Migration and Youth in Europe – New Realities and Challenges

Report of the study session held by
Minorities of Europe
in co-operation with the
European Youth Centre
of the Council of Europe

European Youth Centre Budapest
28 November – 5 December 2010

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Acknowledgements

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[1] All reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study session "Migration and Youth in Europe - New Realities and Challenges" took place November 28 - December 5 in the European Youth Centre Budapest.

The study session team was composed of six team members: Jarosław Wisniewski, Irina Vasiljeva, Luca Frongia, Ana Dervishi and course director - Max Fras.

The study session brought together 32 participants from 25 countries from Europe. Young people both from European Union member states who became affected by the opening of borders of the European Union in 2004, young people from the Western Balkans (as new beneficiaries of visa-free regime) and young people of other Member States of the Council of Europe whose countries became either involved in the problem of integration and re-integration of migrant young people or will face this problem in the nearest future, were brought together to present, discuss and analyse their experience and their country experience and strategies elaborated for successful inclusion of young people done by young people and official bodies responsible for this.

The study session aimed to contribute to the raising awareness of different aspects of migration among young people and to develop strategies for the youth organizations in Europe for integration and inclusion of young immigrants into new societies and to help young people to re-integrate into their home societies.

The Study session created a basis for youth co-operation and non-formal learning through establishment of a network of youth organizations, young people and experts interested in the theme of migration. Through direct promotion of human rights, and linkage between them and the main theme of the session – migration – the project promoted their universality and applicability to youth work, through emphasis put on Human Rights Education.

Promotion of educational tools developed by the Council of Europe took place, in particular of Compass – A Manual on Human Rights Education with Youth as well as various educational outcomes of 'All Different All Equal' campaigns.

Through involvement of people coming from different corners of Europe, representing different national, ethnic and religious groups the study session promoted intercultural dialogue; while the theme itself and the overall educational approach contributed to the promotion of social inclusion of young people affected by migration processes in Europe.

A website (www.migrationandyouth.webs.com) created during the session provides the basic tool of information and resources both for the participants, as well as everyone interested in the currently-developing network of organizations, young people and experts interested in the theme of migration and its influence on young people in different parts of Council of Europe Member States.

During the session a dozen of projects were developed, both local and international (involving co-operation of several participants of the session), planned to take place in 2011 and 2012.

The second meeting of the Group of Eminent Persons[2] took place in the European Youth Centre Budapest on 2 December during the study session. Recommendations to the Group of Eminent Persons were elaborated at the end of the study session:

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[2] http://www.coe.int/t/dc/files/events/groupe_eminentes_personnes/default_en.asp

Migration and Youth Study Session
c/o European Youth Centre
1024 Budapest
Hungary

Group of Eminent Persons of the Council of Europe
c/o Council of Europe Directorate of Communication
67075 Strasbourg
France

Budapest, 4 December 2010

Dear Eminent Persons,

As representatives of youth organisations from 25 Council of Europe Member States, we have gathered in Budapest to discuss the relevance of migration issues to our work. After having the opportunity on December 2nd to meet with your group at the European Youth Centre in Budapest, we would like to bring a number of issues to your attention.

It is our hope that you will consider migration's impact on Europe's youth when preparing your report. Young people in Europe are increasingly concerned with the growing divides between and within European states and societies. Integration processes in Western and Central Europe create new divisions and challenges for youth mobility and solidarity across the continent. Tendencies to forge a "Fortress Europe" deeply affect young people; many find themselves stuck outside imaginary walls in wider Europe and globally. Inconsistencies in the rights of citizens versus non-citizens in European countries leads to discrimination and tensions amongst individuals and in communities, posing a threat to social cohesion and the common future of European states.

We strongly encourage the Council of Europe to continue working towards universal human rights that will ensure the protection of the entire population, including migrants, minorities and other vulnerable groups. Young people can take a leading role in promoting human rights in general and migrants' rights in particular. To end, we believe the Council of Europe's future actions should increasingly involve young people in decision-making processes.

Participants' letter handed to the Group of Eminent Persons in Budapest

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Aim of the study session:

This study session aimed to contribute to the raising awareness of different aspects of migration among young people and to develop strategies for the youth organizations in Europe for integration and inclusion of young immigrants into new societies and to help young people to re-integrate into their home societies. Study session also aimed at looking into different issues related to migration and especially on migration and integration of young people and of strategies and approaches young people can use while working on these issues in their home countries after the study session.

Objectives of the study session:

- To exchange and analyse practice and experience, methodologies and approaches of youth work on the projects and activities related to migration;
- To develop an understanding of different aspects of migration and the relations in the context of class, race, north-south, east – west and EU/non-EU relations;
- To develop a European work programme of youth projects dedicated to migration
- To build new partnerships between participating organizations;
- To review the opportunities provided by Council of Europe, European Youth Centres and European Youth Foundation in the field of migration and youth work;
- To develop new projects related to integration of young people from immigrant background;
- To improve youth workers' skills in tackling migration and integration with young people.

The activities implemented during the Study Session were mainly based on the priorities of the Programme on Human Rights Education and Intercultural Dialogue: involvement of young people and respect for cultural differences; expanding the network of trainers and multipliers in human rights education with young people and recognition of human rights education and intercultural dialogue in formal and non-formal education. The focus of the Study session included human rights education and youth participation in the issues related to migration and on integration of young migrants in order to promote democratic citizenship and foster youth work and work of youth organisation on the issues tackled during the study session. Human Rights Education constituted a framework around which education on migration issues should be built, therefore its importance was underlined during the study session.

The experiences and realities of participants, as youth workers and youth leaders, was the starting point of the programme and of the learning process. A range of working methods was used which facilitated learning and exchanging experiences about migration and work with migrants – research on country information about migration, lectures, group work (including small group work), role play, social theatre, buzz groups, debates/brainstorming, discussions, simulation games.

The study session was also supported with the thematic inputs provided by trainers and experts to support the learning process, information sessions, workshops and group dynamic activities all aimed at ensuring the maximum learning output for, and involvement of, the participants. Active participation and contribution of participants was ensured by using interactive way of presenting information and knowledge about specific topics.

Study session provided time and space to discuss a number of issues, with the most significant among them being: migration, country realities, intercultural learning, inclusion/exclusion, media, stereotypes, discrimination, human rights, invisibility, project management , youth work realities, identity/values, integration, religion, financial support for youth organizations, migration and class, poverty and theatre as a tool in youth work.

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Participants

Call for participants for this session was disseminated via the SALTO Youth Website and through the networks of MoE as well as the organisations of the participating team members and the website of the European Youth Centre Budapest. The Study Session was extremely popular and about 300 applications were received and due to high quality of applications it was hard to make a final choice of applicants.

The study session brought together youth workers and youth leaders directly interested or concerned by the themes of the event (migration and youth work). Participants came from 25 European countries including Western Europe, Central-Eastern Europe and South-East Europe].. Participants were youth workers and youth leaders directly interested or concerned by the themes of the event and they also had to correspond to the following criteria:

- have experience in the topics of the study session;
- be highly motivated to participate and contribute to the event and to implementation of its results;
- be ready and able to work as multipliers;
- be aged between 20 and 30;
- be able to attend the full duration of the training course;
- be able to work in English.

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Profiles of participants differed from volunteers to NGO staff, project managers, researchers and freelance experts in the field of youth work and migration. The list of participants is provided in Appendix 2.

The study session lasted six days. The programme is available in table format as Appendix 1.
A narrative report of Study Session's activities can be found below.

Sunday, November 28
Most of the participants arrived on November 28. The team arranged an informal welcome gathering for participants, provided first technical information and conducted several short getting to know each other activities.

Monday, November 29

Session 1 - Introduction/opening session

Max Fras, director of the study session, provided short introduction to the study session and introduced Minorities of Europe (Appendix 3.1), followed by team introduction (name, country, area of expertise) and participant introduction (name, country, organisation). **Kristina Hellqvist**, external educational adviser, provided introduction to the Council of Europe and its work in the field of youth, Directorate of Youth and Sport and European Youth Centres in Budapest and Strasbourg. **Antje Rothemund**, Executive Director of the European Youth Centre Budapest welcomed the participants and thanked Minorities of Europe for a long-term cooperation and another new project – study session on migration hosted in the Centre. Aims and objectives of the study session, as well as programme and methodology were introduced by team members.

Session 2 - Team-building session

The following exercises were conducted: *Name Game – Silly snake, Mission IM-Possible, Speed date* and *Build the tower – save the egg* (description is available in Appendix 4). The session aimed at creating a positive atmosphere in a group and served as a starting point for group-building process.

Session 3 - Keynote speech – introduction to the topic

The main focus of the input of Mr **Boriss Cilevics** (Member of Latvian Parliament, Member of Parliamentary Assembly of the European Parliament (Committee on Migration, Refugees and Population)) was on presenting Committee on Migration, Refugees and Population and its tasks, target groups and areas of work. The issue of political declarations in the area of migration put forward by intergovernmental organizations (United Nations, Council of Europe, Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe) with the aim of observing "political correctness" in inter-state relations which contradict real situation of migrants was highlighted. Legally binding instruments in three areas related to minority/migrant issues were highlighted – non-discrimination and equality; minority rights and preservation of cultural identity. The citizenship criterion in minority-related questions was underlined (emphasis was put on Report on Non-Citizens and Minority Rights Adopted by the Venice Commission at its 69th plenary session[3], Resolution 1713 (2010) "Minority protection in Europe: best practices and deficiencies in implementation of common standards" of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe[4] and the work of the Consultative Committee of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities of the Council of Europe[5]). The presentation is available in the Appendix 3.2.

Session 4 Introduction to the topic – continued

In the first part of the session task for individual work was given to participants – to draw a map of migration and write down words which they associate with term 'migration'. Participants were then divided into four groups in which they had to discuss and share their maps and create a map as a group and then present their maps.
In the second part of the session different statements were shown to participants in relation to migration- related concepts:
- – Irregular migration should be considered a crime
- – Only sending countries are gaining from migration
- – Immigrants should be given the right to vote in local elections
- – All countries should set up a quota on immigrants
- – Countries should provide health care and social benefits for all immigrants

The room was divided into two parts - "I Agree" and "I Disagree" and participants had to move to the part of the room after each statement corresponding to their opinion on agreeing or disagreeing with the statements proposed. Brief discussion was taking place after each statement.

Session 5 - NGO Market

At the end of session 4 participants were introduced to the structure of the NGO market – all of them had to make a presentation of their organization on the flipchart according to the structure proposed. Participants are asked to answer the following questions:

[3] http://www.venice.coe.int/docs/2007/CDL-AD%282007%29001-e.pdf
[4] http://assembly.coe.int/Main.asp?link=/Documents/AdoptedText/ta10/ERES1713.htm
[5] http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/minorities/default_en.asp

WHO? (who you are, title, country, contact information)
WHAT? (do you do; activities, in particular relevant to the topic of the study session)
WHY? (do you do it; objectives, ambitions)
HOW? (do you do it; non-formal education? camps?)
WHO? (target group(s))
WHERE? (do you do it; Locally? Internationally?)
WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO DO? (future plans)

For NGO presentations participants were divided into four groups (they have to pull colour papers choosing one colour out of four). Then each group of colour was given 20 minutes to present their organisations. Participants, who were not presenting are moving from one presenter to another listening to the presentations and asking questions. Then the next colour was given chance to present, while the rest of the participants were moving between the presenters, and so on.

Tuesday, November 30

### Session 1 and 2 - Migration: country experience sharing

Before the study session participants were asked to prepare country profiles (available in Appendix 5) focusing on the realities of migration in countries they come from. These profiles were a constant point of reference through the whole study session, allowing people to discuss, compare and contrast reasons, consequences and realities of migration in their own countries, enriching all of the discussions, as well as increasing their personal learning processes. The following questions had to be answered:
  – Present shortly data on migration in your country.
  – Provide information on legal acts regulating migration in your country.
  – Provide information on migration processes in your country - who is coming/leaving? What are the reasons for coming/leaving?
  – Provide information on official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in your country.
  – Describe shortly the challenges migrants encounter in your country.
  – Provide information on webpages in English containing information on migration processes in your country (NGOs working with migration issues, reports and publications) to be used during the study session and as a reference materials afterwards.

For these sessions participants were divided into 6 groups. In each group participants at first had to focus on individual reflection – migration experience of each of the participants (What word "migration" means to me?) Each participant had to write down their reflection/association on a post–it note and then individual experiences were shared in a group.
Afterwards the participants were given a time (max 10 min for participant) to present main migration issues/problems in their countries and afterwards they had to prepare one flipchart per group reflecting information on all countries presenting in a group and answering the following questions:
  – What groups migrate in/out of the countries represented?
  – Are there any migration patterns that can be observed?

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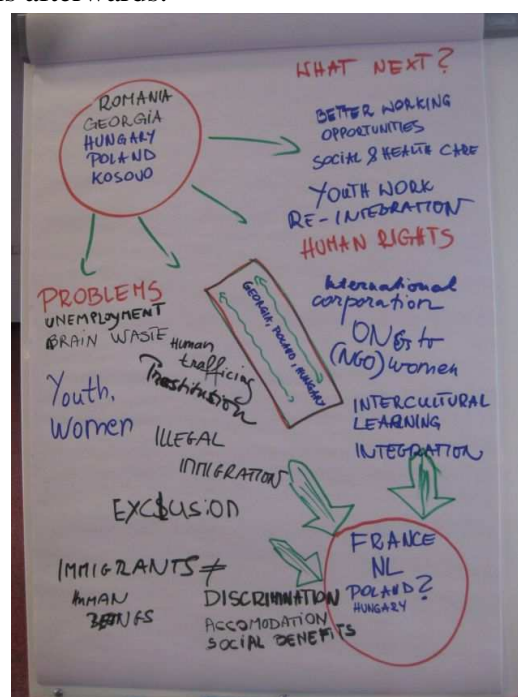
– Are there similarities between migration patterns of countries represented?
– Are there differences between migration patterns of countries represented?
– What are the most common problems encountered by migrants in countries represented?
– Are immigrant integration issues important in the countries represented?
– Conclusions? Recommendations?

Then presentation of flipcharts in the plenary followed. Summary of the presentations can be found in the country profiles in the annex.

Session 3 and 4 - Expert input on migration issues (IOM Budapest)

Representatives of the International Organization for Migration – Mr **Alin Chindea** and Ms **Arjola Arapi** focused on historical perspective of migration and migration patterns and trends in Europe and in the world. One of the aspects tackled was the influence of the economic crisis on migration. They also presented key migration trends and challenges in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Serbia. The projects of the International Organization for Migration in the Western Balkans were also presented. The presentation is available in the Appendix 3.3.

Session 5 - Intercultural Evening

Participants prepared their country presentations, during which they had a chance to share traditional food and drink, as well as listen to their traditional music and watch short movies about the countries.

Day 3, December 1

Session 1 - Identity and values

At first participants individually had to choose three values/issues/items they would not give up if they had to move to another country and rank them from 1 (most important) to 3 (less important): individual freedom, family, financial stability, religious identity, ethnic/national identity, traditional gender roles, human rights and democracy (Handout is available in Appendix 4).

Then participants had to gather in groups of three and compare individual priorities and afterwards agree on a common list of priorities. Then participants had to gather in groups of six and agree on a common list of priorities. Afterwards role cards were distributed (example of roles - young male Turkish immigrant recently arrived in Germany; Armenian immigrant construction worker in Poland; Vietnamese teenager living in Czech Republic with your parents who run a small business, etc.) and participants had to rank the values according to their new roles and to decide if the new role (role of a migrant) changes the value ranking and in what way it is reflected.

One of the main outcomes of this session was that becoming a migrant fosters a change in values, particularly in their ranking and importance. Participants concluded that in some context values perceived as unimportant in home country become important once a person has moved. Similarly, certain values become less important in a situation of migration.

Session 2 - Experiencing exclusion

Before the study session participants were asked to prepare a case study of migration in their countries (individual/family) – find the relevant materials, interview someone or share their own story. During this activity participants were divided into five groups with the aim to share and discuss these personal stories (situations of exclusion), then choose one and perform it in a form of silent drama. There was a story of a girl from Romania – victim of trafficking in Austria, a story of a Kurdish family in Cyprus, who were baptized and then deported back to Turkey, where they were discriminated on religious basis, a story of an European girl feeling awkward in public transport in Muslim country, a story of Albanian drug smuggler in Switzerland who got into prison and delivered a baby there and a story of a person waiting for 1,5 years for a work permit.

Session 3 - Limits of inclusion

Participants were asked to write on A4 coloured paper the biggest difficulties migrants experience in the societies participants are coming from (one difficulty per paper), then these papers were hang on the rope and several of them were chosen for small group discussions – what could be done in order to solve these issues. The following issues were indicated by participants – economic issues, ignorance, prejudice, stereotypes and media influence.

Session 4 - Stereotypes, prejudice and media; Mid-term evaluation

Participants were divided into 4 groups and they had to play the role of reporters (the description of roles is available in the Appendix 4) and to write articles or present in TV news a case of discrimination of one lady which took place in a supermarket in their city. In the above mention argument the following characters were involved: an immigrant, a young lady, a man (citizen) and a witness (another man) – portrayed by the trainers. Participants had to visit each of the above mention characters and interview them. After all interviews reporters (participants) have to discuss, write and present their articles from the point of view of the media representative influenced by the policy and ideology of the current newspaper/TV channel (Handout in appendix4)

For the mid-term evaluation participants were given flipcharts on which they had to indicate: their level of energy, their level of contribution into learning process, their level of expectations. Participants also were offered to write "a letter for trainers" in which they could share their thoughts, feelings and ideas.
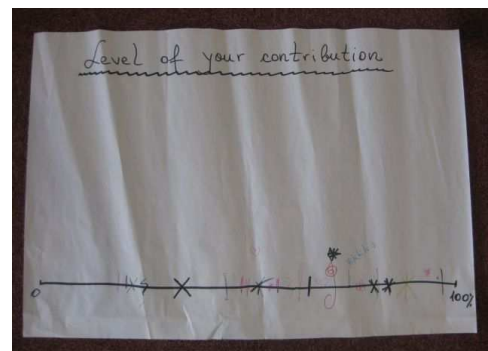
Session 5 - Movie Evening

Participants were offered to watch BBC documentary **"The day the immigrants left**"[6] .

Day 4, December 5

Session 1 and 2 - Expert input on migration issues

Ms Ifigeneia Kokkali in her presentation "(Im)migration – 'Integration': myths, realities and some 'food' for thinking. Evidence from Greece" focused on the outcomes of migration and integration issues. The complexity of the term was highlighted (back-n-forth migration, circular migration, diasporas) resulting in necessity to adapt different approach while tackling the issue of migration in different countries. Strategies and the patterns of adaptation of Albanian immigrants in Greece were presented as a case study. The presentation is available in the Appendix 3.4.

Day 5, December 6

Session 1 and 2 - Migration and youth work

Participants were divided into 6 small groups. They were given a role of youth workers in a youth centre who have to apply for a call for projects related to migration topic. Participants had to work in groups to prepare project proposals based on guidelines given to them (Appendix 4) and present their project in front of panel of experts (trainers), consisting of representative of local municipality, politicians, NGO experts and academics (played by team members) who were asking questions about certain points in the project proposals, highlighting problematic issues not tackled by participants and emphasizing certain points to be taken into account while preparing a real project proposal. The importance of addressing the local municipality and the importance of involving minority representatives in all stages of the project (preparation of the project application, project implementation and follow-up activities) and importance of cooperation with other NGOs and schools has been highlighted by the experts. During the debriefing stage of the exercise participants admitted that this exercise was very difficult and at the same time very useful as the expert forced to think about all aspects of involvement of migrant youth, which were neglected during some of the presentations.

Session 3 and 4 - Migration and Human Rights Education

The first session was focused on the European Convention on Human Rights. At the beginning a short video about the European Court of Human Rights "The Conscience of Europe"[7] was shown. Participants were divided into 6 groups and the text of the European Convention on Human Rights was distributed to them. The groups had to indicate five most important rights for migrants based on the articles of the European Convention on Human Rights and then they had to choose one of the articles and to present it in creative way. The right to life was chosen as the most important right by all groups. Right to liberty, right to fair trial, prohibition of discrimination, prohibition of torture were the most important rights chosen by all groups.

During the second session Milton Bennett's model of Intercultural Sensitivity[8] was presented (presentation is available in the Appendix 3.5). In groups of 4-5 persons participants were given the task to discuss where they see themselves in the model, where do they see most people in their NGOs, where do they see the people in their society. Then a group discussion followed in which

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[6] http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b00r3qyw
[7] http://www.echr.coe.int/ECHR/EN/Header/The+Court/Introduction/Video+on+the+Court/
[8] For more information read "T-Kit "Intercultural Learning"", available at http://youth-partnership-eu.coe.int/youth-partnership/publications/T-kits/4/Tkit_4_EN

participants mentioned that the model provided a suitable description of a intercultural leaning process and that it resembled their real life experiences..

Session 1 and 2 - Project development and presentation

At the beginning of this session each participant was given post-it notes, on which participants had to written their ideas for 3 flipcharts – Needs (the needs of the participants after the study session), Sustainability (how to continue effects of the study session in the future) and Projects (ideas for the projects to be implemented after the study session on the topic of migration). Then the project ideas were read aloud and grouped according to the themes proposed. All groups created receive flipchart paper, their task was to discuss and present the following:
   - Project theme
   - Project objectives
   - Project partners and stakeholders
   - Project location and other logistical details
   - Outputs and outcomes
A presentation of the project ideas followed and are described in the outcomes section of this report.

Session 3 – final evaluation

Both oral and written evaluations of the event were conducted. For oral evaluation participants had to stand in a circle and the trainers were asking questions on the programme of the study session, learning outcomes, etc. and participants had to move closer to the middle of the circle if they agreed with the statement. A sample of written evaluation form is available in Appendix 4.

The informal evaluation is available below:
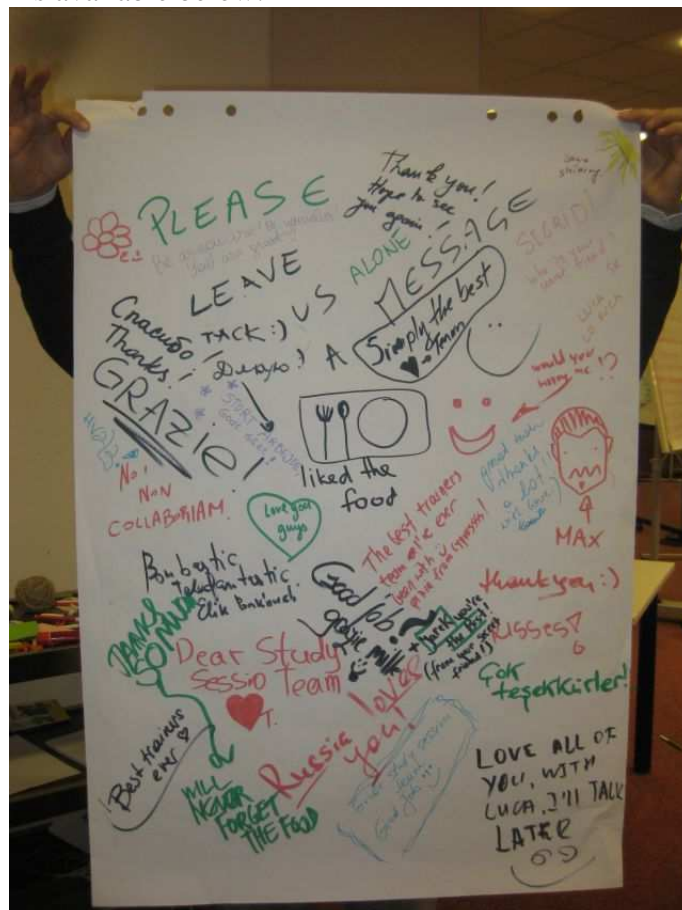
Study Session led to several direct and indirect outcomes. Participants managed to create a dozen of local and international projects with topics resulting from the discussions that took place during the study session. These projects are aimed to have local impact (addressing young people with whom some participants are working directly, on the daily basis) as well as international (fostering co-operation between several participants of the study session, further promoting and disseminating results and materials of the study session).

Participants agreed to establish a network of youth workers, young people and experts under the working name 'Migration and Youth in Europe Network'. The idea of the network is to keep contacts established during the study session, carry on with ideas developed during it, as well as promote the outcomes of the session – underlining the importance of the phenomenon of migration and its influence on young people. The network created two tools – website (www.migrationandyouth.webs.com) and Facebook group to keep in contact, share information and resources as well as ideas for future work. Participants have also created a letter to the Group of Eminent Persons of the Council of Europe, stressing the importance of migration issues for the future of Europe, in particular its influence on young people, hoping that Eminent People will take an interest in the issue when preparing their recommendations.

Apart from measurable tools, the study session had several immeasurable outcomes, directly affecting participants. The study session led to the empowerment of participants – EYCB and the team created time and space for participants to learn and to share their experience and knowledge. A mixture of formal and non-formal sessions not only allowed participants to gain new knowledge and share their experiences regarding migration and youth work, but also to develop new skills on how to address migration as a theme in different settings, also with the application of universal tools offered by the human rights education framework. Success of the study session was to a large extent due to participants' enthusiasm and active involvement, as many sessions were dependent on their individual and group work. Consequently, the project managed to empower them to competently address the theme of migration both in formal and non-formal settings.

In particular it had such effect for migration and youth work – the study session workshops throughout the week helped in bringing an abstract concept of migration to the level of young people, assessing its influence on them, and the way they, as participants, but also youth workers, practitioners, volunteers, experts – can influence it. As a result, study session contributed to the development of participants' competences in migration and youth work. Due to the innovative character of the theme, participants contributed to the development and testing of new methods of addressing migration directly with young people, also through adaptation of the human rights education framework developed under the Council of Europe.

An immeasurable outcome of the study session is the multiplying effect it created – direct beneficiaries (participants) gaining new knowledge, exchanging ideas and having their competences increased will use it in the future work and other activities, both locally and internationally. Consequently, they will act as multipliers of the outcomes and results of the project, applying methods participants experienced during the study session in their own working setting that were developed. Multiplying effect will be further facilitated by the network and its tools (website, Facebook group) as well as through other materials produced (published report; outlines of sessions; other educational tools) that contributed to the success of the study session. Since the Study Session, participants developed three training events based on the StS experiences: a training course on migration and trafficking, developed by ECPAT from Austria, and taking place in Georgia (June 2011), another one on Migration and European mobility, developed by a group of

participants from Italy (TDM2000) and taking place in Georgia in September 2011 and one on emigration and the impact on migration on sending countries in the Netherlands in December 2011.

Study session also led to development of other competences, not directly related to the theme of migration and youth work. Participants had the opportunity to develop their language skills, as the official language of the project was English. Both group work as well as plenary sessions were conducted with English as the main language, which not only contributed participants' knowledge of the language, but also gave them opportunity to gain confidence using it. Only one person out of all involved in the study session was a native speaker hence development of language skills was an important personal outcome for many of participants.

Also, as many sessions involved group work, and producing certain common outcomes (presentations showed using various methods, e.g. flipchart, theatre, etc.) participants further developed their own team-working skills.

