# COLOURS OF THE WIND

An analysis of Integration in Europe

edited by:

South Europe Youth Forum MALTA

with the support of:













# **COLOURS OF THE WIND**

# An analysis of Integration in Europe

#### in cooperation with:





















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SEYF MALTA - South Europe Youth Forum Malta www.seyf.eu

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# INTRODUCTION



This handbook comes from the the development of the project Colours of the Wind, a training course developed by SEYF Malta and supported by the Maltese National Agency EUPA within the frame of the Erasmus Plus Programme.

Its overall aim was to train and enable youth workers, leaders and youngsters on the way to use different models and tools for the integration of minorities, especially young migrants in society.

The content and the information provided by this publication try to give some input to all the people involved in the process of non formal education, of the promotion of intercultural dialogue and of the values of integration and solid-airity among the local communities

Our strong belief is that from more inclusive communites we can build a stronger Europe.

The products, the activities based on non formal education and all the researches have been entirely made by the participant to the project.

Our thanks go to EUPA, the Maltese National Agency that supported our project under the Erasmus Plus programme, to the international participants and their sending organizations and to the local NGOs that believed in our aims.







### THE PROJECT

The training course **Colours of The Wind** has been developed by SEYF Malta and supported by Maltese National Agengy EUPA within the frame of the Erasmus Plus Programme.

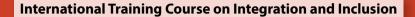
The project brought together 24 youth leaders and youth workers from Malta, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Spain, Greece, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania, Slovakia and Germany.

Following on from a series of initiatives to tackle **the current refugee crisis** announced by the European Commission to address issues around social cohesion, and the integration of refugees and migrants, the training covered the topic of social inclusion and marginalization an actual topic especially in Malta when considering the high number of young migrants that arrive.

Its overall aim was to train and enable youth workers, leaders and youngsters on the way to use different models and tools for the integration of minorities, especially young migrants in society.

Its goal was to develop the skills and knowledge of the youth workers and youth leaders that work with minorities and addressing diversity through non-formal education, developing social, civic, intercultural competences and media literacy, combating discrimination, reducing disparities in learning outcomes affecting learners with disadvantaged backgrounds through **innovative integrated approaches**.





# **COLOURS OF THE WIND**

#### **NGOs from**

Malta \* Bulgaria \* Croatia \* Greece \* Italy \* Hungary Romania \* Slovakia \* Lithuania \* Poland \* Spain \* Germany

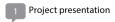


www.seyf.eu/blogs/malta



"You think the only people who are people, are the people who look and think like you but if you walk the footstep of a stranger you learn things you never knew"

MALTA 17-22 nov 2016 seyfmalta@gmail.com



seyf<mark>.malta</mark>



# **Moments from the Project**





Presentation of the project Colours of the Wind









Set of activities for building trust among the international team







Evalutation of the Training Course



Workshop with Youth workers and youth leaders







Workshop on Intercultural Dialogue with participants





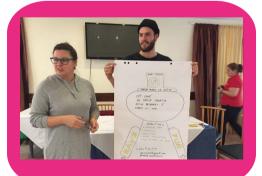


Intercultural Nights with the international team of participants



Meeting with local NGOs working with Refugees: the case of the Foundation for Shelter and Support to Migrants







Workshop on Intercultural Dialogue with participants



CHAPTER ONE
What is Immigration?



# WHAT IS IMMIGRATION?

#### Refugee

A person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.

The 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees

Due to a massive amount of information on social media and social network, and to the rise of Populisms that capitalize the ideologization of migrants' issues, there is a persistent lack of information and a risky misunderstanding about all the various types of migrants.

As each person has his own story, we believe it is important to clarify who is who.

The current glossary is a guide through a list of the most commonly used words and phrases. Its aim is to clear away any misunderstandings and make the jobs of activists, youth workers, and young people easier.



An **asylum seeker** is someone who has left their home country and applied for recognition as a refugee in another country and is waiting for a decision on their application (*Source: Adapted from a definition cited in the UNESCO glossary on migration www.unesco.org/shs/migration/glossary*).

An application for asylum is an application made by a third-country national or a stateless person which can be understood as a request for international protection from a Member State, under the Geneva Convention. Any application for international protection is presumed to be an application for asylum (including requests for refugee status or for subsidiary protection status) unless a third-country national or a stateless person explicitly requests another kind of protection that can be applied for separately. An application for asylum is deemed to have been lodged once a form is submitted by the applicant for asylum or a report prepared by the authorities has reached the competent authorities. (Source: National Statistics Office Malta).

**Emigration** is the act of leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another (Source: Definition from Positive Images Toolkit by the BritishRedCross).

**Forced migration** refers to the movements of refugees and internally displaced people (those displaced by conflicts) as well as people displaced by natural or environmental disasters, chemical or nuclear disasters, famine, or development projects (Source: Definition promoted by the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) and cited on Forced Migration Online <a href="https://www.forcedmigration.org/whatisfm.htm">www.forcedmigration.org/whatisfm.htm</a>).

**Immigration** is the action of coming to live in the long term in a foreign country. (Source: Definition from Positive Images Toolkit by the BritishRedCross)

**Irregular migrant** is someone who does not hold the required legal status or travel documents to enter or remain in a country. (*Source: Definition from Positive Images Toolkit by the BritishRedCross*)

**Labour migrant** is someone who migrates for the purposes of employment. The term economic migration is sometimes used interchangeably with labour migration. However economic migration is broader and can encompass migration for the purposes of improving quality of life in social and economic terms. (*Source: Definition from Positive Images Toolkit by the BritishRedCross*)



**Migrants** are people who leave or flee their home to go to new places to seek opportunities or safer and better prospects. The term migrant therefore is broad and can include asylum seekers, refugees, internally displaced people, migrant workers and irregular migrants. (Source: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (2009) Policy on Migration <a href="www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/who/policies/migration-policy-en.pdf">www.ifrc.org/Docs/pubs/who/policies/migration-policy-en.pdf</a>)

**Migration** is the movement of people from one place to another. Migration can happen within the same country or between countries. The term migration is different to tourism, as migration is generally used when people go to a new place to settle or live in the longer term and when they create significant ties to the new place. (Source: Adapted from a definition of migration cited in UNESCO Glossary www.unesco.org).

**Migrant worker** is a person who is in paid employment in a country where they are not a national. (Source: Adapted from a definition cited in Art. 2 (1), International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, 1990, <a href="https://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/45/a45r158.htm">www.un.org/documents/ga/res/45/a45r158.htm</a>)

**Persecution** is when someone is treated badly because of who they are. It may be because of their race, religion, nationality, because they belong to a particular social group or their political opinion.

A person granted authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons is covered by a decision granting authorisation to stay for humanitarian reasons under national law concerning international protection. It includes persons who are not eligible for international protection but are nonetheless protected against removal. (Source: National Statistics Office Malta)

Person granted subsidiary protection status is a person who is eligible for subsidiary protection is a third country national or a stateless person who does not qualify as a refugee but in respect of whom substantial grounds have been shown for believing that the person concerned, if returned to his/her country of origin, or in the case of a stateless person, to his/her country of former habitual residence, would face a real risk of suffering serious harm and is unable, or, owing to such risk, unwilling to avail him/herself of the protection of that country (Art.2(e), Directive 2004/83/EC).



**Poverty** can be defined in many ways. Income poverty can be defined living on less than \$1.25 a day. (Source: World Bank: www.worldbank.org/)

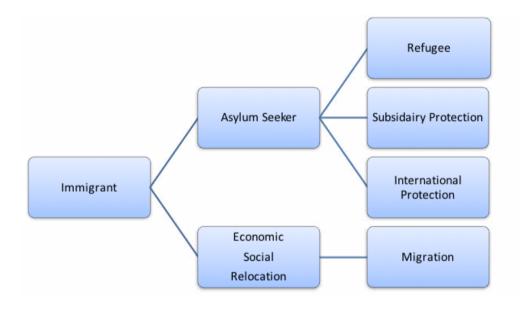
**Human poverty** can be defined as a short life, a lack of basic education and a lack of access to resources such as transport, housing, electricity, water and so on. (Source: United Nations Development Programme <a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/indices/hpi/">http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/indices/hpi/</a>)

**Push and pull factors**: Push factors are things that make people want to leave their homes and pull factors are things that attract them to new places.

