



"Away from Home" Project Manual

"The content of this publication is the sole responsibility of System and Generation Association and does not necessarily reflect the position of the Anna Lindh Foundation."



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The current project was implemented through a network established in August 2021 by Mr. Marjus Cevoli and Mr. Jacopo Cimmino, respectively President of "Sustainable Cooperation for Peace & Security" and project manager of "System and Generation Association"



Marjus Cevoli

Marjus Cevoli is a peace builder, youth and Gender equality activist being involved with different civil society and intergovernmental organizations around the Euro-mediterranean. He is a certified Erasmus+ Virtual Exchange senior intercultural dialogue facilitator and Debate Master Trainer. He is the president and a founding member of Sustainable Cooperation for Peace & Security and has participated in the forums of the Summit of the Two Shores in Malta, France and Spain and has also participated in the first Western Balkan Civil Society Summit. At the Anna Lindh Foundation he is member of the EuroMed Youth Network, Young Mediterranean Voices alumni and was Debate Master Trainer during the implementation of the Erasmus+ Virtual Exchange project.



Jacopo Cimmino

Jacopo Cimmino is an Italian social worker, youth worker, human rights activist and qualified group therapist, graduated cum laude in Social Sciences at the University of Urbino. Specialized in addictions prevention, in 2015 and 2016 he worked as operator in therapeutic communities in Italy and Chile for the treatment of patients suffering from drugs and alcohol addictions. After working 5 years in Turkey as Project Manager with System and Generation Association, he came back to his home country where he is currently working in a rehabilitation center for the treatment, among others, of people with alcohol and compulsive gambling addictions. Certified Master Trainer for the E+ Virtual Exchange program.

The Anna Lindh Foundation

The current project has been funded with the support of the Anna Lindh Foundation

◆ Description

The Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue Between Cultures is a network of civil society organizations dedicated to promoting intercultural dialogue in the Mediterranean region. It was set up in 2005 by the governments of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (Euromed), a political agreement made in 1995 between the European Union and Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Israel, Syria and Turkey. It is named in honor of Anna Lindh, the Swedish Foreign Minister who was murdered in 2003. The name was put forward by Egypt at a meeting 25 September 2003. The Foundation's headquarters are in Alexandria in Egypt. In 2008, André Azoulay was elected president of the Foundation.

◆ Fields of Action

The Anna Lindh Foundation facilitates and supports the action of civil society of the Euro-Mediterranean Region in priority fields which affects the capacity for individuals and groups to share values and live together. The Foundation's programme is focused on activities in fields which are essential for human and social dialogue: Education and Youth; Culture and Arts; Peace and Co-existence; Values, Religion and Spirituality; Cities and Migration; Media.

◆ Mandate

The purpose of the Anna Lindh Foundation (ALF) is to bring people together from across the Mediterranean to improve mutual respect between cultures and to support civil society working for a common future of the Region. Since its launch in 2005, the ALF has launched and supported action across fields impacting on mutual perceptions among people of different cultures and beliefs, as well as developing a region-wide Network of over 4500 civil society organizations. Through its action and reflection, the ALF aims to contribute to the development of an Intercultural Strategy for the Euro-Med Region, providing recommendations to decision-makers and institutions and advocating for shared values.



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Project Description

◆ Rationale of the project

We aim at implementing 2 main activities, and producing the present online handbook, with a set of recommendations for CSOs staff members working with migrants and refugees at the city level where the main results of the research, good practices, shared experiences, contents of the virtual roundtables, a set of recommendations for youth workers, educators, humanitarian operators, policymakers, and transversal competencies for community participation are shared, to address and constructively face the complex features of the refugees' issue and prevent the possible phenomenon of marginalization, xenophobia, intolerance and social exclusion of refugees.

◆ Activities

A) a research, prepared using a set of well-structured and defined qualitative and quantitative indicators, widely shared among the communities of the Turkish and the Italian partner organizations involved in this consortium, to assess the level of knowledge of refugees status, the complexity of the refugees' phenomenon and crisis, and detect the understanding of others' cultural values, beliefs and perceptions;

B) a cycle of three virtual roundtables, with the joint participation of highly skilled experts in the field and of refugees as guest speakers, on the following sub-topics:

- 1) Legal Framework and Analysis of the Refugees' issue at the city level, with special focus on the conditions of the refugee communities hosted in Ankara and Mantova;
- 2) Asiatic and Lybian routes, refugees' main itineraries: the cases of Ankara and Mantova;
- 3) Climate Refugees as a new emergent phenomenon.



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Aims

◆ Intercultural Dialogue

The activity aims at promoting intercultural dialogue, cultural awareness and the value of diversity at the city level of Ankara and Mantua, densely populated by migrants and refugees, and unfortunately facing alarming high levels of intolerance and discrimination towards the refugees' community, often pointed out as the scapegoat of social problems such as high unemployment rate, low level of urban security, micro criminality, urban decay, allowances that are perceived as unfair privileges designed for them in terms of taxation, housing and registration to services and universities.

◆ Community Level

Moreover, we aim at encouraging civil society collaboration at the city level between the autochthonous and the migrants (and more specifically the refugees) community, tackle prejudices promoted by the far-right parties' propaganda and offer instead a counternarrative of social cohesion and intercultural constructive interaction, support refugees' employability and entrepreneurship as a practical way out from social exclusion, foster refugees' integration in the hosting community through the implementation of intercultural and transversal policies, involve the refugees (youth and non) in the development of initiatives for the development of their healthy relation and interaction within the city and the civil society population



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Promotion of Intercultural Dialogue



♦ Common Challenges

It is widely reported how the current pandemic has been fueling feelings of intolerance towards migrants and refugees, often pointed as the scapegoat of the social challenges that the pandemic brought, and has contributed to the rise of right parties and extreme right-wing populism in Europe, constraining the refugees under supplementary instances of discrimination, stress and episodes of racism. We believe that the Covid-19 Pandemic represents a scenario that places common alarming challenges to the intercultural dialogue in the international context of the Euro-Mediterranean region, and therefore our contribution to prevent further intercultural clashes may be useful, at least to some extent, even in other contexts and societies.

♦ Good Practice

Our activity can represent a good practice that may be reproduced in other societies by other member organizations of the Anna Lindh Foundation Network, and we, therefore, wish to possibly empower and inspire other NGO's managers and staff members, in keep working in this direction to achieve similar good results and temper intercultural collisions, that have been increasingly hostile and alienating towards the refugee communities since the starting of the Covid-19 pandemic.

♦ Counter Narrative

We can educate autochthonous youth and adults addressing the intercultural conflicts and prejudices for the transformation of the current situation that still pictures, in the unmethodical common sense of a large part of the civil society, migrants and refugees as the ones to blame, ultimately the scapegoat to point the finger at, main responsible of the current health crisis and of the surge of the unemployment rate. Through the analysis and counter narrative offered, we can instead contribute decreasing those feelings of closure and blaming in the civil society, preventing further conflicts in the medium-long term



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Specific Objectives

Specific objective 1: Raise awareness on the forced migration phenomenon through scientific-based research literacy and experts' contributions promoting a common intercultural dialogue and understanding rather than closure and intolerance. and deconstructing prejudices, stigma, non methodical evidence-based accusations targeting refugee communities.