The study session directly contributed to a number of DYS 2010 – 2012 priorities, with measurable and immeasurable effects. It created a basis for youth co-operation and non-formal learning through establishment of a network of youth organizations, young people and experts interested in the theme of migration. And the influence of migration processes among CoE Member States directly on young people. Through direct promotion of human rights, and linkage between them and the main theme of the session – migration – the project promoted their universality and applicability to youth work, through emphasis put on Human Rights Education. And promotion of educational tools developed by the Council of Europe, in particular of Compass – A Manual on Human Rights Education with Youth as well as various educational outcomes of 'All Different All Equal' campaigns. Through involvement of people coming from different corners of Europe, representing different national, ethnic and religious groups the session promoted intercultural dialogue; while the theme itself and the overall educational approach contributed to the promotion of social inclusion of young people affected by migration processes in Europe. The measurable effects of the study session will be projects directly resulting from it. During the session a dozen of projects were developed, both local and international (involving co-operation of several participants of the session), planned to take place in 2011 and 2012.

Main learning points for participants:

The main learning points can be grouped in two clusters – personal learning points and professional learning points. Within personal learning points participants appreciated the opportunity to share their knowledge and experience with other people either working or interested in the topic of migration. Participants were recruited from different backgrounds – youth work, volunteering, academia – creating an educational and experiential mixture and atmosphere for sharing and learning from each other. Participants appreciated the fact that many sessions were based on their involvement, their creativity and active participation. Participants felt that their language skills have improved – due to the fact that they had to speak English in order to be understood by others, they were gaining confidence in it, which some of them lacked before the session. Also, some participants felt that their team-work skills had increased, as they thought they overlooked it beforehand.

Within professional learning points participants felt that they gained a lot of knowledge on the complexity of migration, and its influence on young people in Europe. They felt that they increased significantly their skills when it comes to applying migration to youth work on different levels, through different methods (formal and non-formal).
Among skills gained, participants listed the ability to organize projects on migration with young people, explaining complex migration patterns to youth, increased project management skills

(resulting from a project drafting exercise during the Study Session), as well as facilitating intercultural encounters and addressing cross-cultural sensitivities in youth work.

In terms of knowledge gained, participants underlined knowledge of CoE and EU migration policies, as well as knowledge of migration patterns and challenges of migration in European countries. What is more, participants have learnt more about migration-related projects for young people and support structures (funding, expertise) available for youth organisations in the field of youth and migration work. As a result of networking and sharing sessions, participants have also gained knowledge of how other youth organisations operate, how do they plan their activities, assess needs and raise funding. Participants mentioned they gained knowledge of Council of Europe's work with young people, with particular reference to the Human Rights Education Programme.

Last but not least, participants evaluated their attitudes influenced through participation in the Study Session. Most of them listed increased positive attitudes towards non-formal education and human rights education as a tool for empowering young people. Additionally, participants confirmed that their attitudes towards migration have evolved, and they were now more conscious and willing to engage with migration in youth work as a priority issue.

Ultimately participants were very happy to be part of a youth programme offered by the Directorate of Youth and Sport of the Council of Europe, in particular of the opportunity be hosted at the European Youth Centre Budapest.

Main outcomes and comments raised by participants during Study Session evaluation:

Participants very much appreciated the programme, its flow, and the logic behind it. They felt that it allowed them to get on a certain path at the beginning, and even though they were coming from different backgrounds, with different expectations and experiences, they felt confident and comfortable with the learning experience that was following each session and each day. They appreciated daily reflection meetings and felt that their suggestions were applied, increasing their level of comfort. Participants also felt that the knowledge they gained from themselves and from the team was much bigger than that given by the invited experts, though they appreciated their professionalism. Participants were very happy with the overall logistical arrangements, in particular by the possibilities offered by the Educational Centre in Budapest – accommodation, food, working rooms, materials received from the library.

Projects developed during the study session:

The sample of application form from Day 5, Session 1&2 was proposed for the elaboration of the projects. During the final day of the study session projects ideas for 12 projects were proposed, out of which 8 projects were elaborated. The topics were as following:

1. Training course on the different perceptions of the diversity;
2. Training course on the fundraising opportunities for youth NGOs;
3. Training course on the inclusion of socially disadvantaged groups;
4. Training course on the integration and inclusion of young persons from vulnerable groups via arts;
5. Training course on new realities of human rights;

18
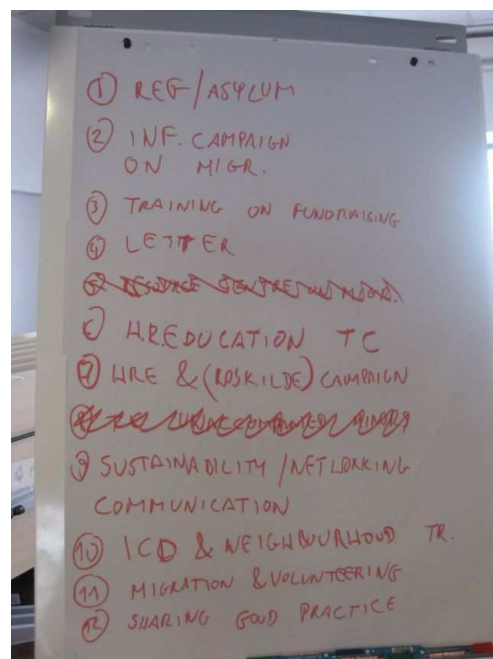
6. Training course on promoting opportunities for migrants in their societies;
7. Network of organizations 'Migration and Youth in Europe Network'(www.migrationandyouth.webs.com);
8. Letter to the eminent persons of the Council of Europe (see page 6).

The example of project elaborated:

Supported By:

MoE Study Session, Migration and Youth in Europe - New Realities and Challenges

Programme

	Nov 28th	Day 1 Nov 29th	Day 2 Nov 30th	Day 3 Dec 1st	Day 4 Dec 2nd	Day 5 Dec 3rd	Day 6 Dec 4th	Dec 5th
07:00–09:30	BREAKFAST							
Session 1 09:30 to 11:00	Arrival	Introduction/opening session	Migration: country experience sharing	Identity and values	Expert input on migration issues Ifigeneia Kokkali, PhD European University Institute	Migration and youth work	Project development Action planning	Departure of Participants
11:00–11:30	BREAK							
Session 2 11:30 to 13:00		Team-building session	Migration: country experience sharing	Experiencing exclusion	Expert input on migration issues, continued	Migration and youth work (continued)	Project development and presentations	
13:00–14:30	LUNCH							
Session 3 14:30 to 16:00		Keynote speech – introduction to the topic Mr Boriss Cilevičs (PACE) CoE Committee on Migration	Expert input on migration issues IOM Budapest	Limits of inclusion	Free Afternoon	Migration and Human Rights Education	Final Evaluation	
16:00–16:30	BREAK							
Session 4 16:30 to 18:00		Introduction to the topic – continued	Expert input on migration issues (continued) IOM Budapest	Stereotypes, prejudice and media Mid-term evaluation	Free Afternoon	Migration and Human Rights Education		
19:00–20:00	DINNER							
		NGO Market	Intercultural Evening	Movie Evening	Dinner Out Budapest By Night	Free Evening	Farewell Evening	

Appendix 2 - List of participants names, organisations and countries

Albania	Marsida Bandilli	Beyond Barriers
	Brunilda Qevani	"Hope for the Future" Association
Armenia	Marine Manucharyan	"JEF Armenia"
	Ani Marielle Sarkisian	Counterpart International Armenia
Azerbaijan	Elshad Mikayilov	"Yuva" Humanitarian Center
Austria	Bianca Tone	Die Drehscheibe "Am Augarten"
	Sigrid Rischer	ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee (EICYAC) Austria
Cyprus	Lydia Pyrga	YEU Cyprus
Czech Republic	Eva Sramkova	AEGEE Prague
Denmark	Lisbeth Rasch	EVX Denmark
Finland/Denmark	Ane Tarp	Metsäkartano Youth Centre
France/Hungary	Nikoletta Ambrus	Comité Rouergat d'Aide à l'Insertion Sociale par l'Apprentissage du Français
Georgia	Tamar Katsitadze	IDP Women Association "consent"
	Giorgi Kikalishvili	Association DRONI
Germany	Maria Wassersleben	Deutsches YOUTH FOR UNDERSTANDING Komitee e.V.
Greece/Georgia	Irakli Giorbelidze	Non-governmental organization "ANTIGONE"
Hungary/Russia	Anna Varfolomeeva	Youth Human Rights Group of Karelia/ Central European University, Department of Nationalism Studies
Italy	Federico Gaviano	TDM 2000
	Luisa Zedda	TDM 2000
	MARIANNA KOSIC	EIP Slovenia, School for Peace – Center for Citizenship Education; Mladinski Dom (Youth Home) Gorizia, Italy; Slovene Research Institute, Trieste, Italy.
Kosovo[9]	Gazmend Gashi	Youth initiative for human rights – Kosovo YIRH
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Ivan Sterjoski	Macedonian Young Lawyers Association
Republic of Moldova	Cristina Turcu	Medecins du Monde (MdM)
The Netherlands/ Romania	Daniela Trifu	Vluchtelingenwerk Zeeland (refugee work Zeeland)
Poland	Kamila Fiałkowska	Centre of Migration Research, University of Warsaw
Poland/Germany	Agnieszka Janik	Kreisau Initiative e.V.
Romania	Serban Raluca Ioana	PATRIR – Peace Action Training and Research Institute Romania of Romania
Russian Federation	Alexey Kiselev	Krasnodar Regional Public Organization "South Regional Resource Center"
	Evgeniya Goryushina	Youth Club 'Social Diplomacy'
Serbia	Nevena Gojkovic	Ars Balcanica
Sweden/Ukraine	Alisa Nikitina	Institute of Ukrainian Studies
Ukraine	Iryna Maidanik	Institute for Demography and Social Studies of National Academy of Science of Ukraine, Migration Studies Department

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[9] All reference to Kosovo, whether to the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo

Appendix 3.1 – Presentation of "Minorities of Europe"

Minorities of Europe

www.moe-online.com

One Europe For All

History

- Minorities of Europe (MoE) is a 'Pan European Inter-minority project' which supports and assists the co-operation, solidarity & exchange between different minority communities and young people in Europe

- MoE was established in 1995 as a result of the Council of Europe's campaign against Racism, Anti-Semitism, Xenophobia and Intolerance in Europe. The campaign, entitled 'All different – All Equal'

all different all equal

Levoca, 1995

Aims and mission statement

- To support and promote positive intercultural relations between minority and majority communities
- To overcome mutual prejudice among minorities and majorities and the perception of powerlessness that minority young people often feel.
- To sustain the participation and integration of minority communities in Europe
- To initiate and promote tangible projects and examples of community development between people of different faiths, cultures and traditions
- To provide a framework for co-operation and exchange between minority groups, especially those who feel most isolated in Europe

Overview

- Consultative Status with the Council of Europe
- Over 50 members in 23 European countries
- European youth projects: EU, South-East Europe, Mediterranean, Eastern Europe, South Caucasus
- EU projects
- Department for International Development (DFID) projects
- Council of Europe – European Youth Foundation
- Until 2008, member of the CoE Youth Advisory Council
- European Voluntary Service – Sending & Hosting

Activity areas

European project examples
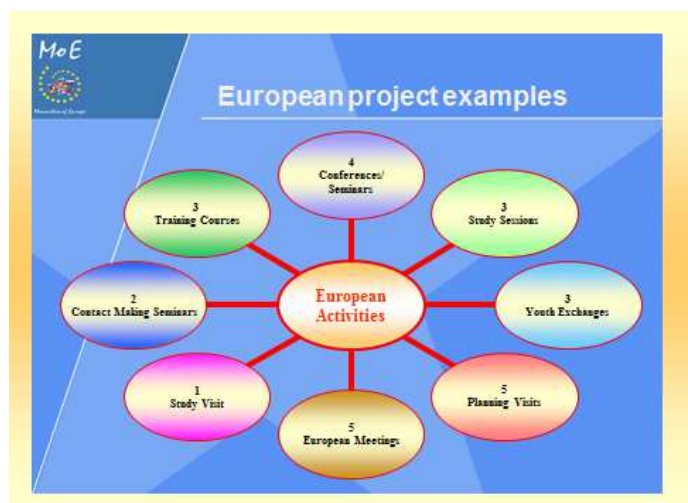
Appendix 3.2.- "Council of Europe and Migration"

Council of Europe and Migration

Boriss Cilevičs

Member of PACE committee on Migration, Refugees and Population

European Committee on Migration

Task: to develop European co-operation on Migration; the situation and social integration of populations of migrant origin, and refugees; community relations.

Aim: to influence government policy and practice in the member states of the Council of Europe.

Target groups:

- government policy-makers and public officials responsible for delivering services to migrants at both national and local level; parliamentarians; academics; NGOs working with migrants; migrants themselves

Migrants

- emigrants
- returning migrants
- immigrants
- refugees
- displaced persons
- persons of immigrant background *or*
- members of ethnic minority populations that have been created through immigration

Committee of Ministers

- Recommendations

http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/migration/Documentation/Default_rec_en.asp

- Integration
- Employment
- Housing
- Legal status of migrants
- Family reunification
- Migration and development
- Children

PACE Committee on Migration, Refugees and Population

TOR:

- The committee shall consider all relevant matters relating to migration, refugee and population policy issues. It shall work and propose actions for closer European co-operation in these fields, as well as, when relevant, with non-European countries

PACE Committee on Migration, Refugees and Population

- questions relating to migration and refugees in Europe and in other parts of the world, including the problem of asylum-seekers and internally displaced persons as well as close co-operation between countries of origin, transit and destination
- population trends in Europe and in other parts of the world and the social and economic effects of those trends
- community relations in multicultural societies, including the situation and integration of migrant workers and their social, economic and political rights
- humanitarian law and humanitarian issues

PACE Committee on Migration, Refugees and Population

<u>Current focus</u>:

☐ strengthening the protection of rights of migrants, refugees, asylum seekers and displaced persons

☐ promoting integration, dialogue and tolerance of migrant communities in their host societies

Council of Europe:

Watchdog for democracy and human rights

Accomodation of cultural diversity
- legal framework?
- international standards?

Political declarations - background

- *"Romantic nationalism"*: ideal – culturally homogenous state without minorities
- **Dangerous illusion!**
- EU – the opposite: quasi-state without majority
- Practice: language policy – (in)equality of languages?
- Political correctness

Political declarations

- UN
- Council of Europe
- OSCE
- EU
- Regional documents
- National documents
- *Mechanisms:* **ECRI** – not a treaty body!

Legally binding instruments

- Non-discrimination and equality
- Minority rights
- Preservation of cultural identity

Non-discrimination and equality

- Universality as a cornerstone of modern human rights
- UN: CERD
- EU: Race Equality Directive - *indirect discrimination, shifting burden of proof*
- CoE: Art.14 ECHR, Protocol 12

Minority rights

- "Early" bilateral treaties
- "Minority treaties" under League of Nations
- Art.27 ICCPR (1966)
- OSCE: Copenhagen document (1990)
- UN: Declaration… (1992)
- CoE: Framework Convention (1994)

reservation of cultural identity

UNESCO (cultural heritage)

EU: programmes and projects (EBLUL, Eurolang, MERCATOR… - traditional minorities/languages)

CoE: Language Charter

Diversity policies at national leve

- Symbolic vs practical level
- Conservative strategy: homogenization
- Liberal strategy: "cultural neutrality"
- Multiculturalism
- Specificity of federal arrangements

Non-discrimination – interpretation?

- Equal treatment vs substantive equality
- Full and effective equality

Non-discrimination - key question:

- Does equal treatment ensure equality?
- If yes - *what kind* of equality?
- Sometimes different treatment is needed to provide substantive equality
- - Thlimmenos vs Greece **(6/04/2000, No. 34369/97)**

Minority rights: legal criteria?

- Kymlicka: *national* vs *immigrant* minorities
- Different needs and demands?
- What makes *"recent immigrants"* different from *"traditional minorities"*?
- Longstanding and lasting ties – how to formulate in legal terms?
- **Citizenship**: equality of citizens?

UN: CCPR General Comment No. 23, 08/04/1994

- 5.1. The terms …also indicate that the individuals designed to be protected need not be citizens of the State party. In this regard, the obligations deriving from article 2.1 are also relevant, since a State party is required under that article to ensure that the rights protected under the Covenant are available to all individuals within its territory and subject to its jurisdiction, except rights which are expressly made to apply to citizens, for example, political rights under article 25. A State party may not, therefore, restrict the rights under article 27 to its citizens alone.

The citizenship criterion

- **Venice Commission:** *REPORT ON NON-CITIZENS AND MINORITY RIGHTS* (January 2007
  - www.venice.coe.int/docs/2007/CDL-AD(2007)001-e.pdf
- Article-by-article approach

FCNM Advisory Committee

- *Scope of application*: criticisms towards Denmark, Estonia, Germany...
- Generally – consistently advocates inclusive approach

FCNM Advisory Committee

- In the absence of a definition in the Framework Convention itself, the Parties must examine the personal scope of application to be given to the Framework Convention within their country... Whereas on the one hand Parties have a margin of appreciation in this respect in order to take the specific circumstances prevailing in their country into account, on the other hand this must be exercised in accordance with general principles of international law and the fundamental principles set out in Article 3. In particular, the implementation of the Framework Convention should not be a source of arbitrary or unjustified distinctions.

PACE: Recommendation 1623 (2003):

- the Assembly considers that the states parties do not have an unconditional right to decide which groups within their territories qualify as national minorities in the sense of the Framework Convention. Any decision of the kind must respect the principle of non-discrimination and comply with the letter and spirit of the Framework Convention.

PACE: Resolution 1713 (2010):

- ... adopt a more flexible approach regarding the scope of application of the Framework Convention, in particular by not basing it exclusively on the citizenship criterion, so that all persons belonging to minorities may benefit from the rights enshrined in the Framework Convention in a non-discriminatory manner;

States' position:

- Declarations: "traditional" minorities (Austria, Estonia, Switzerland...)
- Lists (Denmark, Germany, Slovenia...)
- No minorities (Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta)
- National law (Hungary, Poland – 100 years)
- Inclusive approach (UK, Russia...)

To sum up: international standards

- Restrict conservative strategies
- Prescribe liberal strategies
- Encourage elements of multiculturalism

Appendix 3.3 - Migration: History, trends, and IOM's work in the Western Balkans

Migration: History, trends, and IOM's work in the Western Balkans

IOM · OIM

Arjola Arapi
Alin Chindea
http://www.iom.int; http://www.iom.hu

Migration and Youth in Europe – New Realities and Challenges
30 November 2010
European Youth Centre, Budapest

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- Intergovernmental organization created in 1951

- HQ in Geneva

- 125 Member States, 94 observers

- + 430 Missions

- Humane and orderly migration benefits migrants and society

Overview of World Migration
Mercantile Period of Migration (1500-1800)

- Colonization – flows from Europe to Americas, Asia, Africa and Oceania

- Plantations in America: forced migration of African slaves, indentured workers from East Asia

Industrial Period of Migration (early XIX century until II WW)

- Stemmed from industrial development in Europe and the spread of capitalism to former colonies in the New World

- 48 million emigrants left Europe (12% of the population) in 1900

Industrialization

the initiation of large-scale international movement

Total Intercontinental Emigration from Europe and Japan 1846-1924

Country	Thousands of Emigrants	% of All Emigrants	% of Country's Population in 1900
Austria-Hungary	4,878	10.0	10.4
Belgium	172	0.3	2.6
British Isles	16,974	34.9	40.9
Denmark	349	0.7	14.2
Finland	342	0.7	12.9
France	497	1.0	1.3
Germany	4,533	9.3	8.0
Italy	9,474	19.5	29.2
Netherlands	201	0.4	3.9
Norway	804	1.7	35.9
Portugal	1,633	3.4	30.1
Russia-Poland	2,551	5.3	2.0
Spain	4,314	8.9	23.2
Sweden	1,145	2.4	22.3
Switzerland	307	0.6	13.3
Total Europe	48,174	99.2	12.3
Japan	405	0.8	0.9
Total	48,579	100.0	11.1

Source: Massey, D. "International Migration and Economic Development in Comparative Perspective." Population and Development Review (1988)

Period of Limited Migration (1914-1940s)

- Started with the break out of the 1st WW

- Restrictions placed on trade, investment, and immigration to curtail international movements of goods, capital, and labour

- Great Depression stopped virtually all international movement

- 2nd WW – migration limited to refugees and displaced persons and not tied to economic development

Post-industrial Migration (1960-)

- Migration became global rather than European only

- Emigration from Africa, Asia, and Latin America has increased dramatically

- Western Europe started attracting significant numbers of immigrants (Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, and the Netherlands)

- 1970s - long-time countries of emigration such as Italy, Spain, and Portugal start receiving immigrants from the Middle East and Africa

Countries with Highest Levels and Rates of International In-migration 1960-1995

Country or Area	Net Number of Migrants	Net Migration Rate
Highest Levels of In-migration		
United States	19,837.0	0.25
Germany	7,725.0	0.29
Canada	3,999.0	0.48
Saudi Arabia	3,668.0	0.94
France	3,459.0	0.19
India	3,148.0	0.01
Former USSR	3,097.0	0.03
Australia	2,911.0	0.61
Highest Rates of In-migration		
United Arab Emirates	1,379.0	3.42
Qatar	327.0	3.15
Djibouti	227.0	2.31
Western Sahara	109.0	2.23
Macau	114.0	1.08
Saudi Arabia	3,688.0	0.94
Gambia	235.0	0.92

Source: Zlotnik, H. "Population Growth and International Migration." (2004)

Countries with Highest Levels and Rates of International Out-migration 1960-1995

Country or Area	Net Number of Migrants	Net Migration Rate
Highest Levels of Out-migration		
Mexico	-6,733.0	-0.30
Afghanistan	-4,161.0	-0.78
Bangladesh	-3,863.0	-0.13
Philippines	-3,684.0	-0.22
Pakistan	-3,271.0	-0.10
China	-2,190.0	-0.01
Vietnam	-2,175.0	-0.11
Colombia	-1,860.0	-0.21
Highest Rates of Out-migration		
Samoa	-92.0	-1.90
Suriname	-182.0	-1.45
Guyana	-316.0	-1.29
Rwanda	-1,750.0	-1.26
Liberia	-646.0	-1.17
Jamaica	-774.0	-1.08
Lebanon	-857.0	-1.01
Cape Verde	-84.0	-0.82

Source: Zlotnik, H. "Population Growth and International Migration." (2004)

Global Migration Systems

- Europe
- North America
- Gulf Region
- Asia-Pacific
- South Africa
- Latin America
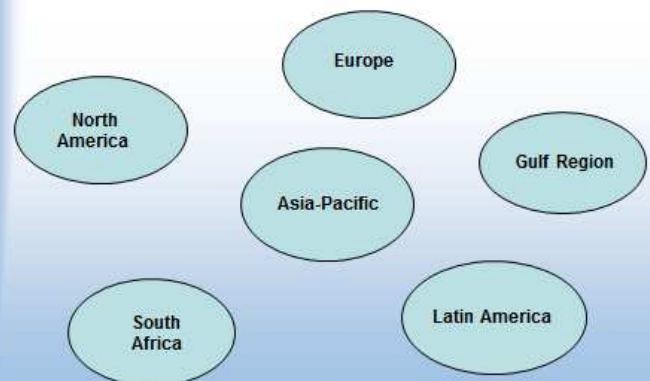
International Migration in the 1990s

- Fall of communism in Central and Eastern Europe

- Liberalization of trade and increased movement of capital

- Growing wealth differential

- Growing irregular migration (2 million irregular migrants in Europe in 1991) including smuggling and trafficking in persons

- Decade of refugee generating conflicts

Migration Today

- Globalization of the world's economy
- Flows of people parallel flows of goods, capital, and information
- Transportation revolution
- Communication revolution
- Development of global social networks
- Economic divide: developing-developed countries
- Massive rural to urban migration

Global Migration Trends

- 1 in 33 persons is a migrant
- 214 million migrants (approx 3% of the global population) (2010)
- Predicted to increase to 230 million in 2050
- 100% increase since 1975

Increasing International Migration

Major movements 1960s

Major movements 1990s

Migrant population (as millions and % of total population)

- Europe: 70 millions (9,5%)
- North America: 50 millions (14,2%)
- Asia: 61 millions (1,5%)
- Africa: 20 millions (1,9%)

Migrant flows
- Migration not just South-North (from a developing to a developed country) movement
- approximately 60 million moved from one developing country to another (South-South)

Top 3 countries of origin
- **India** - with some 20 million
- **China** – with a diaspora of some 35 million
- **The Philippines** with some 7 million

Top 3 migrant-receiving countries
- **USA** with 42.8 mil. migrants: 20% of global migrant stock
- **The Russian Federation** with 12.3 mil. migrants: 5.7 % of global stock
- **Germany** with 10.8 mil. migrants: 5% of global stock

Major migrant-receiving regions
- Europe has the largest migrant population with more than 70 million
- Asia follows with 61 million migrants

The proportion of female migrants

- close to 50% of migrants are women
- 1990. 49.1%
- 1995: 49.3%
- 2000: 49.4%
- 2005: 49.2%
- 2010: 49,0%

Source: UN Pop. Div.

Progressively Aging Populations in the West

- European countries, Canada, the United States, Japan, South Korea, and even China aging at unprecedented rates.
- By 2050, around 30% of Americans, Canadians, Chinese, and Europeans will be over 60 years old
- Labor forces shrinking by 0.2% per year (Germany, Hungary, Japan) and growing by less than 0.2% per year (Austria, the Czech Republic, Denmark)

Figure 2
Per Cent Age 65 or Over
United Nations Population Division
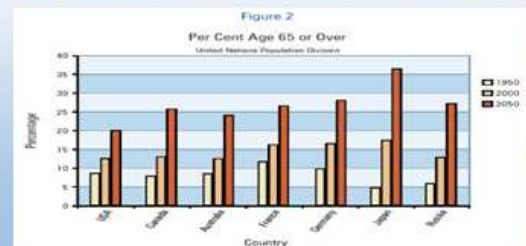
Youth Populations

- Unlike Europe, countries in Africa, L. America, the Middle East and Southeast Asia will have **exceptionally youthful populations (highest birthrates)**

- These young, fast–growing populations attracted by labor markets of aging developed countries

- These trends will act strongly on the Muslim world, where economically weak countries will continue to have dramatic population growth

Foreigners living in the EU

- 31.9 million (6.4%)

- the largest numbers of foreign citizens reside in Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, France and Italy (75% of the total EU foreign population)

- in general, the majority of foreigners are third-country nationals (1/3:EU citizens)

Source: eurostat

Origin countries and regions

- Among the non-EU foreign population living in the European Union, 48.2% have citizenship of a HighHDIcountry(Turkey, Albania, Russia)

- 44.4% are citizens of a Medium HDI country (Morocco, China, Ukraine)

- only 7,4% from Less developed countries (Nigeria, Iraq)

- Citizens of Turkey, Romania, Morocco and Poland are the most numerous among EU's foreign population

- Turkish 7,5%, Romanians 6,2%, Moroccans 5,8% of the total foreign population of the EU

Source: eurostat

Migration and youth in the EU

- The foreign population in the EU is younger than nationals of the Member States

- process of population ageing: declining share of the working-age population among EU nationals

- In 2009 around 60% of EU-27 population was aged between 20 and 64 years old, approximately 22% were below 19 years old and 17% were 65 years old and above

Source: eurostat

Migration and economic crisis

- mid-2008: the most severe recession since WWII

- Negative impact on european labour markets and migrants

- Immigration levels have slowed especially in major recruitement countries of foreign labour (Ireland, Spain, UK)

- Nonetheless, net migration still remained positive in 2009 in these countries

Source: Migration and the Economic Crisis in the European Union: Implications for Policy, IOM Thematic Study

Migration and economic crisis: gender aspects

- the economic crisis affected the gender composition of recent inflows and of the migrant workforce in general

- partly as a result of rising unemployment in male-dominated sectors (construction) and continuing demand in more female-dominated sectors (care work)

- consequently, more women than men in some EU countries immigrated during the economic crisis

Employment

- the employment situation of migrant workers, especially of nationals of non-EU countries, deteriorated more rapidly than that of natives

- unemployment rates for nationals of other EU countries increased by 2.8 percentage points, those for non-EU nationals rose by 5 per cent

- female foreign workers have been less affected (concentration in sectors less vulnerable to economic recession: education, health care...etc.)

