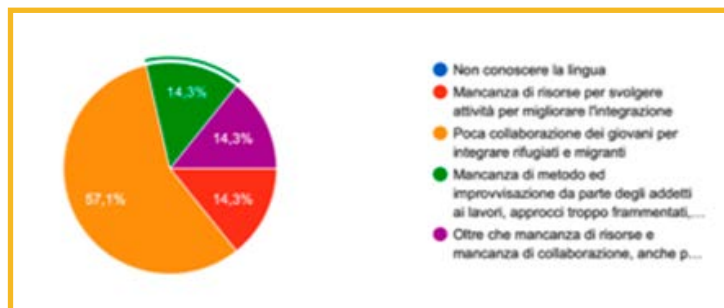
Conclusions – Spain

1. The occupation of migrants and refugees who are in Spain and have answered the question, presents various occupations, such as students, unemployed and employed, in a very similar proportion.
2. We find a low level of studies in these groups, which in some cases leads them to unemployment.
3. Their level of language is presented as a barrier to integrate both socially and in the labor market.
4. They have suffered cases of discrimination or racism due to their origin.
5. Almost eighty percent of these people participate in extracurricular activities, sports and interact with people of another nationality. They believe that those that can contribute the most to this integration are language training actions, cultural and sports activities.

Youth workers – Italy

This survey that we are going to analyze corresponds to Italian youth workers, it has been answered by a total of 30 of these people and with ages between 22 and 39 years. The origin of all of them is from different organizations, as well as some who work independently, also the position they occupy in these organizations is different. What is common is that all of them have worked with international programs, mainly with the Erasmus program. On the other hand, when asked if they have had experience with the integration of refugees and migrants, 71.4% answered that they have not had this opportunity, while the rest have.

Once we turn to a section on the integration of these groups, these youth workers have established that the integration of both refugees and migrants in Italian society would not be very positive, focusing their responses on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is very bad and 5 is very good, in the first three values. It tells us that they do not present a great integration under the concept of these professionals. In the same vein, we ask what could be the reasons why this happens in this way, and the major answer is that there is little collaboration of young people so that these groups are integrated together with them. Like other causes, they consider that there are not enough resources, and few means for labor insertion.



To have from the previous question, a free format is provided to provide a personal assessment of why this integration is missing, we collect the most representative examples:

- Along with the previous question, a certain right and the media system that widely distorts the issue and image of refugees and asylum seekers.
- Mainly cultural and linguistic regions, unfortunately not knowing the language penalizes a lot, especially in many areas of southern Italy.
- Lack of culture on the part of the majority of the population.

The next question that is asked is about the predisposition that refugees and migrants have to get involved in youth work, precisely these youth workers are asked if they think they can show difficulty, to which 85.7% respond that they do not believe that there is difficulty in involving these groups.

Again we ask them a question in scale, like the previous one in which we want to know how they believe the predisposition of the country's youth themselves to contribute to the integration of migrants and refugees, the answers are very diverse but we can affirm that there is a tendency towards little predisposition. We complement this question with another one with a free response, from which examples such as the following respond:

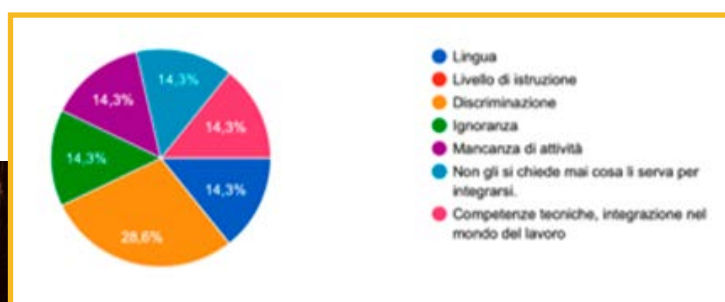
- Very often, they receive distorted information about the phenomenon of asylum seekers. In many cases they are unaware of the multidimensionality of the phenomenon. With the result that they inform the opinions of the communication media and family, without subjecting them to the filters that derive from the knowledge of the dynamics and the historical-political framework.
- They see young immigrants as "second" class, if not third ...

The last question that this section has and that leads to the following, is the one referring to whether as youth workers they have sufficient resources to generate a good integration, 57.1% affirm that they do have these resources, while the 42.9% do not consider it that way.

We asked them what they think are the resources they need to improve integration, they answer the following:

- Pedagogical training and tools to use.
- Integration structures and activities.
- Mainly time and money.

The integration of refugees and migrants depends on many factors, both social and economic, but to know where to dedicate the resources that we have, we must be aware of the main barriers that these people have for their integration into societies like ours. These barriers are many, but youth workers have pointed out that the main ones are discrimination, language, ignorance, ignorance of why they should be integrated, their skills in the world of work or their educational level. We can see it summarized in the following graph:



In the same way, we ask these professionals what they think are the problems that the organizations dedicated to integration have, to achieve this objective. More than half consider that it is due to a lack of resources (economic, material and human), they also consider as a cause the low participation of young people, the lack of competence and method. Along with this question, they have been asked a series of questions to see if their organizations have worked with the groups that are the object of study of this project, and that they provide us with some examples of activities that have contributed to integration.