Specific objective 2: Foster refugees' social inclusion at the city level, by offering and spreading a counter-narrative based on cultural awareness and intercultural dialogue to decrease the phenomenon of racism and prevent episodes of intolerance and discrimination towards the refugee communities living in Ankara and Mantova

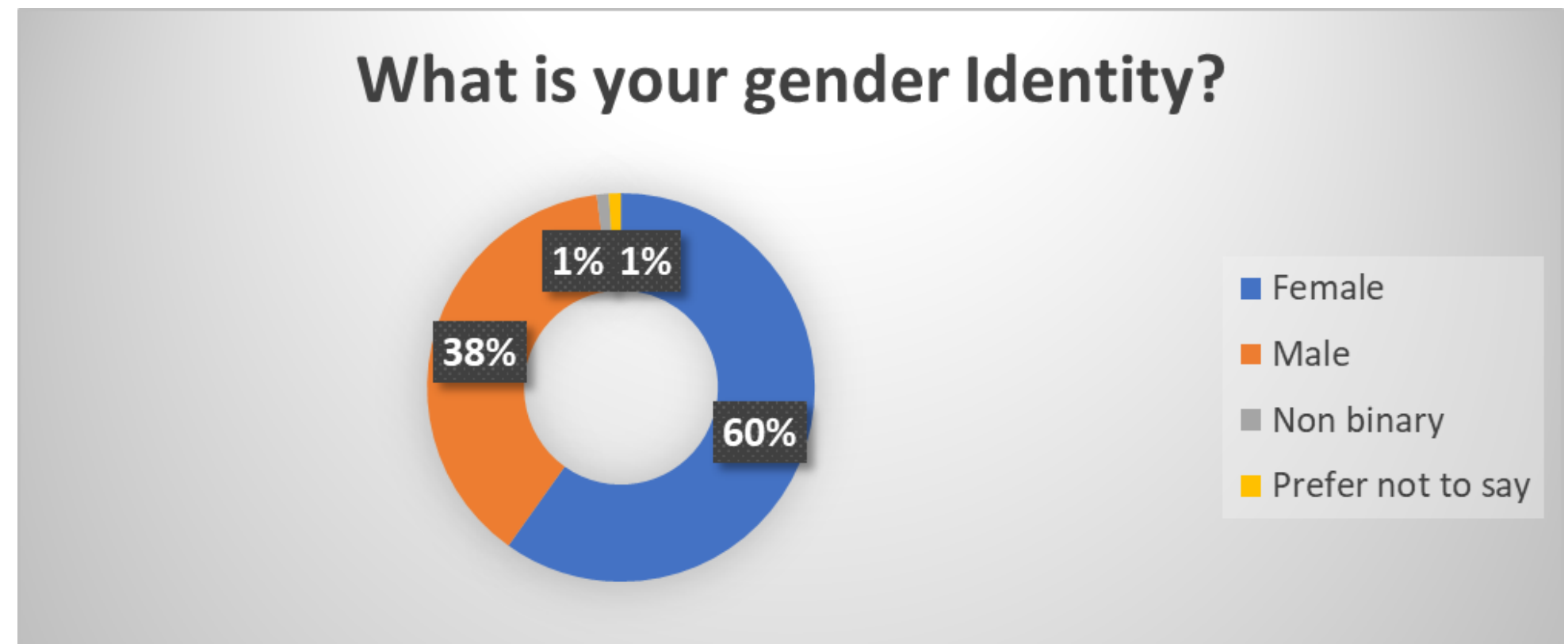
Expected Results

Expected result 1: Refugees will face less intolerance and episode of discriminations thanks to a set of recommendations, based on highly qualified experts' inputs, shared with the local authorities of the cities of Ankara and Mantova, to shape the political agenda incorporating local policies aimed at fostering social inclusion of refugees at the city level.

Expected result 2: CSOs staff members will be empowered, especially those working in the refugees' field areas, through this handbook with realistic information, shared experiences, contents provided by experts, methods and tools shared to foster higher awareness on the refugees' phenomenon among the civil society.

The Preliminary Research

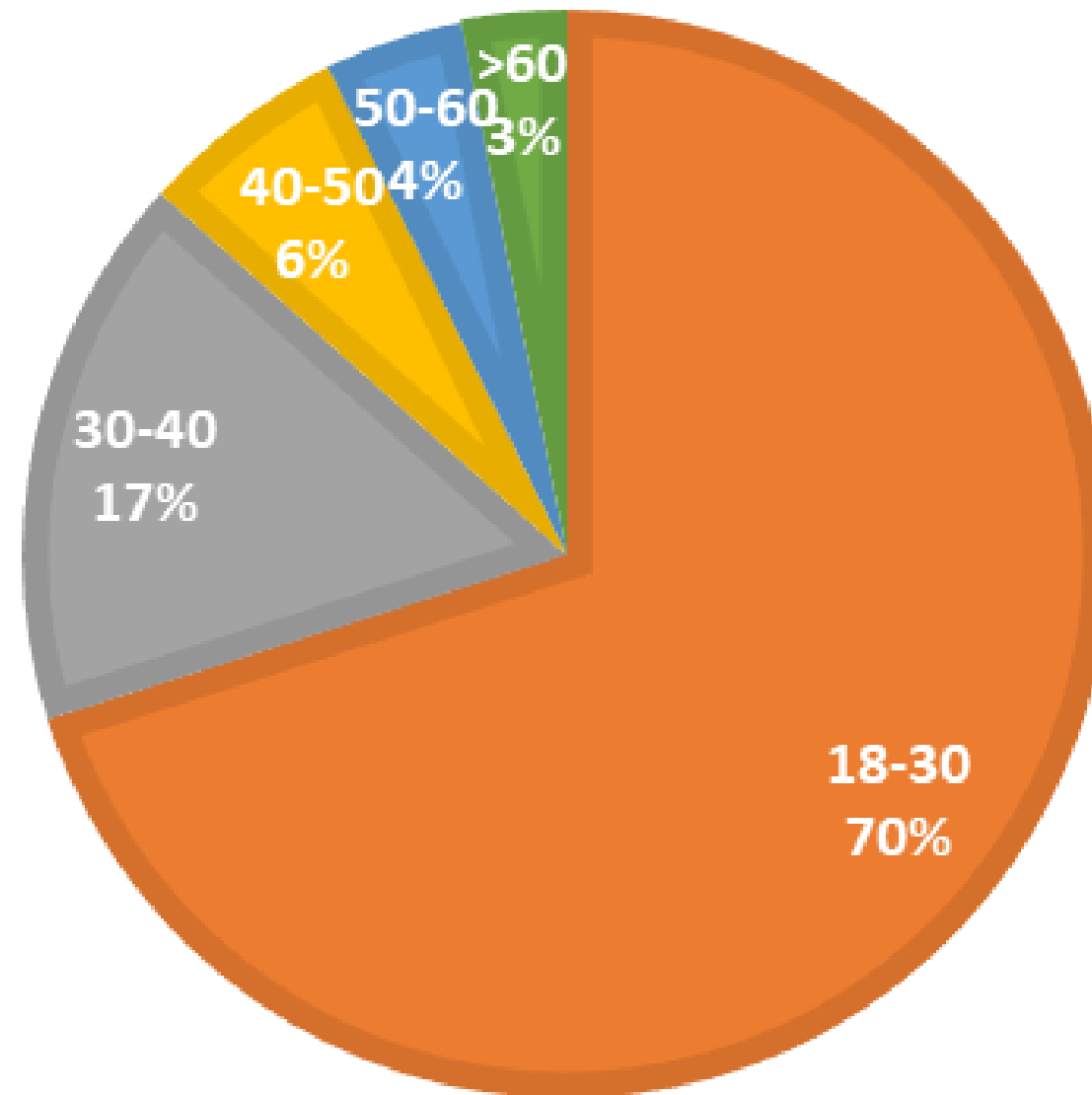
"Preliminary Research" prepared using a set of well-structured and defined qualitative and quantitative indicators, widely shared among the communities of the Turkish leader and the Italian partner organization involved in this consortium, to assess the level of knowledge of refugees status, the complexity of the refugees' phenomenon and crisis, and detect the understanding of others' cultural values, beliefs and perceptions.
193 respondents filled the questionnaire.