Irregular migration/Public opinion

- Irregular migration is likely to have increased, less because of new irregular inflows, and more because of migrants overstaying their visas or permits

- In countries such as the UK and Spain, concerns over the economic recession reinforced rather than increased public worries about migration.

- In other countries such as Ireland, where public opinion had been relatively positive towards migrants public attitudes towards migration seem to have hardened

Migration in the Western Balkans

- Migration - an ever-present component of the economic and social life in the Western Balkan region
- Despite the region's common history, the WB countries are very diverse as regards migration issues
- During the Cold War - different experiences due do differences in freedom of movement (Yugoslavia and Albania)
- Transition and the wars in former Yugoslavia in the 1990s: all countries of the region became important migrant sending countries (war refugees and labour migrants)
- The process of accession has further diversified the region and the opportunities and mobility of its nationals

Key migration trends and challenges

- Return and reintegration of refugees and IDPs

- Migration outflows and transits to the European Union

- Issues surrounding irregular migration

- Trafficking in human beings

Push and pull factors for migration in the Balkans

- Conflicts- to flee from life-threatening conditions and ethnic cleansing
    - Post-conflict challenges - return/settlement of war refugees and internally displaced persons

- In peaceful times - poverty, in particular lack of or insufficiency of income

- IOM survey: 84 per cent of respondents cited wage differential as their reason to migrate; another 6.7 per cent wanted to earn a certain amount of money

- high unemployment, a derelict infrastructure and unreliable public services

- political turmoil and social instability, and the search for an orderly rather than merely affluent life

Labour migration

- All countries have traditionally been source countries of labour emigration
- Three factors that shape current migration flows: the history of the region, existing migrant networks and migration policies
- The main push factors for migration: poverty, high unemployment, poor living conditions, lack of safety and security
- **Main countries of destination**: Switzerland, Austria, Germany, the USA, Australia, Denmark, France, Slovenia, Sweden, Italy, the UK and Greece

Labour Migration in the Balkans

Albania:
- Since 1990, almost a quarter of the Albanian population has left the country along with a large urban-rural migration
- Remittances constitute the largest source of foreign exchange
- Main sectors of activity: construction, agriculture, manufacturing, services
- Recent trends: Emigration declined from 30,000 in 2000 to 13,800 in 2006

Bosnia and Herzegovina
- In early 1990s, massive outflow due to conflicts- massive internal migration throughout former Yugoslavia, but intense international emigration, as well
- Low income, the absence of prospects, lack of economic development- main push factors since late 1990s
- Recent trends: Emigration from B&H has declined from 49,000 in 2001 to 30,000 in 2007

Labour Migration

Croatia
- The main push factors: the war (in early 1990s); emigration facilitated through the lifting of visa requirements
- Political stabilization and socio-economic recovery- Croatia is gradually becoming a country of destination
- Recent trends: Moderate emigration and immigration, as well as return migration and immigration from neighbouring countries

the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- The stock of Macedonians abroad: 300,000 - 400,000 or 20 percent of population in 2007
- Recent trends: decline from 75,000 in 2000 to 61,000 in 2005; a change in the composition of recent migration- more young, female, and highly educated migrants from urban areas

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Labour Migration

Montenegro
- Recent trends: decline from 75,000 in 2000 to 61,000 in 2005
- It is increasingly becoming emigration and immigration country: most labour migrants come from former Yugoslavia (Serbia, BiH, UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo) and work in seasonal labour sectors (tourism and catering, agriculture, construction, trade)

Serbia
- The break-up of former Yugoslavia - the main factor influencing migration waves; economic, political and ethnic push factors- all linked to the disintegration process
- Recent trends: decline from 75,000 in 2000 to 61,000 in 2005

UNSC resolution 1244-administered Kosovo
- Out of a total worldwide Kosovar population of 2.4 million, 467,000 resided outside of Kosovo in 2003 (217,000 Albanian Kosovars and 250,000 Kosovars of other ethnicities)
- The majority of emigrants (59%) left after 1989, after the autonomy of the province was abolished

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Selected characteristics of migration in WB, 2000-2007

	Albania	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Croatia	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Serbia and Montenegro
Population (millions, 2007)	3.153	3.844	4.441	2.042	8.051 (2006)
Estimated lower limit of the stock of migrants residing abroad (thousands, 2007)	935	1.110	523	282	736
Persons residing abroad as % of the resident population (2007, %)	30	29	12	15	9 (2006)
Change of migrant stocks in selected receiving countries btw 2000 and 2007 (%)	39	7	-4	36	-36 (2000-2006)
Estimated lower limit of the stock of persons who obtained the nationality of their countries of residence btw 2000-2007	50	254	58	32	279 (2000-2006)
Estimated lower limit of the stock of labour migrants (2006, thousands)	342	218	217		218

Impact of labour migration

- <u>Remittances</u> - impact on development of countries of origin depends on the conditions remittances are received and used

- Brain gain vs. brain drain and brain waste

- Decrease in population of countries of origin

Issues surrounding irregular migration

- The countries of the region are still the <u>countries of origin and transit</u> of illegal migration
- The Balkans are on two of the main <u>transit</u> routes for illegal migration
- Effect of transition on proliferation of new types of illegal migration: trafficking and smuggling, mainly towards the EU countries
- It is expected that they become <u>countries of destination in future</u>, as prospective EU Members States

Human trafficking

- The countries in the region are source, transit and destination countries for young girls, women and children forced into prostitution and labor force within and outside the region, mainly to South Central and Western Europe
- Recently - changing trends, with less victims trafficked from outside the region and more trafficked from and within the region, primarily from Kosovo under UNSCR 1244, Albania, and Bosnia & Herzegovina
- The majority of the victims are women trafficked for sexual exploitation, with additional incidents of trafficking for forced labour, begging and delinquency
- Increase in the trafficking of minors
- Root causes of trafficking from the Western Balkans tend to be poverty, lack of financial opportunities, domestic violence, and lack of opportunities for legal migration
- Progress regarding legislation and establishing national coordination structures, but the implementation of laws, strategies and action plans vary among the countries in the region and standards of assistance are not uniform
- Traffickers are using more sophisticated recruitment methods including use of private apartments, communication via internet, use of legal documents for transportation, financial incentives to prevent victims from leaving, as well as new routes of transportation

Displaced populations in the Western Balkans

- considerable number of displaced populations in the Western Balkans

- Economic, political and security uncertainties prevent many IDPs and refugees from returning

- IDPs and members of ethnic minorities in the Western Balkans are faced with discrimination

Stabilization and Association Process with the EU

- Interest of the EU in effective border control in the Balkans- economic and security interests

- The effect of the SAP and Visa Liberalization Road Map on migration trends in the region
  - the return of migrants, refugees and IDPs
  - integration of discharged soldiers
  - implementing integrated border management strategies
  - fighting against trafficking in human beings
  - building the capacity of governments to address all migration issues

Migration potential

- Migration potential of the region is still significant, but on decrease; no likelihood of mass migration from the Balkans
- Young people are the most eager to leave
- More educated people are more willing to leave
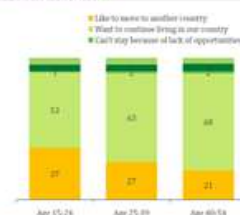
Expected trends and challenges

- Visa liberalization and better border management - less irregular migration

- Expectations that countries of the region will become countries of destination in the future: → new challenges will receive greater attention in the upcoming years

IOM Activities in the Western Balkans

- Since the launching in May 1999 of the Stabilization and Association Process (SAP), cooperation in justice and home affairs is considered as a priority area in the Western Balkans
- No more a "gangsters' paradise" – however, porous borders, malfunctioning institutions, and weak regional cooperation links facilitate organized crime, drugs and arms trafficking, trafficking in human beings, and smuggling of migrants from the region to the EU MS.
- IOM has been active in the region for decades, with structured projects evolving in the course of the years
- In the 1990s, IOM focused primarily on emergency assistance to displaced persons and post-conflict stabilization efforts
- key migration challenges, including: building the capacity of national governments to manage migration, enhance border management, prevent trafficking in human beings, facilitate the migration-development nexus, and providing return and reintegration assistance to migrants

Technical Cooperation on Migration – Capacity Building

- Capacity building to manage migration is a significant priority in the WB countries

- Improved border management capacities, particularly by promoting the inter-agency and intra-regional cooperation, information and data sharing and analysis

- Strengthen capacity to manage migration, integrated border management, provision of assistance to economic and community development, remain key challenges for the future.

- Examples of current projects implemented by IOM: Integrated Border Management in the Balkans and Turkey (IPA IBM), EU Community Stabilization Programme (EU –CSP) Kosovo UNSCR 1244

Integrated Border Management in the Western Balkans and Turkey (IPA EU)

- **Location: WB plus Turkey**

- Focus on promoting regional harmonization, cooperation and coordination through:

 (a) support of the development of policy and legislation on a national and regional level;

 (b) improved understanding regarding the practicalities of IBM;

 (c) promote the strengthening or implementation of national IBM Strategies at BCP level operations with a focus on risk management/analysis

Main Activities:
- Establishment of a Permanent Regional Forum for Heads of Border Services
- Establishment of an Assessment and Monitoring Team
- General Training - How IBM Strategies and Action Plans link and accord with EU standards
- Specialized Trainings on Risk Analysis
- Training of Trainers – Establishment of Separate Risk Information Exchange Systems
- Improving and Harmonizing Automated Data Processing Systems
- Study Tours – Border Risk Management (Italy and Poland)

EU Community Stabilization Programme in Kosovo/UNSCR 1244

• Provides financial support for the start up of new and expansion of existing micro enterprises for economic and rural development

• Makes available technical assistance and trainings to selected entrepreneurs to enhance their operational capacities for managing sustainable businesses

• Offers an opportunity to communities to improve living conditions by supporting public initiatives for wider benefit

• Encourages the growth of market linkages between new businesses and existing enterprises

• Supports innovative economically viable businesses

Protection of Ethnic Minorities

- A number of issues hinder the ethnic minorities' optimal socio-economic integration

- IOM's priority activities in the region i

- Examples of successful projects: "Institutional Building and Direct Labour Promotion Measures to Reduce Irregular Migration and Human Trafficking Among Young Roma in Skopje and Tetovo", "Capacity Building for RAE NGOs in South-Western Kosovo and Public Information Campaign against Irregular Migration (CBIC)", "Prevention of Irregular Migration Through the Enhancement of Decentralized Labour Promotion Measures for Vulnerable Groups".

Integration of Migrants

- Despite being considered primary countries of origin and transit for migrants, WB countries are becoming attractive destinations for migrants from Eastern Europe (this is particularly the case for Croatia and Montenegro)

- The region is also home to many intra-regional migratory movements

- Priorities for the integration of Migrants in the region, *should* include among others:
  1. *Support in cooperation with Civil Society Organization (CSOs) and state partners specific services for foreign migrants*
  2. *Encourage countries to facilitate migrants' access to employment opportunities, education, health and housing*
  3. *Foster tolerance and non-discrimination towards foreign migrants*

Voluntary Return and Reintegration

- Promotion of AVRR schemes is one of the most humane and adequate alternatives for the illegal migrants to return home

- Some countries in the region have a high rate of voluntary return facilitated by IOM

- The reintegration component as a device to support returnees deal with a poor socio-economic situation

Counter-Trafficking in Human Beings

"*While drug trafficking may generate the most profit, international human trafficking draws the most opprobrium for the region. Transnational labour movement, including the movement of sex workers, boomed with the fall of the Berlin Wall. This was primarily a market phenomenon – the wages Western Europeans were willing to pay provoked a tide of workers that no border management system could contain. Because such movement was illegal, it was managed by criminals. And for market niches where supply might not quite meet demand, such as in the sex market, organized crime was willing to use guile or force to maximise profits.*" *(UNODC Report, Crime and its impacts on the Balkans, and affected countries, March 2008)*

Counter - Trafficking in Human Beings

- IOM's 4 Ps approach - prevention, protection, prosecution and partnership
- Enhance knowledge on the trafficking trends
- Examples of successful projects: "Technical Assistance to Improve the Capacities of the Relevant Parties in the Fight Against Organized Crime, with Focus on Human Trafficking" by IOM Skopje, "Strengthening the capacity of community based service providers for reintegration of victims of trafficking" by IOM Tirana, "USAID Albanian Follow-on Anti-Trafficking Efforts" by IOM Tirana, " Support and Prevention Activities for Victims of Trafficking and Domestic Violence" by IOM Tirana, "Kosovo Anti-trafficking Programme" by IOM Pristina

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Migration and Health

- Increasing numbers of migrants exposed to unsafe conditions through smuggling, undocumented labor, sexual exploitation, are having critical impacts on both the individual and public health

- Migrants are among the most vulnerable groups at risk of HIV infection

- Existing health systems and infrastructure in the WB are unable to respond effectively to trafficking victims, refugees and IDPs, and ethnic minorities

- IOM's objectives, role, and involvement in the Balkans on M&H

Cross-Cutting Issues

- Human Rights
- Gender
- Good Governance
- Children and Youth

- Children and young adults are the most vulnerable to the negative consequences of migration

- Young adults are faced with high unemployment rates and lack of income generation opportunities

- IOM's priorities relate particularly to the enhancement of youth employability, assistance to unemployed and vulnerable young adults to gain access to employment opportunities, prevention of brain drain and irregular migration in line with the Millennium Development Goals

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Cross-Cutting Issues/ Youth targeting projects

Examples of important initiatives are:

- "Youth Employability and Retention Program (YERP)" in Bosnia & Herzegovina
- "Strengthening Serbia's Human Capital through the Active Involvement of Young People" in Serbia.
- MDG Spanish Fund - Youth Employment and Migration in Serbia
- "Youth Social Revitalization in Montenegro" – develop and implement effective pro-youth strategies and measures
- MDG Fund for Youth, Employment and Migration in Albania – enhance decent work opportunities for young people and migration management

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Migrants in the Spotlight

- Media competition – documentaries and articles

- Internships – for young TCNs residing in the EU

Appendix 3.4 - (Im)migration – 'Integration': myths, realities and some 'food' for thinking.

Minorities of Europe
Migration and Youth in Europe: New Realities and Challenges
Study Session

(Im)migration – 'Integration': myths, realities and some 'food' for thinking. *Evidence from Greece*

Dr. Ifigeneia Kokkali
RSCAS, European University Institute

08-12-2010

A world on the move...

- In an increasingly urbanized and communicative society, the mobilities are becoming more and more important and acquire a decisive social, economic and cultural value.

- The mobility of persons, goods and information constitute basic social needs, as they affect the access to housing, employment, education, culture, family relations, leisure time…

Source: http://blog.yellib.paris.fr/blog/wp-content/uploads/2009/09/double-macro-yclable.jpg

...and what about migrants?

- Their right to mobility is it sufficiently protected?

- And what about their other rights?...

Source: http://3.bp.blogspot.com/_DBRiaNNLVPSHQN8d-ief/AAAAAAAACU8/CH1OoTI-PLE4/s400/Melancudne.jpg
http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_95l29N8-kVM/SPIEOSDxT8I/AAAAAAAAAFV/2jEwD-4P4lY/s32/mfigree.jpg
http://www.animalon.com/file/immomonbis/full_image/Size/code_image/9l1A/15BRd/mesie.JPG

(Im)migration

- Overall, immigration is "the movement of people crossing a certain threshold in order to establish a new home elsewhere (Population Reference Bureau, 1980)

- This means that are taken into account only those movements that are 'final'.

- Nowadays, however, it is difficult to distinguish what is temporary from what it is permanent/ final because of the multiplicity of routes (back-n-forth, circular migration, diasporas, etc.) and their duration.

- The problem of determining the 'home': the study of migration is based mostly in the criterion of one and only residence.

Source: http://www.afghbox.com/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/emigrant.gif

Migration
[IM+EM] migrants

- (Im)migration: PERMANENT ABANDON of ONE UNIQUE home ????

- seasonal =/= diasporic =/= circular =/= transnational … ➜ NUANCES in the definition of (im)migration

- Unilateral definition ➜ problems in measuring

- More problems in measuring:
  census= photography of a very precise situation
  permits, social-security services, etc.= a good image of the situation. Still, very precise people concerned.

- All the others? ➜ In the interstices....

Migration

- [IM+EM] migrants
- [em+im] MIGRATION

- **Domination** [Sayad Abdelmalek, 1981. " Le phénomène migratoire : une relation de domination ", *Annuaire de l'Afrique du Nord*, XX, Editions du CNRS, p.p. 365-406].

  Sayad, A. 1999. *La double absence ; des illusions de l'émigré aux souffrances de l'immigré*, Seuil, Paris. [in French] or
  Sayad, A. 2004. *The Suffering of the Immigrant*, Polity. [in English]

"Models" of integration or incorporation of migrants into host societies

- The model of the 'differential exclusion'

- The model of 'assimilation'

- The 'multicultural' model

Castles Stephen & Miller Mark J. (1998). The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World, 2nd edition (1993), London: Macmillan.

…nuances…

- the problem of immigration: always the adaptation to the host society"
- Names of this: adaptation, integration, incorporation, assimilation…Differences among them?
- →The discourse on integration is perceptible mainly by the most integrated already, the dominant, coming from host societies.
- The 'end of Multiculturalism'? Failures of Republicanism…
- Through history, back and forth from one perspective to the other.
- In the meantime, we are experiencing increasing tensions between national majorities and ethnic or religious minorities and more particularly with marginalised Muslim communities.

Migration & inclusion

Society of departure → E IM MIGRATION → Host society →

Why some immigrants are more 'integrated' than others? Issues that count…

- Ethos of reception in host country/general social climate
- Immigration policies in the host country.
- Integration to the labour market What place left for migrants?

→ Reasons related to the host society

- Cultural characteristics of migrants/ their culture/ their social capital.
- History of the society of departure/the migrants' history (national, local, personal).
- Relations with their country of origin.
- Relations with their co-nationals in the host country/their social networks.

→ Reasons related to the society of departure

Southern European countries

- A passage from emigration to immigration countries.

- Main reasons for this shift.

- Who goes where?

- Some common characteristics of international migration towards Southern Europe.

Greece: from an emigration to an immigration country

- Historically an emigration country. For the greater part of the 20th century, people emigrated from Greece in destination to the USA, Canada, Germany, Australia…

- A gradual reversal in the last 4 decades.
- Inward flows in the '70s and '80s consisted of returning Greek guest workers; members of the Greek Diaspora; political exiles during the 1940s Civil War

- This pattern disrupted by
  - a wave of ethnic Greeks from the former USSR (mainly the Southern Soviet republics)
  - the collapse of the communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, in 1989-90
  - Successive crises in neighbouring Albania, but also in Caucasian countries, Iraq and Afghanistan, as well as the Kurdish question.

After the 1990s immigration towards Greece becomes significant

For the period 1991-2004, Greece reached immigration rates that exceed by far the respective rates of "traditional" countries of immigration, such as France, Germany, the United States and Canada,

Greece registers a rate of foreigners to the country's total population that exceeds the respective rates of France, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands,

- In the last Greek census (2001), 438,036 individuals of Albanian nationality have been registered
- This means 58% of the total foreign population of Greece and 4% of the total population of the country,
- In the mid-2000s, the entrance of Eastern Europeans and ex-Soviet nationals loses its importance
- the fluxes from Africa and Asia become more and more significant
- → New challenges for the host society, different from those raised by older migrants;

Foreigners in Greece (3 last censuses)

Legend:
- EU 15 & Cyprus
- Eastern Europe
- Rest of Europe
- Rest of World
- Unknown nationality
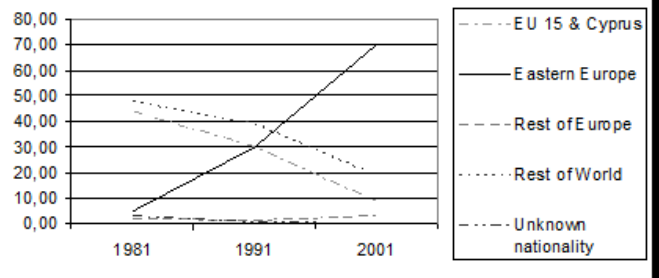
Source: I.K. with data provided from ESYE (2001), Alvanides & Kotzamanis (2005).

> > >

- Different cultures and/or social capital
- Different reasons for migrating
- Different situations in places of departure
- …

- → Different ways to migrate
- → Different ways to organize migrations = Different strategies & patterns of migration

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Different ways to migrate/organize one's migrations

- refusal to identify oneself to the migratory wave/to a distinct community → individual/familial strategies
  - Ex-Yugoslavs in France
  - Albanians in Greece
- strong will to organize in a community
  - Turks in France [specific dwelling, trading and exchanging spaces] → ethnicisation of the space
  - Ex-Soviet nationals in Greece (Thessaloniki)
- …

…however

- We should not consider the less communitarian migrations as unorganized
- All migrations have internal networks, even if we cannot 'see' them…

Different patterns of migratory organization are reflected to space

- Spatial concentration [residential concentration and possibly generation of 'ethnic centralities': Chinatowns, Indian quarters…] [most likely related to 'communities']

- Spatial dispersion [most likely related to more individual patterns of organisation]

Evidence from Greece

Different patterns of migrant organization

- Albanians
- Bulgarians
- Ex-soviet nationals (Georgians, Russians, etc.)
- Chinese
- Filipinos
- ..… in Thessaloniki
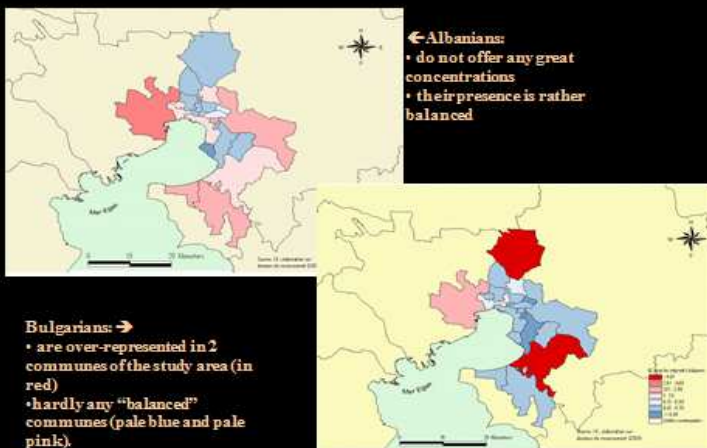
Albanians in Thessaloniki

- According to the last Greek census in 2001, the Department of Thessaloniki counts for more than one million inhabitants, of which nearly 9% are foreign nationals.

- 7% of Albanians having settled in Greece live actually in Thessaloniki.

- The Albanians are by far the most numerous foreign group of Thessaloniki, counting for 47% of the city's foreign population, and approximately for 3% of its total population.

Albanians: residential dispersion

- No large concentrations of Albanian households in the same areas of the city.

- Compared to other immigrant groups settled in Thessaloniki (such as the Bulgarians), Albanians rather offer a more dispersed prototype within the urban space.

- Almost omnipresent in the city.

Metropolitan area of Thessaloniki: geographical distribution of Albanian and Bulgarian migrants

← Albanians:
- do not offer any great concentrations
- their presence is rather balanced

Bulgarians: →
- are over-represented in 2 communes of the study area (in red)
- hardly any "balanced" communes (pale blue and pale pink).

Albanians: inexistence of apparent 'ethnic infrastructure'

- Unlike other migratory groups in Thessaloniki, Greece, Albanians do not dispose any of this:
  shops, places of worship, clubs, and possibly schools.

- Indeed:
- Russians & Georgians have their own commercial shops: mini-markets, cafés, restaurants.
- Filipinos have their own places of worship, a primary school, a day nursery, etc.
- Poles and Russians have their own schools in Athens.

Some findings on Albanian migrants in Thessaloniki

- Albanian migrants do not form in Greece a real "community"
  [fragmentation & very small size of their informal social networks; extremely law participation in associations, organisations, etc.]

- Albanians as a group do not offer any "visibility" into the urban space.
  [a double expression: a diffused distribution of Albanian households in & absence of any ethnic infrastructure that would render visible the Albanian presence in the city]

- The absence of ethnic/collective infrastructure underlines the individual/familial organisation of the migrations of the Albanians.

→ The organisation of Albanian migration into small family networks rather than a communitarian establishment puts forward an analogous spatial pattern.

Some myths and realities concerning the integration of Albanians in Greece

- From a heavily stigmatized migratory group recently thought to be the most 'integrated' one….

- 3 preconditions for this

- In the host societies, politics very usually use the "migration card" for electoral reasons [zero tolerance, the society cannot absorb any more foreigners, increase of crime… → There is always a scapegoat…]

- More recent migrants (such as Asians) are gradually becoming the 'naughty' ones.

Appendix 3.5 - A Developmental Model of Intercultural Sensitivity, theory of Dr. Milton J. Bennett

Human Rights' Education

A DEVELOPMENTAL MODEL OF INTERCULTURAL SENSITIVITY

Knowledge

- Key concepts such as: freedom, justice, equality, human dignity, non-discrimination, democracy, universality, rights, responsibilities, interdependence and solidarity.
- The role of human rights and their past and future dimension in one's own life, in the life of communities, and in the lives of other people around the world.
- Different ways of viewing and experiencing human rights in different societies, different groups within the same society...
- Major international instruments that exist to implement the protection of human rights
- Local, national, international bodies, non-governmental organisations, individuals working to support and protect human rights.
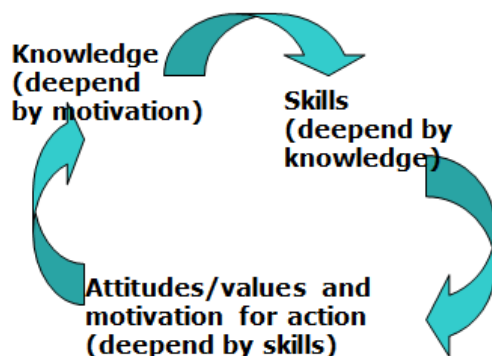
Skills

- Active listening and communication: being able to listen to different points of view, to advocate one's own rights and those of other people;
- Critical thinking: finding relevant information, appraising evidence critically, being aware of preconceptions and biases, recognising forms of manipulation, and making decisions on the basis of reasoned judgement;
- The ability to work co-operatively and to address conflict positively;
- The ability to participate in and organise social groups;
- Acting to promote and safeguard human rights both locally and globally.