The last section that we propose to you is about the specific activities that can contribute to all this. First of all, we ask them a closed question, from which we obtain very diverse answers, although most of them believe that cultural activities contribute to integration. On the other hand, they are followed by activities such as sports, outdoor activities or activities related to languages. Following this question, we leave it to the youth workers to provide their own examples:

- Leisure moments are linked to culture and sport, combining two different ways of thinking and acting.
- Contact theory, intercultural initiatives.

Conclusions – Italy

1. They consider that one of the main reasons why integration is difficult is because of the little collaboration of young people for the integration of refugees and migrants.
2. They find the predisposition of groups to integrate into society.
3. The barriers to integration according to these youth workers are discrimination, ignorance, language and lack of measures.
4. The main activities that can contribute to integration are those related to sports, outdoor activities or those related to languages.

Youth workers – Lithuania

This survey was conducted on Lithuanians working as youth workers in Lithuania. The survey questioned their work experience with refugees and migrants, their integration process, and what is done/needed to do to improve integration.

30 youth workers answered the survey. The age of the respondents varied from 19 to 55. The average age is 31,5. The respondents worked as youth workers in 7 different organisations (some in NGOs, some in government institutions), different cities and parts of Lithuania.

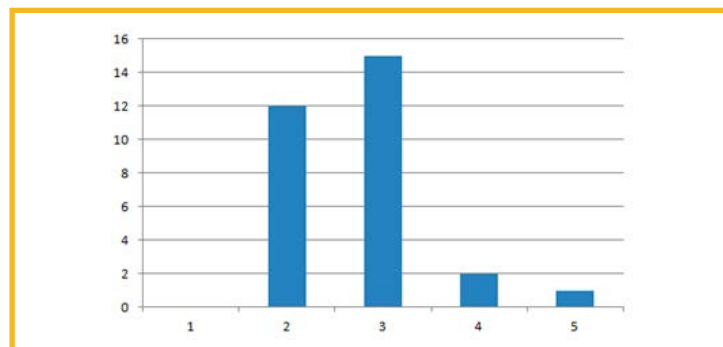
When asked if the participants had experience with international projects, 21 of them answered YES, and 9 answered NO.

The programs people worked with were:

- Mostly Erasmus+.
- European Solidarity Corps.
- Horizon 2020.
- Norway Grants.
- CBSS.
- EACEA.

When asked about the level of integration into society of migrants and refugees (from 1 to 5, no integration to full integration), the answer varied. Yet, interestingly, no people said that there is no integration but most people answered that the integration is at level 2 and 3 and only one person said the integration is full (chose answer 5).

This could be because youth workers directly work with social topics and they see that even though there are a lot of integration programs, not all of them are successful, reach refugees and migrants and directly help them. The reasons will come up looking further into the answers of the questionnaire.



When asked if the participants think the integration could be better, what are the reasons the integration is poor, the three most common answers were:

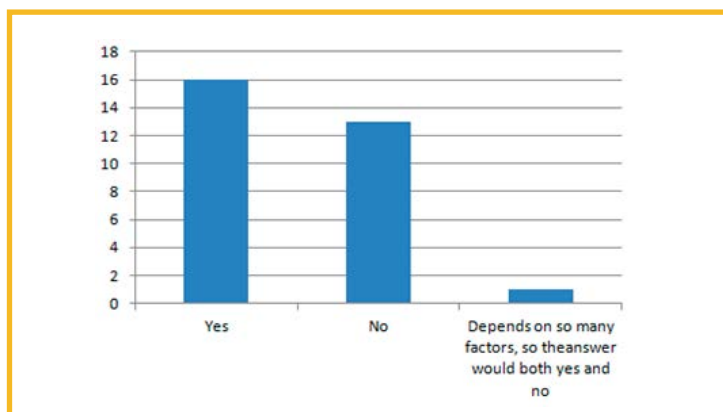
- Not knowing the language (17 answers)
- Lack of resources to carry out activities to integrate migrants and refugees (15 answers)
- Little collaboration of young people to be involved in migrant and refugee integration (15 answers)

Other answers that were written down: attitude of society towards refugees and migrants, biases/stereotypes/discrimination, society's fear, the problem within society: stigmas, people (especially elders) don't like migrants and refugees.

So we can see that youth workers also believe the language barrier is a big problem for integration, together with lack of resources and little collaboration.

When asked if they think it is difficult to involve refugees and migrants in youth work activities, participants' answers were different. 16 people answered YES, 13 people answered NO, and one person wrote: "depends on so many factors, so the answer would be both yes and no".

The answers vary because there are so many different reasons why it is difficult or not to involve refugees and migrants because on the first look – there is a need, refugees and migrants show they want to participate, young people also want to participate, and yet the collaboration is not there. This could be because of communication, stereotypes, etc. So a lot of factors, depending on different people and reasons, come into the



picture.