The majority of respondents are females

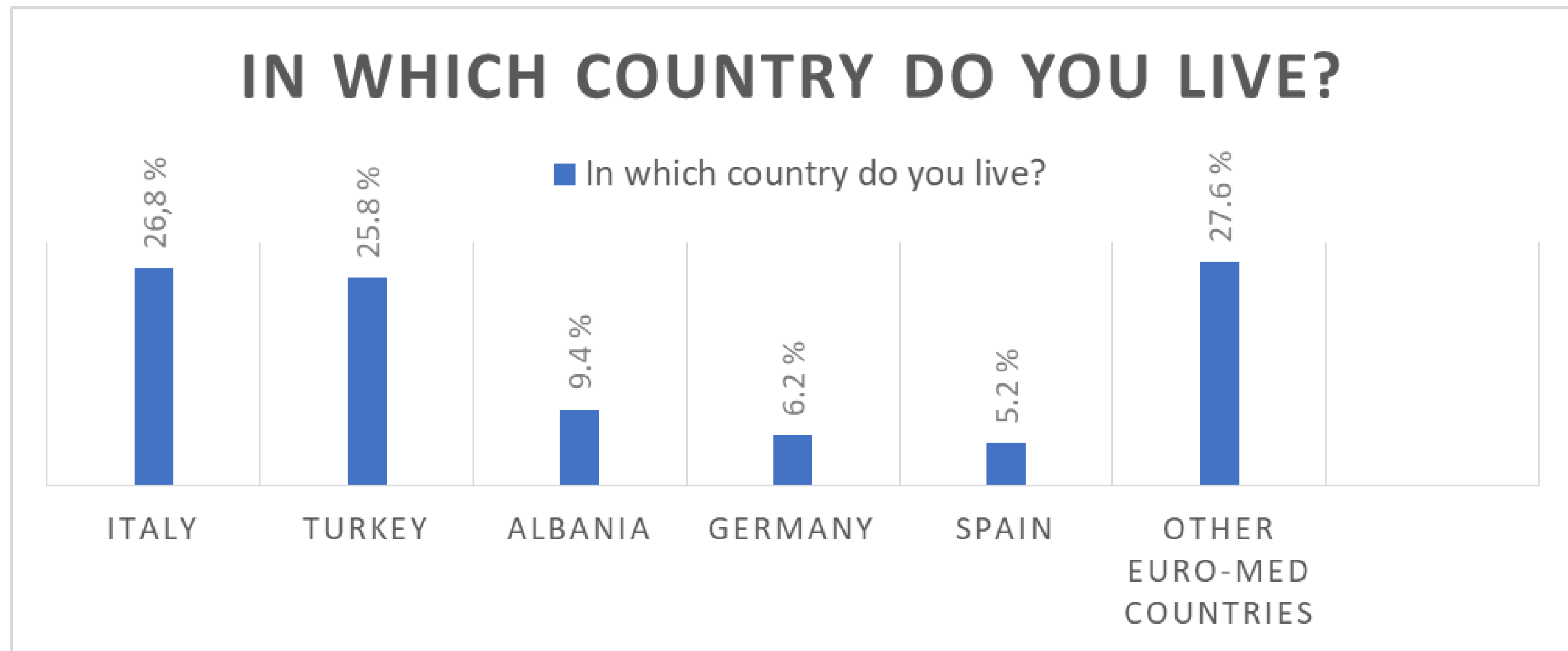
HOW OLD ARE YOU?

■ <18 ■ 18-30 ■ 30-40 ■ 40-50 ■ 50-60 ■ >60



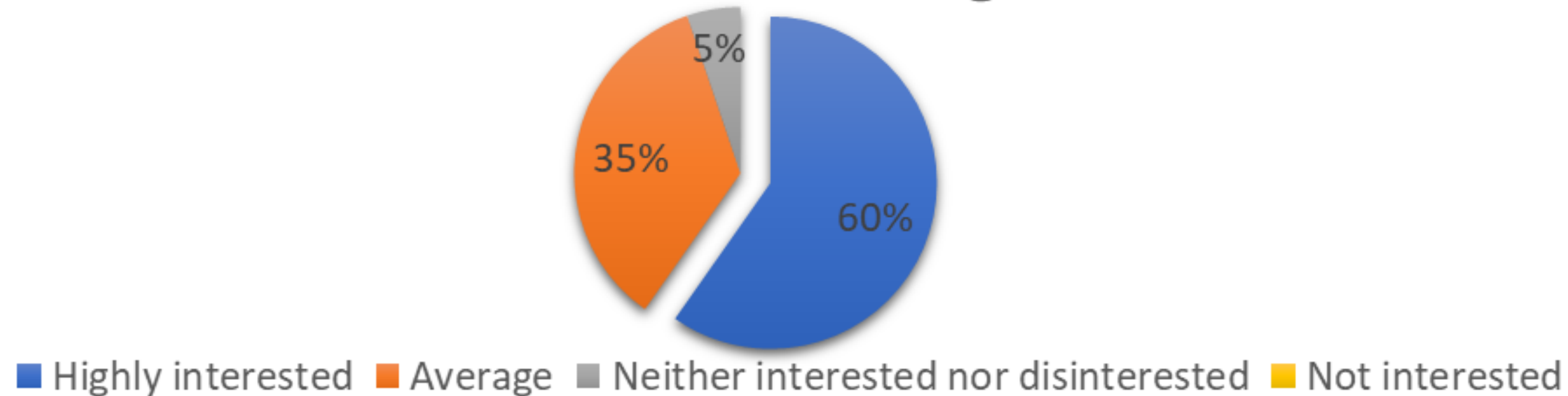
The vast majority of the respondents are young people between 18-30, no underage youth filled the questionnaire.

Respondents that answered to this questionnaire live in 22 Euro-med countries and the majority of them are concentrated between Italy and Turkey with 52,6% of the total amount.

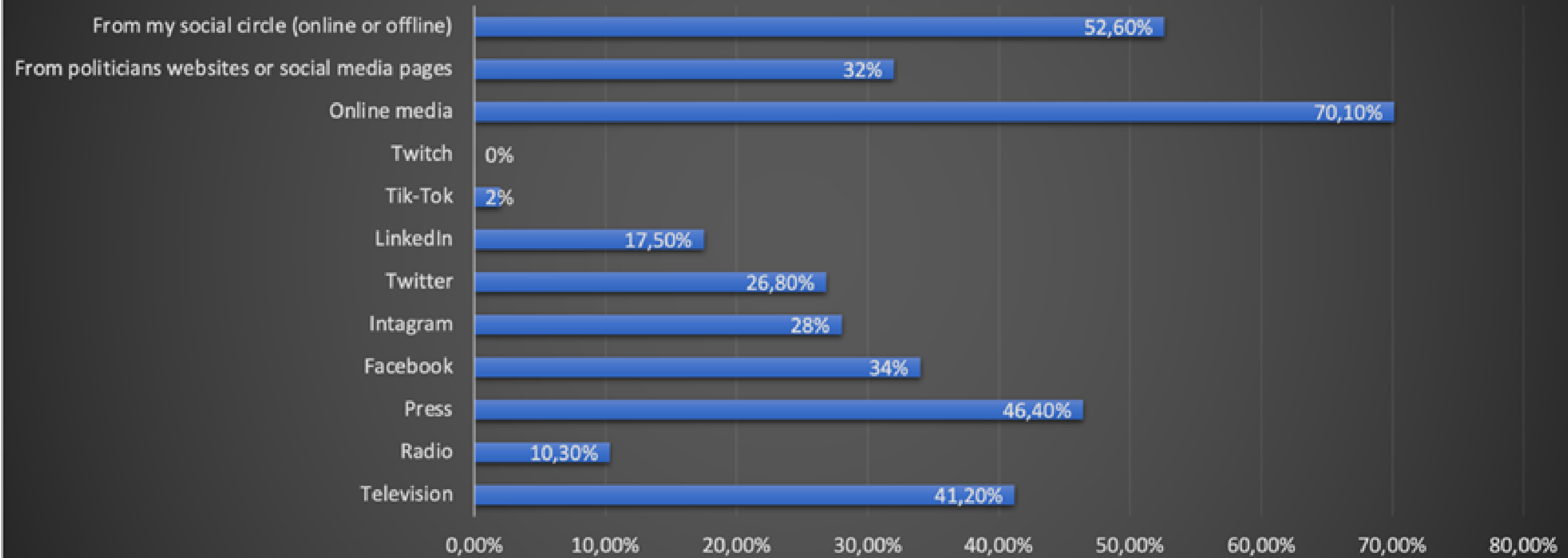


As it can be extrapolated from graphic almost all of the respondents have a high or an average interest in understanding the refugee phenomena. The respondents not interested in the topic are equal of 0 % so are not included in the graphic.

How interested are you in understanding the refugee phenomenon in the Euro-Mediterranean region?



Which sources do you use to remain updated on this topic?