Attitudes and values

- A sense of responsibility for one's own actions, a commitment to personal development and social change;
- Curiosity, an open mind and an appreciation of diversity;
- Empathy and solidarity with others and a commitment to support those whose human rights are under threat;
- A sense of human dignity, of self-worth and of others' worth, irrespective of social, cultural, linguistic or religious differences;
- A sense of justice, the desire to work towards the ideals of freedom, equality and respect for diversity.

Components of competence

Knowledge (deepend by motivation) → Skills (deepend by knowledge) → Attitudes/values and motivation for action (deepend by skills) →

I. DENIAL OF DIFFERENCE

- "I don't need to know anything about other cultures – there are none in my circles and society."
- "As long as we all speak the same language, there's no problem."
- "With my experience, I can be successful in any culture without any special effort."
- "All big cities are the same - lots of buildings, too many cars, McDonalds."
- "The catholic church is what really counts".

→ *Not really aware of or interested in others, Potentially agressive to difference*

II. DEFENSE AGAINST DIFFERENCE

- "I wish these people would just talk the way we do."
- "Even though I'm speaking their language, they're still rude to me."
- "Islam is really a religion of terrorists"
- "These people don't value the truth like we do."
- "When these Africans can show us a writer on the level of Shakespeare, then let's talk."
- "What a sexist society – they oppress their women!"

➡ *Comparing our best values with other cultures' worse practises*

- "These people are so urbane and sophisticated, not like the superficial people back home."

III. MINIMIZATION OF DIFFERENCE

- "The key to getting along in any culture is to just be yourself - authentic and honest!"
- "Customs differ, of course, but when you really get to know them they're pretty much like us."
- "I have this intuitive sense of other people, no matter what their culture."
- "No matter what their culture, people are pretty much motivated by the same things."

➡ *Positive attitude to others – but lacking cultural self-awareness*

IV. ACCEPTANCE OF DIFFERENCE

- "The more difference the better - more difference equals more creative ideas!"
- "You certainly wouldn't want to have all the same kind of people around - the ideas get stale, and besides, its boring."
- "I always try to study about a new culture before I go there."
- "Sometimes it's confusing, knowing that values are different in various cultures and wanting to be respectful, but still wanting to maintain my own core values."
- "When migrating to another country you need to be aware of relevant cultural differences."

➡ *Curiosity and interest in other cultures*

V. ADAPTATION TO DIFFERENCE

- "I know they're really trying hard to adapt to my style, so it's fair that I try to meet them halfway."
- "I greet people from my culture and people from the host culture somewhat differently to account for cultural differences in the way respect is communicated."
- "I can maintain my values and also behave in culturally appropriate ways."
- "If I would migrate I would try to adapt to at least some cultural differences."
- "I'm beginning to feel like a member of this culture."
- "The more I understand this culture, the better I get at the language."

➡ *Ability to respond differently in different situations and still feel as one person*

VI. INTEGRATION OF DIFFERENCE

- "Everywhere is home, if you know enough about how things work there."
- "I feel most comfortable when I'm bridging differences between the cultures I know."
- "Whatever the situation, I can usually look at it from a variety of cultural points of view."
- "My decision-making skills are enhanced by having multiple frames of reference."
- "The more I experience different religions the more I learn about God and myself"

➡ *Acceptance of an identity that is not primarily based in any one culture*

Development of Intercultural Sensitivity

Experience of difference →

Denial | Defense | Minimization | Acceptance | Adaptation | Integration

Ethnocentric Stages   **Ethnorelative Stages**

© Milton Bennett

Appendix 4 - Supplementary materials for the activities

Activities for Day 1 session 2 - Team-building session

Name Game – Silly Snake
Participants are invited to stand in a circle and the first one starts by saying his/her name and a adjective which start with the first letter of his/her name for example: interesting Irina. The second one must repeat the name and adjective of the first person and do the same about him/her. This way everyone has to do the same starting with the first participant and everyone else. The aim of the exercise is to make participants familiar with the names and the adjectives are added to make it fun and also help them memorize people.

Mission IM-Possible - A sheet of paper with some statements is divided to each participant's. In each box there is a statement. Participants have to fill in all the boxes of the paper with using only one name per box and excluding themselves. Who finishes the whole tasks has to announce BINGO and this person is the winner. Then participants get in a plenary to check the questions and names. The exercise helps to give the first insights of what people like to do (ex. Who likes to play instruments, travel, read etc) or what experiences they have (who travelled more than 3 times in one month, etc.)

Speed date - Participants will be introduced the exercise which is developed as a speed date. Participants draw a clock and fix meeting with each other, meeting only another participant in a certain time. After the booking of their meeting they have to meet in couples and trainers ask them to discuss for different issues: for examples what they do in life (studying, working etc.), their hobbies, something they have done in life which they are proud off, their motto, a favourite book etc.

Build the tower – save the egg – Participants are divided in 5 small groups and they have to build a tower with the given materials 1 flipchart, 3 A4 paper, 2 plastic glasses, tape, 4 markers and one egg. The egg should stand in top of tower. Participants have only 15 minutes to complete the task. Besides that they had to find a name for their tower, and it had to be the most beautiful and the strongest tower. The teams presented their work and then the group was invited to come in a plenary for the debriefing of exercise.

Activities for Day 1 session 2 - Team-building session

MISSION IM…POSSIBLE!!!!

Try to have an answer to all of those questions
from as many people as possible…

Who has two citizenships?

Who knows what a wombat is?

Who has pets?

Who is Romantic?

Who is happy to be in Budapest?

Who has lost his luggage for more than one times during travelling?

Who has ever travelled in the desert?

Who can snore all night long?

Who has already travelled abroad this month?

Who knows how many Countries are represented in this Study Session?

Who's got an imaginary friend?

Who has ever taken the wrong train?

Who has got a big family ☺ ?

Who is in love?

Who speaks more than 3 languages?

Who can play a musical instrument?

Who knows more than three people in this room?

Session 4 - Stereotypes, prejudice and media

Story

Yesterday night something happened in our town. Rumours say that a fight took place in a supermarket. As a result, a man, that was defending a lady, is now in the hospital, and another one, an immigrant, has been arrested.

Interview the three of them and one witness, and find out what happened, to prepare your TV news edition.

Different roles for each team of reporter

Group 1

You are reporter of a big Television station in your city called "Vision+". Your television is a supporter of human rights and aim to be transparent in broadcasting the news.

Group 2

Yours work for a right-wing newspaper "Daily Paper" that has strong anti-immigrant agenda and readership.

Group 3

You work for a left-wing weekly, "Freedom Guardian". You support cultural diversity and are moderately pro-immigrant.

Group 4

You work for a conservative daily "Old Times". You present conservative opinions of your readers and are generally against mass migration.

Young lady – you are shopping in a supermarket and you see an immigrant who took the last bottle of coca cola in the shelves. You wanted to get the bottle of cola and start to argue with the immigrant. You feel that immigrants are taking better advantage from your society then other citizens. Immigrant insulted you, he called you "white bitch" and a gentleman tried to help and protected you because the immigrant could have hurt you badly.

Citizen – You are in hospital

Citizen ended in hospital after the tough argument you have with immigrant. You felt proud to protect the young lady because the immigrant was attacking her. After fighting with him you ended up in a hospital.

Immigrant – You are in prison

You are an immigrant for 3 years now in this country and you have only two months in this neighbourhood. You have a regular job and you are leaving alone. You were shopping in the supermarket and while you were trying to take a bottle of coca cola, a young lady starts to insult you calling you bastard immigrants who steal our country. You got angry but didn't react to insulations of the lady. But a man started to attack you, insulting and hitting. You were obligated to protect yourself.

Witness – In the time that argument happened you were in the supermarket but didn't see who started it. In the beginning you only heard someone shouting and some noises. Then you saw two people who were fighting but didn't see who started. You should keep a neutral position and try to be objective as much as possible since you didn't have a lot of information what really happen and why the argument started.

Activities for Day 5

Session 1 and 2- Migration and youth work

Case study

The Municipality of "Western City" has decided to allocate a considerable fund to youth field and has launched a call for project proposals. Different youth NGOs are invited to apply for grants for a period of two years programme. The main priority for this open call is: Inclusion of youngsters of immigrant origin. Only one association will get funds, so competition is very high.

The city's population includes 11 % of immigrants, 10% of different ethnic groups and three different religions.

In the city a small youth centre is implementing short term projects for two years up to now. Young people are the core target group, as the city's population is young.

The main objectives of the youth centre are:
- Promote inclusion and integration of young people
- Increase active participation of youngsters in the community life
- Raise awareness about equality among different target groups
- Promote human rights as a core element of all communities

Target group: Young people with educational difficulties, either part-time students or unemployed, from broken families, with criminal record, violent behaviour, substance abuse.

Activities: Activities the youth centre organises includes: playing videogames, watching TV, listening to music, outdoor activities, sport activities, games. The club tried to obtain funds from different businesses to be able to keep up their activities.

Call from proposal from municipality is a great opportunity for youth workers to present a good project and get funding for two years. Youngsters who are running the centre are willing to apply for this project and are working on the project proposal.

Task!

You are a group of youth workers at the youth centre. What activities would you create in the long frame (two years) in order to reach the aim and objectives of the centre? Think about how you can make your activities sustainable.

Application form

Project objectives
Target groups
Proposed activities: timeline, scope, working methods, management structure
Partnership and stakeholders involved
Project outcomes
Sustainability measures
Risks

1.2.3 - Support to vulnerable people
Groups of population in vulnerable condition due to social, economic, physical, geographic, family conditions are eligible under the present call; the following specifications refer to an indicative and not exhaustive list of potential target groups.

Duration
The initial planned duration of the project must be equal to 24 months (January 2011-December 2012).

Types of action
Programme funds coherent local projects that address problems faced by young migrants (age brackets 18-30).

Priority topic: vulnerable groups:
- Promotion of community based programmes for integrating young migrants
- Reintegration of returning young migrants
- Promotion of inclusion of youngsters with fewer opportunities
- Fight against exclusion in society of marginalized target groups
- Fight against trafficking of human beings and support to the victims
- Improvement of access to basic services, including education and health care, for people from ethnic minorities and immigrant backgrounds
- Awareness campaigns on equal treatment and fight against discrimination

The evaluation criteria are divided into headings and subheadings. Each subheading will be given a score between 1 and 5 in accordance with the following assessment categories: **1 = very poor; 2 = poor; 3 = adequate; 4 = good; 5 = very good**.

1. Relevance of the action
      1.1 Relevance of the action to the needs of target groups
      1.2 Relevance of the action to the objectives of the Call

2. Effectiveness and Feasibility of the action
2.1. Assessment of the problem and needs analysis.
2.2 Proposed activities: practicality and consistency in relation to the objectives, purpose and expected results, management and project cycle.
2.3 Assessment of the role and involvement of all stakeholders and, if applicable, proposed partners.

3. Sustainability of the action
3.1 Assessment of the identification of the main assumptions and risks, before the start up and throughout the implementation period.
3.2 Assessment of the identification of long-term sustainable impact on the target groups and final beneficiaries.

Migration and Youth in Europe - New Realities and Challenges

Study Session

European Youth Centre Budapest

November 28 – December 5, 2010

Final Evaluation Form

Please provide accurate and measurable answers to all the questions.
Please use the following rating system:

1	2	3	4	5
(poor/no)		(average)		(very good/fully)

Please also provide your detailed comment in the appropriate box on the right-hand side.

I. Programme

Please rate all programme elements and comment on their content.

Programme element	Comments (why, what etc.)
Day 1, November 29	
Introduction Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:
Team-building Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:
Keynote speech – introduction to the topic Mr Boriss Cilevičs (PACE) CoE Committee on Migration Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:
	Comments:

Introduction to the topic – continued (creation of map of migration) Rating 1 2 3 4 5	
Day 2, November 30	
Migration: country experience sharing (based on "homework" - information prepared before the event) Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:
Experts input on migration issues IOM Budapest Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:
Intercultural Evening Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:
Day 3, December 1	
Identity and values (Ranking values) Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:
Experiencing exclusion (presentation of personal stories) Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:
Limits of inclusion	Comments:

(string with words) Rating 1 2 3 4 5	
Stereotypes, prejudice and media Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:
Movie Evening Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:
Day 4, December 2	
Expert input on migration issues Ifigeneia Kokkali, PhD European University Institute Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:
Day 5, December 3	
Migration and youth work (2 – year strategy elaboration) Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:
Migration and Human Rights Education (European Convention for Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms) Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:
Migration and Human Rights Education	Comments:

(Model of intercultural sensitivity) Rating 1 2 3 4 5	
Day 6, December 4	
Project development Action planning Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:

Please reflect on your skills, attitudes and knowledge acquired or influenced by this Study Session.

Skills

Knowledge

Attitudes

IV. Final evaluation

Please summarize your evaluation of this project

50

Category	Comments
This Study Session fulfilled its aims and objectives Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:
This Study Session met my expectations Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:
This Study Session will be useful in my future work Rating 1 2 3 4 5	Comments:

What have you enjoyed in particular?

What would you have changed?

Thank you!

Appendix 5 – Country Profiles

The following pages contain information about migration issues (country profiles on migration) prepared by the participants of the study session. This was the task given to the participants before the event.

Profiles contain information that was presented during the event including information prepared by participants who could not attend the study session.

The country profiles serve as a vivid example of the different situations related to the migration and as well as the diversity of information prepared and diversity of styles of presenting such information.

The authors of the report did their best to preserve this diversity, thus correcting only most evident grammar/spelling/style mistakes. These country profiles can be used as the initial source of information about the certain country.

ALBANIA

Data on migration:

According to INSTAT (Institute of Statistics in Albania) in 2001, the Albanian population is 3.07 million of inhabitants, without migration there would be 3.78 million inhabitants.

- The first wave of migration was in 1991-1992 as a consequence of the destabilizing political, social and economic environment;
- The second wave of migration was in 1992-1996 characterized by political stability and socio-economic progress;
- The third wave of migration was in 1996- April 1997 (the pyramidal scheme bankruptcy);
- Since 1998-2002 until onwards, the Albanian governments are implementing a National Program of Stabilization.

Albanian Migration Picture
- 22-25% of the total Albanian population;
- 35% of the active population;
- Albanian emigration flows are 5-6 times bigger comparing to those of countries in development regarding the respective active population
- Net Migration Rate -6.5 migrants/1,000 population
- Greece and Italy are the primary destinations preceding the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, United States, etc.

Immigrants in Albania
According to official statistics of the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities, approximately 5 000 foreigners live in Albania as migrant workers. They are mainly employed in the construction, trade, service, and education sectors. Around 75 percent of them come from Turkey, China, Egypt, other Arab and Islamic countries, and the EU countries. The latter are mostly specialists working for Western companies that operate in Albania. The majority of foreign immigrants are employed in Tirana, the capital of the country, and a few other big cities. Employment of foreigners is regulated by a 1999 Act that creates a liberal, attractive, and favourable legal framework for hiring such workers. Every year the number of immigrants changes according to the country development regarding foreign companies that operate in Albania. There are around 2 000 foreigners who apply for work permits in Albania every year.

Refugees and Asylum Seekers
At the end of 2003, there were around 300 refugees in the country, mainly Albanians from Kosovo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as citizens from Iraq and Turkish Kurds.

Legal acts regulating migration

Albanian legislation regarding migration:
1. Albanian Constitution, Article 8 & 38 – 1998;
2. The Law Nr. 9668, date 18.12.2006 On Migration of Albanian citizens for employment reasons; - The Parliament, Republic of Albania
3. The Law Nr. 9959, date 17.7.2008 On Foreigners – The Parliament, Republic of Albania,
4. National Migration Strategy;
5. National Action Plan for Migration IOM;

6. Stabilization and Association Agreement between the European communities and their member states, of the one part, and the republic of Albania, of the other part
7. Readmission Agreement ,Council Decision **2005/371/EC** of 3 March 2005 on the signing of the Agreement between the European Community and the Republic of Albania on the readmission of persons residing without authorization.
8. Bilateral Employment Agreements with Greece, Italy and Germany
9. Albania has ratified several Conventions regarding migration and human rights such as:
   - C97 Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949, ILO ratified by Law no 9320, date 25.11.2004
   - UNO Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, ratified in April 2003
   - ILO Convention, no 143 "Migrant Workers", 1975, approved by DCM no. 553, date 3.8.2005.
   - UNO Convention, "United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families"-1990, ratified in 2006
   - European Convention on the Legal Status of Migrant Workers**,** ratified in 2006.
   - European Social Charter, included in Article 19, specified for the migration field, ratified in the Law Nr. 8960, date 24.10.2002 "For ESCh Ratification";
   - Convention Nr 97 "Migration for employment" (revised) 1949, (ILO), ratified with the Law Nr. 9320, date 25.11.2004

Migration processes in the country

The main factors for emigration are the following:
- better working and living conditions abroad;
- motives related to the public order or security;
- education;
- family unification.

During the recent years there was a continuous decrease of emigration due to the increase of border control, the fight against the trafficking of human beings, the improvement of the social-economic condition in Albania and the improvement of political stability and public order in the country. Nowadays remittances are used as sources of financing, creating new jobs and development factors in community.

2009 Official statistics of the Ministry of Interior indicate 64 625 return cases. Through these years, the phenomenon of return migration emerged within the Albanian emigration due to various reasons:
- The situation of emigrants or their family context;
- Negative immigration experience, such as failure to obtain resident status in the destination countries or the renewal of their stay in these countries;
- Forced return or deportation pursuant to readmission agreements or return practices in the country of origin;
- The impact of the Global Financial Crisis;
- The impact of economic crisis of Greece.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

- The Strategy for Reintegration of Albanian Citizens 2010-2015, June 2010;
- Action Plan for Reintegration, 2010.

The "Strategy on Reintegration of Returned Albanian citizens 2010-2015" is aimed at ensuring sustainable return of emigrants through support to the reintegration process, regardless of the form of return. This Strategy focuses primarily on Albanian citizens returned under the EC-Albania Readmission Agreement and bilateral readmission agreements signed between Albania and other countries, or through other forms of forced return. Besides, this strategy envisaged the mechanisms that address also voluntary return. In this view, the strategy improves the existing mechanism.

The Action Plan which is a part of the Strategy on Reintegration has several objectives:

-Improve the legal framework supporting reintegration;

-Ensure effective and rational structures in public institutions to guarantee support to reintegration of returned Albanian citizens;

-Integration of returned Albanian citizens in the economic and social life by offering them information, referral and other direct services.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

Albania is characterized by the challenges that returnees face when they are back to their home country:

- Low wages or poorer economic conditions than in the host countries;
- Difficult relations between returnees and members of the community who have not been migrants;
- Frustration with business climate, banking system in the country;
- Concern about corruption or the "different way of doing things";
- High demands for resources on the side of the emigrant's family and friends;
- Albanian informal labour market. The informal sector is much expanded in Albania and unfortunately it plays the main source of employment especially of non-qualified persons;
- Nostalgia about the host country.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

- IOM Publication http://www.iom.hu/PDFs/Albania-Migration%20Profile.pdf;
- IMISCOE http://edoc.bibliothek.uni-halle.de/servlets/MCRFileNodeServlet/HALCoRe_derivate_00003672/Albanianmigration.pdf
- Watson Institute for International Studies http://www.watsoninstitute.org/bjwa/archive/11.1/Essays/Barjarba.pdf;
- Janine Dahinden http://doc.rero.ch/lm.php?url=1000,43,4,20080326190030-UR/Dahinden_Janine_-_Contesting_transnationalism_20080326.pdf;
- Contemporary patterns in Albanian emigration http://www.boeckler.de/pdf/South-East_Europe_Review-2000-02-p057.pdf
- ASECU http://www.asecu.gr/Seeje/issue11/AZZARRI.pdf;
- OECD http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/34/4/38528396.pdf;
- http://www.cerge-ei.cz/pdf/gdn/RRCVIII_60_paper_01.pdf
- Migration and Development in Albania http://www.migrationdrc.org/publications/working_papers/WP-C5.pdf.

ARMENIA

Data on migration:

In general, more people leave Armenia than come to Armenia to live. It is very difficult to get accurate data, as Armenians leaving for CIS countries are often undocumented or recorded because they don't need a visa. The same can be said for people moving to and from Iran, the border is fairly porous and it is difficult to get an accurate number.

Legal acts regulating migration

Armenia has several laws that pertain to migration either directly or peripherally:
The RA Law on Language -1993
The RA Law on Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Republic of Armenia-1994
The RA Law on State Border-1994
The RA Law on Foreign Investments-1994
The RA Law on Citizenship-1995
The RA Law on Consular Services-1996
The Concept on the State Regulation of the Population Migration in the Republic of Armenia - 2000.
The RA Law on Refugees - 1999
The Law on Legal, Socio-Economic Guarantees to the Persons Forcibly Deported from the Republic of Azerbaijan in 1988-1992 and Acquired Citizenship of the RA- 2000
The RA Law on Political Asylum, 2001

More information is available here: http://www.dmr.am/ORENSD~1/Dashta~1.htm

Migration processes in the country

For the last 2 decades Armenia was facing migration problems. People were leaving and are still leaving Armenia for developed places such as the US or Europe. The main reason is economic. Armenia is a landlocked country with closed boarders with its 2 neighbours out of 4. One of the biggest problems in Armenia is the "brain-drain". Armenian citizens leave the country for Russia, Europe, or the United States for education or a better job. In a landlocked country with two closed borders, life can be very difficult. Often emigrants do not come back because they have found a better life, they have started a family, or they're just not willing to put up with the corruption and headaches that come with living in Armenia.
Armenians come back to Armenia from all over the world for different reasons. Many want to give back to their homeland and speak their own language. Some of them come for a more free way of life. Some Armenians from Iran come so that they can study art and music in an environment that allows for more creativity. Persian Iranians and Indians often come to study, usually in the medical school. It is estimated that there are 700-1000 Indians currently in Armenia, but any concrete number of Persians is more difficult to find because it is so easy for Armenians and Iranians to cross into each other's countries. Recently there has been an influx of people from Africa who came looking for jobs. Russian Molokans, a Christian minority who refuses to follow the Russian Orthodox Church, were either sent to the Caucasus (including to Armenia) against their will, having been labelled as heretics, or came for their own religious freedom. They usually work in agriculture and live simply, without modern conveniences. It is estimated that there are about 9 Molokan communities in Armenia comprising about 5000 people.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

There is an integration program developed by the State Migration committee, which is focused on Armenians repatriating to Armenia. The webpage of the project is www.backtoArmenia.am .

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

Armenia is mainly mono-ethnic country (95% Armenians) and not Armenian migrants end up creating their ghettos and creating their own business hiring people from their ethnic group.
Language is another barrier for them, as Armenian is not an easy language. Even ethnic Armenians from other countries may arrive speaking the language in a different style (there are 2 distinct languages and SEVERAL distinct dialects), branding themselves as outsiders from the start in what is technically their homeland. Non-Armenian migrants have the disadvantage of having to learn Armenian from scratch. There are few methods for teaching Armenian as a second language, and it can be very difficult in the beginning. A lot of migrants just speak Russian if they already know it, or learn Russian if they think it will be more useful if they plan to visit other countries in the Caucasus. Armenians also tend to be suspicious of outsiders or anything that challenges the norm, and those who obviously stand out due to the colour of their skin, their style of clothing, or their language or accents often run into trouble which can sometimes escalate to violence. Even Armenians from other countries experience antagonism when they wear a different style of clothing, although things have improved in the past few years.
Regarding the repatriates they also face many difficulties with reintegration in the society the members of which they once were.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

- The India-Armenia Friendship Group is dedicated to cultural exchange between Armenians in India and Indians in Armenia: http://www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=189021567351&ref=ts
- Ministry of the Diaspora: http://www.gov.am/en/structure/126/
- Migration Agency in the Ministry of Territorial Administration http://www.dmr.am/ADMR/INDEX.HTML
- http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/culture/articles/eav071803.shtml
- InterNations.org is an NGO that is supposedly active in connecting expat communities in Armenia: http://www.internations.org/expats/home/armenia
- Back to Armenia: http://www.backtoarmenia.am/?l=eng
- The International Center for Human Development is a think tank providing information and analysis on migration issues: http://www.ichd.org/?laid=1&com=module&module=static&id=245

AUSTRIA

Data on migration:

- 60s -70s guest workers;
- 90s refugees and economic migration (the war in Ex-Yugoslavia);
- Nowadays mostly migration from the EU;
- 70% of the migrants are younger than 35;
- almost 50% of the citizens of Vienna are migrants or have migrant background;
- The biggest migration groups are from Germany (213.000), Ex-Yugoslavia (207.000), Turkey (183.000), followed by Bosnia and Herzegovina (130.000), Croatia (70.000), Romania (63.000) and Poland (59.000).
- Austria has a population of about 8.300.000, 10,7% of population has a migrant background.

1961: 100.000 migrants (1.4 % of the total population);
1974: 311.700 migrants (4 % of the total population);
2009: people with a migration background, with or without Austrian citizenship (17,8 % of the total population);
2010: 895.000 people with a foreign passport (10,7 % of the total population).

Legal acts regulating migration

The legal act regulating migration in Austria is based on „Fremdengesetz" or "Fremdenrecht" (Foreigners Law – Right of Foreigners) – It mainly addresses migrants from a non-EU/non/EEA country.

Migration processes in the country

- Austria is a receiving country;
- Labour migration – mostly;
- Family reunification – for the "guest workers" families;
- Refugees and Asylum-seekers – mostly from Afghanistan and Africa;
- Leaving – return migration – voluntary and forced.