To the question “If you work with any kind of integration, do you consider you have enough resources to generate integration?” 17 people answered YES and 13 people answered NO. So we can see that more people think they do have enough resources. This is also a confusing question because even though there seem to be enough resources, on many occasions they are distributed wrongly.

Answering the questions of what resources youth workers would need to be able to improve integration, participants answered:

- Problem analysis and overall guidelines.
- We need to have a clear system and be trained properly on how to improve integration. Also, we need to be prepared for difficult situations.
- Mostly money, since there are a lot of organisations and methodologies for refugees and youth integration but with the current funding, the capacity of these programs is limited.

- Money, communication skills with different people, to know better the people from other countries.
- Common youth projects.
- Job offers, places to stay, experience.
- Human Resources.
- Funding.
- Knowledge and practical ideas from people who have knowledge in the field.
- Knowledge, human resources, teaching.
- Financial, human resources.
- More information for the society.
- Financial resources: to organize more engaging, unique activities; to provide migrants with interactive language courses; to provide migrants with vocational courses, career coaching/consultation – to improve their employability.
- And human resources – more enthusiastic volunteers, interested, open people who would join activities meant to foster dialogue between migrants and locals. This concerns both migrants and locals – it is quite hard to find participants for these activities from both of those groups.
- Education, employment, legal services/possibilities.
- What are refugees’ aims in a new country and what they expect from society? Additionally, it will be important to know how society threatens refugees if so.

So we can see that most people see these places where they lack resources: human resources, financial support, knowledge (coming from refugees and migrants themselves and experts who worked with them).

So we can see that most people see these places where they lack resources: human resources, financial support, knowledge (coming from refugees and migrants themselves and experts who worked with them).

For the question "What are the main barriers that migrants and refugees have to cross to be integrated into society?" most people answered:

- Language (23 answers).
- Discrimination (20 answers).
- Ignorance (18 answers).
- Education (15 answers).
- Lack of activities (8 answers).

Some other people responded: Lithuanian's stereotypes, work conditions and salary, not knowing where to look for information, legal status/paperwork that complicates the integration process.

So we can see these answers are similar to young people's answers - language is a big problem, also discrimination.

When asked "Have you or your organisation worked with refugees?" 18 youth workers answered NO and 11 answered YES, whereas 1 answered NOT SURE.

For the ones that do work with refugees, the answers for "List and briefly explain some of the activities you or your organisation have carried out to improve integration of refugees" were:

- Two integration projects on the governmental level of integration (for the whole family, not just youth).
- Sports.
- International projects, various sport and art activities.
- Sports activities that involve migrants and locals.
- Various cultural events.
- We organised workshops (to exchange stories, foster dialogue and mutual understanding), sports events (to have fun and work for the same purpose together) to which we invited both locals and migrants/refugees.

- Personally, I have organised Storytelling workshops in refugee centres, and football games in Vilnius. These were meant to get to know those people, let them freely integrate with Lithuanians through either sport or sitting together and talking.

When asked "Have you or your organisation worked with migrants?" 16 youth workers answered NO and 10 answered YES, whereas 4 answered NOT SURE.

For the ones that do work with refugees, the answers for "List and briefly explain some of the activities you or your organisation have carried out to improve integration of migrants" were:

- The whole integration process - from the visits to migration office, to hospitals, to kindergartens, housing and job finding.
- Various events, strong website on migrant's possibilities in various countries.
- Sports, dance activities with migrants and locals.
- Cultural events, sports events.
- We organised workshops (to exchange stories, foster dialogue and mutual understanding), sports events (to have fun and work for the same purpose together) to which we invited both locals and migrants/refugees.
- Our project Migrant Talent Garden is set to provide migrants with training on how to start a business, creating an incubator for them to start developing business ideas together with mentors' assistance. One of the main goals of the project is to inspire and empower migrants to become entrepreneurs, ease their employment situation by providing them with a new set of skills, knowledge and mentoring.

- We are trying to teach and guide migrants about entrepreneurship here in Lithuania.
- We have organised a set of online conferences to help migrants start a business in Lithuania, we have invited many to attend sports activities (online and off).

About the activities that contribute most to the integration of refugees and migrants, participants answered:

- Culture (19 people).
- Workshops and training activities on employment (19 people).
- Workshops and training activities on the language (18 people).
- Sports (15 people).
- Leisure (14 people).
- Activities in nature (9 people).

Culture in one of the activities youth workers feel would contribute to integration, probably because of the cultural differences, yet also they highlight workshops on employment and on language, as employment is a massive problem in Lithuania for refugees, for example.



Conclusions – Lithuania

1. Most youth workers believe the integration of refugees and migrants into society is lacking and it is so because of the language barrier.
2. But contradicting, most youth workers answered they have enough resources to generate integration.
3. Importantly, youth workers said that to improve integration, they need more knowledge on how to work directly with migrants and refugees, information on what they need and want, financial support and human resources.
4. Youth workers also feel that language and discrimination are still the prominent problems refugees and migrants face.
5. What youth workers already work with (in the theme of refugees and migrants) is sports activities, cultural events, storytelling, sharing experiences, etc. Youth workers work with both migrants and refugees using the same topics and activities.