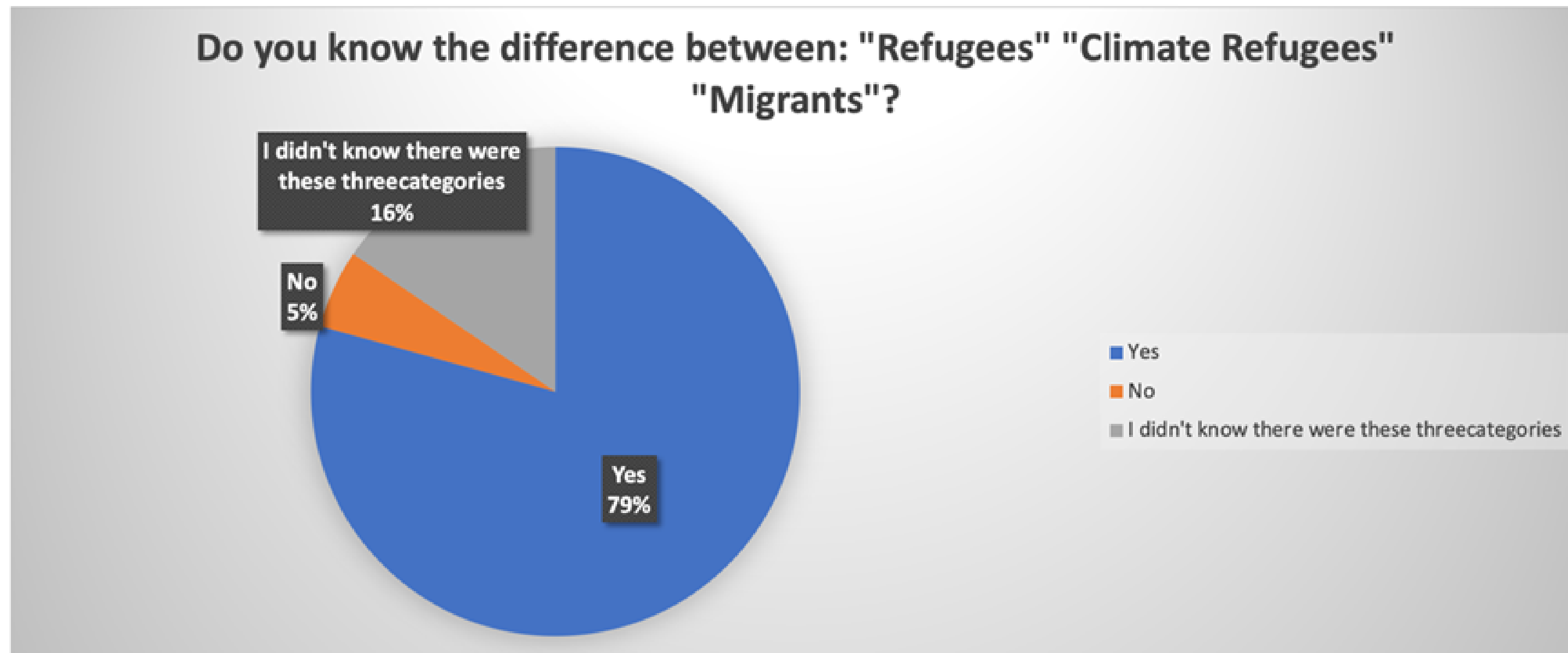


When it comes to social media platforms Facebook is the most used as a source of information followed by Instagram, Twitter and LinkedIn - Tik-Tok and Twitch aren't relevant as a source of information for this topic.

As the graphic shows online media is the principal source of information playing a crucial role with 70% of respondents informing themselves there, followed by the social circles online and offline with 52%. Traditional sources of information such as television and press are still important being a source of information for more than 40% of the respondents.

Politicians are also relevant as around 30% of respondents rely on them as source of information.

It can be easily understood from the graphic that there is a solid awareness within the respondents about the difference of three terms Refugee, Climate refugee and Migrant but still 21% don't exactly know what is the difference among them.

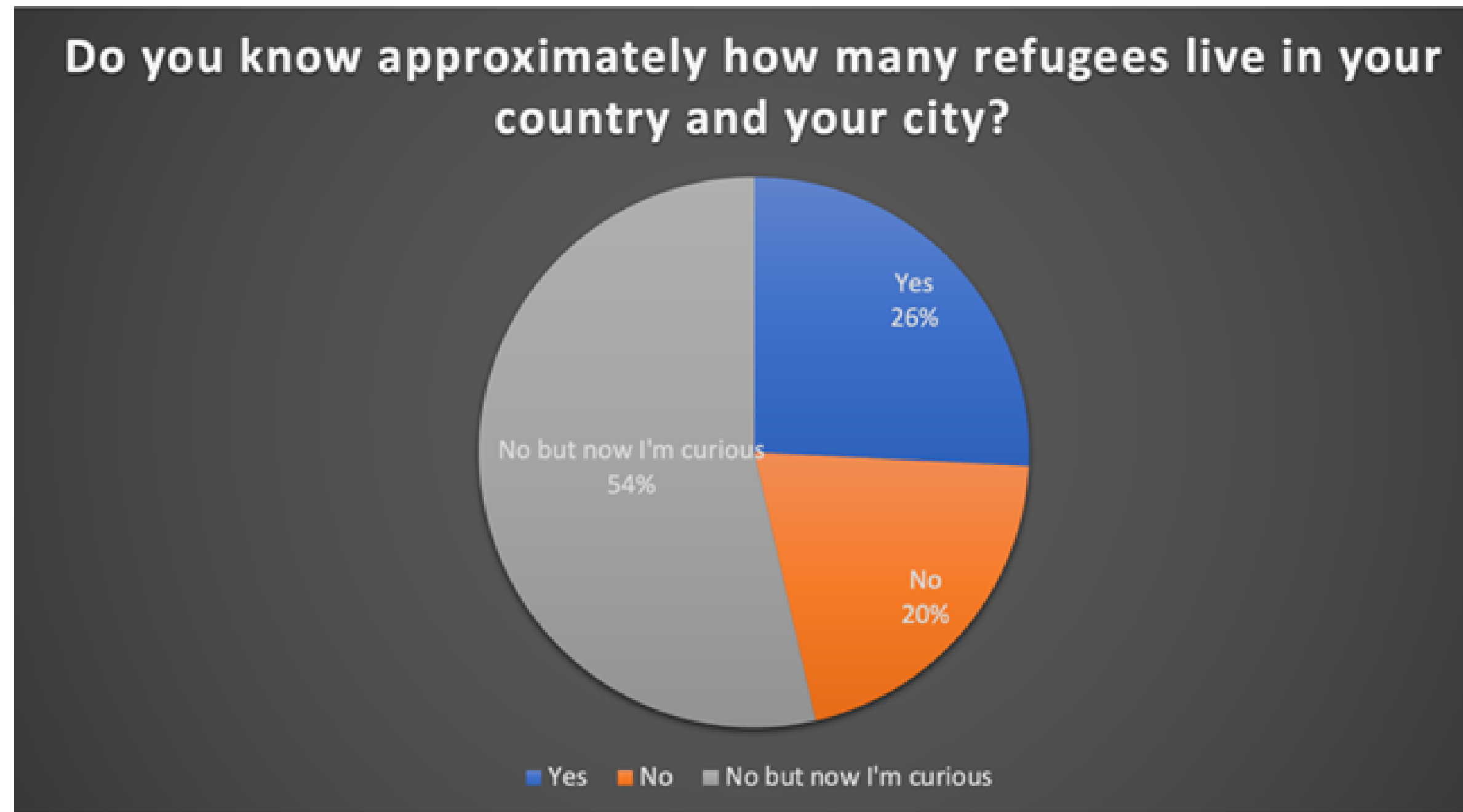


The graphic has a direct question and the vast majority answered "yes" with 88% of the respondents claiming being aware of what means to have the refugee legal status and 12% claiming they don't know.

Do you know what it means to have the legal status of refugee?