A **refugee** is a person who has left their home country because they are afraid of being persecuted. Thus, they cannot seek protection from their home country (Source: Adapted from the definition in the 1951 Refugee Convention www.unhcr. org).

**Third-country national**: Any person who is not a citizen of the European Union. (Source: National Statistics Office Malta)





Different types of immigrant.
Courtesy of the Youth Worker Mihai Cojan



# CHAPTER TWO Situation of migration on different countries



# I. The European Case



The European Union is nowadays facing one of the hugest moment of crisis regarding the migrants and refugees flows towards European Union.

Since 2015, the so-called European migrant crisis or the European refugee crisis, rising number of people arrived – almost of them illegally, travelling across the Mediterranean Sea or through the Southeast Europe.

#### **How many?**

Among the various types of people arriving on EU coasts, we can include asylum seekers, economic migrants and few number of people estemeed as hostile agents mostly considered as "Islamic State militants".

The number of people arrived during 2016 is extimated on 362.376.

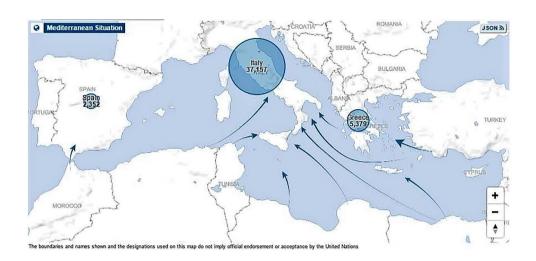
#### From where?

In line with the data provided by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, people arrived to EU within the period January 2016 – March 2017 mostly come from Syrian Arab Republic (21,2%) Afghanistan (10,6%) and Nigeria (10,3%).

#### Who?

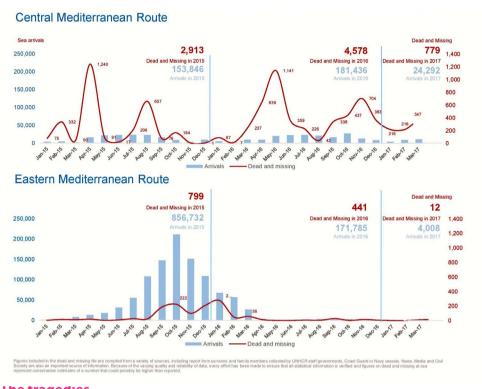
Of the unauthorized entrants arriving in Europe by sea, 57,8 % are adult males over 18 years of age, 16,5% were adult females over 18 years of age, and 25,8% are children.





#### Most common nationalities of Mediterranean sea arrivals from January 2016

Country of origin		Data date	4	Population	~
Syrian Arab Rep.	UNHCR	31 Mar 2017		21.2%	83,760
Afghanistan	UNHCR	31 Mar 2017	10.6%	5	42,009
Nigeria	UNHCR	31 Mar 2017	10.3%	)	40,747
Iraq	UNHCR	31 Mar 2017	7.1%		28,252
Eritrea	UNHCR	31 Mar 2017	5.4%		21,295
Guinea	UNHCR	31 Mar 2017	4.4%		17,356
Côte d'Ivoire	UNHCR	31 Mar 2017	4.2%		16,470
Others	UNHCR	31 Mar 2017	4.0%		15,981
Gambia	UNHCR	31 Mar 2017	3.8%		15,024
Others	UNHCR	31 Mar 2017	3.2%		12,521



#### The tragedies

The number of deaths at sea is rising to record levels between 2016 and 2017: Dead and missing (estimate) are for 2017 almost 1,097

#### How is EU tackling the Issue: the European Agenda on Migration

Migration is both an opportunity and a challenge for the EU. The medium to long term priorities consist of developing structural actions that look beyond crises and emergencies and help EU Member States to better manage all aspects of migration. The Agenda is built upon four pillars:

- Reducing the incentives for irregular migration: the focus is on addressing the root causes behind irregular migration in non-EU countries, dismantling smuggling and trafficking networks and defining actions for the better application of return policies.
- Saving lives and securing the external borders: this involves better management of the external border, in particular through solidarity towards those



Member States that are located at the external borders, and improving the efficiency of border crossings.

- Strengthening the common asylum policy: with the increases in the flows of asylum seekers, the EU's asylum policies need to be based on solidarity towards those needing international protection as well as among the EU Member States, whose full application of the common rules must be ensured through systematic monitoring.
- Developing a new policy on legal migration: in view of the future demographic challenges the EU is facing, the new policy needs to focus on attracting workers that the EU economy needs, particularly by facilitating entry and the recognition of qualifications.

"When it comes to managing the refugee crisis, we have started to see solidarity. I am convinced much more solidarity is needed. But I also know that solidarity must be given voluntarily. It must come from the heart. It cannot be forced."

Jean-Claude Juncker, State of the Union Address European Parliament, 14 September 2016

#### **SOURCES:**

- \* https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-mi-gration\_en
- \* http://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/mediterranean?page=1&view=grid&Type %255B%255D=3&Search=%2523monthly%2523
- \* https://ec.europa.eu/commission/sites/beta-political/files/2-years-on-migration\_en.pdf
- \* <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/migration\_en">https://ec.europa.eu/commission/priorities/migration\_en</a>
- \* http://www.business-standard.com/article/pti-stories/over-1-million-arrivals-in-europe-by-sea-unhcr-115123000668 1.html



### II. The National Cases

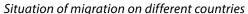


In 2012, 2511 people applied for asylum in Romania including 43 unaccompanied minors or children separated from families. 161 people received refugee status and 177 people were granted complementary protection. Most the asylum-seekers came from Algeria, Morocco, Pakistan, Syria and Afghanistan.

To ensure that asylum-seekers can enter Romania and have access to fair and efficient asylum procedures, UNHCR Romania conducts border monitoring in cooperation with NGOs. It also organizes cross-border meetings with Moldovan and Ukrainian institutions dealing with asylum and migration. As part of the monitoring project, border guards and police receive regular training, and police, and information leaflets are made available in dispensers at border crossings. In text written in multiple languages, these leaflets describe the rights of asylum-seekers, and offer legal advice.

As part of the UNHCR's Europe-wide Quality Initiative, UNHCR Romania carried out the following projects: The Asylum Quality Assurance and Evaluation Mechanism, and the Further Developing Asylum Quality, which were both aimed at improving asylum procedures and introducing an internal quality assurance system.

As a result of these projects, improvements were made to refugee status determination procedures, and the quality of asylum interviews and the decisions derived from these interviews. UNHCR also organized training for decision-makers in the asylum process, and a conference for asylum judges under the





theme: the impact of judicial reform on the fairness of asylum procedures.

Since 2007, UNHCR Romania has been visiting reception and accommodation centers for asylum seekers and refugees and the private homes of foreigners to monitor the condition of these places, and identify any specific needs asylum-seekers and refugees may have. These assessments, conducted on a regular basis, are part of UNHCR's global Age, Gender and Diversity strategy, and they've revealed shortcomings in the asylum system, such as the availability of healthcare for asylum-seekers and refugees. These assessments also reveal that improvements are being made.

The agency has produced material providing refugees and asylum seekers with general and legal information, and it has worked with NGO partners to train interpreters working in the status determination process.

UNHCR Romania regularly inspects and comments on legislation, and makes recommendations to help bring Romania's laws concerning refugees and asylum applicants in line with international standards. To improve Romania's resettlement and integration policies, the agency began advising the government on how to improve and strengthen its legal framework. In cooperation with NGO partners, UNHCR also organizes awareness-raising and training sessions about integration for government officials.