Youth workers – Spain

The objective of this study is to obtain data on the perception that youth workers have of integration policies, as well as their perception of migration. The data that we are going to present in relation to the study carried out on these people had as aim reaching a sample of 100 people. After the development and dissemination of the study, the sample resulting from the dissemination work has been 24 responses. The analysis of this work follows the structure of the study itself, marking the most important guidelines that we want to highlight.

In the first place, for the development of our study we have analysed the profile of the surveyed, in order to carry out a more focused study.

We see that most of the responses obtained come from people between 20 and 51 ages, prevailing 26-year-olds (16.7%) and 37-year-olds (16.7%). Regarding the section on personal questions, the majority occupation presented by the respondents is social educator, specifically 29.2%, followed by social integrators and counsellors. Among the organizations in which these people work, Inserta Andalucía, Engloba, Dgaia and Actuavalles stand out.

Once the profiles of the respondents have been established, our analysis intends to examine results by results of the survey in order to carry out a more focused study and according to the objectives of the program that we are developing.

The experience in international projects of people who work with migrants and refugees is fundamental and has a great importance, since it allows them to know the subject and be in closer contact with this group, as well as to understand the international vision and not only the national one. Therefore, in terms of experience in international projects, we see that

it is lacking in the majority of these surveyed, since 70.8% do not have it while only 29.2% do. Among the projects carried out, the UNICEF, Vicente Ferrer Foundation, Field Consultation ProGuard Project, International Protection and Development Projects and different family intervention projects at an international level stand out.

However, regarding the experience of the people surveyed in the integration of migrants and refugees, 95.8% have it while 4.2% do not.

The tasks that the respondents have performed in this area consist: insertion in independent life, socio-labour insertion, welcoming people from countries seeking political and international asylum, counsellors, residence regularization, comprehensive support for emancipation, etc.

As migratory and refugee movements become more and more frequent, it is increasingly difficult to coordinate policies and have the resources to be able to help this population group adequately and effectively. In this way, we wanted to know the opinion of the respondents about the reasons for the lack of integration of migrants and refugees, from which we have obtained quite interesting data that helps us to better understand the situation. In the opinion of these surveyed, the reasons for lack of integration consist primarily of the lack of resources to carry out activities to improve it (58.3%), and to a lesser extent lack of knowledge of the language (8.3%), or difficulties in society (8.3%). Likewise, the personal opinion of the respondents on the reasons for the lack of integration has been analysed, so that in most of the answers the contempt and ignorance of other cultures on the part of the population predominates, as well as the difficulty and insufficiency of resources.

The effective integration of this collective group is possible not only thanks to the provision of resources or shelter by the population, but also thanks to the willingness of migrants and refugees who arrive in the country. In consequence, it is essential to know from the people who work with this group the reality, the effective integration of young migrants and refugees into society, as well as the reasons for the lack of integration. 50% of these surveyed stated that it could improve, while only 8.3% stated that the integration was quite good. As we can see in the graph below, the predominant reasons for the lack of this integration consist of the deficiency of resources to carry out activities to improve integration, as well as absence of knowledge of the language or the obstacles that society itself imposes.

Our study also wanted to know the opinion of the respondents of the reasons for the lack of integration. The answers obtained were very varied, but most of the respondents agreed on the lack of resources, as well as administrative, social and linguistic barriers or the difficulty reaching migrants and refugees.

As we previously highlighted, the effective integration of young migrants and refugees is also possible thanks to their willingness and desire to integrate into society. In this way, the study of the survey leads us to the

conclusion that most of the people who arrive in the territory are predisposed to contribute to integration, but difficulties such as language, little empathy, prejudices, stereotypes, as well as the population's lack of perception of reality makes it difficult.

As mentioned above, the resources are essential to be able to carry out an effective integration of young migrants and refugees into society, so it is also necessary to analyse the effective availability of the resources by the workers. In the survey, 79.2% answered that they do not have sufficient means; the majority affirmed that more residence facilities, legislative and administrative flexibility are needed for the regularization of these people for their social and working integration and adequate advice.

The effective improvement of the social integration of young migrants and refugees also consists of knowing first-hand from the people who work with them what they think can contribute the most to their integration into society.

As we can see in the graph below, 38.5% opine that training activities on employment matters are the ones that most help the integration of young migrants and refugees, followed by training activities on language or culture.



Conclusions – Spain

1. They consider that there is a great lack of means and resources, as well as public policies that seek to improve and promote the inclusion of these groups in society.
2. They estimate that language also hinders this integration, as well as difficulties present in society.
3. Arriving refugees and migrants are predisposed to integrate and participate in society.
4. Need for mechanisms and means to eliminate barriers in the face of this lack of integration.

Best practices

In this section we wanted to recover some good practices that have already been carried out for the integration of young migrants and refugees. We have collected souls developed by the member organizations of the consortium, but we have also included other external ones that have been interesting to us and that could be adapted or the example for the creation of new ones.