The majority of the migrants from the Balkan countries came either due to "recruitment agreements between Austria and the Republic of Yugoslavia" or as a result of civil war in the Balkans. The majority of Germans entered Austria till 2005 due to economic reasons and better opportunities for German academics as well as in the gastronomy.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

In Austria a so called "National Action Plan for Integration" (NAP) has been developed in 2009 which suggests concrete integration strategies to be implemented by the state, lands, communities and social partners. One of the core elements of the plan is related to improvement of German language skills as a pre-condition for a permanent migration. In general NAP determines indicators for the following areas: Language and education, employment and profession, Security, Health and social matters, Intercultural Dialogue, Sport und Leisure as well as Housing.
In this context a new "Council for Integration" will be established shortly within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It will have the task to coordinate the NAP.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

- Discrimination against migrant workers – especially those from non EU/EEA;
- Lower income, low educational standards, high unemployment;
- Educational certifications from most of non-EU countries are not recognized in Austria;
- Lack of language skills, especially among second and third generation, both in "mother tongue" and German;
- Problems related to housing. People with a migration background often live in certain areas with a low income – especially in major cities;
- Social exclusion;
- Increase of criminality and drug consume.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

- European Migration Network (2009): "Annual Policy Report: Austria" http://www.emn.at/emn-reports.html
- ECPAT Austria (2008). „Alternative Report on the Implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of Children on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography" http://www.ecpat.at/fileadmin/download/Austrian_Alternative_Report_OPSC_English.pdf
- http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/population/migration/index.html
- http://migration.ucdavis.edu/mn/more.php?id=3001_0_4_0
- http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/61/6/44192225.pdf
- http://www.integrationsfonds.at/en/
- https://www.zsi.at/
- http://www.oeaw.ac.at/kmi/Bilder/kmi_WP4.pdf
- http://www.migrant.at/homepage-2006/infoenglisch/infoenglisch.html
- http://www.wien.gv.at/english/social/integration/index.html

AZERBAIJAN

Data on migration:

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Legal acts regulating migration

1. Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 12 November 1995.
2. Law on State Borders, 9 December 1991.
3. Law on Border Troops, 6 January 1994.
4. Law on Exit, Entry and Passports, 14 June 1994.
5. Law on Identity Card of Azerbaijani Nationals, 14 June 1994.
6. Regulations on Application of the Law on Exit, Entry and Passports, 19 November 1994.
7. Regulations on Application of the Law on Identity Cards of Azerbaijani Nationals, 29 November 1994.
8. Law on Legal Status of Aliens and Stateless Persons, 13 March 1996.
9. Law on Registration at Place of Residence and Sojourn, 4 April 1996.
10. The Regulations on Special Documents for Stateless Persons and Aliens Residing Permanently in Azerbaijan, 30 December 1997.
11. Law on Immigration, 22 December 1998.
12. Law on Citizenship, 30 September 1998.
13. Law on Social Protection of Forcibly Displaced Persons and Persons Comparable to Them, 21 May 1999.
14. Law on Status of Refugees and IDPs, 21 May 1999.
15. Law on Tourism, 4 June 1999.
16. Law on Labour Migration, 28 October 1999.
17. Law on Approval of the Regulation on Application of the Law on Registration at the Place of Residence and Sojourn, 8 December 1999.
18. Rules to Examine Applications for Refugee Status, 13 November 2000.
19. Regulations on Sending of Citizens of Azerbaijan for Education Abroad and Education of Foreigners in Educational Institutions in Azerbaijan, 6 March 2001.
20. Law on State Fee, 4 December 2001.
21. Regulations on State Border Service of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 12 December 2002.

Migration processes in the country

The studies indicate that the lack of peace and stability in the countries of origin is the main motivation for migration among both the legal and the irregular migrants. Eighty-nine percent of the legal and 67 percent of the irregular migrants cited these factors as the most important reasons for their decision to migrate.

One-fifth of the irregular migrants cited a violation of human rights in their home country as their major motivation for migrating. Other factors are economic difficulties, poor living conditions, education - related concerns, and a lack of business opportunities in the countries of origin.

More than half of the legal migrants cited geographical proximity and similarity of cultural values as the main factors in their choice of Azerbaijan as a primer destination country.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

One of the recent initiatives of the government to regulate the migration issues properly was to establish a corresponding institutional body, State Migration Service, which is responsible for formulating and implementing a migration policy. In this respect, Azerbaijani government

has improved its institutional structure to have one single body to deal with the questions of migration including labour migration. However, functions of the state migration service cannot be adequately carried out in the absence of a single migration document, such as "Migration Code". Azerbaijani government is in the process of working out such a code.

Thus, the legislative base aiming at the development of migration is still shaping in Azerbaijan. The absence of unified legislation regulating the process of migration is one of the remaining problems to be resolved.

Civil society institutions are separately engaged in the issues of migration and it is more like ad-hoc basis. CSOs have not been institutionalized in the sense of building up a coalition. The study has also revealed that civil society organizations do not seem active in dealing with dealing with migrants' issues and their protection of rights.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

As a country of destination of migration, Azerbaijan has two flows of external labour migration: legal and illegal. According to expert estimates, the scale of "shadow flow" migrants surpasses the number of legally registered migrants in the labour force. Both illegal and legal form of labour migration to Azerbaijan seems to increase as over the recent years have shown stable growth of Azerbaijani economy, with its stable political, social and economic situation. Insufficiently controlled borders also encourage illegal migration from neighbouring countries.

The procedure of getting permission for longer stays is complicated. Migrants do not know which authorities are particularly in charge of procedural arrangements for migrants and hence they have to apply to a myriad of agencies for final permission or registration. It should be mentioned that migrants need to individually register with the State Migration Service. Yet, they need to first obtain an application form from the migration department of the ministry and indicate the reason of their work in Azerbaijan. Moreover, potential migrant workers have to hand in their passports (with a visa that will at least expire in three months), diploma of higher education (or certificate), founding documents of employer organizations, a copy of the document that verifies their registration in Azerbaijan given by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the relevant commissions of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of People. The commissions consult these documents with the State Migration Service and then permit them to work in Azerbaijan as migrants. Following the final procedure of official fee payment, migrants can start to work.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

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CYPRUS

Data on migration:

The Republic of Cyprus controls 59,5% of the island (32,5% is under Turkish control since the 1974 conflict). In the area controlled by the Republic, 98000 are EU citizens, 82000 citizens of other non – EU countries, and 30000 illegal immigrants (mainly from the Middle East, Georgia and Pakistan) (2009 data, highly approximate data, given the obvious problems in measuring). 90% of the illegal immigrants come to the Republic through the occupied area, where they arrive either through Turkey, or directly with boats.

Legal acts regulating migration

Entry for non-EU citizens into the Republic is possible on the following legal grounds: transit permit; working permit; permit for students; tourist visa; claim for asylum. Any person having no legal grounds to stay in Cyprus, are considered to be illegal immigrants and are subject to expulsion and forced return. Foreigners may be refused entry if they do not avail of their own means of financing their stay in Cyprus.

Migration processes in the country

Immigrants come mainly from Syria, Palestine, Iran, Georgia, Pakistan and Iraq. The reasons for choosing Cyprus as their final destination are: the island's geographical position; the easy access they have, due to the big coastline and also through the occupied areas of the island; the opportunities of illegal employment; the high standards of living; the respect of human rights; the asylum gaining procedures.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

There is no comprehensive policy on 'integration'; in fact, one may refer to an 'immigration-integration conundrum' as a key characteristic of the Cyprus general policy, given that at least so far there is no 'integration policy' as such.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

The challenges are that some employers fail to meet their obligations, immigrants are often underpaid or doing dangerous jobs (especially for undocumented low-skilled workers), have poor living conditions and experience exclusion.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

Action for Equality, support, anti-racism (NGO) http://www.kisa.org.cy/EN/index.html

THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Data on migration (2008):

A) **Visa** – applicants from Russia, Ukraine, Vietnam
B) the number of foreigners with a **residence permit** (2008) - 438 301
   → Permanent residence permit: 172 927, long-term residence permit 265 374
- The EU (+ EFTA) citizens: 146 542, Citizen of the third countries: 291 759
- Ukraine (30%), Slovakia (17%), Russia (14%)
C) Total number of **foreigners working** in the Czech Republic: 284 551
- Male: 189 765, Female: 94 786
D) **Applicants for citizenship** – 1087
- Ukraine (388), Kazakhstan (116), Rumania (82)
- Incl. 85 asylum seekers (Afghanistan, Belarus, Russia..)
E) **Illegal migration –** 3829
- Illegal crossing of Schengen borders (5%) + illegal residence (95%)
- Ukraine (40%), Vietnam (8%), Mongolia (7%)
- Illegal workers from third countries: 2342
   o Manufacturing industry (641), building (540), administrative and support activities (525)
   o Administrative expulsion: 4995 (Ukraine, Vietnam, Mongolia)
      ▪ Reason: violation of residence regime (78%), unauthorized border crossing (6%), disobedience of decision about deportation (8%), employment law breaking (2%)
F) **Asylum seekers**
- Applicants: 1656 (0,7% of all applicants in the EU – rank 18)
   o adults: 1351, children 0-17: 305
- Accepted: 157
- Additional protections: 132
- Belarus, Afghanistan, Armenia, Rumania, Russia

Legal acts regulating migration

Act 326/1999 Sb. - residence of foreigners in the Czech Republic
Act 325/1999 Sb. - asylum
Act 221/2003 Sb. - temporary protection
Act 435/2004 Sb. - employment (updated in 2009 – green cards)

Migration processes in the country

Why to come to the Czech Republic: Better working conditions, political situation, market economy of the Czech Republic, better salaries etc. (see above)

Why to leave the Czech Republic: better salaries abroad (e.g. our doctors are thinking about leaving to Germany nowadays), better working conditions, benefits at work, corruption in the Czech Republic, bureaucracy, rigid legal rules etc.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

- The activity of the ministry of interior – **"Concept of integration of foreigners within the Czech Republic" –** focus on the Czech language knowledge, mutual relationships between foreigners and Czech society, socio-economic learning, economic independence of

foreigners. Contains many projects and programmes, e.g. "The Programme of support by fighting illegal migration"

Activities of NGOs in this area:
Project "Perspective" – equal chances for foreigners, the aim is to use migrants as the qualified labour force. The project is supported by the operation programme Adaptability Prague. It offers different retraining programmes.

Project "**Find your way"** - financed by the European social fund and the Czech Republic
- Czech courses for foreigners
- social, psychological consultancies
- IT courses for foreigners
- business seminars for foreigners
- info service (what to do when a migrant loses his job, social security, insurance of migrants)
→ special information publications are issued

The project of green cards (from 1.1.2009 in process) – allow immigrants to work in the Czech Republic for a long period (max. 2 years, it could be prolonged). The applicant applies for it by representative offices (valid for the citizens from Australia, Montenegro, Croatia, Japan, Canada, Korea, New Zealand, Bosnia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the USA, Serbia, Ukraine).

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

- prejudices – esp. by the migrants from the East Europe. The Czech Republic has mainly bad experience with them (illegal workers, growth of criminality etc.).
- administration.
- Czech language.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

- Centrum pro integraci cizinců (Centre for integration of foreigners) http://www.cicpraha.org/index.php?lang=en
- Charita ČR (Caritas CR) http://www.charita.cz/default.asp?nLanguageID=2
- Organizace pro pomoc uprchlíkům http://www.opu.cz/index.php?lang=en
- Sdružení pro integraci a migraci (Association for integration and migration) http://www.uprchlici.cz/en/index.html
- Český helsinský výbor (Czech Helsinki Committee) http://www.helcom.cz/en/index.php
- Most pro lidská práva (Bridge of human rights) http://www.mostlp.org/index.cfm/en/
- Reports of the Ministry of Interior about migration in the Czech Republic (not available in English)
- http://www.mvcr.cz/clanek/migracni-a-azylova-politika-ceske-republiky-470144.aspx?q=Y2hudW09NA%3d%3d

Data on migration:

In 2009 a total number of 56.897 permits were granted (both asylum seekers and permanent residence), compared to 69.277 permits in 2008 (a decline of approximately 18 percent). The newcomers in 2009 were (in persons): Poland (6.221), China (3.888), Germany (3.624), USA (3.353), and Ukraine (3.262). The number of highly educated foreigners who have been granted permission to work in Denmark as part of the Schemes under the Job Plan, etc. increased from 2.624 permits in 2008 to 3.616 in 2009.

The number of asylum applications increased by approximately 60 percent from 2.409 in 2008 to 3.855 in 2009. The main countries of origin of asylum applicants in 2009 were Afghanistan (1.059), Syria (383), Russia (341), Iran (334), and Iraq (309). The recognition rate in asylum cases processed in the Danish Immigration Service was 44 percent in 2009, compared with 45 percent in 2008 (excl. Iraqi interpreters and their families).

Legal acts regulating migration

Asylum seekers:
UN Convention of Refugees + other relevant conventions, which Denmark has ratified. A special application for humanitarian asylum: a person that risks the death penalty or being subjected to torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in case of return to his country of origin.

Permanent residence seekers:
Only applicable after 4 years of temporary residence permit. Rating of permanent residence seekers: need to obtain 100 points – 70 of which are obtained by fulfilling some specific demands (no crime history, no debt, no public economical support within last 3 years, having worked at least the last 2 ½ years in DK, signing contract of willingness to integrate, approving Danish language test) – 15 points given to applicants who have shown active citizenship, 15 points given to applicants who have passed an extended language test or who have taken a professional formation in Denmark.

Special rules regarding family reunification:
☐ both partners must be over the age of 24.
☐ the partners must live together at the same address in Denmark when the residence permit is granted.
☐ their combined attachment to Denmark must be greater than their combined attachment to any other country.
The partner living in DK must put a bank guarantee of 13,500 Euros and must not have received unemployment support within the last 3 years. The home to be shared of the couple must not be smaller than 20 square metres. Applying for family reunification is now also liable to a point system, where, for instance, a high education leads to a high amount of points.

EU/EEA residents: can move and work freely in Denmark.

Regulations regarding **employment and temporary residence**:
- The positive list: a list of professions and fields currently suffering from a lack of personnel in Denmark.
- Corporate scheme: for people who have been offered a placement for an international cooperation in Denmark
- Green card scheme: makes it possible for highly qualified personnel to seek job and

work in Denmark

People who live up to those demands have an easier access to apply a limited residence permit.

Applying for citizenship: immigrants who hold a permanent residence permit and who wish to apply for Danish citizenship can only do so after 9 years of continuous stay in Denmark and must pass a citizenship test with questions regarding Danish culture and societal relations.

Migration processes in the country

- Asylum seekers
- Immigrants who wish to work in Denmark (both from within and outside EU and EEA)
- Students and au pairs
- Spouses of people living in Denmark

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

The Integration Act: when receiving a residence permit in Denmark, the municipality of residence will offer the immigrant a compulsory Introduction Course, consisting of basic information about Danish society, minimum three years of Danish classes, help for employment, internships and mentorships.

Economic incentives - Start help: persons who have not lived in Denmark 7 out of the last 8 years will receive a smaller economic support when unemployed.
Foreigners who have shown a special effort to integrate can obtain permanent residence permit after only 5 years instead of 7 years.

Ghetto plan: in October 2010, the government launched its new ghetto plan, which aims at integrating 29 specific ghetto areas with the surrounding society: the municipalities are no longer allowed to allocate refugees in ghetto areas, some of the housing areas will be torn down and money is granted for renovations of the existing housing, when applying for family reunification, the applicant must prove that his housing is not in a ghetto area, people with more resources are given priority when applying for a housing in a ghetto area.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

The **Start Help program**, which has decreased the economic support that an immigrant can receive in Denmark when unemployed, has been criticized for leading to a situation of poverty and marginalization. The number of very poor people with little access to employment and with little participation in civic life has increased during the later years, and new immigrants, especially from non-western countries, have a high representation in this group.

The 24 years rule has been heavily criticized for its very bureaucratic structure that among other things makes it almost impossible for young people to bring their foreign partner to Denmark. More and more young people – Danish as well as of other background –move to Sweden to co-habit with their foreign partner.

The Danish asylum policy has been criticized – both from within Denmark and from international observers – for refusing asylum to people in need, especially those in need of humanitarian asylum. The asylum system itself has proven inefficient and too slow, which has led to many asylum seekers developing psychological problems during their year-long stays at the asylum centres.

Regarding **employment strategies,** despite many efforts, many immigrants from non-western countries still experience racism when seeking for job. This also counts for young people applying for internship as part of their education, which has led to many of these young people dropping out of school or not even starting an education.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

www.nyidanmark.dk - a portal run by the Danish Ministry of Refugee, Immigration and Integration Affairs, including reports, legislation summaries and statistics

www.drk.dk - Danish Red Cross, who run the Danish asylum centres and many integration related activities both at the centres and in housing areas with many immigrants

www.drc.dk - Danish Refugee Council working with both asylum seekers and refugees who have received asylum. Providing interpreters, juridical guidance and integration-related activities.

FINLAND

Data on migration:

The Ministry of the Interior develops legislation on migration and is responsible for the integration of immigrants. The Finnish Immigration Service (Migri), subordinate to the Ministry of the Interior, is the agency that processes and decides on matters related to immigration, residence, refugee issues, and Finnish nationality. The immigration units of the Centre for Economic Development and the Centre for Transport and the Environment are responsible for immigration and integration matters at regional level.

The individual municipalities have responsibility for developing, planning and monitoring the integration of immigrants within their areas. Municipalities organize measures and services promoting and supporting the integration of immigrants.

In 2009 26,700 people moved to Finland which is 2,400 fewer than in the previous year. For the first time in 12 years, there has been a decline in immigration to Finland from other EU countries.

In 2009 the number of Finnish citizens permanently resident in Finland was 5, 195, 7222 of whom 93,536 have been born abroad. Foreign nationals resident in Finland numbered 155,705 = 2, 9% of the population. Largest groups by citizenship: Russian 28,210, Estonian 25,510, Swedish 8,506, Somali 5,570, Chinese 5,180, Thai 4,497, Turk 3,809, German 3,628, UK 3,333, Indian 3,168, Iranian 2,495, US 2,378.

Legal acts regulating migration

The Finnish Alien Act and The Finnish immigration & refugee policy.

The Finnish Treaty series: The International Convention against torture, The International Covenant on civil and political rights, The Convention relating to the status of refugees.

Migration processes in the country

- The main motives for moving to Finland are work, study, family and humanitarian or subsidiary protection grounds.
- The main motives for leaving Finland are work, study and family.
- The largest groups of foreign nationals in Finland are Russians, Estonians, Swedes and Somalis.

In 2009 there were 20,790 applications for residence permits. A total of 15,208 people were granted residence permits. In 2009 there were 5,988 asylum applications. Asylum was granted and refugee status accorded to 116 people. Residence permits were granted to 1,200 people on humanitarian or subsidiary protection grounds.

Asylum seekers by country in 2009: Iraq 1,195 (-60 from previous year), Somalia 1,180 (-1 f.p.y), Bulgaria 739 (+657 f.p.y), Russia 602 (+393 f.p.y), Afghanistan 461 (+207 f.p.y), Kosovo 284 (+217 f.p.y)), Iran 162 (+18 f.p.y), Turkey 140 (+75 f.p.y), Nigeria 131 (+54 f.p.y), Sri Lanka 102 (+66 f.p.y), Belarus 95 (-27 f.p.y).

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

The Ministry of the Interior has launched a project for looking at ways to improve the monitoring of integration activities and evaluate their success. The result was the reveal of the most important factors promoting integration work being safety/security and knowledge of Finnish/Swedish or courses in those languages.

At regional level, the seven Centres for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment coordinate immigration activities.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

In general: language differences, cultural differences, the climate, the geographical remote areas of Finland.

More specific: Discrimination, stigmatising, acceptance as equals.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

Institute of Migration www.migrationinstitute.fi
The Ministry of the Interior www.intermin.fi
The Finnish Immigration Service www.migri.fi
Population Register Centre www.vaestorekisterikeskus.fi
Statistics of Finland www.stat.fi
Eurostat http://ec.auropa.eu/eurostat
Social Insurance Institution of Finland, Kela www.kela.fi
Finnish National Board of Education www.oph.fi
Association of Finnish local and regional authorities www.kunnat.net
Joensuu District Multucultural Association http://jomoni.wordpress.com

FRANCE

Data on migration:

In 2004 the total number of foreigners constituted 4.9 million (8 % of total population of France).

Immigration by continent in 2008:
European Union (55 000),
other European nationalities (17 656),
Africa (90 582),
Asia (31 7000),
America (15154),
other (963).

Legal acts regulating migration

In French law, there is a "visa" and a "stay document" (carte de séjour). Long stay visas (visa de long séjour) are only given by the Consular authorities and they are a prerequisite to obtaining the right to remain in France and to obtain a stay card (carte de séjour). In spite of recent efforts to restrict the immigration of unskilled foreigners to France, France has nevertheless kept its borders open to skilled workers and the rules have been made ever more favourable to group companies and international service agreements. If the foreign-born person is the child of a French parent, citizenship may be obtained as of right by making a petition for a French nationality certificate. Dual nationality is not expressly provided in French law, but is recognized. French law recognizes rights to asylum or political refugee status for a foreign-born person who is subject to persecution by a sovereign or non-sovereign authority. Asylum may be granted further to the rules of the Geneva Convention, where the petitioner can establish that he/she is persecuted in his/her country due to race, religion, nationality, belonging to a social group or due to his/her political opinions. Whether for a visa refusal or a denial of nationality, the French system of justice enables the individual to appeal the decision by either making an additional, formal request for reconsideration, or a hierarchical review, or recourse to the courts.

Migration processes in the country

France has been a country of immigrants for a long time, with two major waves arriving in the nineteen-twenties and the nineteen-sixties. After the First World War Belgians, Polish, Italians, North Africans and Indochinese arrived to boost the labour force, which had been severely affected by the loss of 1.4 million young men and the large number of wounded during the Second World War. After 1945 Spanish, Portuguese, African and, especially, North Africans, were encouraged to immigrate to overcome labour shortages and meet the needs of a booming economy. In the past, immigrants were mainly men who came to fill manpower needs. Today immigration is often the result of family reunification and there is now parity between male and female immigrants.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

France is following the "assimilation way".
Examples:
- 2004 :banning the wearing of ostentatious religious symbols in public schools.

- 2010: interdiction of burka in public places.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

The French assimilation model is not working. Young people born in second or third generations of immigration families are still excluded from the society, even if they have the French nationality.
France also has to find a solution for the immigration influx from Romania and Bulgaria.
France has to solve also the problems of illegal immigrants, the "Sans papiers".

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

- www.ined.fr
- www.diplomatie.gouv.fr

Websites in French:
- www.ldh-france.org/
- www.france-terre-asile.org
- http://www.cimade.org/
- http://www.ofii.fr/
- http://www.caar.fr/
- http://quotidiensanspapiers.free.fr/

GEORGIA

Data on migration:

Migration issues are far from being a top priority for a country with a wide range of territorial, political, and economic problems. Nonetheless, the situation of Georgia's IDPs (Internally Displaced People) in particular is inextricably linked with those higher priorities.

With ambitions to prove the country's progress by ultimately becoming a serious candidate for the EU membership, broader migration issues related to human rights, including the return of long-time displaced populations and the factors inducing significant emigration, need to be effectively handled.

Estimates of the number of Georgians who left the country during the 1990s vary between 300,000 and more than 1.5 million. The most popular countries of immigration beyond Russia are Germany, France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Greece, Turkey, and the United States. Which EU Member States are most popular seems to depend largely on personal connections and changes in immigration policy in those countries.

Georgians continue to request asylum in Europe. The number of asylum applications made by Georgians has increased steadily since 2000, when there were only 3,998 applications in industrialized countries.

- ❖ Immigrants to Georgia come mainly from the Russian Federation, Ukraine, China, and Turkey.
- ❖ It is estimated that the number of migrants from Georgia overseas is over one million people (2005) or nearly 30% per cent of the total population.

Estimates of migrant stocks in Georgia by countries of origin, 2005:
Russian Federation - 125,714; Armenia - 20,314; Azerbaijan - 8,939; Ukraine - 8,513; Turkey - 7,094; Germany - 1,916; Pakistan - 1,892; United States - 1,821; Greece - 1,561; Bulgaria - 1,372; Israel - 1,111; Other countries - 10,973. Total - 191,220 (*Source :World Bank,2007).*

Estimates of Georgian emigrants by countries of destination,2005:
Russian Federation - 634,372; Ukraine - 94,111; Greece - 62,174; Armenia - 54,996; Israel - 23,557
Germany - 17,127; United States - 12,480; Cyprus - 10,162; Turkey - 6,868; Latvia - 5,155; Spain - 3,665; Other countries - 99,930. Total - 1,024,598 (*Source: World Bank, 2007).*

There are more than 251 000 IDPs in Georgia (after the wars in Abkhazia and Tskhinvali region) In August 2008, after the war with the Russian Federation, the number of IDPs in Georgia increased by some 26,000.

According to January 2009 data, there are 992 refugees in Georgia, most of them from Chechen Republic of the Russian Federation and they live in Pankisi region. The refugees were given 28 Gel monthly.

Legal acts regulating migration

Migration issues
The Constitution of Georgia; The Organic Law on Citizenship of Georgia; Law of Georgia on registration of Georgian citizens and foreigners residing in Georgia, rules on issuing passports and residence permits; Law of Georgia on temporary leave of Georgia by the Georgian citizens

and the rules of entering Georgia; Law of Georgia on the Legal Status of Aliens; Decree on Alien's Deportation from Georgia; Law of Georgia on the State Tax; Law of Georgia on the Consular Tax; Law of Georgia on emigration; Law of Georgia on immigration

IDPs issues
Law of Georgia on Internally Displaced Persons; Order N 124 of the Minister of Refugees and Accommodation of Georgia on IDP status related issues ; Decree N 157 of the Government of Georgia on registration of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees and social issues ; Order N 146 of the Minister of Refugees and Accommodation of Georgia on approving the allocation of monthly allowances for the Internally Displaced Persons; State Strategy on IDPs

Refugee Issues
Law of Georgia on refugees ; Convention on refugee status ; Protocol on refugee status; Order N117 of the Minister of Refugees and Accommodation of Georgia on refugee status granting procedure; Order N576 of the Minister of Refugees and Accommodation of Georgia on approving the application form for the persons seeking the refugee status; Law of Georgia on the rules of issuing Georgian passports ; Decree N 157 of the Government of Georgia on registration of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees and social issues

Repatriation Issues
Law of Georgia on Repatriation of Persons forcefully sent into exile from the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia by the Former USSR in the 40's of the 20th Century; Decree N 276 of the Government of Georgia on establishing additional requirements while granting the repatriate status; Decree N 299 of the Government of Georgia Regarding approval of the form of declaration for persons seeking status of repatriate and their family members income and property; Decree of the Government of Georgia on approving the health form

Relations with the EU play a key role in the potential reform of Georgian migration management. The EU-Georgia Action Plan in the framework of European Neighbourhood Policy was signed in November 2006. Among other issues, it foresees the development of a Migration Action Plan which needs to be based on a coherent migration management strategy.

In 2007 a working group dealing with migration matters has been established. It is headed by the Ministry for Refugees and Accommodation and includes also the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Georgian Border Police. As far as the assessment team could establish, this working group had met twice.

Migration processes in the country

I. Internal migrants:
-   Who left their houses as a result of ecological catastrophes (avalanche, landslide, inundation, and earthquake), i.e. ecological migrants and their families.
- Internally displaces persons as a result of conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia.
- Refugees

- II. external migrants:
- International labour emigrants, departed legally or illegally.
- Transit migrants.
- Refugees from Abkhazia and South Ossetia.
- Asylum seekers abroad.