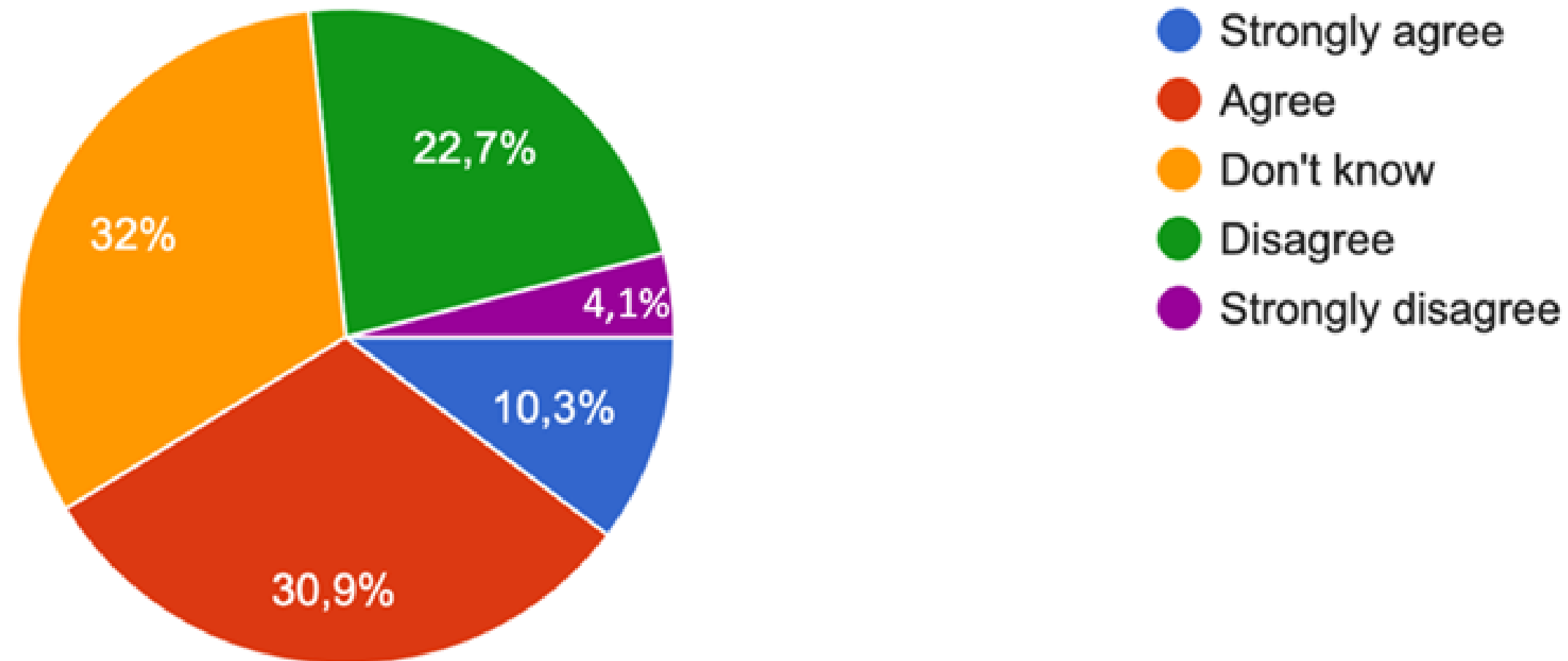


As it can be seen from the Graphic more than 70% of the respondents don't know how many refugees live in their countries and cities. More awareness on the topic is necessary.



More than 40% of the respondents see the refugee as an actor that improves the quality of the life in the hosting countries, 26% think the contrary and 32% don't have a clear idea about this.

The refugees hosted are improving the quality of life in my country.



What comes to your mind when you hear the word migrant?

Who is a migrant for you? Quotes from respondents



- "A person that seeks a better opportunities in his personal and professional life."
- "Everyone that has to leave their home for an extended period of time and over an extended geographical distance."
- "Someone who for different needs has to leave his place of origin for an improvement of his life conditions"
- "Someone or a family going to another country with the hope of finding better living conditions."
- "Anyone who leaves their country to move to a new place for work, study or family."
- "Someone who is obligated to leave his home for social, political or economic reasons"
- "Someone who doesn't live in his hometown willingly or unwillingly"
- "Someone who relocated on its own will without having the treat to leave its own motherland."
- "Moving to another place for a better living"



What comes to your mind when you hear the word migrant?

Who is a migrant for you? Quotes from respondents



- "Migrant is is a contextual status, not a category. But the collective image is just a certain kind of person from a certain kind of region, and it's also essentialization those persons, they're migrants above all (being doctor, student, young, old... they are migrants). (...) Also the context affect us a lot, so media and popular discourse might make it difficult for us.

For me, I think of it this way: 70% Someone who left his country looking for better life conditions / 20% someone who went abroad for education then stayed in that country / 10% other reasons (family etc..)

- "Someone that is looking for an opportunity"

- "People who escape from their houses because of strong episodes like wars, climate changes and obliged to run away to keep their lives (and relative's lives too) safe"

- "I myself, a second generation Turk in the Netherlands"

- "Someone who has mine equal rights, but life just put them in front of bigger obstacles."



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What comes to your mind when you hear the word migrant?

Who is a migrant for you? Quotes from respondents



- "An umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally-defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students."
- "A person who decided to leave their country for various reasons (economical, political, social, etc.) in order to have a better future."
- "Someone who has left the place where his community/family was located to live somewhere else for a prolonged period of time."
- "Migrants are People who go to another country willingly for economic reasons a refugee is forced to go to another country."



What comes to your mind when you hear the word migrant?

Who is a migrant for you? Quotes from respondents



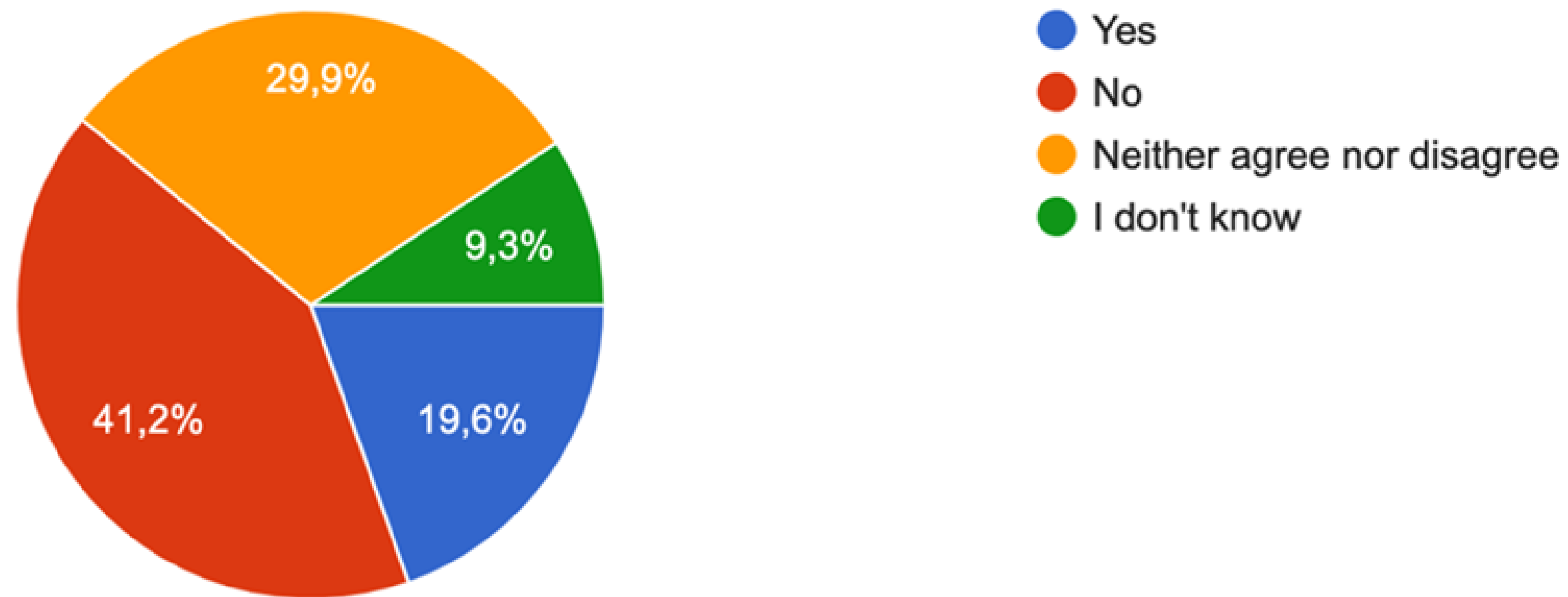
- "Migrant is referred to any person choosing to migrate to another country which could be for necessity but also pleasure. Very different from the concept of refugee"
- "Anyone crossing borders"
- "My grandpa in Germany looking for a job to save his family"
- "Someone who's looking for a better future"
- "A person who changes its hometown and remains in its country."
- "Someone who moved for a better life with dignity or to provide for their family"
- "Innocent poor people"
- "Just a woman or a man as I am"
- "A person in need to move for economic reasons"
- "A person in hope for a better life"
- "People escaping something or searching for something better voluntarily leaving their place of residence"



The majority of the respondents think that refugees aren't integrated in the city nor actively participate to the civil society life followed by another important percentage of respondents that don't have an opinion on that. In opposite direction, 19,6% of the respondents think that refugees are actively integrated.