From the partners

Regarding the practices of the organizations that take part in this project, you will find them in the annexes of this report. Although we mention them briefly:

- Implementation of meetings with structured dialogue on various current topics, cultural events that highlights traditions and intercultural labours to promote reflection on cultural diversity and to Improve the language skills and multicultural tolerance (HOL)
- Developing of capoeira training course as a therapeutic exercise to facilitate the creation of new initiatives to help refugee integration through sports; creation of a recognition certificate for organizations to ensure cross-sectoral cooperation (YA)
- Doing individual or group visits to companies, specific short-term training, internships in companies to improve the labor-insertion of young people at risk (INSERTA)
- Inclusion of some people who belong to vulnerable groups like migrants and refugees in projects, workshops to awareness young people in the field of migrants and refugees (SE)

Others best practises

We have also compiled some examples of good practice from other organizations that we think may be interesting and important for future action:

- The PhönixPrize competition: managed to give migrant businesses a platform and voice in the local economy. The prize has demonstrated that migrant entrepreneurs – even with less capital and market know how – can develop their small businesses into medium-sized, successful firms (awarded by the City of Munich through its Department of Labour and Economic Development) (http://www.interreg-danube.eu/uploads/media/approved_project_output/0001/09/64f13c86f0f66391coe311ab772a587ba4dca7d4.pdf)
- The project “Next Door Family” : a family agrees to welcome and host another family for holding a typical Sunday lunch of their culture as a way of welcoming the “Other”. It relies on the importance of strengthening social relationships as a way to contribute to a more effective integration, removing barriers and promoting cultural diversity (CIES-IUL, Portugal) (http://www.pandpasproject.eu/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Good_Practices.pdf)
- Concerts for a world in motion: uses music as a medium to bring people together and to promote community and peace. five members of the Lucerne Festival Orchestra are playing for Syrians and Jordanians in different parts of the country to show their solidarity with the Syrian refugees who have fled their homes and the communities that have welcomed them.(UN Refugee Agency,Jordan) (<https://globalcompactrefugees.org/article/symphonies-peaceful-coexistence-classical-music-brings-refugees-and-their-hosts-together>)

Conclusion.

As has been seen in this document, the integration of refugees and migrants has been an issue studied and analyzed from many perspectives, in addition to having many aspects, such as social, political or economic. This work has tried to approach the question from a theoretical way but also from an analytical prism, that through social science techniques we can better know what happens in our societies and how it affects all people, especially the groups that are targeted in this study.

Migratory flows have existed for centuries, globalization has only increased them and made them visible, making all States suffer in one way or another the influence of a migratory flow. In fact, all these flows entail certain causes, since the people who decide to move from their country do so for a specific reason. **We have been able to differentiate between the causes experienced by refugees, who fight for their safety since they have had to move from their territories because of a fear founded against them due to some type of discrimination; or in the case of migrants who move mainly for economic reasons.**

// These migratory flows have led to the creation of societies in which different cultures coexist and communities from other countries grow, this is what happened in Europe.

Over the years, European societies have seen how, due to different migratory flows, their societies have become more plural and more cultural. This fact has led to the enrichment of societies thanks to exchanges between cultures, but at the same time problems have arisen related to the lack of integration. **This lack of integration is a problem that has been caused by the lack of policies and means available for this purpose.** Our analysis has sought to understand all the facets of integration, and how we can help improve it among young migrants and refugees. All from the perspective of young people from the societies that are part of this project, of youth workers who base their work on integration, and of those affected by this integration (migrants and refugees).

Of the objectives that we set at the beginning of the work, we see how some have been solved in the previous sections, while others we are going to reel in the conclusions that we present below. **Regarding the objectives, we see that with the development of the research we have been able to reach many more extensive ones and obtain more information than what we initially considered could have been obtained.** The main sources of information that we have used have been the review of material by experts in the field to have a solid base and with which to develop our study and by obtaining data through the development of three surveys that have reached more than a thousand people in total, as we have already developed in the previous sections.

Migratory flows have meant that modern states, and new regional alliances such as the European Union, have had to adapt and modulate in order to cope with these movements of people. We cannot limit ourselves only to the fact that there is a movement of people, but a multitude of possibilities are opened up for those who arrive in a foreign country, and that causes the States to act to face these situations. Since they must establish mechanisms and means to control these migratory flows and guarantee minimum rights to these people. In the case of refugees, those established at the international level and for migrants, applying those also collected at the international level, seeing how each of the States can expand and regulate all rights.

As has been seen, during the last fifteen years, migratory flows have changed and evolved. **Europe became a central axis in world migration, experiencing massive arrivals from different parts of the world for various reasons.** If we look at the nineties, family reunifications or work reasons were the great reasons that led thousands of people to change their residence to a European country. To this legal migration, irregular migration is added that causes very complicated situations in some borders of European countries.

On the other hand, the economic crisis of 2008 propitiated changes in terms of migration, causing the percentage of growth in migratory pressure to drop. All these migratory flows, at the same time that they entail internal situations in the countries, derive international circumstances that produce political and social consequences on an international scale, such as the situation generated by refugees from Syria who were fleeing the warlike conflict that was happening in their country.