Since 2008, an Emergency Transit Centre (ETC), Europe's first refugee evacuation facility, has been operating in Timisoara, in southwest Romania. Co-funded by the UNHCR, this centre provides temporary shelter for refugees on their way to resettlement countries. (It hosts refugees who must be moved from places of refuge, usually for security reasons, while arrangements are being made to resettle them.)

While waiting at the ETC Timisoara, refugees study the languages and cultures of the countries that will be accepting them. UNHCR coordinates the refugees' resettlement, and administrates and partially finances the shelter, and the programs conducted there, which are carried out in partnership with the Romanian-authorities, NGOs, and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

In 2006, Romania acceded to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, but



listed three reservations for the 1954 convention.

UNHCR is encouraging Romania to lift these reservations and establish a state-lessness status determination procedure. The agency has also set up a National Task Force on Statelessness, which reviews data and information on stateless people in Romania. UNHCR Romania has reviewed and analysed recent legislation on this issue, and has made recommendations on improving laws pertaining to statelessness. To increase awareness, the agency released the Handbook on Statelessness for Parliamentarians in Romania during an international conference on statelessness, which was co-organized with the Embassy of the Netherlands.

UNHCR has attempted to increase public awareness about refugee issues in Romania through media relations, including arranging visits to the ETC by journalists. The agency also uses its website, leaflets (published in multiple languages), information packages, and Romanian-language publication of studies) to help inform the local public on refugee issues. UNHCR also boasts partnerships with several Romanian universities and corporations, which have agreed to disseminate UNHCR information free of charge.



Recent situation of migrants and asylum seekers in Hungary

Due to its geographic location, Hungary serves as a transit, source and a destination country of regular and irregular migration. Following Greece and Croatia, Hungary was the third mostly affected country of the European Union member states was by the apprehended irregular migrants crossing its borders through the so-called Western Balkan migration route.

According to the statistics of the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) 411,515 apprehended irregular migrants have crossed the borders of Hungary in the year of 2015. In the beginning of the migration crisis 274 people entered the country per day. In June, July and August, with an increase of 447% the average number of arrivals was 1,500 people per day. The statistics reached a record high in September and October when an average of more than 7,000 migrants have crossed the country's borders. In the following months the rate showed decrease, dropping to a record low of 10 arrivals per day in November and December. In the year of 2016 the number of daily arrivals was constantly increasing: in January an average of 18 people per day, in February 82 people per day arrived to Hungary.

For accommodating migrants the Hungarian state manages and operates four types of facilities by different authorities. The facilities welcome refugees according to their status in the country. Migrants who arrive to the country with an intent to claim asylum have two options. The Office of Immigration and Nationality (OIN) operates two types of centres: reception centres and asylum detention centres. Reception centres operated in Bicske, Vámosszabadi, Balassagyar-





mat and Kiskunhalas host refugees during the status determination procedures. The centres are open, meaning that people are allowed to leave during the day, but have to be back for curfew. The refugees are transferred to closed asylum detention centres (to either Kiskunhalas or Békéscsaba) if they are believed to pose danger to the society or their status is not ensured during the determination procedure. The Alien Policing Detention Centre, managed and operated by the Hungarian Police, hosts refugees if they are believed to be irregular migrants, did not claim asylum, overstay the permitted time limit or have no form of identification. People can be kept in closed detention centres for a period of two years. The fourth type of facility is the Child Protection Centre, which is managed by the Guardianship Office of Hungary.

The Hungarian government, internationally known for its anti-immigration policy had several initiatives to block the immigrants and asylum seekers flowing to the country. In September 2015 a fence was constructed on the border with Serbia, followed by the construction of a second fence in October 2015 on the Hungarian-Croatian border. Along with the construction of the fences the government has set up a number of anti-immigration posters all over the country with messages in Hungarian saying, for example "If you come to Hungary you have to respect our laws...you cannot take the jobs of Hungarians", etc.

The construction of the fences and the anti-immigration campaign posters were followed by a referendum initiated by Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán. The referendum held on 2 October 2016 was aimed against the European Union's mandatory quota system on resettling migrants. The question Hungarian voters had to answer was "Do you want the EU to be able to mandate the obligatory resettlement of non-Hungarian citizens into Hungary even without the approval of the National Assembly?" Despite the fact that the referendum was an unsuccessful effort from the government's part due to the lack of voters PM Orbán stated that the initiative was indeed successful, since those who did turn up to cast their votes were against Brussel's initiative. Therefore he announced that the government won and will not accept the invalid result, later stating that the asylum seekers are "poison" and they are neither needed, nor welcome on the European continent. After the referendum the general public was informed that the Hungarian PM has already approved the EU's initiative on the migrant quota system long before the call for referendum.

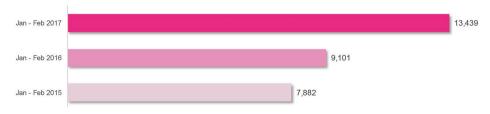


Italy and Immigration

As UNHCR - United Nations Refugee Agency reported, between 1 January and 28 February 2017, a total of 13,439 refugees and migrants reached Italian shores. This is a 48% increase compared to sea arrivals in the same period last year (aboput 9,101). The main nationalities among sea arrivals are Guinean, Nigerian, and Ivoirian.

In February 2017, 8,972 persons arrived in Italy by sea, up from 4,467 who arrived in January 2017. This is a considerable increase compared to sea arrivals in February last year, when 3,828 persons reached Italian shores. Between 1 January and 28 February 2017, a total of 13,439 persons reached Italian shores. This is a 48% increase compared to sea arrivals in the same period last year (9,101). So far this year, most arrivals disembarked in the main ports of southern Italy. 31% of them disembarked in the operational hotspots located in Lampedusa, Pozzallo, and Trapani, while the others disembarked in nonhotspot sea ports. Between 1 January and 28 February 2017, no disembarkations occurred in Taranto, where there is a fourth operational hotspot.

January - February sea arrivals in Italy | 2015, 2016, and 2017





In 2017 so far, 1,875 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) arrived in Italy by sea. This corresponds to 14% of all sea arrivals.

Between 1 January and 28 February 2017, over 24,000 asylum applications were lodged in Italy. In the same period, almost 15,000 decisions were made by Territorial Commissions tasked with RSD functions.

Since the adoption of the September 2015 EU Council decisions on relocation up until 28 February 2017, 3,941 persons (10% of the 39,600 target) have been relocated from Italy. At the end of February 2017, 174,469 asylum-seekers were accommodated in reception centres across Italy, 78% of whom were in temporary facilities.

#### The numbers

<b>13,439</b> People arrived by sea.	<b>1,875</b> Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) arrived by sea.	31% Sea arrivals disembarked in hotspots.	<b>487</b> Dead and missing at sea.
<b>24,209</b> Asylum applications, including from sea and other arrivals. <sup>2</sup>	14,813 Asylum decisions made by decentralized Territorial Commissions.	<b>3,941</b> Total relocations from Italy under the EU relocation scheme. <sup>3</sup>	174,469 People accommodated in reception centres on 28 February 2017.

#### Sea Arrivals in Italy per region of disembarkation - Jan – Feb 2017



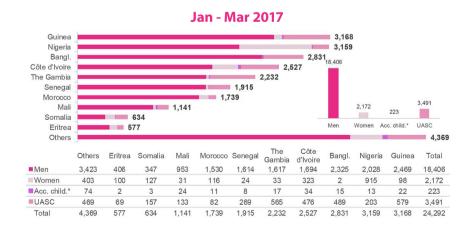


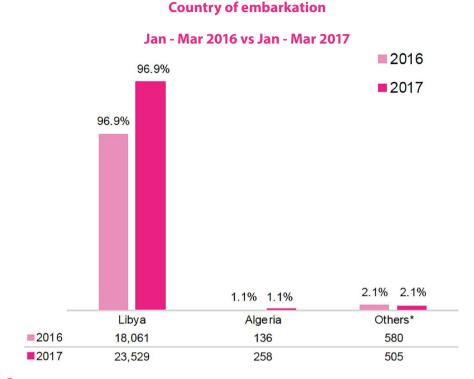
#### From where?