The main factors effecting migration is the following: low economic growth, insufficient

standard of living, too much unemployment, violation of human rights.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

Main issues of action plan of state strategy on IDPs:
- Property of State owned Collective Centres transferred to IDPs
- Improving living conditions of those IDPs
- Provide assistance to IDP families not in need of accommodation

First EU-Georgia official meeting in the framework of the **Mobility Partnership** was held in Brussels, on September 15, 2010. The European delegation was represented by the EU Member States participating in the **Mobility Partnership** initiative (16 EU Member States are participants of the initiative), as well as, by the European Agency for the Management of Operational Cooperation at the External Borders of the Member States of the European Union - **"FRONTEX"** and the European Training Foundation - **"ETF".** The **Mobility Partnership** initiative envisages cooperation on migration issues, such as: migration monitoring, labour migration, re-admission, re-integration, Diaspora affairs, document security, creation of single migration information database and recognition of professional qualifications. Its objective is to fight illegal migration and further develop the potential for legal migration. The **Mobility Partnership**, together with the so-called **Circular Migration**, will assist a legal employment of Georgian citizens in the EU Member States.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

- ❖ trafficking in human beings,
- ❖ lack of human rights,
- ❖ few number of job places and unemployment,
- ❖ low standards of living,
- ❖ insecurity.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

- http://mra.gov.ge/index.php?lang_id=ENG – Ministry of IDPs from the occupied territories accommodation and refugees in Georgia
- http://smr.gov.ge/en/home Office of the state minister for reintegration
- http://www.iom.ge/ International Organization for Migration /The migration agency in Georgia/
- http://www.refuge.ge/eng/ Refugee and COI portal of the UN Association in Georgia
- http://www.humanrights.ge/index.php?a=main&pid=1&lang=eng Humanrights.ge web portal on Human Rights in Georgia
- http://eu-integration.gov.ge/index.php?que=eng/news EU integration /State Minister/
- www.parliament.ge Georgian Parliament
- http://www.cra.gov.ge/index.php?sec_id=55&lang_id=ENG Civil Registry
- http://www.geostat.ge/index.php?action=0&lang=eng National Statistics Office of Georgia
- http://www.iccn.ge/ International Center on Conflict and negotiation
- www.cipdd.org Caucasus Institute for Peace Democracy and Development

Data on migration:

9% of Germany's population (82 mln) is *foreign*/without a German citizenship. But more importantly, nearly 19% (15.5 mln) are *"with an immigration background"* – a new (since 2005) and wider category, that also includes children of immigrants, naturalised foreigners etc. So about every 5th person in Germany has roots in another country & culture, the majority in Turkey. Many of them have lived in Germany for a long period of time or were born there. (data refers to 2008)

Legal acts regulating migration

The current *Immigration Act* ("Aufenthaltsgesetz"), that came into force on 01.01.2005 (amendments following EU guidelines in 2007), regulates conditions for the entry and residence as well as its termination of all types of immigration. While the requirements are tightened for most purposes of immigration, that of highly-skilled persons is favoured and promoted. Moreover the Immigration Act integrates aspects of inner security and underlines the importance of promoting the integration of existing immigrants and their descendants.

Migration processes in the country

The multicultural society in Germany goes back to three main groups of immigrants:
1. The recruitment of *foreign "guest workers"* from the mid-50s to the early 70s. Following the recruitment ban in 1973 some returned to their home countries (e.g. Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain), but a large number decided to settle in Germany, which resulted in the immigration movement for the purpose of *family unification*, lasting until today.
2. *Ethnic Germans*, who have been displaced from Eastern Europe and former Soviet states, have a right to move to Germany and to be naturalized. This immigration movement peaked in the early 90s and has minimized by now.
3. The reception of *refugees & asylum seekers* increased in the mid-80s and peaked around 1990. By now, restrictions at national and EU level, particularly Dublin II, have minimized application numbers of asylum seekers in Germany.
Looking at the current annual migration flows, in 2009 721,000 persons (16% Germans and more than half from EU countries) moved to Germany, mainly from Poland, Romania, Turkey and the USA. In the same year, 734,000 persons (21% Germans) moved out of Germany, the majority to the countries named above. As a result, in recent years the net migration is negative. Currently the main purposes of immigration to Germany are family unification, work and education.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

Since Germany did not consider itself a country of immigration for a long time, an integration policy did not exist. Only in 2005 a *National Integration Plan* was presented in the course of the new Immigration Act. The aim of this policy is to allow immigrants to participate on equal terms in the social, economic, political and cultural life in Germany. It mainly focuses on language, which is understood as a key to participation in society. The concept of (mandatory) *Integration Courses* with 600h German course + 45h orientation course (culture, politics, history etc.) was introduced. Other focus areas are the promotion of immigrants' participation/success in the education system and workforce. Since the integration of the large Muslim population (ca. 4 mln, 3rd largest faith group) is perceived as one of the main challenges, a newly founded *German Islam Conference* deals with this issue since 2006. By

now integration in general is a strongly debated topic and various measures exist on governmental, regional and local level.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

As the double sided aspect of integration is often forgotten in Germany, a lot of pressure lies on the immigrants. They are challenged to find a way to combine active willingness to integrate and keeping their cultural roots. The public and political perception of immigrants shows a negative tendency or some kind of scepticism, in particular towards Muslims, as the compatibility of Islam with Western values is questioned. In general it is hard for immigrants to defend their rights as being part of the society. Challenging areas are furthermore language competency, educational success, and entering the workforce. In comparison with Germans more migrants attend the lower secondary schools, leave school without a diploma, have difficulties in finding an apprenticeship and are employed in less-qualified sectors. Generally their socio-economic background is lower. Asylum seekers are challenged to live in often isolated reception centres with restricted access to social and health services.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

- Focus Migration, *Country Report Germany*: http://www.focus-migration.de/Germany.1509.0.html?&L=1
- Migration Education, *Country Profile Germany*: http://www.migrationeducation.org/22.0.html
- Federal Office of Migration and Refugees: www.bamf.de/EN
- Federal Foreign Office, *Legal Acts*: http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/WillkommeninD/EinreiseUndAufenthalt/uebersicht.html
- Federal Government, *National Integration Plan*: http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_774/content/DE/Artikel/IB/Anlagen/2008-07-30-nip-englisch,property=publicationFile.pdf

GREECE

Data on migration:

Greece is now home to more than 1 million immigrants from non-EU countries, which constitutes nearly 10% of its population. Most migrants come from neighbouring countries. More than half of Greece's foreign population comes from Albania while the second largest group is Bulgarian. While Albanian citizens accounted for approximately 60% of the total immigrant population both in 2001 and in 2007, Bulgarians accounted for nearly 8% of the legal migrants registered in 2007, followed by Rumanians (4.5%), Ukrainians (4.3%), Georgians (2.7%), Pakistanis (2.5%), Russians (2.4%) and Moldovans (2.1%).

Legal acts regulating migration

- The adoption of Law 3304/2005 on the "Implementation of the principle of equal treatment regardless racial or <u>ethnic origin</u>, <u>religious or other beliefs</u>, disability, age or sexual orientation", which is a positive development in the fight against, among others, racial discrimination in Greece.

- Law no. 3536/07 "Specific rules of <u>migration policy</u> and other issues falling under the competence of the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration & Decentralization".

- Integrated Action Plan for Roma, by taking measures in the areas of education, employment, health and housing. In the area of health, Socio-Medical Centres providing basic health care services such as primary health care and vaccination in Roma settlements were created.

Migration processes in the country

More than half of Greece's foreign population comes from Albania. It's with the collapse of the communist regime and the organization of the first democratic elections in 1991 that the first mass emigration began, mainly directed towards Italy and Greece.
Greece became one of the main destinations because of its proximity with Albania and its regenerated economic situation after its entrance in the European Union. Albanians coming in Greece were hoping of improving their living conditions in the short run so as to go back to their country bringing money and wealth.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

Greece implemented National Action Plan on Integration 2008-2010, which includes the following policy priorities:
- Reinforcement of employment, especially for women, young people, long term unemployed persons and vulnerable social groups.
- Encounter of the disadvantaged position of persons and groups concerning education and vocational training.
- Empowerment of family and support of the elderly.
- Integration of people with disabilities, immigrants and people with cultural/religious particularities.

Specific rules of migration policy and other issues falling under the competence of the Ministry

of Interior, Public Administration & Decentralization

- National Liaison Committee for the Integration of migrants. The establishment of the Committee results from the law no. 3536/07
- Law no. 3386/05 "Entry, residence and social integration of third country nationals in the Hellenic territory"

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

Most people immigrate in Greece because they have fled bad living conditions. It is quite difficult to adapt and change practices and customs. In such situations immigrants are clearly seen as different and in worsening economic times can be seen as sapping away resources that could otherwise have been used for local populations.

Migrants are low paid in comparison with local people in Greece and it is very confusing for foreigners who live here. The worst situation is for the migrants who live illegally, they have to agree with the salary they are offered, otherwise they couldn't get money even for the food.

But nowadays, as the result of the financial crisis a lot of immigrants had to return in their countries.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

Information on webpages in English containing information on migration processes in Greece:
- ANTIGONE – www.antigone.gr

- The Greek Forum of Migrants - www.migrant.gr

HUNGARY

Data on migration:

Nowadays Hungary (app. 10.1 million inhabitants) is a sending, transit, and destination country for migrants. After the change of the regime in 1989, spatial migration became an important issue for the country (in 1940s-1980s Hungarians were prevented from travelling abroad or emigrating).

The proportion of legal immigrants in Hungary is relatively low comparing to other countries of the European Union (in 2007 – 1.6%, in 2008 – 1.8%). 2,000-3,000 people obtain Hungarian citizenship every year. 14,000-15,000 foreign citizens arrive to Hungary every year with the purpose of legal residence; the majority of them come from Romania, Serbia, and Ukraine.

Illegal migration to Hungary is mainly of transit nature (30-50 000 in 2007)

In 2009 the total foreigner population in Hungary: 177,000 (1,7 % of total population)

Migrants having a settlement Permit in Hungary in 2007: Romanians - 19 837; Ukrainians - 4 209; Serbians - 2 085; Chinese - 1 621; Vietnamese – 508; Russian – 436; other - 2 719. Total: 31 415 (mostly for work or study).

Legal acts regulating migration

In 2002, a new legislative package entered into force, aimed primarily at harmonizing Hungarian regulations with those of the European Union. A minimum of three years working and living in Hungary with a residence permit is now needed to obtain a settlement permit; that is, immigrant status. Eight years of residence are a necessary prerequisite for naturalization.

All newcomers to Hungary go through a process, often long, to adapt to their new home and become an integral part of our society. Since a restructuring of governmental competencies in 2006, the Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN) of the Ministry of Interior is responsible for alien policing, asylum and naturalization affairs, subordinated by the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement. In addition the Hungarian Border Guard Services as of 1 January 2008 became an integral part of the Police service.

Immigrants with permanent residence permits can take up employment. Temporary immigrants, apart from some exceptions, can take up legal employment only if they hold a work permit. The most important exception is that senior executives of foreign companies do not need a permit. The number of temporary work permissions is limited. A person may be naturalized as a Hungarian citizen has to leave minimum 8 years in Hungary.

Migration processes in the country

- The level of immigration increased after the political changes in Central and Eastern Europe (collapse of the Soviet Union, break-up of Yugoslavia). Now the number of legal immigrants dropped from 40,000 in 1990 to 14,000-15,000 per year.
- Most of the immigrants are ethnic Hungarians coming from Romania and Slovakia (2/3 of all legal immigrants).
- App. 12% of migrants arrive from Asia (8% - from China and Vietnam), 12% of migrants have EU residence permit.
- The number of asylum seekers was 3,429 in 2007; majority of them came from Vietnam, Serbia, China, Montenegro, and Iraq.
- Immigration to Hungary from Eastern Europe is primarily labour migration, sometimes for seasonal work.
- Immigration for the reasons of poverty or war is primarily transit migration to Western countries.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

The integration of immigrants has not been a particularly strong public policy issue in Hungary. Although national institutions have been encouraged by European policy-makers to introduce policies supportive of integration, practical action is low key on both the government and the civic side.

The migrants may be divided into three groups regarding their integration in Hungary.
1) temporary and seasonal workers: accommodation and living conditions are handled by employers, integration policies are not implemented;
2) ethnic Hungarians or people who attended school in Hungary: due to the language knowledge they are able to deal with bureaucracy and to settle in the new environment. Hungarian migration policy is especially related to the support of Hungarian minorities;
3) "intermediary minority": Chinese, Vietnamese, Arabs, Mongolians: are able to access certain fields of the market due to ethnic networks, but mostly take deviant, subordinate roles.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

– Increasing level of xenophobia (popularity of the Jobbik party which is often accused of being fascist and xenophobic)
– Limited access to labour market (in most cases knowledge of Hungarian is required)
– Linguistic challenges (limited knowledge of English in Hungarian society)
– Family separation (for seasonal workers)

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

– Migration Information Source – Hungary Profile:
  http://www.migrationinformation.org/Profiles/display.cfm?ID=181
– "Is there a Hungarian Migration Policy?" (publication of Agnes Tottos)
  http://www.glossaiuridica.hu/gi0901/idg/gi0901_idg_tottos_agnes.pdf
– Labour Migration in Hungary
– http://www.slovo21.cz/nove/images/dokumenty_integrace/victoria%20acs_ministry_hungary.pdf
– Illegal labour migration and employment in Hungary (Judit Juhasz)
– http://www.ilo.int/public/english/protection/migrant/download/imp/imp30.pdf
– International Migration Outlook – Hungary
– http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/56/30/41255757.pdf
– www.menedek.hu
– www.equal.nfu.hu
– www.artemisszio.hu
– http://www.amasik.hu/
– www.needs.hu

ITALY

Data on migration:

According to the data of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from 1876 to 1986 over 26 million Italians emigrated, leaving their country to reside abroad (mainly after WW2 in Argentina, Canada and Venezuela, but also to Australia and Africa).

Immigration is a recent phenomenon, started to rise in 1970s and then rapidly growing in the first years of 21st century (less than 300 thousand foreign citizens regularly living in Italy VS almost 5 million according to the Dossier of the caritas Migrantes 2010 – 7.1% of the population). Immigrants are mainly people from Eastern European countries (from former Yugoslavia, Albania, Romania), from Mediterranean and Sub-Saharan Africa (Moroccan). Immigrant population is young, unevenly distributed geographically (mainly residing in Northern Italy, mean age average 29-30 years).

There were 4,235,059 (2063407 male, 2171652 female) foreign citizens residing in Italy on 1 January 2010, equal to 7.0% of the total residents, while on 1 January 2009 they represented 6.5%. There are 932,675 minors, 22.0% of the total of resident foreigners. Around half of the foreign residents (2 million 86 thousand individuals, equal to 49.3% of the total) comes from Eastern European countries: in particular, around a quarter comes from new EU countries (1 million 71 thousand, excluding Cyprus and Malta, among which 888 thousand from Romania alone); another quarter (1 million 15 thousand) is represented by citizens from Eastern European countries that are not part of the EU.

53% of immigrants work in services (hotels, restaurants, households), 35% in industry, 7% in agriculture; raising self-employment

Legal acts regulating migration

There are many laws regulating the immigration in Italy. The first one was made in 1986, and it was regulating the phenomenon inside the country, mostly taking care about the possibility to give equal treatment in various fields (social security, work, health care) to the foreigners, and not giving precise rules instead for the expulsion from the country, left to the logical rules set for everybody.

The latest one is the so called "Bossi-Fini" law of 2002, from the names of the politicians that promoted it, and it's dealing with everything concerning the regulation of migration in Italy, including the requirements for staying, asking for asylum, the rights and duties of the immigrants, the matter of social security, health and studying, and so on. It deals also with the matter of illegal immigration coming by boat from the South Mediterranean, the work of the immigrants, including some special parts about specific categories of workers, such as the ones that are most needed in the country to complete certain sectors, the minors and the family reunions.

Migration processes in the country

In Italy there are more immigrants them emigrants.

Who is entering Italy: persons coming especially from East Europe, North Africa and Balkans. In the past Italy was a country of emigration, but after the 1990 non-stop of big flows of persons arrived, seeing Italy as a fairy tale country, with available work possibility especially in the

building trade, in the home care and commerce.

Who is leaving Italy: young persons between 20 and 35, educated, because of the lack of job opportunities suitable with their profile. They try to reach countries with better opportunities also for the welfare state system.

Push and pull factors (e.g. unemployment, expectations for better life conditions, family reunions, refugees, asylum seekers...), facilitative legislation procedures, other countries' closing doors, mutual agreements with sending countries, labour demands...

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

In the Bossi-Fini law there is a part dedicated to the integration of migrants into our society. It encourages the creation of associations of immigrants or dealing with their integration problems, and supports their work. It promotes their registration and the individuation along with them of the obstacles that they may face. This is especially done by two commissions, one in the economy and work Council, which is a national organism for coordination, and the second one in the Presidency of the Ministers' Council, which is counselling for the problems of the foreign immigrants and their families. After this, every region or municipality is able and encouraged to create local strategies related with immigrants, according to the needs of the territory. In general there is much more done at the grass root level than at institutional one, regarding integration, while the law is much more precise on limits for immigration in Italy.

Institutional setting of Italian integration policy is divided among different national ministries (mostly the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Labour and Social Policies) and between national and regional authorities; integration measures, activities and consultative bodies introduced by law (e.g. importance of respecting linguistic and cultural difference), but with poor implementation; legislative responsibility of regions for welfare measures concerning immigrants' entitlements (public health, housing, education); interventions of single municipalities

The anti-discrimination laws that support integration and political participation policies are not well implemented. Equality policies do little to empower the National Office against Racial Discrimination or to compel the state to uphold equality in its own work. Three out of four Italians believe that ethnic discrimination is widespread. Over half believe that discrimination has worsened and that foreigners are less likely than Italians to be accepted for a job, training, or a promotion. Half of the population believe that unemployed immigrants should be deported. Yet Italians express some of the highest support of the EU-25 for equal social rights for legally-resident third-country nationals (71%) and a similar proportion support their right to family reunion (See Eurobarometer 2003 and "Special Eurobarometer survey on discrimination in the EU" 2006)

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

- Acceptance by the local community due to stereotypes and prejudices.
- Language barriers (in Italy not many people speak any language besides Italian).
- Real integration obtained through a process of interaction.
- Break the habit of staying only within their own community.
- Equal treatment (in jobs, school and every field of life).

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

http://www.meltingpot.org/index-en.html

http://fortresseurope.blogspot.com/2006/02/immigrants-dead-at-frontiers-of-europe_16.html

http://www.immiweb.org/inglese/index.php

http://www.dossierimmigrazione.it/english/international.htm

http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/temi/immigrazione/english_version/

www.joensuu.fi/tkk/projektit/koli/files/esit01.rtf

http://www.integrationindex.eu/integrationindex/2418.html

http://www.istat.it/salastampa/comunicati/in_calendario/inddemo/20100218_00/testointegrale20100218.pdf

http://www.italy.iom.int

http://archive.sgir.eu/uploads/Kosic-kosic_nordio_2007_perception_and_construction_of_otherness_biased_by_fear.pdf

http://www.politis-europe.uni-oldenburg.de/download/Italy.pdf

http://www.cespi.it/WP/WP%2051-Albania%20and%20Italy-Chaloff.pdf

http://www.realinstitutoelcano.org/wps/wcm/connect/3b2bc8004118cd17ae5fee6d616c2160/ARI8-2010_Triandafyllidou_Controlling_Migration_Southern_Europe_Gate-keeping_Strategies.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=3b2bc8004118cd17ae5fee6d616c2160

http://ics.uda.ub.rug.nl/FILES/root/Articles/2006/KosicA-Ethnic/46-PhaletK-Ethnic-2006.pdf

http://www.portalecnel.it/Portale/indlavdocumenti.nsf/0/466486C57FF3FF42C125737F0050A9EC/$FILE/Reyneri-%20Immigration%20in%20Italy.pdf

http://www.humiliationstudies.org/documents/KruglanskiImmigration.pdf

http://www.openstarts.units.it/dspace/bitstream/10077/2684/4/Chapter%202.pdf

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Immigration_to_Italy#Immigration

KOSOVO

Data on migration:

Although it is not easy to identify the historical and current patterns of migration in contemporary Kosovo, we can derive some data from several estimates made by local and foreign organizations. According to them there are over 300 000 Kosovo Albanians who work/live abroad. But if we add to this statistics the illegal emigrants, this number may be over half of a million. The biggest wave of migration naturally happened in the early 90`s and after the liberation of our country. As for the internal migration, the major demographic changes involved the urban centres, especially the capital Prishtina, the trend was not welcomed from the natives. For example, Prishtina had only 200 000 inhabitants before the war, and now there are over 600 000.

Legal acts regulating migration

1. Law for Monitoring and Control of the Borders
2. Law on Asylum
3. Law on Foreigners
4. National strategy for integrating management of the borders
5. Strategy for the reintegration of the repatriates
6. Repatriation policies
7. Random operative procedures of repatriation

Migration processes in the country

1. Immigration of Foreign Nationals into the Republic of Kosovo

Country	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Albania	119	213	255	334	174
Bulgaria	249	275	160	141	81
China	310	348	617	468	251
Republic of Moldova	158	262	198	231	175
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	96	187	161	271	201
Turkey	654	690	442	693	377
USA	196	195	155	193	57
Others	897	1390	357	992	173
Total	**2679**	**3560**	**2345**	**3323**	**1489**
Grand Total					**13.396**

The main source of data on the emigration of Kosovo Albanians in the 1990s comes from the Central Commission of Kosovo for the Registration of Albanians Abroad, which estimated in 1992 that 217,132Albanians were living abroad, mainly in Germany (82,348), Switzerland (72,448) and Sweden (15,562).

By 2005, as many as 50,000 Kosovars were estimated to be in the UK, making Britain the third largest destination in Europe. However, with mass return after the end of the conflict, the number of Kosovo Albanians abroad may have decreased; according to UNFPA (2003), the number of those reported as being usually absent from Kosovo has decreased from 225,000 in 1999 to 168,900 in 2003, although the IMF (2004) estimates that 220,000 Kosovo Albanians

alone continue to live abroad, along with a further 250,000 Kosovars from other ethnic/national groups.

Reasons for coming/leaving
- economic
- social
- political

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

Integration strategies have not been elaborated so far.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

- Security
- Bureaucracy in public administration
- Accommodation
- Studying in Albanian language as unique and difficult Indo-European one etc.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

- www.**migration**drc.org/publications/working_papers/WP-C12.pdf
- www.iom**kosovo**.org/
- www.jha.ac/articles/a039.htm
- mpb-ks.org/repository/.../**National**%20**Strategy**%20on%20**Migration**-Final.pdf

FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Data on migration:
According to the official documents there are 1542 refugees and 75 asylum seekers residing on the territory of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. There is no official data on how many foreigners reside on its territory. On the other hand, 7926 refugees and 875 asylum seekers from the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia reside in different countries. There is considerable number of people moving to live and work in Europe, USA, Canada and Australia (predictions are more than half of a million).

Legal acts regulating migration
Law on Foreigners, Law on Employment of Foreigners and The Law on Asylum and Temporary Protection are the three basic legal documents concerning migration issues in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Migration processes in the country
the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is still not considered as the final destination of asylum seekers and economic migrants. Macedonia[10] is transit zone of the migrants travelling from Asia and Northern Africa on their way to the EU countries. Less than hundred migrants whose origin is non-European reside at the very moment on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia. Still expectations are that in the following years there will be increase of migrants arriving in Macedonia. People whose origin is from Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Morocco, China are expected to be the most represented migrant groups in the society. We have to mention that more than 1500 Roma people from Kosovo are residing on the territory of the Republic of Macedonia since the Kosovo war crisis.
Since many international organizations have programme activities in the Republic of Macedonia (OSCE, USAID, UNDP...) there is considerable number of foreigners temporary residing on the territory of Republic of Macedonia due to their employment. Small number of young people from Europe is residing on the territory of Macedonia (most of them through the European exchange programs).
Many young educated Macedonians decide to move outside Macedonia. Most frequent destinations are the EU countries (UK, Netherlands, Sweden, Spain, Belgium etc.). At the same time there is trend among the poor population to leave Macedonia for economic reasons. Most often destinations are Italy, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.
There is official state strategy on migration issues. CD version of the policy has been distributed to the participants on the study session in Budapest.
Civil sector is primary active in two directions – providing free legal aid to the migrants and working on social integration of the migrants in the society. The social integration of the migrants is limited to access to their basic rights and needs such as health protection, documentation etc.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.
Migrants in the Republic of Macedonia are the most marginalized group in the society. The efforts of the state to harmonize the national legislation with the EU standards do not have the expected effect in practice. Part of the reason for this situation is the fact that Republic of Macedonia does not have long history with migrants. There are present stereotypes in the society as well as many practical obstacles migrants fully to integrate in the society.

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[10] The use of the term Macedonia is for descriptive purposes and the convenience of the reader; it does not reflect the official position of the Council of Europe.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Data on migration:

According to the National Bureau of Statistics the number of Moldovans abroad in the first trimester of 2009 was approximately 272,500. However, a survey carried out by International Organization for Migration gives the number of Moldovans working abroad but still belonging to a household in Moldova to be 353,000 in March 2009. In addition, there are approx. 150,000 Moldovans who are planning to migrate in the near future; some for the first time, and some have been abroad and only returned for a short period of time. In the years 2006-2008 alone a number of up to 100,000 Moldovans left the country; half of them were members of entire households moving abroad. Considering different estimates it is likely that altogether up to 600 000 Moldovans reside outside the country under different status.[11]

Legal acts regulating migration

http://lastrada.md/publicatii/ebook/acte_norm_engl.pdf

Migration processes in the country

According to a survey carried out by IOM in mid-2006, the most common reason for migrants to leave the Republic of Moldova was the will to earn a better living: the decision might be made because of low pay, unemployment or poverty. Among the pull factors migrants listed the low costs of migration and advice they had received to go to a particular country. Guarantees of employment and expected good working conditions, as well as the existence of social contacts abroad, are other central factors. Some also expect the living conditions to be better abroad.[12]

In the distribution by sex, the greatest share of migrants is formed of men, while in the distribution by residence area the greatest share is formed of people from the rural area. More than 3/4 are persons of 25-54 years of age. The average age of migrants is 35 years. Practically, all migrants left for the first time abroad during the last 6 years (90.4%). Thus, the average period of time spent by a migrant abroad (including short-term returns) was of 2.1 years. At the moment of this survey, the women spent abroad more time than men (2.3 years versus 2.0 years). A similar situation is recorded for the migrants in rural areas, compared to those in urban areas. The distribution of migrants by country shows that most migrants work in Russia (61.4%). The fact of such an imposing number of migrants leaving to Russia is caused by the relatively low expenses for travel, visa-free entry, knowledge of Russian language, etc. In this country, there worked mostly men and persons from rural areas (72.9% and, respectively, 64.6% of their total number). The average period of stay in Russia was of 1.8 years.