Would you say refugees are integrated in your city and participate actively to the civil society life?

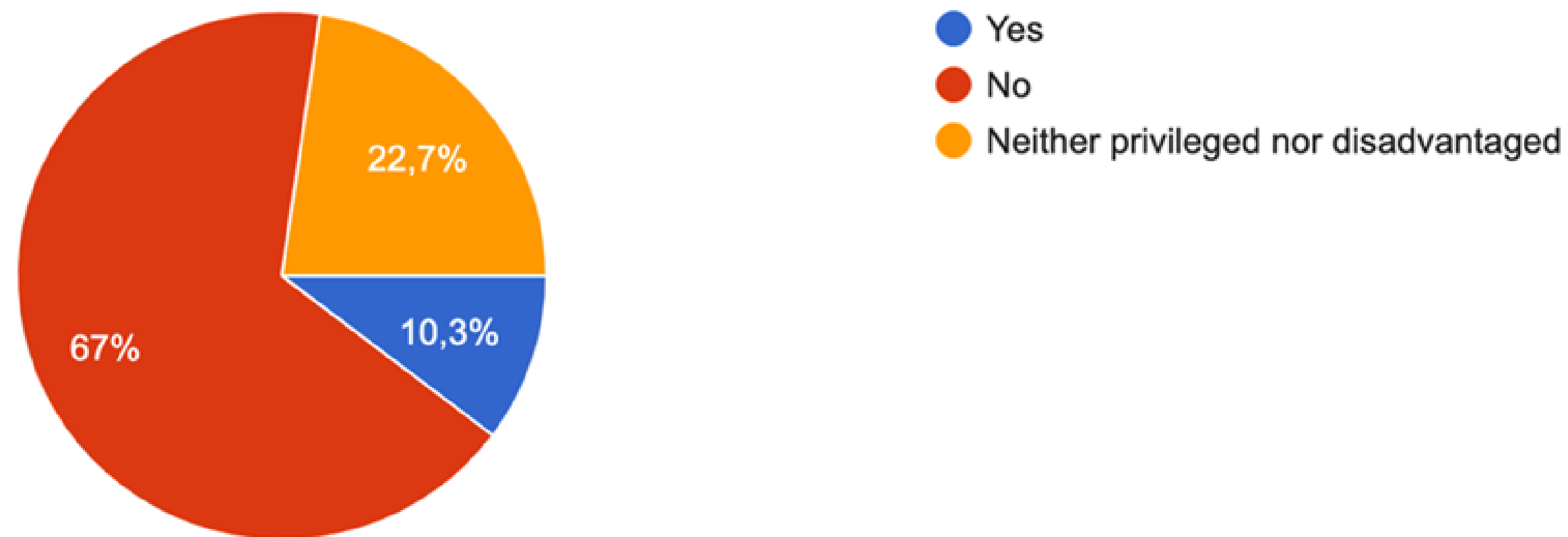


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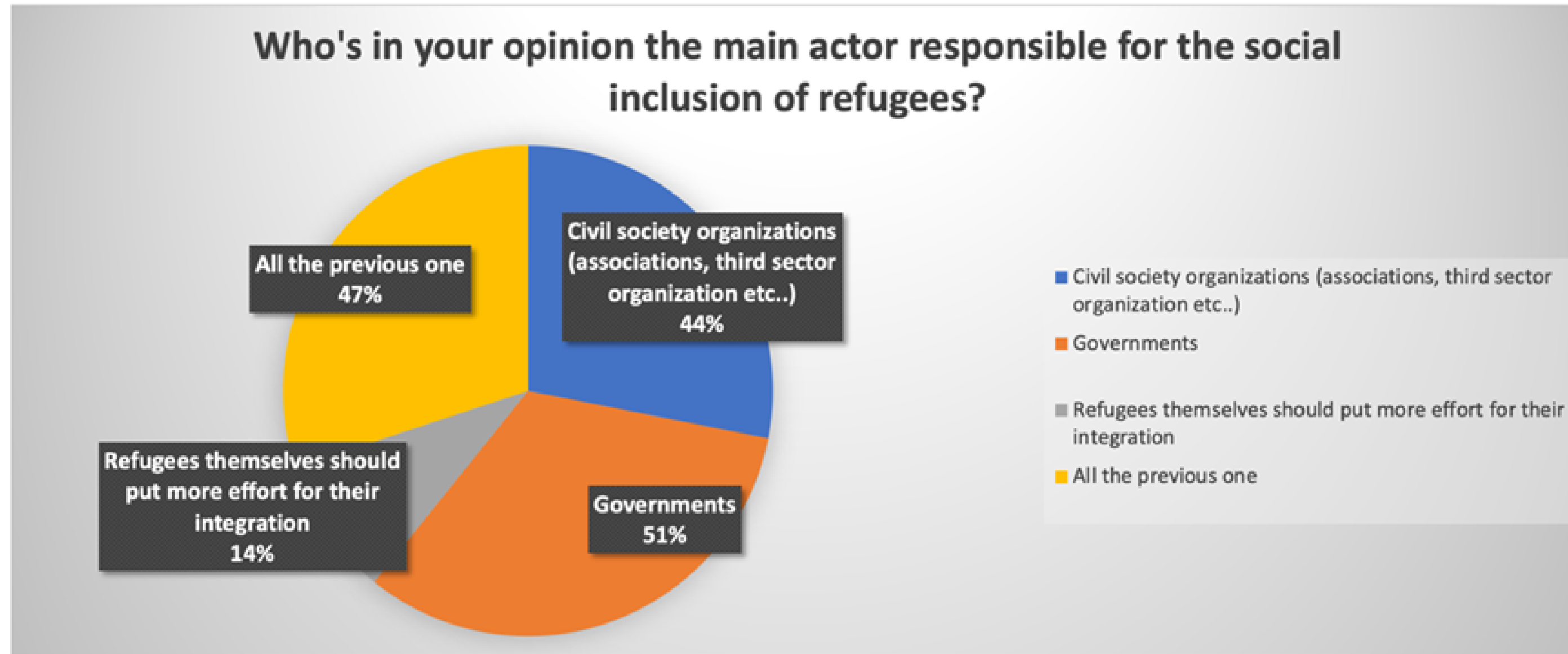
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As it can be extrapolated from the graphic the majority of respondents think that refugees aren't privileged compared to natives, followed in second place by those who think that refugees are neither privileged nor disadvantaged compared to natives and 10,3% think that they are privileged compared to natives.

Do you think refugees are privileged compared to natives?
Do institutions help them more?