Libya is by far the main country of departure for persons arriving in Italy by sea. Between 1 January and 31 March (96.9% of arrivals) crossed from Libya. Since the beginning of 2017, only 3 persons were intercepted by the authorities who reported having departed from Egypt. The majority of new arrivals are disembarked following SAR operations conducted on the high seas.

However, autonomous sea arrivals also occurr, with a small number of persons reaching southern Italy from Algeria, Tunisia, Turkey, and Greece. Most vessels arriving autonomously were intercepted by the authorities just off the Italian coast and transferred to port sites, subsequently undergoing identification procedures. Autonomous arrivals occurred also in March: while Algerian and Tunisian nationals reached Sardinian and Sicilian shores, others -including nationals of Somalia, Sri Lanka, Iran, Pakistan and Iraq- disembarked in Sicily and Apulia, having departed from Turkey.

#### Most common nationalities of sea arrivals to Italy by gender and age





#### **Sources:**

- UNHCR Update Italy Sea Arrivals February 2017
- Ministry of Interior, I numeri dell'asilo, <a href="http://www.libertaciviliimmigrazione.">http://www.libertaciviliimmigrazione.</a> dlci.interno.gov.it/sites/default/files/allegati/febbraio 2017.pdf

#### A focus on a specific Shelter for Refugees and Asylum Seekers

SEYF is currently managing a Shelter for refugees and aslyum seekers in Montesano Salentino, in the South of Italy.

The center, an ex-hotel, is currently hosting 40 young asylum seekrs coming from Nigeria, Mali, Ivory Coast, Bangladesh, Gambia, Ghana and Senegal.

The average age is about 27 years old. All the involved people are second-generation refugees who passed through Lybia before arriving to Italy. At the moment, tSEYF provides the following services:



- 1. Cultural-Linguistic Mediation;
- 2. practical and logistical hosting;
- 3. medical assistance:
- 4. Services of intermediation for work to foreign citizens, asylum and international protection seekers;
- 5. competence assessment and mapping;
- 6. creation of a CV:
- 7. job research and placement, 8. orientamento e accompagnamento all'inserimento abitativo;
- 8. social assistance for integration in the local community;
- 9. Legal support;
- 10. tutela legale;
- 11. psychological and sociological support;
- 12. administrative support.

At the moment, SEYF is also working with Erasmus Plus programme to empower the quality of integration of refugees hosted in our center. Specifically, we already implemented:

- the Youth Exchange "HOME" (Hosting Opportunities for Migrants in Europe), a multilateral youth exchange under the KA1 of the Erasmus+ programme. The project's main aim is to create artistic bridges among young participants and young migrants and asylum seekers.

**Link:** <a href="http://www.seyf.eu/blogs/inclusion/87-a-montesano-l-accoglienza-produce-arte-e-innovazione">http://www.seyf.eu/blogs/inclusion/87-a-montesano-l-accoglienza-produce-arte-e-innovazione</a>

- The European Voluntary Service Projects "Breakdown the wall" with the involvement of 2 volunteers aged 18-27 years from Bulgaria and Ireland.

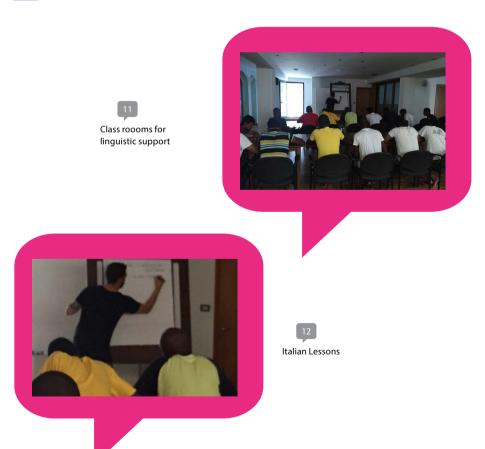
The project idea is to promote good practices of integration through the use



of intercultural dialogue and cultural expression: this will happen by collecting stories of local migrants, setting up activities for fostering integration between Community and migrants and, in the meanwhile, for stimulating a wider sense of EU citizenship among the local community. The Objectives:

- -To foster better understanding of the procedures of reception of asylum seekers;
- -To build interactive moments for foreign citizens that are being hosted in the reception centres in the area of Montesano; -To support movement of opinion, through practices easily replicable.

Link: <a href="http://www.seyf.eu/news/84-evs-in-italy-with-refugees-breakdown-the-wall">http://www.seyf.eu/news/84-evs-in-italy-with-refugees-breakdown-the-wall</a>







Sport activities







Artistic Integration (Youth Exchange programmes)



Artistic Integration (Youth Exchange programmes)





Bulgaria and Immigration

#### Introduction

The Republic of Bulgaria, with its southern border of 752 km, 259 km of which are with Turkey and 493 km with Greece, is situated in the central Balkans and is targeted mainly as a transit corridor for migrants, coming from the Middle East, heading further west. According to an interview of an Iraqi woman in December 2007, reflected in Migration in, from, and to Southeastern Europe:

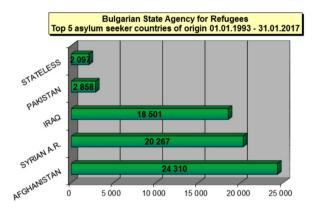
"They all use Bulgaria as a transit country to move further west, where conditions are better. They come here, because this is the closest place to Turkey and the smugglers have developed the smuggling routes very well. They all come aided by smugglers."

On 15th of December 2015, the European Commission presented a legislative proposal for the creation of a European Border and Coast Guard, built on existing structures of Frontex- an autonomous EU Agency based in Warsaw, which aims to promote, coordinate and develop European border management in line with the EU fundamental rights charter and the concept of Integrated Border Management - which functions since October 2016 on the Bulgarian-Turkish border "Kapitan Andreevo". The purpose is to help manage migration more effectively, improve the internal security of the European Union and safeguard the principle of free movement of persons.

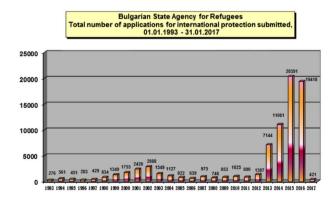
#### **Statistics**



According to national statistics, dating from 01.01.1993 to 31.01.2017, top 5 countries, from which asylum seekers come to Bulgaria, are: Afghanistan (24 310), Syrian A.R. (20 267), Iraq (18 501), Pakistan (2 858) and stateless aliens (2 097).

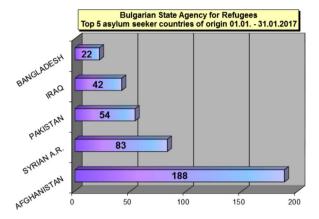


This statistic below shows the total number of asylum seekers for the whole period. The massive influxes of aliens between year 2013-2016 can be explained with the European migrant crisis, which officially began in 2015.



Just this year(2017), from 01.01 to 31.01, data shows:





Overall, currently there are 500 illegal migrants in Bulgaria. In the period 2014-2015, in cooperation with Frontex, Bulgaria conducted around 15 operations for extraditions.

### **Regulations and laws**

According to the Bulgarian Law on Asylum and Refugees, there are four types of special protection, granted in the Republic of Bulgaria: asylum, refugee status, humanitarian status and temporary protection.

Asylum is the protection, granted by the President of the Republic of Bulgaria, to aliens, persecuted for reasons of their convictions or activity in advocating internationally recognized rights and freedoms.

Refugee status in the Republic of Bulgaria is granted by the Chairman of the State Agency for Refugees to an alien who has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a specific social group or political opinion and/or conviction.

Humanitarian status is granted by the Chairman of the State Agency for Refugees to an alien, forced to leave or to stay outside his country of origin or residence for reasons of threat to his life, security or freedom as a result of violence, arising out of situations such as armed conflicts, or who faces a threat of torture or other forms of inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Humanitarian



### Situation of migration on different countries

status may also be granted for other humanitarian reasons or on other grounds stipulated in the Bulgarian legislation, as well as on the grounds indicated in the Conclusions of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Temporary protection is granted by the Council of Ministers for a specific period in the event of mass influx of aliens, who are forced to leave their country of origin or residence as a result of an armed conflict, civil war, foreign aggression, large-scale violations of human rights or violence in the territory of the relevant country or in a specific area thereof and who, for those reasons, cannot return there.