We have seen that refugees represent a small group compared to the global group that we have analyzed, in which migrants predominate. Despite this, it is important to know the situation of these refugees since it makes us see if what is established in the international legal order is really applied and if the States carry out their work. These people, as already mentioned, have had to leave their country for a well-founded reason that goes against their security.

On the other hand, migrants differ from the previous ones, since they are people who abandon their habitual residence for different reasons, this new residence having a temporary or permanent nature.

Youth work is the pillar of this work and for which this research is being carried out. Based on this, we will develop a pilot plan to improve the integration of young migrants and refugees in the environments of the organizations that are part of the project. All these actions are led by youth workers who will put them in motion. **From this, we say that youth work plays a very important role in this work of integrating young people, whether they are migrants or refugees, as well as from other groups.**

We consider integration as a process of mutual adaptation in which societies must incorporate these groups in the social, economic, cultural and political life of the community; In addition,

both refugees and migrants must acquire a series of duties and rights. **Therefore, the States may implement measures that promote integration , with the ultimate aim of eliminating any type of discrimination or attack against these people because of their origin.** A clear example is seen that each State opts for different policies, and that these vary depending on the territorial structure they have.

To talk about all this, we have to be aware that contexts directly influence the measures taken by the authorities and their ways of acting. It is very important to know the contexts in which each of the surveys have been developed, which have been able to describe the situation presented by each member of the consortium in a detailed manner in the previous sections. And this also gives us added value to the work carried out, since we take examples of good practices that have been developed by the partners and also the policies developed by each of the state governments. In addition, collect data related to refugees and migrants who are present in their territories, and other statistics that we have considered to be of interest for this report.

We have seen a detailed analysis of the surveys that have been divided by each of the target groups that we marked at the beginning of the research (youth workers , young people and migrants and refugees). All with a structure that has facilitated the obtaining of data and information that will contribute to the development of our project, and will be the strategic pillars for the pilot program that will be developed later.

From the data we have seen that the three groups' goals have obtained a number of similarities, and not only among these but the results have been very similar in the three countries that have carried out surveys. **The data show us that integration is not real in many cases and there is still a lack of means for it to materialize one hundred percent.**

Integration is not unknown to society, but is forgotten by a part of it. As we have discussed, many groups target those who believe that on many occasions that require more resources and public policies to enable real integration and effectiveness. **Because on many occasions this lack of means that there is little visibility of situations of racism or discrimination, in addition to the fact that in some cases it is required to raise awareness about the need to integrate and include refugees and migrants.** Being essential to carry out educational tasks so that people, especially young people, can contribute to a greater integration and that does not exclude anyone. As seen in the surveys, there is an opinion that young people could contribute even more to this integration, which is why this should be a fundamental pillar of our pilot program, educating young people so that they know the realities that these people live and what really covers this question. They may be tasks to train through non-formal education methods, and other types of action that encourage their active participation in this matter.

Political decision-makers are also essential in this process of inclusion and integration, since they are the ones who establish the means and resources at the disposal of the organizations in charge of developing integration policies and programs. **We have detected that despite the incessant effort they make, it is necessary to reinforce integration policies , with a larger budget and human resources, since this could make considerable progress.** We consider that awareness campaigns could be carried out so that these decision-makers know the situation in which the system finds itself, in order to make them see the need they have for their help.

Societies are made up of many people and different sectors, but if one thing is true, it is that we can all contribute to make our society better. **We will be able to do this with the help of companies or institutions that wish to contribute**

to integration. One part of our project is to create a seal for companies or institutions that wish to actively support integration , supporting it with a specific action such as having migrants or refugees in their staff. This idea that was raised in the different surveys has received a wide reception among those surveyed.

Refugees and migrants themselves have been asked for their point of view on the treatment that has been given to them since they arrived in one of the countries. What has allowed us to know the weak points of the current integration system and how we can contribute from our project so that this changes. Mainly this will affect the activities that are done and organized.

The activities that have been proposed by the different target groups have been diverse, but there are some common points that can make it a connecting thread between all parties and thus improve integration. These actions will be structured in later steps of the project, such as the pilot program, but we can state those that have been estimated to contribute more, are the following:

- **Activities that promote the knowledge of the language:** The most important barrier that refugees and migrants have encountered when they arrive in a new country is undoubtedly linguistics. Which makes it very necessary for them to acquire an acceptable level of the local language. This can be done through courses or workshops, but also through language exchanges to improve the level if you already have one.
- **Cultural activities:** Actions that allow local youth and people from these groups to share time and space, using culture as a link between the two in order to improve integration.

- **Sports activities:** This type of activity encourages a group work attitude and encourages healthy habits, which can be a point of connection between all migrants, refugees and young people, to feel united.
- **Activities in the environment:** They can be a double advantage, since we fight for integration and in the same way we take care of the environment. It can be a good opportunity for young people to meet and share moments with refugees and migrants.
- **Training:** We can talk about training aimed at migrants and refugees so that they can increase their possibilities in the labor market. And also of actions so that local young people know more about the need to include other people in their society.