On the other side, in the countries of the European Union (EU 27), where the access is much more difficult due to the costs and visa regime, there were 28.8% migrants working. The share of migrant women and persons coming from urban areas is significantly higher than that of men and of persons coming from rural areas, the average period of stay being also longer, of 2.7 years. Out of EU countries the most popular destination is Italy, where there were 18.3% of migrants working. According to the data of the survey, in this country, in the 2nd quarter of 2008, there were 58.1 thousand people working there, aged more than 14 years.[13]

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

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[11] http://iom.md/attachments/008_FAQ%20IOM%20Moldova.pdf
[12] Ibid.
[13] http://www.statistica.md/public/files/publicatii_electronice/migratia/Migratia_FM_en.pdf

In recent years the Government of the Republic of Moldova has taken a number of legislative, organizational, administrative and other measures to advance the fight against trafficking. In 2005-2006, the Parliament ratified the most important international convention, and adopted the Law on Prevention and Suppression of Trafficking in Human Beings. This law has additions and amendments to the Criminal and Administrative Code and other regulations aimed at enhancing liability for trafficking crimes, as well as related crimes, such as the organization of illegal migration. Progress has been achieved in the criminal prosecution of trafficking cases. There are also various proactive non-governmental organizations providing assistance and support to victims of human trafficking, implementing programs aimed at preventing this phenomenon among risk groups through public awareness raising campaigns and through direct assistance to at-risk groups.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

The Government of the Republic of Moldova establishes annually a quota for labour immigrants (2,068 in 2008). In 2008, 2,749 immigrants were given residence status. 1,136 persons came as labour migrants (especially from Turkey, Romania, Ukraine, Italy and Russia), but those who came to Moldova for family reunification are almost as numerous, coming largely from the same countries as the labour migrants. In addition in 2008 a little over 500 people moved to Moldova for studies.[14]

Most often, the people organizing illegal migration (the smuggling of people) are members of criminal networks. Sometimes the smugglers can also be traffickers and therefore migrants who pay someone to organize their journey are taking serious risks that might land them in prison or in a trafficking situation. Even if they reach their destination safely, the irregular status of migrants poses a considerable threat to their well-being. Irregular migrants often live in the margin of society, trying to avoid contact with authorities, as that may result in imprisonment and deportation. They have virtually no rights in the place of their residence, including limited or no legal access to social and healthcare services, and may be compelled, due to their precarious circumstances, into unsafe working conditions and accommodation. They are therefore extremely vulnerable to abuse and exploitation, and can easily become victims of human trafficking. Additionally, people who leave their home country legally can end up living as irregular migrants, for example, by overstaying their visas or due to expiration of their travel documents. Sometimes people are not even aware of their status, which severely hampers the realization of their rights. Regular status means that migrants are truly members of their host communities; with rights, privileges and obligations to fulfil according to the country's relevant laws.[15]

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

http://iom.md/index.php/en
http://lastrada.md/en.html

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[14] http://iom.md/attachments/008_FAQ%20IOM%20Moldova.pdf
[15] Ibid.

THE NETHERLANDS

Data on migration:

Total population: 17 million. Ethnic structure (2010) – 79.73% Dutch background; 11.21% non-Western background; 9.05% Western background (non-Dutch).[16] Net migration = 2.55 [17]

Immigrants/ Emigrants For decades, the number of people who came to settle in the Netherlands outnumbered those who were leaving the country permanently. This situation changed in 2003, when emigrants outnumbered immigrants for the first time. In 2005, an unprecedented 121 000 persons left the country. Immigration totalled 92 000 persons. Such a large negative net migration was then found nowhere else in Europe[18].

Regular Residence Permits [19], 2009 = 50,700

Students: 8,500 (Chinese, American, Turkish)
Highly skilled migrants - 4,450 (India, America, Japan)
Labour Migrants - 2,900 (Chinese, American, Philippines)
Family reunifications - 29,050 (Turkish, Moroccan, Indian)
Other purposes - 5,750 (Bulgarian, Romanian, American)

Asylum requests[20], 2009: 13 900. In 2009 over half of them came from Iraq and Somalia**.** Structure (Until September 2010): Somalia - 24%; Iraq - 11%; Afghanistan - 10%; Georgia - 7%; Iran - 6%. Total 9.540 (100%).

Naturalization requests[21] 2009: 14.000. Until September 2010: Morocco - 16%; Turkey - 12%; Iraq - 6%; Afghanistan - 5%; Somalia - 2%. Total 18.820 (100%)

67000 persons from Eastern Europe live in NL in 2010[22].

Human Trafficking [23] - Groups vulnerable to trafficking include single underage asylum seekers, women with dependent residence status obtained through fraudulent or forced marriages, women recruited in Africa, and East Asian women in massage parlours. Women from the Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Guinea are the top six countries of origin for victims of sex trafficking in the country. In **2009**, the government registered **909 victims**.

Legal acts regulating migration

Vreemdelingenwet 2000 (Aliens Act)
2009 – modified for shorter and more prudent asylum procedures – Dutch National Contact Point European Migration Network, Annual Policy Report 2009

Responsible Bodies [24]:

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[16] www.cbs.nl
[17] 2008 est., http://www.migrationinformation.org/Resources/netherlands.cfm
[18] http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/bevolking/publicaties/artikelen/archief/2006/2006-1960-wm.htm
[19] http://www.ind.nl/en/Images/1003%20IND%20belicht_ENG%20def_tcm6-184049.pdf
[20] http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/dossiers/allochtonen/nieuws/default.htm
[21] http://www.ind.nl/en/Images/1003%20IND%20belicht_ENG%20def_tcm6-184049.pdf
[22] http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/dossiers/allochtonen/nieuws/default.htm
[23] http://www.ecoi.net/local_link/140524/240893_en.html
[24] http://www.ind.nl/nl/Images/2010%20Annual%20Policy%20Report%202009%20(ENG)_tcm5-184285.pdf

The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (**Immigratie- en Naturalisatiedienst, IND**), which is an agency of the Ministry of Justice, is responsible for implementing the Aliens Act and the Netherlands Nationality Act. This agency is charged with assessing all applications of foreign nationals who want to (continue to) reside in the Netherlands or who want to become Dutch citizens. On behalf of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the IND also plays a role in assessing visa applications.

– **The Repatriation & Departure Service (Dienst Terugkeer & Vertrek, DT&V**), also an agency of the Ministry of Justice, is responsible for promoting the repatriation of foreign nationals.

– **The National Agency of Correctional Institutions (Dienst Justitiële Inrichtingen, DJI)** is also an agency of the Ministry of Justice. Its responsibilities include enforcing custodial orders for the purpose of removing foreign nationals from the Netherlands, including the custodial detention of foreign nationals (the so-called aliens detention).

– **The Central Agency for the Reception of Asylum Seekers (Centraal Orgaan opvang Asielzoekers (COA)** is an independent administrative body that is financed by the Ministry of Justice. The COA is responsible for the reception of asylum seekers.

– **UWV WERKbedrijf** (the work placement branch of the Employee Insurance Agency) is an independent administrative body that operates on the instructions of the Ministry of Social Affairs

and Employment. The Ministry has charged UWV WERKbedrijf with the implementation of tasks

such as the issuing of work permits to foreign nationals who want to work in the Netherlands.

– **The Legal Aid Council (Raad voor de Rechtsbijstand**) is an independent administrative body that is fully financed by the Ministry of Justice. The Council supervises and manages the process of organising the provision of state-funded legal aid through the Legal Aid and Advice Centre/ Legal Aid Offices (Juridisch Loket), mediators, and lawyers. This organisation is also responsible for organizing the provision of legal aid in asylum cases.

– **The Royal Netherlands Constabulary (Koninklijke Marechaussee, KMar**), which is part of the Armed Forces, and the regional police forces play a role in border control and supervision of foreign nationals.

– **The municipalities** are responsible for providing accommodation to holders of asylum residence permits, and they also play a role in processing applications for naturalisation.

In addition, several **non-governmental organisations** are active in the area of asylum and migration. The most important of these non-governmental organisations are the following:

– The **International Organisation for Migration (IOM)**, which plays a role in voluntary repatriation and/or onward migration of foreign nationals.

– The **Dutch Council for Refugees**, which provides practical support to asylum seekers;

– The **NIDOS Foundation**, which is a guardianship agency that operates at the national level and specifically supports unaccompanied minor refugees and asylum seekers.

Migration processes in the country

- **Coming**: economic migrants; skilled migrants; asylum seekers; EU border country;
- **Leaving**: economic reasons (less regulation, more living and working space; culture of travelling). To Canada, Australia.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

Assimilation (*inburgering*)
Responsible**: The Programme Minister for Housing, Communities and Integration**

The administration's purpose is to achieve 'A society in which everyone participates and everyone counts, whatever their origin, tradition, or religion'. This could be read in the Integration Letter sent by the Cabinet to the House in December 2009.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

-   The public discourse on immigrants revolves around economic terms and social benefits (integration and contribution to whole of society).
-   In 2009 a motion of MP Fritsma, in which he requested the Cabinet to arrange for an independent investigation into the financial consequences of mass immigration of non-Western persons of foreign heritage, was rejected (the ratio state costs/revenues per person)
-   2009 – UN Human Rights Committee expressed concern over the accelerated asylum procedure (8 days);
-   **2010 – Right wing cabinet** comes to power– changes are already visible: ministers with double-citizenship are singled-out for a "loyalty check"[25], double citizenship for all 2nd generation migrants is compulsory[26]. The government coalition compromise formula (October 2010) features plans for punishing illegal immigrants, costs of integration would be paid by immigrants themselves, a burqa ban, and tougher rules for family reunion[27].

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

-   www.Cbs.nl (central office for statistics)
-   www.ind.nl (service for immigration and naturalization)
-   http://www.migrationinformation.org/Resources/netherlands.cfm
-   http://www.ecoi.net
-   http://www.ind.nl/en/Images/1003%20IND%20belicht_ENG%20def_tcm6-184049.pdf

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[25] http://www.rnw.nl/nederlands/video/loyaliteit-minder-met-twee-paspoorten
[26] http://nos.nl/artikel/197098-registratie-dubbele-nationaliteit-gehandhaafd.html
[27] http://nos.nl/video/188314-wilders-helft-minder-nietwesterse-allochtonen.html

<center>**POLAND**</center>

Data on migration:

According to the available statistics Poland in predominantly a sending country. Nevertheless, since the collapse of the communism many transit migrants and immigrants and refugees who settled in or migrate back and forth appeared in Poland (this is a case of migrants from Ukraine, Belarus and Russia). It is very difficult to quantify Poland's foreign population but, according to the 2002 census, the number of foreigners living in Poland is just 49,221 persons. This would correspond to just 0.1% of the total population. The most widely represented nationalities in 2002 were Ukrainians (9,881; 20%), Russians (4,325; 8.8%), Germans (3,711; 7.5%), Belarusians (2,852; 5.8%), and Vietnamese (2,093; 4.3%).

Overall, citizens of South East European countries and the states of the former Soviet Union (excluding the Baltic countries) accounted for at least 44% of the foreign population in Poland. Many scholars pointed out the lack of reliable data on migration in Poland and this census is no exception to this. The coming census will take place in 2011 and with some changed tools it is expected to bring more reliable results. By contrast, the International Migration Report 2006 produced by the UN Population Division estimates the number of foreigners living in Poland to be 703,000 (2005), corresponding to 1.8% of the total population.

Legal acts regulating migration

In 1989, the only law dealing with migration was the **Aliens Act** of 1963. The work on new act took several years and resulted in the Aliens Act of 1997. In April 2001, the Polish Parliament passed comprehensive amendments to the Aliens Act to help clear the path toward EU membership. One of the significant changes included establishing the Office for Repatriation and Foreigners.

Repatriation Act, which came into force in January 2001, was the first comprehensive document regulating resettlement of people of "Polish ethnicity or descent," including people living in the Asian part of the former Soviet Union.
Also in 2003, Poland passed two laws, the **Act of Protection of Aliens** and the 2003 **Aliens Act**, which further refined the 2001 changes. The 2003 Aliens Act included Poland's first regularization program for unauthorized immigrants.

In August 2006, Poland gave workers from Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia the right to work in Poland without work permits for three months in a given period of six months. Limited to the agricultural sector initially, the program was expanded in June 2007 to all other sectors.
Act of 14 July 2006 on the terms and conditions of the entry into and the stay in the territory of the Republic of Poland of the citizens of the EU Member States and the members of their families.

The Act of the Polish Chart, which went into effect in April 2008, builds on the notion of "Polish ethnicity" central to the previously mentioned repatriation program, which went into effect in 2001 and was limited to ethnic Poles from Kazakhstan.

Migration processes in the country

Poland being predominantly sending country is still more concerned with its emigrants rather than with newcomers. Nevertheless, recently a big part of those who emigrated after 2004 returned to the country. After its economic development country proved to be more attractive

to the migrants from the eastern side of the borders, particularly from Ukraine. Also, Poland is still an important place on a route to the West for illegal migrants, particularly those who want to obtain a refugee status in the western Europe (transit country).

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

For almost a decade since the collapse of the communism there were no integration strategies for the coming migrants. As in many other countries the integration strategies (when they came into being) applied only for persons with refugee status, which include some benefits, help in learning the language and accommodation.

Individual integration program was mentioned in the 2004 year law about social help. Centres for help for families monitor the situation of refugees and help them with integration processes as well as European Refugee Found. Apart from refugees is bigger group with subsidiary protection (tolerated status) which does not enable them to be subjected to integration procedures. Situation of these people can be dramatic after leaving the centres for asylum seekers as they are not eligible for any help at the moment. Big gap in state integration plans are trying to fill in the non-governmental organizations, which are concerned not only about refugees but also about persons with tolerated status but also economic migrants from abroad of the EU.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

Apart from overall lack of comprehensive integration strategy immigrants are facing some serious problems in finding a job and in legalizing their status (when they entered illegally). Many migrants, also refugees are struggling with negative stereotypes and discrimination. Education of migrants' children is not an issue, but access to the health care or housing can be a problem.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

http://www.focus-migration.de/Poland.2810.0.html?&L=1
http://www.stat.gov.pl/english/index.htm
http://www.migrationinformation.org/Resources/poland.cfm
http://www.migrationinformation.org/Profiles/display.cfm?ID=800
http://refugee.pl/?LANGVER=en
http://www.cudzoziemcy.pl/index.php?s=news&lang=pl
http://www.pah.org.pl/en-index.html
http://www.unhcr-budapest.org/
http://www.jedenswiat.org.pl/index.php?news
http://www.hfhrpol.waw.pl/en
http://www.migracje.uw.edu.pl/
http://inforeigner.rajska.info/?l=pl

ROMANIA

Data on migration:

Total population: 21,5 million. Ethnic structure [28] 2002 : **89,5%** Romanians; **6.6%** Hungarians**; 2.5%** Roma. **Net Migration = 0.813** (2006, Eurostat)

Immigrants = **133,441; 0.6%** of population (UN data, 2005);
Countries of origin: Republic of Moldova, Turkey, China (UN data)
Countries of origin: Republic of Moldova, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Russia, Syrian Arab Republic, Hungary,
Greece, Turkey, Italy, Germany (World Bank data) [29]

Emigrants = **1,244,052 (2005) ; 5.7 %** population (World Bank); INSSE - **386,827** emigrants from 1990 until 2006; INSSE, 2009:
domestic estimates vary from **2 to 3 million** emigrants (Romanian Office for Labour Force Migration) [30]

Circular or temporary (economic) migration is the main pattern. Since the Revolution of 1989, **10-15 %** of population has left the country. It began with ethnically driven migration (Germans, Hungarians), but later – **economic** insecurity became the push factor.

Between years 2001-2006, the lift of the Schengen Visa triggered a high increase in emigration rates – 28/1000 inhabitants; 40% of them went to Italy, Spain and Germany.

Labour migration
2006 – OSI survey - one-third of the households had at least one migrant working abroad during that period. **Sectors**: In 2005, 36% of labour migrants were working in constructions abroad; 28% in agriculture; 14% private households; 11% in hotels and restaurants.
Remittances – steady grow; **5 billion** EUR in 2007; they are mainly used for consumption and household welfare. Nevertheless, one should keep in mind that 40 per cent of the transfers are made through informal channels (friends or relatives, bus drivers).

Irregular migration – Romania is a source country, rather than a transition one (on the Balkan Route of illegal migration);

Brain Drain - migration of the highly skilled continues to climb. Official figures suggest the percentage of university graduates leaving Romania permanently rose from 6% in 1990 to 26% in 2003 (National Institute for Statistics).

Asylum requests [31] : from Iraq, India, China (2005). In 2004 there were 765 asylum seekers in Romanian reception centres[32].

Human trafficking [33] – descending trend (**2009 – 780 victims** – according to governmental agency). Target countries: Spain, Italy, Czech Republic, Greece.

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[28] http://www.insse.ro/cms/files/RPL2002INS/vol1/grafice/strpopetnie.htm
[29] Migration in Romania, a Country Profile, 2008, IOM
[30] Idem 2
[31] http://ori.mai.gov.ro/api/media/userfilesfile/Proiecte-Strategii/Migratia%20si%20azilul%202006.pdf
[32] http://www.cnrr.ro/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=107%3Asituatia-refugiatilor-in-romania&catid=50%3Asituatia-refugiatilor-din-romainia&Itemid=61&lang=ro
[33] http://anitp.mai.gov.ro/ro/docs/rapoarte/trafic_persoane_2009.pdf

Legal acts regulating migration

1.Accord entre le gouvernement de la Roumanie et le gouvernement de la République française relatif à la réadmission des personnes en situation irrégulière.

2. Governmental Emergency Ordinance n° 105/ 2001 on Romania's state border.

3. Emergency Ordinance no. 112 referring to the punishment of some actions committed abroad by Romanian citizens or by persons without citizenship residing in Romania (2001).

4. Emergency Ordinance n° 143/2002 for the amendment and supplementation of certain provisions in the Criminal Code and of certain special laws, to the purpose of protecting minors against sexual abuses.

5. Emergency Ordinance n° 194/2002 on the regime of aliens.

6.Law on the Prevention and Combat of Trafficking in Human Beings

7.New Immigration Agency and Ordinance 55/2007

8. Work Authorization and Ordinance 56/2007

9. DECISION No. 1.864 from 21 December 2006 on the approval of the methodological norms of enforcement of Government Emergency Ordinance No. 102/2005 on the free movement of the territory of Romania of citizens from EU and EFTA member states and for the establishment of the form and contents of the documents to be issued to citizens of the European Union and their family members

10. LAW No. 122 from 4 May 2006 on the Asylum in Romania (the law regulates the legal status of the aliens who apply for a form of protection in Romania, the legal status of the aliens who hold a form of protection in Romania, the procedures for granting, termination and annulment of a form of protection in Romania, as well as the procedure for determining the responsible EU Member State for examining the asylum application.

11. EMERGENCY ORDINANCE No. 56 of 20 June 2007 on the employment and employment-related relocation of aliens on the territory of Romania

Responsible Bodies:
- Romanian Office for Immigration
- Office for Labour Force Migration (Oficiului pentru Migrația Forței de Muncă - OMFM)
- NGOs : IOM, CNRR – Foundation of the National Romanian Council for Refugees, UNHCR Romania, Romanian Forum for Refugees and Migrants ARCA, Jesuit service for Refugees

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Migration processes in the country

Coming:
Work, business investments, asylum – from Iraq, Iran, China; EU border country.
Leaving:
Economic migration, studies – to Italy, Spain, Germany.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

- **May 2004**, a **National Strategy on Migration** was adopted with a view to EU accession (for the modernization of the management structure and synchronization with EU legislation) [34].
- **2007, National Strategy on migration 2007-2011-** special attention to labour market gaps; better controlled legal migration; prevention of illegal migration; social

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[34] http://www.muncainstrainatate.anofm.ro/hg-nr-616-2004-pentru-aprobarea-strategiei-na-ionale-privind-migra-ia

integration of foreigners ; [35]

- **Governmental Ordinance 44/2004** - integration of foreigners who have received protection of Romanian state or citizens of EU/ EEA – regulates for: equal access to labour market, social insurances, housing, pension system, health system, education system. Cultural accommodation activities and language courses **– free, upon request.**

There are a few **NGOs** that deal with work in the area of migration in Romania, NGOs like Soros Foundation, RCIMI (Research Centre on Identity and Migration Issues, University of .Oradea), there is also an active office of IOM (International Organization for Migration), Peace Culture Association (Bucharest), Romanian National Refugee Office, APADOR, CENPO, UNHCR Romania etc. Mostly, NGOs are more committed to the idea of solving the problems in the area of migration in Romania, contributing actively, doing research and studies, writing projects and implementing them, adapting their policies to the local realities. The problem is that all these are, however, not enough, without real support from the state institutions. Generally they have to strive alone, because local authorities seem to focus on "other more important issues"/ problems of the Romanian population and neglect the problem of minorities or migrants. Therefore, the role of active NGOs in the field of minorities, migrants and diversity is crucial in Romania, even though the idea of involving civil society in this area is rather new, and thus, still under improvement.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

- Definition of family (in family reunification) is restricted to spouse and children;
- It has been reported that juridical assistance and translators have not been provided in some asylum reception centres and at times not even during Court hearings
- Reports of discrimination [36]

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

Migration in Romania – a country profile 2008, IOM
http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Romania_Profile2008.pdf

http://www.insse.ro/cms/rw/pages/index.en.do
http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1226_1280407675_q12446-romania.pdf
http://www.edrc.ro/publication_details.jsp?publication_id=27

[35] http://apatrid.net/Documente-Apatride/Strategia%20nationala%20privind%20imigratia%202007-2010.pdf
[36] http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1226_1280407675_q12446-romania.pdf

THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Data on migration:

In terms of both stock and flow of immigrants, the Russian Federation is second only to the USA in the world. In 2000, the number of international migrants was 35 million in the US, 13 million in Russia, 7 million in Germany and Ukraine, and 6 million in France, India, and Canada. The net number of immigrants, 1970-1995, has been 17 million in the US, 4 million in Russia, and 3 million in Saudi Arabia, India, Canada, and Germany. According to the Russian Census of 2002 11.0 million had immigrated to Russia since the previous Census in 1989 (net immigration was 5.6 million). 99.5 percent were from former Soviet Union (FSU) countries, mostly repatriating ethnic Russians.

279,906 migrants arrived to the Russian Federation in 2009, of which 93% came from CIS countries. The number of Russian emigrants steadily declined from 359,000 in 2000 to 32,000 in 2009. There are also an estimated 10 million illegal immigrants from the ex-Soviet states in Russia.

Roughly 116 million ethnic Russians live in Russia and about 20 million more live in other former republics of the Soviet Union, mostly in Ukraine and Kazakhstan.

As reported by the US Department of State, Russia is a major source of women trafficked globally for the purpose of sexual exploitation. It is also a significant destination and transit country for persons trafficked for sexual and labour exploitation from regional and neighbouring countries into Russia, and on to the Gulf states, Europe, Asia, and North America. In addition, the International Labour Organization estimated that of the five million illegal immigrants in Russia, 20% are victims of forced labour. Trafficking of children and of child sex tourism is also reported. Internal trafficking from rural to urban areas remained a problem.

Legal acts regulating migration

- Federal law dated 19 February 1993 "On displaced persons" which states the status of displaced persons, guarantees of their rights and legal interests;
- Federal law dated 19 February 1993 "On refugees" where the basis and order for being acknowledged as a refugee on the territory of Russia are determined as well as guarantees for protection of rights and legal interests of refugees.
- Federal law dated 25 June 1993 # 5242-1 "On the right of the RF Citizens for freedom of movement, selection of location and place of residence within the RF";
- Federal law dated 15 August 1996 # 114-FZ "On the order of leaving the Russian Federation and entering the Russian Federation";
- Federal law dated 31 May 2002 "On citizenship of the Russian Federation", which sets the principles of the citizenship, the basis, terms and procedure for obtaining and stoppage of citizenship and so on. At the same time the law does not provide legal regulation of the migration processes;
- Federal law dated 21 June 2002 "On legal status of foreign citizens in the Russian Federation The subject for its legal regulation is a definition of a legal status of foreign citizens in Russia, the relations of those between themselves and with bodies of authority etc. during their stay in Russia, execution of work, entrepreneur or other activity;
- Federal law dated 18 July 2006 # 109-FZ "On monitoring of migration of foreign citizens and stateless persons in the Russian Federation".

Migration processes in the country

Immigration flows are still significant, especially those from the Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Kyrgyzstan), South Asia (China) and the Slavic CIS countries (Belarus, Ukraine, and Moldova). The main reason to come to Russia is labour migration. As in other countries, there are many unregistered immigrants in Russia most of which are labour migrants who came from the twelve members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) – the FSU countries with exclusion of the three FSU Baltic countries. There is no consensus in the scale of unregistered migration. Some politicians and mass media even use upper estimates of about 35 million immigrants, based on the border crossing statistics of the Federal Border Service; these data show that the annual number of arrivals less departures of foreign citizens is about 3.5 million.

During 1979-88, Russia gained 1,747,040 people through net migration from other Soviet republics. Germany took in 156,299 former Soviet Germans in 1991. As of May, 1996, there were still 75,000 internally displaced persons from the Chernobyl accident in 1986. Following the military conflicts in Chechnya of 1994, 220,000 people fled to the neighbouring republics of Dagestan, Ingushetia, and North Ossetia. Between years 1989-95, 169,000 Russians returned from Azerbaijan, and 296,000 returned from Kyrgyzstan. Between years 1991-95, 50,000 Russians returned from Belarus; 614,000 returned from Kazakhstan; and 300,000 from Tajikistan. In 1991, 400,000 returned from Uzbekistan, and 100,000 returned from Turkmenistan from 1993-95.

As of 1999, there were 400 refugees, 10,000 asylum seekers, 173,000 internally displaced people (mainly from Chechnya and Ingushetia), and an estimated 3.5-4 million forced migrants. By the end of 2004, there were 1,852 refugees, 315 asylum seekers, 54 returned refugees, mainly from the surrounding former Soviet states. In addition, there were 334,796 internally displaced persons, which included 100,000 Afghans in a refugee-like situation, 73,004 forced migrants, 10,755 Meskhetians, and 5,177 non-CIS asylum seekers.

Both external immigration and internal migration are crucial for social and economic development in Russia. Russia is in the middle of a severe demographic crisis. Despite minor recent improvements, ageing and depopulation are most likely to continue for decades. Given current trends in migration, Russia's population is estimated to shrink by 20% to 112-119 million people by 2050. In the nearest future Russia will also face the problem of a shortage of working-age population. To compensate for this, Russia needs an annual inflow of 1 million immigrants - 3 times as many as the average official annual flow over the last 15 years, and 5 times as many as in the recent years after tightening the migration legislation.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

- **The Conception of the Demographic Development of the country for the period up to 2015** (was accepted in 2001): The aims of the demographic development were declared in the Conception as the "stabilization of size of population and the formation of conditions for the subsequent growth", "the regulation of migration flows with the purposes of...substitution of the natural population decline". The "necessity of attraction of the immigrants to Russia primarily from the CIS countries and also Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia", "conducting a complex of legal, organizational and financial measures directed at the legalization and adaptation of immigrants", the "development of the measures aimed at the increase of territorial mobility of a manpower", etc. are

proclaimed as the priorities in the demographic development in the sphere of migration.

- **The draft Concept of the State Migration Policy of the Russian Federation** which was developed by the Autonomous non-profit organization "OPORA-DRUZHBA" (Russia).

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

1) Reintegrating the migrant into the labour force is very difficult, particularly when unemployment is a problem in his homeland.
2) Because of the complexities with obtaining registration by migrants in their true residence in the country there is a criminal market of counterfeit registration. No less than 80-90% of temporary labour migrants apply for its services.
3) Degrees earned abroad often do not transfer from one high school or university to another at the same academic level.
4) Migrant children commonly face problems related to education because of differences between languages, teaching contents, and educational methods practiced in the two countries.
5) Patriotic feelings and ties to family and friends lead the migrant to gloss over the real problems he faces.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

- International Organization for Migration, Moscow office http://www.iomrussia.ru/
- Demographics of Russia http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Demographics_of_Russia
- Labour Migration. Management Issues and Migrant Workers Rights' Protection in Russia http://demostudy.econ.msu.ru/books/Volume%2014_eng.pdf
- Migration in the Russian Federation: A Country Profile 2008 http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/2010/0411/biblio01.php
- The UN report. International Migration in the Russian Federation. http://www.un.org/esa/population/meetings/ittmigdev2005/P11_Rybakovsky&Ryazantsev.pdf
- Understanding Migration in Russia www.cefir.ru/download.php?id=216
- Autonomous non-profit organization «OPORA-DRUZHBA» www.en.opora.ru

Data on migration:

According to the data of the International Organisation for Migration, there were 512,336 immigrants in Serbia in 2005. However, the biggest number are actually refugees from ex-Yugoslav countries who were seeking shelter in Serbia during and after the wars in 1990s. There are only 6,323 of labour migrants (from China, Bulgaria, Macedonia and Romania), whilst around 30 000 is in transit. Besides, it is hard to estimate number of illegal immigrants in Serbia, some of them being victims of human trafficking.