The applications for asylum, refugee status and humanitarian status are granted on the basis of the individual examination. As regards temporary protection, every member of the group is considered at first sight a refugee.

In Bulgaria there are three laws, related to the foreigners, migrants and refugees:

- 1. The Foreigners in the Republic of Bulgaria Act
- 2. The Law on Asylum and Refugees
- 3. The Law on labor migration and labor mobility.



### Situation of migration on different countries



### There are 3 refugee centers in Slovakia



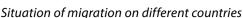
**Humenné** – capturing center

Rohovce – center for men

**Opatovská Nová Ves** – center for vulnerable groups (families with children, women with children, men with children) – currently 10 people

Gabčíkovo – located on Slovakia but a camp of Austria

There is around 40 refugees in these 3 centers, around 50 placed in families, less





than 100 registered refugees in total in Slovakia.

Besides that, we have a project of Katolícka charity for integration of refugees in three cities Žilina, Košice, Bratislava where they look for accommodation for refugees.

We have a low number of refugees. We are considered to be a transit country, because they prefer more economically developed countries." (migration office of Slovakia).

In 2003, when one of the centers was opened, huge wave of refugees was coming from Georgia, Afganistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh. Since 2009 – from Somalia, Ukraine, Afganistan (1400 seekers a year). After the number of new comers started to decline due to the economic crisis in Slovakia and the closure between the Ukraine-Slovakian borders.

### Registration

- 1. Registration in foreign police, asylum departments of police take their fingerprints - whoever is caught at Slovakian border is immediately sent to the police station for the fingerprints.
- 2. Migration office makes the main and necessary documents this process takes one day
- 3. They go to capturing camp Humenné. From this moment, the application for asylum starts and 25-days of quarantine to check eventual diseases. During this period people cannot go out. It is almost a month.
- 4. They are divided into the centers. Then they wait for the decision of asylum at least for 3months, in reality for few years, until they receive the decision (it depends on factors like their proper documents, reasons etc). In the open camp they have to wait for the acceptance of asylum application. It is possible to live outside withing the borders of the country with a special permission. Asylum response may take from 3 months to years and some asylum seekers just leave illegally Slovakia to reach another country.



### In the Centres

- 1. Migration office provides accommodation, water/food, health care, hygiene, psychical work;
- 2. NGOs, social workers, volunteers take care of them.

### Centres with families

- there is a psychologist in the center (one for 10 persons they used to be 80 some months ago) who works only 10hours per week. Ppsychologists are not specialized;
- social workers teach slovak language 3 times a week. There is no training for teachers to deal with asylum seekers children going to school;

children don't attend kindergarden, children play and after 6 years old go to school;

- children go to school every day even they don't understand language but at least they have a chance to socialize
- social workers and volunteers from NGO take a care of them after they come back from the school:
- children do handcrafts, paitings, puzzles, they can play football, volleyball, table tennis, in the town tennis.

### Support

- For everything what NGO needs they have to send a request and then wait for 3months for the answer of government (for example to buy a pen).
- Even they have money from EU funds, each time they must wait for permission to use it.
- Also volunteers need a permission to come and help.

There is not enough support from the government. There is not enough support to inform people about refugees (even there is money for it, it is not used for this purpose).



### Situation of migration on different countries

### What people think?

"We are afraid of refugees because we are afraid of sickness (capturing camp in Humenné focuses only on serious sickness)"

"Nowadays, refugees go out, they join public events and we never had any problem with them. But few years ago when there was more than 200 people we were afraid"





Center in Slovakia







Consideration on Immigration in Spain

When it comes to immigration, on the whole, Spanish citizens stand for openness, a welcoming spirit and inclusivity. A clear example of this is that, contrary to what has happened in many other countries, in Spain, no anti-immigration movement or party has gained power since the beginning of the refugee crisis. Nevertheless, it is true to say that despite the numerous initiatives that are being promoted to host refugees, we are struggling with the management of this migration flows.

There is a big lack of experience and not a clear, efficient and defined protocol to follow. Besides, having to coordinate all the involved authorities, agencies, bodies, NGO's makes this task much more difficult. A more flexible, collaborative and practical approach is needed if we are to address the situation.

### Some data

In Spain, over 15000 people applied for international protection in 2015, 150% more than in 2014, with an increase in the population coming from Siria and Ukraine. The third country most asylum-seekers are coming from is Palestine, and after it, Algeria and Venezuela.

Most of the applications coming from Syrian citizens happened in the border office of Beni Enzar, in Melilla (autonomous city in the African continent, with border with Morocco).



### Situation of migration on different countries

In the region of Galicia, in the North West, in 2016, 88 refugees were hosted. On February 17th, 2017, there was the biggest mass border crossing in recent years in Ceuta, the other autonomous city in Africa, with around 700 migrants trying to cross the fence and at least 498 succeeding.

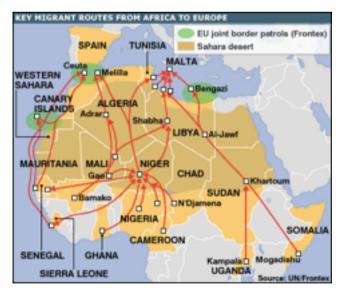
### Source

Participants to the Training Course Noa Philsalis and Marcos Castro Elosegui.

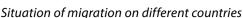


The case of Malta

Malta being on a focal border-position in the EU geography and strategic position in the Mediterranean, since 2001 became a transit country for migrants arriving from Libya. Following the unemployment crisis in some EU countries and given that one of the Maltese strengths is having a low unemployment rate; the Maltese Islands have also seen the arrival of several EU Nationals mainly looking for jobs in Malta.



From the various surveys that have been carried out, the following are some figures indicating the number of non-Maltese residents; during the 2005 cen-





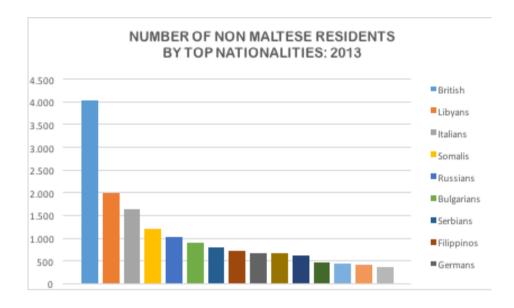
sus, there were 12,112 non-Maltese (3% of the population), whilst during the 2011 there were 20,086 non-Maltese (4.8% of population) and during 2013 there were 23,643 foreign nationals living in Malta from 150 different countries; 11,565 third countries nationals and 12,078 EU nationals. During the year 2013 there were 15,095 foreigners working in Malta (9,670 EU nationals and 5,424 Third Countries Nationals).

The table below indicates that the top three non-Maltese residents on the Maltese islands are from Great Britain, Libya and Italy. The majority of the non-Maltese citizens come mainly from Great Britain. This can be due to the fact that before their independence in 1964, the Maltese Islands were under British control. Many British citizens choose to come and live in Malta when they reach retirement age and others come on holiday frequently because they find that they can communicate easily with the Maltese and maybe they also have relatives here from when Malta was part of the British Empire.

Following Great Britain, there is Libya. Libya is a prominent North African country. It is very close to Malta and can be easily reached by boat if the weather is favourable. In fact, most of the immigrants which manage to reach Malta come from Libya. The table also indicates Somalis (4th place) and Eritreans (10th place). Despite the fact that they are not North African countries, the people from Somalia and Eritrea who seek to enter EU countries, travel from their respective countries to Libya and pay a considerable amount of money to be able to travel from Libya to Europe. Considering the fact that Malta together with Lampedusa are the closest to Libya, the majority of these immigrants end up either in Malta or in Italy (Lampedusa being part of the peninsula).