All these actions that bring together local people with refugees and migrants must be complemented with actions that promote awareness and knowledge of the problems that these groups have, as well as being able to make them work and support projects in favor of these groups.

To end this part, we have to mention that after the research that has been presented here, we can say that it is still necessary to continue advancing in integration and inclusion in our societies, which would make them fairer and better. **The search for this integration is the role of all the citizens of a society, but with the proposed actions and the development of the later stages of the project we will be able to contribute to the integration of young migrants and refugees, making it possible to take any initiative that we develop.**



Best Practices

High on life

Best practise n. 1

CALABRIA TOWN EXPERIENCE

Target	Young people
Objectives	Create a system of hospitality and integration between young people from different countries
How does it work? Please describe it	CALABRIA TOWN EXPERIENCE is an initiative that seeks to mobilize the international students (extra UE) of UNICAL (University of Calabria) and give them the opportunity to discover Calabria. The goal is to create a system of hospitality and integration between young people from different countries. Many students who return to their countries on weekends could offer one or more beds in their homes, to show them something of their country and experience the culinary delights cooked by their mother, for example.
How is it implemented?	To achieve trust, there will be other activities on campus, to promote integration. For example: 1. Meetings with structured dialogue on various current topics where participants can share their ideas and opinions. Through this activity students, locals and foreigners will increase their knowledge, learn to respect the opinions of others and grow culturally. 2. Cultural event that highlights gastronomy, traditional costumes, and cultural dance and music. This is a strategic scheme to introduce HoL amongst students and to entice people to join the association.
Pictures or graphic material	

Best practise n. 2**CONVERSANDO**

Target	Students
Objectives	Improve the language skills and multicultural tolerance
How does it work? Please describe it	Is a project that promotes conversation spaces in the native languages of international students on the UNICAL campus, born in the UNICAL CREATIVA "Ideas in Action" brand in alliance with the University Language Center (CLA). In the University of Calabria there are about 500 international students from 60 different countries. The campus has an intercultural potential that we must take advantage of together.
How is it implemented?	We organised 12 courses each of them leadered by one person from a different nationality.
Pictures or graphic material	

Best practise n. 3**INTERCULTURAL LABORATORY**

Target	Young people, foreign students, migrants and refugees
Objectives	Promote reflection on cultural diversity between Calabrian students and foreign students, migrants and refugees
How does it work? Please describe it	The INTERCULTURAL LABORATORY is a four-hour space with three intercultural animation and awareness activities. The goal is to promote reflection on cultural diversity between Calabrian students and foreign students, migrants and refugees and to develop conducive behaviors for intercultural coexistence through concrete experiences that make us aware of our prejudices and how these constitute barriers to communication. Language is a minor problem, the attitude towards the difference is what matters to us. The activities are facilitated by the High on Life.
How is it implemented?	We organized the sessions of four hours in different days and made a call to the people who wanted to collaborate.

Active Youth

Best practise n. 1

COMBATING THE DIFFERENCES: CAPOEIRA TRAINING

Target	Youth workers, working with refugee integration
Objectives	The project aimed to promote capoeira as a therapeutic activity and to teach youth workers key skills necessary to lead capoeira therapy sessions.
How does it work? Please describe it	The project's aim was to train the youth workers (primarily those who already have experience with physical activities, e.g. dancing), working with youth who have disadvantaged backgrounds to include capoeira therapy sessions in their work with youngsters. Capoeira therapy is superior to other types of therapy in the sense that it develops musical, motoric and social skills all at the same time.
How is it implemented?	24 active people from 6 different countries came to the training course which was held in Kaunas, Lithuania. During the mobility, youth workers have learnt about capoeira therapy. Participants have learnt capoeira basics and precautions that should be taken in order to have safe, enjoyable, inclusive and beneficial therapy sessions. Moreover, they have deepened their knowledge about physical therapies in general.
Pictures or graphic material	

Best practise n. 2

YOUTH CONNECTION

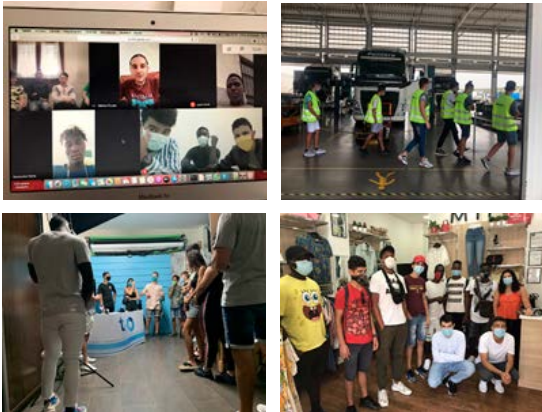
Target	Young refugees, asylum seekers and immigrants and EU Youth.
Objectives	YC encourages young multicultural communities to become actors of change through local initiatives, planned at EU level, aimed to tackle discrimination and foster social inclusion.
How does it work? Please describe it	• The Youth Connections Charter for social inclusion and quality youth work, whose compliant organizations will then be awarded a “Gold Flag” as a symbol that they are compliant with the charter and deliver best practice in their work, fostering social inclusion between young resident refugees, asylum seekers and immigrants and young EU citizens. • Youth Connections Protocol for certification of competencies, used as a guide to validate and certificate the competences of any professional making use of the innovative learning approach developed by this project and of the contents of the training tools developed.
How is it implemented?	Youth Connections is a project aimed at creating a strong link between young refugees, asylum seekers and immigrants and EU Youth through creative work and cultural activities aimed at fostering social inclusion.
Pictures or graphic material	 https://activeyouth.lt/portfolio/youth-connections/?lang=en/