Legal acts regulating migration

Law on National Minorities is regulating status of traditionally settled minorities (Albanians, Bulgarians, Croatians, Hungarians, Macedonians, Romanians, Slovaks, Ruthenians, etc). The law on national minorities provides cultural autonomy, linguistic rights (Northern province Vojvodina has 6 official languages and beside that in each municipality which has more than 15% of a certain minority, their language is official one), a sort of self-government through National Councils of National Minorities and state also finances TV and radio stations in minority languages.

There are several laws regulating relation between Serbian state and Serbian diaspora.

Migration processes in the country

Serbia is mainly a country of transition for migrants; it is very rarely their final destination. A lot of them are illegally present at the territory of the Republic of Serbia, while trying to reach the EU. Probably the only exceptions are Chinese, who have well-established communities in big cities (Belgrade, Novi Sad, Nis). However, emigration from Serbia is much larger. In 1960s and 1970s Serbian emigrants were usually low-skilled labours going to work in Western countries, such as Germany, Austria or Switzerland. Nonetheless, the wars after the dissolution of Yugoslavia in 1990s, embargo imposed to the country and extremely harsh economic situation caused a new massive wave of emigrants. What is the difference is that this wave was mainly 'brain drain'. Thousands of highly educated, young people, a lot of them with MA and PhD degree, emigrated to Australia, USA, Canada, New Zealand and Western European countries. It is estimated that approximately 3.5 million Serbs live out of Serbia. Some of them live in countries created after the dissolution of Yugoslavia – Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Slovenia. Finally, a major problem for Serbian society in the future might be the fact that this 'brain drain' continued after the democratic change in 2000. Even today many young people after they complete BA studies in Serbia go are going to pursue MA and PhD degrees abroad and they are to large extent staying abroad after it.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

Serbia does not have an official strategy towards integration of migrants. However, it is a country with 19 officially recognized ethnic groups and the state does have a strategy towards its traditional, national minorities. Besides, Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Human and Minorities right support diverse projects concerning integration of minorities, promotion of their cultural heritage etc.

In addition, numerous non-governmental organisations with grants of various donors, ranging from the European Commission to foundations such as Konrad Adenauer, implement projects

which have national minorities as their target group.

As an example of good practice, there are Councils for Inter-ethnic Relations in almost all of 69 Serbian municipalities with more than 15% of minorities.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

- The main challenge actually is non -existence of any kind of integration policies of migrants. Although there are Chinese communities in Serbia, they are practically invisible in public and the state does not have any information about education of the children, for instance.
- The other problem might be that there are no courses of Serbian language organised by the state or any relevant organisation and their language skills are very basic.
- The third problem is an exclusive attitude of majority population towards migrants from Asia.
- In general, there is a huge gap between traditional minorities for example Hungarians or Slovaks and relatively newly settled migrant communities

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

- http://www.mzd.gov.rs/Eng/Ministry/MinistryEng.aspx Ministry for Diaspora
- http://www.ercbgd.org.rs/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=30&lang=en &Itemid= Ethnicity Research Center (NGO dealing with integration of minorities)

SPAIN

Data on migration:

According to INEM (the National Institute of Statistics), 12% of Spain´s population is composed of immigrants (2009 figures). This represents a relatively new phenomenon for Spain, since Spain has historically been an emigrant-producing country and immigrants were internal- coming from poorer Spanish regions. Spain first started to receive large numbers of immigrants from 1990 onwards. The most important immigrant groups in Spain are the following: Latin Americans (36.21% of the total immigrant population), North Africans (14.83%) and finally Eastern Europeans (4.40%). Sub-Saharan Africans represent 4.12% of the total immigrant population. Most immigrants are concentrated in the provinces of Madrid, Barcelona and Alicante, along with the Spanish islands (almost half of all immigrants living in Spain live in these three provinces). Different migrant groups are distributed unevenly across Spanish territory: for example, the overwhelming majority of Pakistanis have settled in Cataluña (75.5%). In Cataluña, North Africans represent the most demographically important immigrant community. In Madrid, this place is occupied by Latin Americans. In terms of nationality, the most numerous immigrant groups are Ecuadorians and Columbians within the Latin American region, Moroccans for the North African region and Romanians for the Eastern European region.

Legal acts regulating migration

The most recent act passed governing migration was in 2009. Its key points are as follows:
- Tougher measures against illegal immigration (higher penalties and fines).
- Family reunification is limited to marriage/common law partners (of both same and opposite sex), and persons 65 years of age and older. Other persons cannot be sponsored except for humanitarian reasons.
- The maximum length of stay in an internment centre has been raised from 40 to 60 days.
- Victims of domestic violence, even if illegal, can be granted a residence permit in order to help facilitate the criminal proceedings against their spouse/partner.
- NGO´s who work with illegal immigrants cannot be held legally liable for doing so.
- New measure introduced specifically against marriages of convenience.
- In order to apply for Spanish citizenship, most immigrants must have resided legally (i.e with a residence permit) and continuously in Spain for at least 10 years. For Latin Americans, this requirement is reduced to 2 years. No automatic nationality for the children of immigrants born on Spanish soil (nationality being determined by having at least one Spanish parent) - immigrant parents must wait one year before they can apply for the citizenship of their children.

Migration processes in the country

The reasons for migration are economic- migrants have been drawn by Spain's economic growth during the 1990´s and beyond, particularly in the construction and catering /service industries, and secondarily in agriculture. For Latin American immigrants, a shared language and religion are also motivating factors. Economic growth has meant that natives are increasingly reluctant to carry out certain jobs, creating a need for foreign workers.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

There are no nation-wide integration strategies- each autonomous region has its own policies since education, housing, and social services are regional responsibilities. For example, in

Cataluña, the regional government has stressed the importance of learning the Catalan language, and has essentially pursued a linguistic strategy of integration. Free basic Catalan courses are offered to immigrants.

The national government has focused on border control, extending visa requirements, and signing bilateral agreements particularly with African countries in order to stem the flow of migrants.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

The main challenges are striving to regularise one's legal situation in the country (given that many immigrants lack papers), find a secure job, and in the case of non-Spanish speaking immigrants, mastering Spanish. Other concerns are accommodation and of course, discrimination.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

Most NGO´s in Spain do not have English versions available of their websites. Websites available in English: www.migrationinformation.org

Data on migration:

As of July 2010, Sweden's population was 9,074,055 people. Net migration rate constitutes 1.65 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2010). Approximately 13% of population have been born abroad. In 2008, immigration reached its highest level with 101,171 people moving to Sweden.

Main ethnic groups: indigenous population: Swedes with Finnish and Sami minorities; foreign-born or first-generation immigrants: Finns, (ex-) Yugoslavs, Danes, Norwegians, Greeks, Turks.

The general pattern of immigration to Sweden can be divided into 4 periods:
1) Refugees from neighbouring countries (1938 to 1948)
2) Labour immigration from Finland and southern Europe (1949 to 1971)
3) Family reunification and refugees from developing countries (1972 to 1989)
4) Asylum seekers from South-Eastern and Eastern Europe (1990 to present) and the free movement of EU citizens within the European Union.

Legal acts regulating migration

The questions concerning living, working, studying or political asylum in Sweden are regulated by Migrationsverket (the Migration Board) which collaborates with many international organisations such as the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). Foreigners wishing to stay in Sweden for more than 90 days are usually required to apply for a residence permit (short-term visits require a visa).

The Aliens Act (2005) and the **Aliens Ordinance** (2006) regulate the conditions for foreigners to enter, reside, work, study, seek protection in Sweden, as well as define the conditions for punishment in case of breaking the law, conditions of expulsion, etc.

Naturalization: the Swedish Citizenship act regulates the conditions of acquisition, loss and release from the Swedish citizenship.

Migration processes in the country

Emigration: starting from 1850-s there has been a massive emigration from the country (mainly to the United States), generated by economic conditions: lack of available land, religious persecution (intolerance to non-Lutherans), mandatory military service, and other reasons. From 1894 emigration declined because of better economic conditions in Sweden.

Most **immigration** in the 1950s and 1960s was from neighbouring Nordic countries. Since the early 1970s, immigration has consisted mainly of refugee migration and family reunification from non-European countries in the Middle East and Latin America. In the 1990s, Sweden received thousands of refugees from the former Yugoslavia. Obvious reasons were the economic "push"-factors and dangerous conditions in the countries of origin (mostly political and military conflicts).

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

In 1975 the Parliament endorsed an integration policy based on the need to deal with labour

migrants from southern Europe. The fundamental principles of the 1975 integration policy still apply (equality, freedom of choice, and partnership) The concept of diversity was introduced in the 1990s because integration was no longer regarded as a unilateral process of incorporating immigrants into mainstream society but a process of mutual adjustment and adaptation of migrant minorities and mainstream ethnic Swedes.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

The most common challenges are: mastering the language, overcoming the cultural gap, religious differences, facing racism and prejudice, sometimes even violence (as in the case of shootings in Malmö), social exclusion, and poor positions on the job market.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

- NGO "Tamam": http://www.tamam.se
- Swedish Migration Board http://www.migrationsverket.se/english.jsp
- The Swedish Citizenship Act: http://www.sweden.gov.se/content/1/c6/10/57/28/3ddfc07b.pdf
- Migration and asylum policy of the Swedish government: http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/3083
- Swedish immigration policy on Migration Information Source: http://www.migrationinformation.org/usfocus/display.cfm?ID=406

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Data on migration:

According to data from the 2001 census (Office for National Statistics), 7.9 % of the UK population belongs to "ethnic groups" (9% in England). Indians are the largest ethnic group (comprising 22.7% of the *immigrant* population), followed by Pakistanis (16.1%), those of mixed ethnic background (14.6%), Black Caribbeans (12.2%), Black Africans (10.5%) and Bangladeshis (6.1%). The most important religious groups are as follows: Pakistani Muslims, Indian Hindus, Indian Sikhs, Bangladeshi Muslims, and Jews. The Indian population is quite religiously diverse: 45% of British Indians are Hindu, 29% are Sikh and 13% Muslim. Non-white ethnic groups are concentrated in the London area: 45% of ethnic minority Britons live in London. However, significant concentrations of ethnic minorities are also found in the following regions: West Midlands, South East, North West and Yorkshire. There are considerable differences in regional distribution according to ethnic group: more than half of all Black Caribbeans/Africans as well as Bangladeshis live in London. Pakistanis and Indians however, are spread throughout England.

Legal acts regulating migration

The UK now operates a points based migration policy, designed to attract highly skilled migrants, investors and entrepreneurs to the UK. Points are assigned according to age, qualifications, one's previous earnings, experience in the UK, English language skills and maintenance funds. Maximum points are awarded to those under the age of thirty, having Masters/PhD's, high previous earnings (minimum 29 000 pounds), previous work/study experience in the UK, and a minimum amount of maintenance funds in one's bank account. Recent policy changes: the partners of migrants who want to come to or extend their stay in the UK must now pass an English language test (level A1). Those applying for British citizenship must pass a new test on life in the UK. To be eligible to apply for British citizenship, one must have lived for at least five years legally in the UK (three if married or partnered with a British citizen). Those born before 1983 were automatically entitled to British citizenship. Those born after this date must have at least one parent who has British nationality or is legally settled in the UK in order to receive British nationality upon birth.

Migration processes in the country

Since the 1980´s, the UK has greatly restricted its immigration policy and cracked down on illegal immigration. There is no more mass immigration as in the post-war period. The main people who are coming are middle-class immigrants with economic resources, as well as students from affluent families who then settle in the UK. The only legal route for poorer immigrants to come to the UK is through marriage and family reunification, making marriage a major migration phenomenon from South Asia.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

The UK´s policy on immigration is one of multiculturalism, whereby immigrants are expected to learn the English language and accept the authority of British institutions, while still being able to maintain their customs and way of life. Most public and private institutions have equality policies in place in order to ensure the fair representation of ethnic minorities in the workplace. Issues of religious and cultural diversity are discussed in the national curriculum, for example through RE (Religious Education). Indeed, the UK has eleven state-funded Muslim schools, where students follow the national curriculum but also classes in Koran

studies and Arabic, one state-funded Sikh school, and one state-funded Hindu school (along with a number of state-funded Jewish schools).

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

Multiculturalism is increasingly challenged in the UK, and successive governments have sought to limit the number of immigrants who come to the UK. Public attitudes towards multiculturalism are mixed and at times contradictory: according to a 2005 survey, while 62% if Britons affirmed that "multiculturalism makes Britain a better place", 54% felt that "parts of the country don't feel like Britain anymore because of immigration" and 58% believed that "people who come to live in Britain should adopt the values of and traditions of British culture". Since immigration to the UK is not new, ethnic minorities are generally well settled in the UK and well integrated into the workforce and public life (with notable differences depending upon ethnic group). Muslims are concerned about rising levels of homophobia in the UK, and ethnic minorities about discrimination/intolerance generally.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

- www.homeoffice.gov.uk
- www.statistics.gov.uk
- www.refugee-action.org.uk
- www.refugeecouncil.org.uk
- Institute of Race Relations: www.irr.org.uk

Data on migration:

The net migration rate was -2.0 migrants per 1,000 populations in 2000. The total number of migrants living in the Ukraine that year was 6,947,000.

Migration from Ukraine: Ukraine is obviously a country of emigration, with 13,1% (as of 2005) of population emigrating. Four waves of mass migration:
1) 1914 – the beginning of the I World War – migration to the Balkans and Far East forced by Russian and Austro-Hungarian governments as well as the immigration of the population of what is now Western Ukraine;
2) 1920-1930 – emigration of many Ukrainians who took part in the independence battles during 1917-1920 (political factor);
3) 1940-1954 – Ukrainians who found themselves abroad after the end of the II World War and who refused to return. After the war the majority of those migrants lived in the camps for 'displaced persons' and eventually settled in various countries of Western Europe and America.
4) Started in 1980-s with the liberalization of political regime in the USSR, the fall of the Iron Curtain. This wave is still in progress.

Immigration to Ukraine: Until 2001 some 5,100 asylum seekers were recognised as refugees of whom 2,459 continued to reside in Ukraine by the 1 January 2005. Most of them originate from Afghanistan (1,290 persons, i.e. 52.5%), 28.8% from former Soviet Union (709 persons, including 188 from Chechen Republic), 13% (318 persons) are African refugees from Congo (96), Sudan (69), Ethiopia (33), Angola (30), and other African countries. 1,200-1,400 persons apply for asylum in Ukraine every year, some because they have previous links with this country, some on their way migrating through Ukraine to the European Union. Currently some 2,300 asylum seekers await decisions on their cases by government authorities or courts. Human trafficking is also a big issue.

Legal acts regulating migration

the Law of Ukraine "On Immigration" from June 7th, 2001.
the Law of Ukraine "On Refugees" from June 21st, 2002 (brought a number of new restrictions, especially strict application deadlines that are not yet in line with international norms and practice);
the Law of Ukraine on the Legal Status of Foreigners and Stateless Persons;
the Law of Ukraine "On Citizenship and Naturalization";

Migration processes in the country

Immigration: The 1990-s faced a return to Ukraine a significant amount of people who had been deported (Crimean Tatars, Bulgarians, Armenians, Greeks, Germans). Separate national minorities have increased in numbers (Armenians, Azeri, Abkhazians) as well as immigrants from Africa and Asia. Between 1989 and 1995, 15,000 returned from Azerbaijan, and 39,000 returned from Kyrgyzstan. Between 1991 and 1995, 15,000 returned from Belarus; 82,000 returned from Kazakhstan; and 30,000 returned from Tajikistan. There were still 150,000 ecological migrants internally displaced from the 1986 Chernobyl accident. As of February 1996, 250,000 Tatars had returned from Central Asia, mostly from Uzbekistan. For immigrants from FSU countries, a strong "pull" factor is a relatively easy integration and family reunification   possibility.

Emigration: The last two decades were characterized by an instable economic and political situations in Ukraine, which contributed to rising emigration, especially to the neighbouring Poland and Hungary, but also to Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, Israel, Russia and Canada. Approximately two to three million Ukrainian citizens are currently working abroad, most of them illegally, as non-qualified workers in the areas of construction, service, housekeeping, and agriculture.

Official integration strategies (concepts) of integration in the country.

The first important step which signalled an increase of state support of refugees was the adoption by the Cabinet of Ministers in February 2004 of the Action Plan on the assistance to the refugee adaptation in Ukraine. The plan foresees various legislative amendments and actions in order to create integration-friendly environment for refugees.

However, most of the work on the protection and integration of refugees/migrants is carried out by various NGOs. Thus, the Chernihiv region NGO named "The network for the civic activity in Ukraine" (UCAN) (sponsored by USAID) implements a project "No boundaries to protect the refugees", which consists in activities such as consulting, seminars and workshops, publishing info-booklets, etc.

The challenges migrants encounter in the country.

One of the biggest challenges is bureaucracy and inconsistency in the legal acts regulating refugee status. Otherwise, challenges migrants face are quite common: mastering the language, overcoming the cultural gap, religious differences, facing racism and prejudice, violence, social exclusion, xenophobia, financial problems.

Webpages in English containing information on migration processes in the country

- The rights of refugees and migrants in Ukraine: http://www.migration.org.ua/
- A very consistent guide on migration in Ukraine: http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Ukraine_Profile2008.pdf
- Country profile on Migration Information Source: http://www.migrationinformation.org/USFocus/display.cfm?ID=365
- International Organization for Migration in Ukraine: http://www.iom.org.ua/
- Ukraine and EU Migration policy (article) http://no-racism.net/article/2223/
- Ukraine's policy to control illegal migration (report)
- http://www.pasos.org/www-pasosmembers-org/publications/white-paper-ukraine-s-policy-to-control-iilegal-migration

NGOs:
- Foundation for Regional Initiatives: www.fri.org.ua
- IOM Counter-Trafficking Partnership Network of NGOs (protection.org.ua; salus.org.ua; caritas-ua.org and others)
- International Women Rights Center "La Strada -Ukraine" (NGO working on human trafficking problem solving) http://www.lastrada.org.ua/?lng=en

Appendix 6 – additional reading

Basic reading list for Study Session participants

1. **Brady Hugo, EU migration policy: An A-Z. Centre for European Reform, February 2008 (http://www.cer.org.uk/pdf/briefing_813.pdf)**
2. **King Russell, Towards a New Map of European Migration, International Journal of Population Geography, 8/2002, pp. 89-106**
3. **Stephen Castles and Mark J. Miller, The Age of Migration 4th edition, Palgrave, 2009.** (http://www.age-of-migration.com/uk/index.asp)
4. **Lucia Kurekova, Theories of Migration: Critical Review in the Context of the EU East-West   Flows** (http://cadmus.eui.eu/dspace/bitstream/1814/14049/1/CARIM_ASN_2010_44.pdf)
5. **Background information - Policy Paper on Migration and Youth, Youth Forum Jeunesse, May 2008**
   Policy Paper on Migration and Youth, Youth Forum Jeunesse, May 2008 (http://www.jive-international.de/downloads/4-20-1255/EYF_Paper_Migration_FINAL.pdf)
6. **Migrant youth: from integration to transculturalism, Contribution from the European   Youth   Forum   (YFJ)** (http://www.socialwatch.eu/wcm/documents/migrant_youth.pdf)
7. **Elisabeth Petzl, Circular migration schemes in the European Union Member States: Learning form the German and Austrian Guest Worker Programs of the 1960/70s.** (http://cadmus.eui.eu/dspace/bitstream/1814/14050/1/CARIM_ASN_2010_45.pdf)
8. **Day Stephen, Shaw Jo, European Union Electoral Rights and the Political Participation of Migrants in Host Polities, International Journal of Population Geography, 8/2002, pp. 183-199**

Additional materials

- **De Schutter Olivier, Links between migration and discrimination, European Network of Legal Experts in the non-discrimination field, European Commission, July 2009** (http://www.migpolgroup.com/publications_detail.php?id=255)
  - **International Organisation for Migration** (http://www.iom.int/jahia/jsp/index.jsp)
  IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration and works closely with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental partners
  IOM /Budapest http://www.iom.hu/regpublications.html
- **Migration policy group (http://www.migpolgroup.com/)**

The Migration Policy Group is an independent non-profit European organisation. Three main areas of work – migration, diversity and anti-discrimination). Contains excellent publications on all three issues.
Information about migration can be found here: http://www.migpolgroup.com/programmes.php?programme=1

The following publications are recommended to read:
  - **Handbooks on integration**
    (http://www.migpolgroup.com/projects_detail.php?id=10)

The Handbooks on Integration act as a driver for exchange of information and best practice, and enable the development and promotion of policy initiatives. The three editions of the Handbooks are collaborative products of the European Commission, the National Contact Points on Integration, and MPG as independent consultant. The Handbooks cover a number of topics relevant to issues of integration of immigrants.

Handbook on integration I (http://www.migpolgroup.com/publications_detail.php?id=6)
Handbook on integration II (http://www.migpolgroup.com/publications_detail.php?id=7)
 Handbook on integration III (http://www.migpolgroup.com/publications_detail.php?id=268)

- **Huddleston Thomas, From principles to practice, The Common Basic Principles on integration and the Handbook Conclusions (updated), April 2010** (http://www.migpolgroup.com/publications_detail.php?id=13)

- **Niessen Jan, Kate Mary-Ann, Huddleston Thomas, Developing and Using European integration indicators, Strategic thinking on equality and mobility, 2009**
- **Migrant integration policy index** (http://www.integrationindex.eu/)
- **European Union Fundamental Rights Agency** (http://www.fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/home/home_en.htm)

Advisory body of the European Union. It helps to ensure that fundamental rights of people living in the EU are protected. It does this by collecting evidence about the situation of fundamental rights across the European Union and providing advice, based on evidence, about how to improve the situation. Excellent source of publications and researches on different aspects of fundamental rights protection.

The following publications are recommended to read:
- ✓ **EU-MIDIS: European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey (http://fra.europa.eu/fraWebsite/eu-midis/index_en.htm)**
The first ever EU-wide survey of immigrant and ethnic minority groups' experiences of discrimination and victimisation in everyday life. Addressing the lack of reliable and comparable data on minorities in many EU countries, the survey examines experiences of discriminatory treatment, racist crime victimisation, awareness of rights, and reporting of complaints.

Western Balkans

- ✓ **LABOUR MIGRATION PATTERNS, POLICIES AND MIGRATION PROPENSITY IN THE WESTERN BALKANS** (http://www.iom.hu/PDFs/Labour%20Migration%20Patterns_Policies%20and%20Migration%20Propensity%20in%20the%20Western%20Balkans.pdf)
- ✓ **Patterns of migration in the Balkans, from 2006** (http://aei.pitt.edu/7045/01/mmo_wp9.pdf)
- ✓ **PROFILING OF IRREGULAR MIGRANTS AND ANALYSIS. OF REINTEGRATION NEEDS OF POTENTIAL RETURNEES. FROM KOSOVO (SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO), ALBANIA and Macedonia in Belgium, Italy, the United Kingdom and Germany** (http://www.iomlondon.org/doc/report/IOM%20research%20report_Profiling%20of%20irregular%20migrants.pdf)
- ✓ **Strengthening cross-border cooperation in the Western Balkan regarding migration management by Center for Research and Policy Making** (http://www.crpm.org.mk/Papers/Country%20Report%20Macedonia.pdf)
- ✓ **Identification of existing opportunities for vocational training for returning migrants in Albania: gaps and recommendations, IOM & Government of Albania, December 2008**
- ✓ **Gender, Migration and Intercultural Interactions in the Mediterranean and South-East Europe, Policy Analysis Report (http://www.gemmaproject.eu/publicdocs/gemic_wp3-synthesis%5B1%5D.pdf)**

IOM Migration profiles

Migration in Albania: A Country Profile 2008
http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Albania_Profile2008.pdf

Migration in Serbia: A Country Profile 2008
http://publications.iom.int/bookstore/free/Serbia_Profile2008.pdf

The Republic of Croatia. Migration profile
http://www.iom.hu/PDFs/Croatia_Migration%20Profile.pdf

The Republic of Montenegro. Migration profile
http://www.iom.hu/PDFs/Montenegro_Migration%20Profile.pdf

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Migration profile
http://www.iom.hu/PDFs/the%20former%20Yugoslav%20Republic%20of%20Macedonia_Migration%20Profile.pdf

Bosnia and Herzegovina. Migration profile
http://www.iom.hu/PDFs/BiH_Migration%20Profile.PDF

Other region – specific publications

- ✓ **Clandestino Project final report, November 2009** (http://clandestino.eliamep.gr/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/clandestino-final-report_-november-2009.pdf)
- ✓ **Kazmierkiewicz Piotr, The situation of migrants from Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine on the Labour Markets of Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland and the Slovak Republic. Regional Report. European Commission 2009** (http://soderkoping.org.ua/files/pages/20468/2.pdf)
- ✓ **Moloney Theresa, Kirchberger Alex, Cities Accommodating Diversity, findings and recommendations from the peer review project 'Diversity and Equality in European Cities', Eurocities 2010** (http://www.migpolgroup.com/publications_detail.php?id=264)

EU publications

- ✓ Integrating Immigrant children into schools in Europe (http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/education/eurydice/documents/thematic_reports/101EN.pdf)

EU legal documents
- ✓ **A common Immigration Policy for Europe: Principles, actions and tools. Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of Regions. Commission of the European Communities, 2008** (http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/justice_freedom_security/free_movement_of_persons_asylum_immigration/jl0001_en.htm)

- ✓ **European Pact on Immigration and Asylum, French Presidency of the EU, September 2008** (http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/08/st13/st13440.en08.pdf)
15 pages. A document on immigration and asylum signed by the French Presidency of the EU

Resources - WEBSITES

- ➢ **European website on integration** (www.integration.eu)

It aims to provide policy makers and practitioners working on integration in Europe with a tool for the exchange of information and good practice on integration across Europe. Contains country-specific information.

- ➢ **The Migration Policy Institute** http://www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/European_Resources.php#countryprofiles
- ➢ **The Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty** (http://www.migrationdrc.org/index.html)
- ➢ **Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration** (http://www.carim.org/)

Aims to analyse, observe, and forecast migration in Southern and Eastern Mdetaranian and Sub-Sahara countries. Contains a wide range country-specific publications. Also contains publications on immigration in international context, such as high-skilled migration, labour market and migration, circular migration, irregular migration, border management, etc.

- ➢ **Organisation for economic cooperation and development** (http://www.oecd.org/publications/0,3353,en_2649_201185_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)