Following the recent economic recession, Italians have also sought employment elsewhere because of the high unemployment rates in their country. If Libya is one of the closest countries to Malta in the African continent, Italy is the closest country to Malta in Europe. Thus it would only make sense that with its low unemployment rates and with its close proximity, Italians would choose to come to Malta to improve their economic situation. It is a fact that one can find a considerable amount of Italian restaurants owned by Italian citizens on the Maltese Islands.

### Situation of migration on different countries



The following tables depicts the number of irregular immigrants arriving by boats in Malta and asylum seekers first instance decisions taken by the Office of the Refugee Commissioner between the years 2002 and 2015.

### Boats arriving in Malta with irregular immigrants: 2002 - 2015

Year	Number of boats arriving	Number of people on board*	
2002	21	1,686	
2003	12	502	
2004	52	1,388	
2005	48	1,822	
2006	57	1,780	
2007	68	1,702	
2008	84	2,775	
2009	17	1,475	
2010	2	47	
2011	9	1,579	
2012	27	1,890	
2013	24	2,008	
2014	5	569	
2015	1	106	

<sup>\*</sup> Figures regarding irregular immigrants arriving by boat also include airlifted persons who were found at sea



### Situation of migration on different countries

### Positive decisions

Year	Granted refugee status	Subsidiary protection or other forms of protection*	Total	Rejections	Total
2002	22	111	133	286	419
2003	53	328	381	187	568
2004	49	560	609	259	868
2005	36	510	546	556	1,102
2006	22	481	503	542	1,045
2007	7	623	630	329	959
2008	19	1,397	1,416	1,281	2,697
2009	20	1,671	1,691	884	2,575
2010	43	179	222	126	348
2011	70	814	884	722	1,606
2012	35	1,398	1,433	157	1,590
2013	43	1,563	1,606	299	1,905
2014	191	1,068	1,259	476	1,735
2015	263	987	1,250	241	1,491

Source: Eurostat.

### Sources \*

- \* <u>Population and Tourism Statistics Dissemination Unit, National Statistics Office</u> <u>www.nso.gov.mt</u>
- \* Foundation for Shelter and Support to Migrants
- \* Malta Independent http://www.independent.com.mt/articles/2014-04-01/ news/23000-foreign-nationals-from-151-countries-living-in-malta-4459331588/

<sup>\*</sup> Up to 2005, asylum decisions were taken in respect of 'temporary humanitarian status' in place of 'subsidiary protection status'.



### CHAPTER THREE

Focus on Malta: the case of the Foundation for Shelter and Support to Migrants



## Focus on Malta: the case of the Foundation for Shelter and Support to Migrants



The Foundation for Shelter and Support to Migrants (FSM) believes in the dignity and respect of migrants and strives for their integration in society through advocacy, social support and education programmes. Between 2010 and 2015 FSM provided adult education, employment, accommodation and social support programmes for hundreds of refugees and asylum seekers from over 20 nationalities at the Marsa Open Centre. In 2015 FSM, together with 16 migrant-led organisations, developed the Third Country National Support Network in Malta. FSM supports the network through capacity building and peacebuilding projects. It also provides language and cultural literacy courses as well as care services for migrants with or at risk of mental health conditions. FSM uses its extensive expertise in providing consultancy and training to professionals, teachers, social workers, police and judges.

### The objectives of the Foundation are:

- To promote a positive perception of migrants in society.
- To improve the quality of employment for migrants.



- To improve access to and quality of healthcare for migrants.
- To empower migrants to reach independent and sustainable living.

### **Contatcs:**

Foundation for Shelter and Support to Migrants

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Website: <a href="http://fsmmalta.org">http://fsmmalta.org</a>



### CHAPTER FOUR

Tools and Approaches to promote social inclusion of minorities and migrant youth



# Tools and Approaches to promote social inclusion of minorities and migrant youth

During the implementation of the project Colours of the Wind we tried to give a practical approach to the Training Course, through the realization of the activities in order to provide the involved NGOs, Youth Workers and Youth Leaders with skills and a proper knowledge for fostering integration and inclusion of minorities in the local communities.

Thus, we created *ad hoc* activiies that can be used for the promotion of Intercultural Dialogue and social inclusion.

The creation of the activities were carried out by adapting the non formal activites to the model of the Compass Manual of the Council of Europe, in order to to make it usable by anyone, and improved in the course of time and situations.





### INTERCULTURAL PIZZA

The activity explores understanding of similarities/differences and includes a set of questions (personal) and discussion/comparison on interculturality.

### **Main Theme**

Intercultural Education

### **Objectives**

- To show similarities and differences between individuals of the group
- To show the layers of what makes culture.

### **Group size**

10 - 15

### **Time**

30 - 45 minutes

### Instructions

Every Every participant has a paper and colours and the facilitator will tell different aspects (family, religion, traditions, hobbies etc.). Every participant draws a circle and divides it in as many aspects as planned and writes the name outside of the circle. The facilitator asks questions related to the aspects (e.g. which is your religion? Etc.) and the participants write the answer inside the piece of the circle. After finishing with the questions about all the aspects, the facilitator asks the group to share their answers with the group. Every shared answer will be



coloured the same as instructed by the facilitator. After colouring the circle, they share their answers while walking freely in the room.

### **De Briefing and Evaluation**

- Which colour is static and which one you can choose? (e.g. you can't choose how many siblings you have)
- How do you feel inside the group?
- Is it important to have most of the colours in common?
- Did you expect the results from the group in relation with yours?
- Was the activity useful? How?

### **Variations**

Choose a relevant topic for your target group. The circle must be divided equally to the number of topics.





### YOU CAN BE A HERO

The purpose of this activity is to help youngsters get to know each other and integrate with each other.

### **Main Theme**

Intercultural Education

### **Target Group**

7 – 15 years old

### **Objectives**

- To show similarities and differences between individuals of the group
- To show the layers of what makes culture.

### **Group size**

10 - 30

### **Time**

60 minutes

### Material

For each group prepare a bag with the following materials: scissor, newspapers, props, body paints, old clothes and a piece of scotch.

### **Instructions**



Divide the group into small groups of 5 persons and explain that their task is to create a costume of a favourite Hero using only the material provided in 30 minutes. Afterwards each group must present their costume to the entire group.

### **De Briefing and Evaluation**

- How did you feel?
- Was it easy to communicate with the other members of the team?
- Was it easy to choose the hero?
- Was everyone in the team included?





### THE BLAH-BLAH CORNER

The aim of the activity is to teach the immigrants on basic knowledge in each language (the official language in the residing country). This activity is intended for people working in the field of education or social workers.

### **Main Theme**

Language workshops with immigrants

### **Target Group**

7 – 15 years old

### **Objectives**

- To improve communication and language
- To promote social inclusion
- To enhance the knowledge about works and diversities

### **Group size**

5 - 10

### Time

90 minutes

### Material

Flipchart / Whiteboard, colour Markers, pens, pencils, papers, notebooks and digital / visual support if necessary.



### **Instructions**

Start with an energizer to break the ice and following the trainer/teacher asks them to introduce themselves. The activity is divided in two parts; the first part the trainer/teacher explain basic expressions related to a topic that is used in a daily situation. For the second part the participants are asked to use the expressions learned before and do a role play. Following they will present their role play. After the role play, an evaluation and debriefing will follow..

### **De Briefing and Evaluation**

- How did you feel during the lesson?
- Was it more easy to understand and learn the expressions?
- Did you have any difficulties? If yes what?
- Do you feel more confident with communicating with other people?
- What did you learn from the lesson?
- Do you think that can use what you learnt in your daily life?





### CREATING A SOCIAL NETWORKING GROUP

The main aim is to create a common platform for both the local community and the immigrants living in the community to communicate amongst each other about their daily needs.

### **Main Theme**

Building up a virtual community as a tool for integration.

### **Target Group and Group Size**

The group varies depending on the objectives and target group that must be reached.