Best practise n. 3**EVERYONE WELCOME BADGE**

Target	Different types of organisations
Objectives	To ensure cross-sectoral cooperation between youth, youth workers, refugees and entrepreneurs
How does it work? Please describe it	Association “Active Youth” together with other local & international partners have created a special recognition badge “Everyone Welcome”. This badge is dedicated to organisations or/and individuals who actively help out refugees in various ways, be it social, financial, job-offers, etc.
How is it implemented?	If someone is helping refugees, they can register to receive this recognition-tool and join a growing community of people, who are working towards togetherness and openness.
Pictures or graphic material	 The logo is a circular emblem with a teal background. It features a white map of the United Kingdom in the center. Overlaid on the map is a white geometric design consisting of a diamond shape with internal lines, resembling a stylized house or a network. The words "EVERYONE" and "WELCOME" are written in white capital letters along the top and bottom inner edges of the circle, respectively. https://activeyouth.lt/2018/06/13/everyone-welcome-refugee-integration-badge/?lang=en

Best practise n. 1

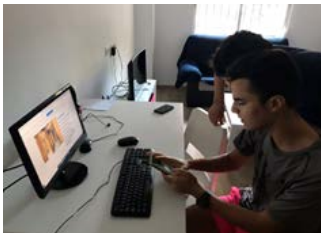
SOCIAL MENTORING

Target	Youth (16-25 y.o.)
Objectives	Improve the social and labour insertion of young people at risk
How does it works? Please describe it	Social mentoring has two programs: referents and Artesa. Referents: Match volunteers with at-risk youth to do activities together twice a month. Artesa: Individual or group visits to companies in order to know how they work and increase the employability of young people at risk.
How is it implemented?	Looking for volunteers and companies that want to collaborate altruistically to improve the living conditions of the target.
Pictures or graphic material	

Best practise n. 2**SPECIFIC TRAINING ADAPTED TO THE POPULATION AT RISK**

Target	Youth (16-25 y.o.)
Objectives	Improve the labour-insertion of young people at risk
How does it work? Please describe it	Find expanding companies in need of staff without much training.
How is it implemented?	Looking for specific short-term training that allows them to obtain a job.
Pictures or graphic material	 

Best practise n. 3**INTERCULTURAL MEDIATION**

Target	Young migrants
Objectives	Adapt young migrants to their new context
How does it work? Please describe it	Increasing the knowledge of the language and bringing the young person closer to the new context through activities with the community.
How is it implemented?	Language lessons and organization of activities and workshops.
Pictures or graphic material	 

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Best practise n. 1

INTEGRATION IN PROJECTS

Target	Young migrants and refugees
Objectives	Include migrants in european projects
How does it works? Please describe it	Increase the interaction between young people and migrants in a short period of time. Also, this kind of experience raises awareness of young people and improves the integration of migrants and refugees.
How is it implemented?	In our selection process we try to include some people who belong to vulnerable groups like migrants and refugees, in projects which are managed by our organization or in projects which we are partners.
Pictures or graphic material	

Best practise n. 2**WORKSHOPS ABOUT INCLUSION**

Target	Young people
Objectives	Awareness young people in the field of migrants and refugees
How does it works? Please describe it	In all the projects and activities that we manage we include different workshops to explain the needs which have young migrants and refugees about their integration and inclusion. Also, in this kind of workshops we try to educate young people about the need to include migrants and refugees in our society.
How is it implemented?	These activities are implemented in all our projects, for example in our “School of Leaders”, also in activities financed by Erasmus+. Moreover, we try to make these workshops in different high schools where our organization aware the students in this field.
Pictures or graphic material	

Best practise n. 3**Partnership with Asociación VALE**

Target	Young People and migrants
Objectives	Aware of the needs of people with down syndrome
How does it works? Please describe it	We organised activities and visits in different centers managed by the VALE association, with the goal of creating conscience about people with Down syndrome. The young people who visit the centers can help the internal and know better how to treat.
How is it implemented?	During some weeks per year we organize visits and some workshops in the same place and about the importance of integration and inclusion.
Pictures or graphic material	 A photograph showing a group of young people, mostly of Hispanic descent, sitting in a circle on the floor. They are looking towards the center of the circle, suggesting they are participating in a group activity or listening to someone. The setting appears to be an indoor space with large windows in the background.

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