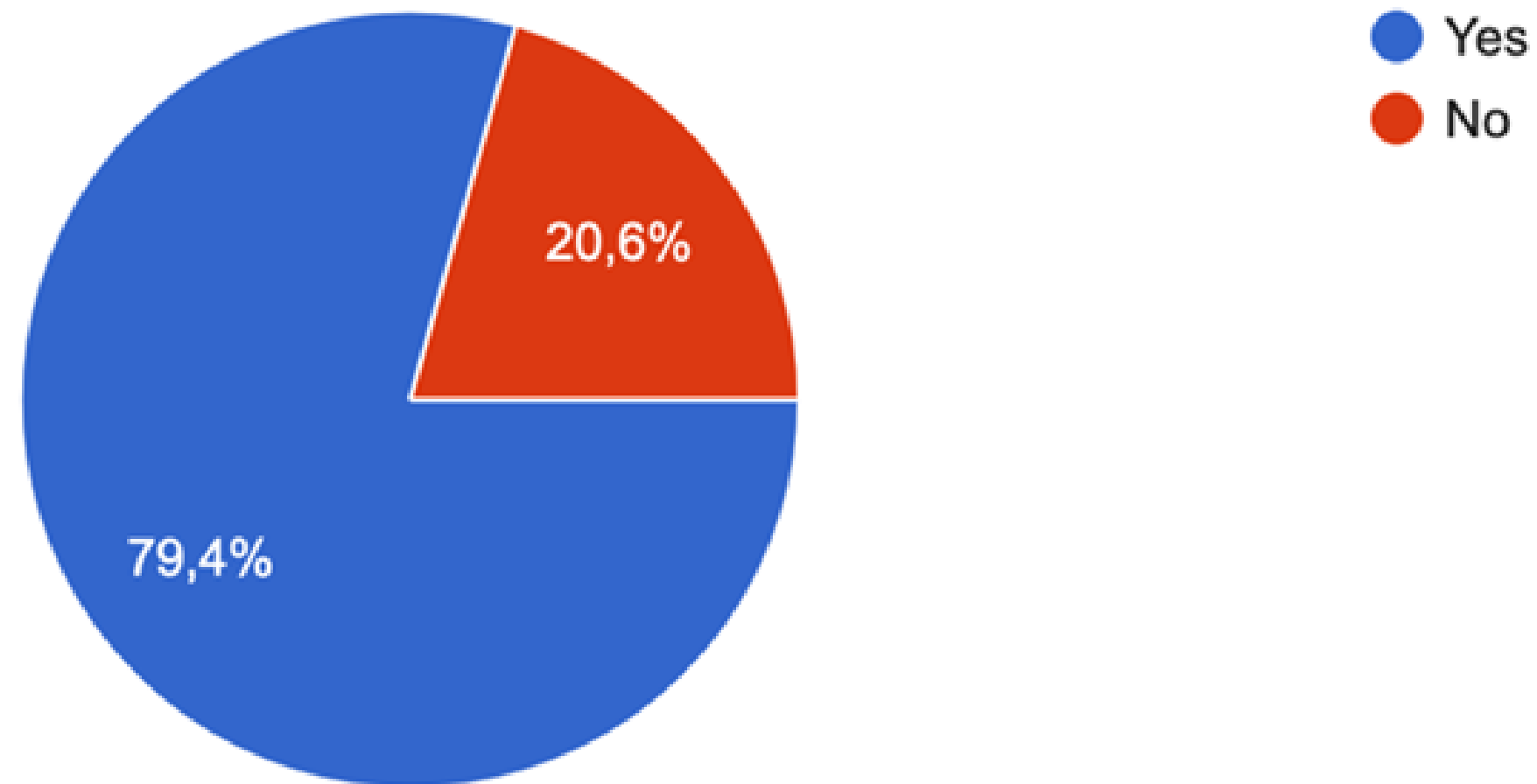
According to the majority of respondents Governments and Civil Society Organizations play the most important role for the social inclusion of refugees, 14% of the respondents on the other hand think that refugees can put more effort for their integration. Half of the respondents think the three of them – Refugees, Governments and Civil Society Organizations – are all main actors for the refugees social inclusion.



Around 80% of the respondents agree with saying young generations are more likely to bond with refugees compared to older ones.

*It has to be noticed that the vast majority of respondents are young people.

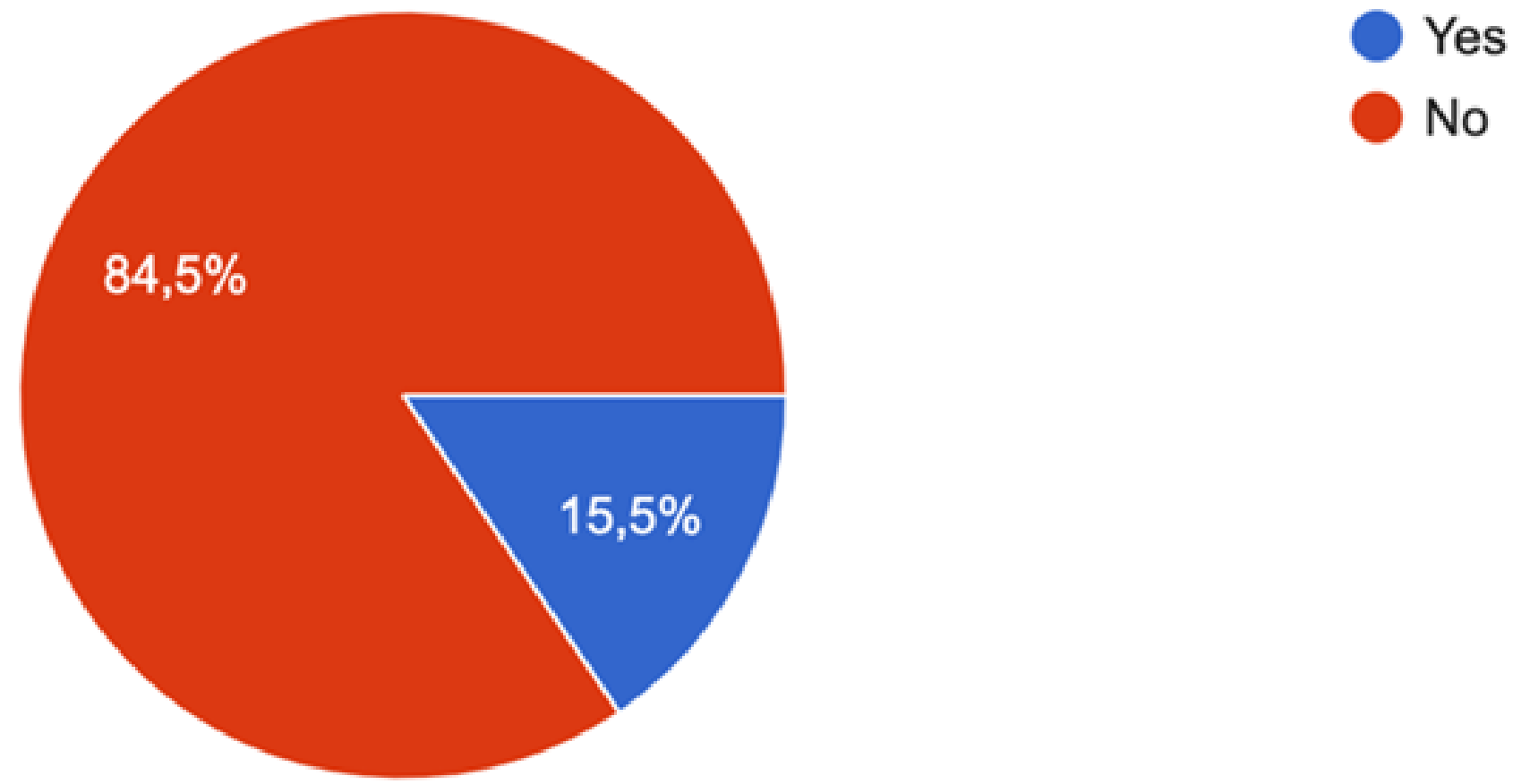
Would you say that younger generations are more likely to bond with refugees than the older ones?



The vast majority of the respondents think that refugees aren't a threat for the social security of the cities where they live, while 15,5% of the respondents think that refugees are a social threat at city level.