### **Objectives**

- Sharing information
- Advertising community events
- Offering/ Asking for help
- Means of Communication

### **Instructions**

1. Make available computer centres in their local community (e.g. City halls)



- 2. Setting up the social networking group;
- 3. Set the rules of the group
- 4. Advertise group by sending fliers in the homes of the local community and by attaching fliers in public places (such as city hall etc.) including the offices of social workers and immigrants centre.
- 5. Keep the group running and constantly updating and monitoring it.
- 6. Carry out monthly evaluation about the activity of the group.
- 7. Helping to find solutions to conflicts which may arise within the group.





### DANCING WITH THE STARS

The main aim of this activity is to promote tolerance between people through intercultural activities and preventing discrimination between people using the power of music, sounds and movement.

This activity is being proposed as an observance of the World Refugee day held every year on 20th June that is dedicated to raise awareness about the situation of refugees throughout the world.

The idea of the activity is to plan a day of activities that include various workshops about dances and music from different areas around the world, where refugees and people from local community interact.

The day closes with performances and intercultural street party where there will be stands with traditional items and food from different countries.



## CHAPTER FIVE The Partner Organizations





International Center for Development of Education and Training is one of the most popular, powerful and active youth organizations in Bulgaria. It promotes the European values through local projects and participating in projects abroad. All our members have a lot of experience in working on projects and their organization allows the creation of a perfectly balanced team. Our goal is to inspire and help the positive, social and economic changes, and dedicate our time to ensure the effective implementation of all these ideas. We are consistent in our organizational values: promoting non-formal education and training of young people through intercultural training and activities, the encouragement of the youth exchanges and volunteering at the national, European and international level, development of consciousness of European citizenship through programs and projects designed for young people. Our main aims are informing the youngsters about their opportunities and improving their skills and knowledge.

ICDET has been working in mobility programs since 2013. With more than three years of experience and more than 200 participants hosted and sent, ICDET is one of the largest hosting organisation for European Projects in Bulgaria. We are based in Sofia – the capital of Bulgaria.

In Bulgaria, we can organize mobilities in Sofia, Plovdiv, Velingrad, Bansko, Borovets, Burgas, Varna, seaside resorts like Sunny Beach, Ravda, Nessebar etc. In others countries, we work in cooperation with experienced companies, schools, universities, training centers, public organizations and job offices all around Eu-



rope, that are available to organize with us mobilities, chosen by our participants.

ICDET is an open door for new and original project and/or mobility. It's an opportunity for all participants to make their ideas and dreams come true and to feel that they have great support in doing so.

We look to the mobility in an innovative way and seek a serious but entertaining way the participants' commitment to inherent principles of the Erasmus + Program. During your stay, the staff will seek to integrate our participants in the Bulgarian culture offering full availability to adjust them in the social and professional contexts.

The aim of ICDET is to promote the personal development and the democratic citizenship, volunteering and youth mobility; to know better the sport and healthy lifestyle; to support the development of the abilities and potential of young people from different social and ethnic groups, and young people with disabilities and this aim is realized through our educational, recreational and cultural activities. Our main purpose is to support people with different skills, education, age, gender and needs, in developing individually. We aim also to support the users in the discovery and expression of their talents and then implement the initiatives and projects aimed at minors, immigrants, seniors and groups of people with special needs and to promote their socialization.



### **Contatcs:**

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MIND Croatia is newly founded youth organization with aspiration to be connection between opportunities and youth. In the environment where young people at the small local community don't have a lot of choices, we decided to react and give our small little town new young voice and creative education. To have strong youth we need to offer opportunities for growth and development. That is why we founded this organization. Change comes from individuals, and we want to discover new individuals that are united in knowledge and openminded actions. MIND was founded to promote, develop and improve: a democratic political culture, human rights and environmental protection and nature. The objectives of the Association are: promoting the interests and activities of young people; raising environmental awareness; encouraging cooperation, volunteering and contributing to creating a responsible, comprehensive and socially committed people; promotion of healthy living culture



### **Contatcs:**

Udruga mladih UM Našice

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Shortly after the reunification of Germany, the **HORIZON** founded in 1991, in the district of Nordhausen, the club is now active throughout northern Thuringia.

The HORIZON is a non-profit, recognized carrier of the free youth welfare and member of the Joint Welfare Association. The care, education and the promotion of young people is our priority task. We offer Children, adolescents and young adults a wide range of demand-oriented and high quality funding, assistance and educational services.

Following institutions and organizations are involved in our specialized fields:

- 1. Federal ministries (grantor for projects)
- 2. State ministries (grantor for projects)
- 3. Local authorities and agencies (employment exchange SGB II/III; youth office SGB VIII and XII...)
- 4. University Nordhausen (research; cooperation; evaluation; teaching)
- 5. Welfare organization Thüringia (access to 350 NPO members in social work)
- 6. Diverse institutions (impact research; academic support)
- 7. Diverse local social services (for example addiction treatment, debt advice, educational institutions, and treatment facilities: [joint] Case Management; joint casework; case-related networking)



- 8. Courts and prosecutors (judicial transfers)
- 9. Sport and fitness clubs (sport as a medium in social work)



### **Contatcs:**

HORIZONT e.V.

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### **Horama Thesprotias** is a non-profit organization. The main aims are:

- Taking initiatives for the implementation of events and other activities, conferences, seminars and educational programs-social activities, etc. that will help inform and activate the members of local society for participative activities.
- The primary goal is to raise awareness on issues related to European integration, national policies and EU policies in social, economic, environmental, cultural affairs, youth problems, women issues and vulnerable groups with disabilities.

Finding ways to apply these policies to national, regional and local level.

Horama Thesprotias provides consulting services, non-formal education and training programs to the community. Moreover, it organizes campaigns, seminars, lectures, and thematic study visits to promote social issues and the fundamental principles of the EU. It cooperates closely with enterprises, Universities, local and national authorities, NGOs, transnational partners and institutions from the private and public sector. Horama Thesprotias is a very experienced organization in supporting local development initiatives and EU projects.

### The Partners Organizations





### **Contatcs:**

Horama Thesprotias

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Founded in 2012, the **Institute for Cultural Relations Policy (ICRP)** is a non-governmental and non-profit organisation fostering scientific education and public discourse regarding cultural relations policy. The institution is based in Budapest, Hungary. Although it has affiliate institutions in Serbia and Finland. The ICRP focuses on global intercultural dialogue, the promotion and protection of International Human Rights, the recognition of cultural diversity and religious and minority issues. Moreover, the ICRP puts a great emphasis on the professional development of young generations by conducting an internationally known and popular Internship Programme and regularly organising different trainings and workshops.

Hungary's geographical location and its great accessibility in the middle of Europe make it possible for ICRP to serve as a meeting point to facilitate the public exposure of the perspectives and interests of different communities, governments, international organisations, NGOs, businesses, scholars, thinkers and common citizens, in the hope that this will contribute to the evolving process of the dialogue among civilizations through cultural diplomacy.

The institute's activity also covers organising workshops and talk series, conferences and other international events. The ICRP publishes regularly its monthly magazine titled Cultural Relations Policy News & Background and its quarterly review on international relations, political science and economics. In addition, the ICRP's Human Rights Issues Series is dedicated to international human rights protection and conflict resolution.





### **Contatcs:**

KULTURÁLIS KAPCSOLATOKÉRT ALAPÍTVÁNY - Institute for Cultural Relations Policy (ICRP)

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**SEYF – South Europe Youth Forum** is a network of youth organizations based in Italy and spread all over the European Area. SEYF has the aim to promote cooperation at international level and to facilitate access to opportunities at European level, as well as learning mobility and European cooperation.

SEYF is based on the principles and values of Peace and Nonviolence, Equality in Diversity, Human Rights, Democracy and active participation, respect for the environment, cooperation, communication, solidarity. SEYF is an independent organization without ties to political parties, but looking for active participation by all his members.

The innovation of SEYF network consists not only in its capacity to be collector and prompter of contacts but in its making itself a social network for the promotion of relations among individuals participants and organizations in a logic of communication in step with the times.

Today SEYF gather in a strong cooperation more than 30 organizations from different countries. The main goal, shared by all partners, is to work for social and human development, to help in bringing forward positive change and social cohesion in a world that respects human rights and democratically involves all human beings in their personal development.

The Italian base of SEYF takes place in the Province of Lecce (Apulia Region) and coordinates an international web network called "SEYF.EU" which brings together organizations, associations and public government agencies.

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SEYF encourage a participatory project development among its network in order to stimulate a local attitude to project managing, in line with the motto "Think Globally, Act Locally".

On these lines, SEYF promotes and organises seminars, training courses, youth exchanges, supports European Voluntary Service and creates events, Festivals and Campaings to provide an easier access of young people to participate youth initiatives and society.

The intervention strategy of SEYF is based on the education and training approach of the recognized "learning by doing", a method fostered through Non-Formal Education that can be applied to almost every kind of action, in line with the principles of experiential education.

All the projects, which are achieved thanks to the interaction within our network, are developed under the following fields:

- Culture
- Youth & Sport
- Environment & Territory
- Inclusion & Human Rights
- Education & Training



#### **Contatcs:**

SEYF - South Europe Youth Forum

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Actively Learning People All Over The Europe is public institution founded in Lithuania. It aims to increase public awareness on social issues, to promote exchange of youth, social responsibility, and to improve professional and interpersonal skills of youth for building bright future through informal education. It has around 8 people in administrative board and 100 volunteers. ALAOE successfully co-operated with Public and Private Universities in Lithuania, and Sport Directorate of the Council of Europe, European Youth Foundation, SALTO - YOUTH.

ALAOE's main activities are to promote healthy life style, to involve young people into social and ecological projects, to increase participation of youth in international events, to developed collaboration among young people of Lithuania with their peers from Europe and European neighbourhood countries, to encourage youth for active participation in European integration process, to stimulate informal learning, to involve in educational and cultural exchange, intercultural and practical learning, youth empowerment and capacity building, to place students for apprenticeship and internship. Apart from these, ALAOE organizes trainings for professionals and students of different fields such as marketing, entrepreneurship, public policy and so on. It has organized projects that are related to integration to Europe, intercultural dialogue, multiculturalism and so on.





#### **Contatcs:**

ALAOE - Actively Learning People All Over The Europe

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**SEYF Malta** is a non-profit organisation that forms part of the South Europe Youth Forum Network, having the Head Office in Lecce, Italy.

Our organization's main aim is to support and provide a non-formal educational program for youths to develop leadership and life skills through self-development, challenge and adventure. It also aims to create initiatives that involves and motivates people to set and participate in cultural and social activities for the benefit of their community and of others.

It also promotes and raises awareness about human rights, intercultural learning, respect, inclusion and tolerance. The organisation's main target group is youth, especially young people who have few opportunities.



#### **Contatcs:**

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Informal youth forum of **Mikołów Powiat** County is a body basing on a group of a young people (6 people) whose voluntary activities have been an animating impact of creating the international youth policy of Mikołów Powiat/County. It is intended to coordinate and implement the general principles or youth activity and voluntary movement in Mikołów Powiat/ County, especially in domain of international cooperation with foreign partner organisations.

Mikołów Powiat/ County Youth Forum acts in order to foster the role of youth in the active participation in public democratic activities, it's respesentatives play an active role in meetings with young people, discussions, workshops, etc.



**Contatcs:** 

Mikołów Powiat

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We are called D.G.T. (Do Great Things) Association and our main targets are high-school and university students, young entrepreneurs and disadvantaged young people and youth leaders in Romania. We work with volunteers from all universities in Bucharest (especially the Academy of Economics, the largest economics university from South-East Europe) and we collaborate with other youngsters across Romania. Briefly, D.G.T. Association is a non-governmental organisation that was born from the passion of a few youngsters who wanted to act and make a change in the society they were living into. D.G.T.'s founding members have also the desire to give back all the things they have learned and experienced during previous years of volunteering. D.G.T.'s mission focuses on national and international networking among young people, students, trainers and teachers of different nationalities, cultures and backgrounds. It tackles topics such as intercultural exchange, non-formal education, ecology, climate change, sustainable development, entrepreneurship, creativity, human rights, European citizenship, international politics (geopolitics), new media, communication. All these are added to facilitate the accumulation of experience by young people, through voluntary activities, allowing them to put into practice the theory learned in school. Thanks to the fact that our mission focuses on networking, we've created Do Great Things Network as an informal net of people, NGO's, associations, organisations and institutions all over the world.

D.G.T.'s mission is focused on creating a network between youngsters, students and researchers of different backgrounds and nationalities on topics such as:



cultural exchange and learning, non-formal education, ecology, sustainable development, European citizenship, climate change, geopolitics and many more.

We have a vast experience in international projects and besides implementing local projects we are organising also, youth exchanges, in Romania.

We, as D.G.T., believe that with every international youth initiative is a chance to learn about others and yourself.



#### **Contatcs:**

D.G.T. (Do Great Things) Association

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YE is an organization, founded in Slovakia as a local youth initiative with the aim to realise positive changes and develop activities on local but also international level in the field of education, labour market, protection of human rights and environment for personal and proffesional development of youth and their integration into society.

Our organization arranges educational activities, events and workshops. We support social inclusion through labour integration of youth and disadvantaged people.

Organising of local events for youth to provide them information and get them know fundamental rights and different opportunities during their life, studies and career in national and international measure to raise employability. Raising awareness campaigns include presentations about Erasmus+ projects, internships, EVS, entrepreneurs programme and so on.

International activities and projects are based on contribution to the engagement of citizens at the democratic life of the European Union, promotion Slovak culture and traditions in multicultural environment. With collaborations of the European associations we organise voluntary events about human rights refugee issues. We have organised international project with the cooperation of Italian and Turkish organisation for support of refugee children. Crossing through 13 European countries, visits of refugee camps, organised public raising awareness meetings increased the interest and our partnerships in the cur-



rent topic of help to refugees.

Organised youth exchanges promote entrepreneurship issues, the entrepreneurial competences innovation, environmental issues for youth who is facing different economic, social or cultural obstacles and challenged by negative life situation. The actions of organization empower young people to take positive action and effectively develop themselves. They focus on improving of required skills and knowledge to become successful in the field of entrepreneurship. The aim is to fight against unemployment issues, support and prepare youngsters for the Labour market.



#### **Contatcs:**

YOUTH FOR EQUALITY

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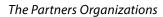


**Ticket2Europe** is an NGO established in 2016 with base in Pontevedra (Spain). Our target group are youngsters aged 18 to 35 years old who have suffered the stroke and consequences of the economic recession period. We strongly believe that working with different programmes and implementing projects will improve their competences and give them more chances to enter the European labour market.

We manage educational, training and social projects at different levels (local, regional, national and international), aiming at improving the competences of youngsters from different communities towards topics such as human rights, social inclusion, peace building, conflict resolution, youth employability, entrepreneurship and others. The main mission of the organization is to open up new paths and possibilities for young people, always making a strong effort to contribute to the construction and development of the European identity and active citizenship.

Ticket2Europe works with different European programmes focused on assisting youngsters and

promoting their competences and careers. We have a growing experience in submitting projects within the Erasmus+ programme and since 2017 we are part of Shokkin Group International, a network of organizations with the common mission of improving the quality of youth work in Europe through reliable partnerships and high quality standards in our projects.







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Contacts:

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# Colours of the Wind

## An analysis of Integration in Europe by SEYF Malta

SEYF Malta is a non-profit organisation that forms part of the South Europe Youth Forum Network, having the Head Office in Lecce, Italy. Our organization's main aim is to support and provide a non-formal educational program for youths to develop leadership and life skills through self-development, challenge and adventure. It also aims to create initiatives that involves and motivates people to set and participate in cultural and social activities for the benefit of their community and of others. It also promotes and raises awareness about human rights, intercultural learning, respect, inclusion and tolerance. The organisation's main target group is youth, especially young people who have few opportunities.