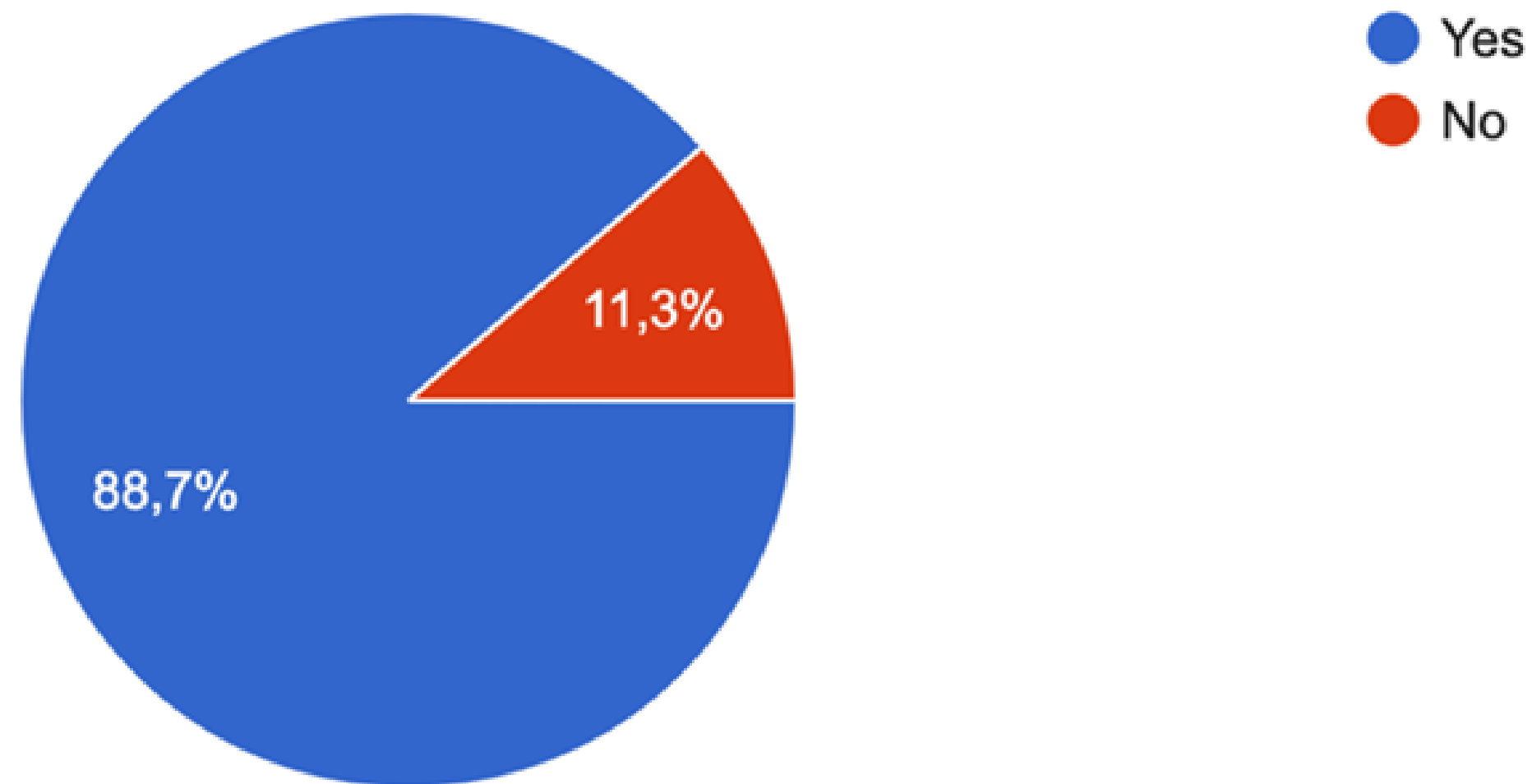
Do you think refugees are a threat for the social security of the city where you live?



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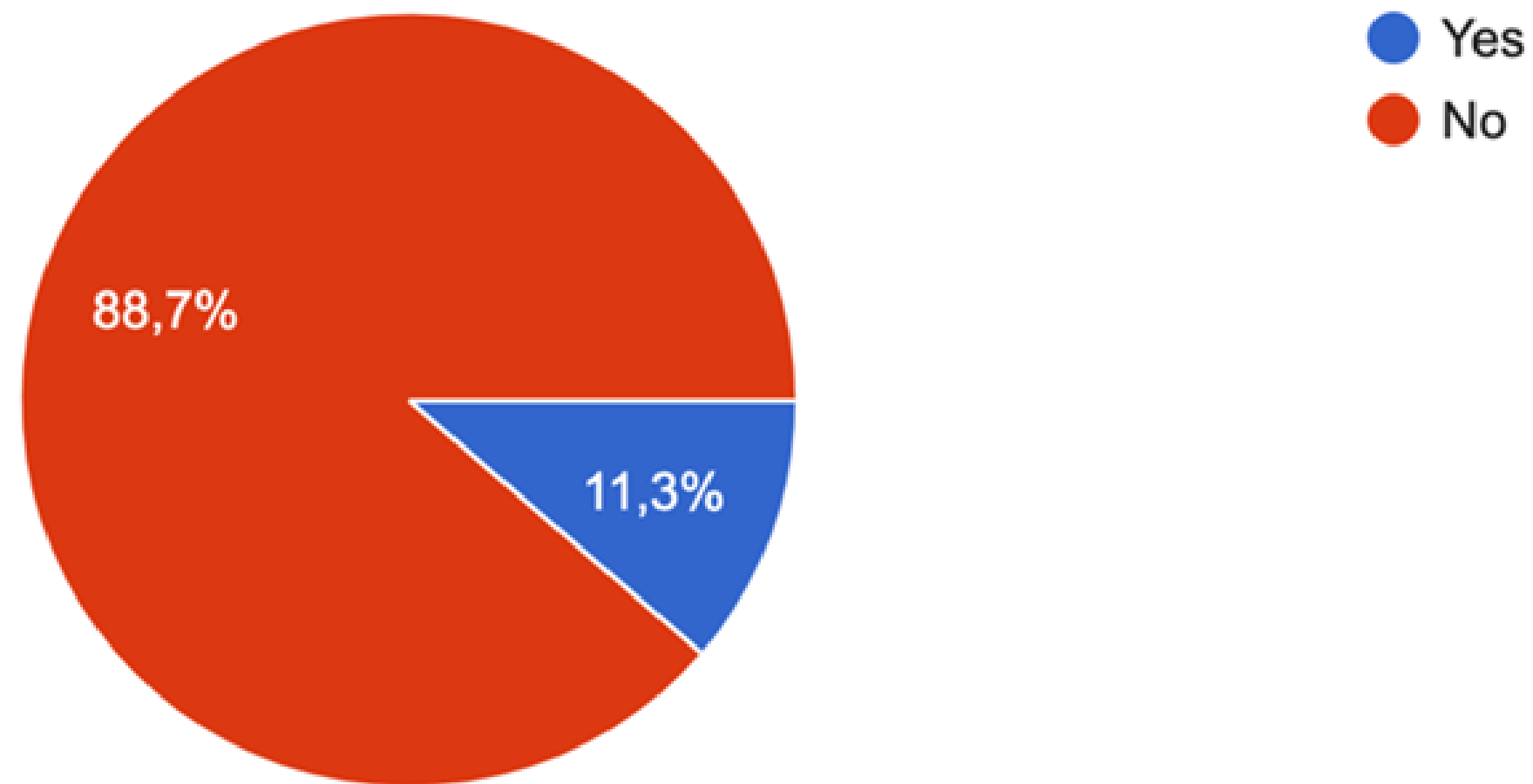
The vast majority of the respondents think that refugees can be an added values for the civil society of the cities where they live, on contrary 11,3% of respondents think they can't be an added value.

Do you think refugees can be an added value to the civil society of the city where you live?



The vast majority of the respondents don't think that refugees can be a threat to the cultural identity of the city where they live, while 11,3% of the respondents think that they can represent a threat.

Do you think refugees can represent a threat to the cultural identity of your city?



Open comments: quotes from respondents



- "I really love what you guys are doing and strongly agree with everything but coming from a small country we don't really have so many issues with refugees. We have around 13000. But as a country that 30 years ago was fleeing from their homes for a better life abroad I feel what they are going through."
- "Everybody must live in peace"
- "I believe we need to accommodate refugees and migrants on a large scale to promote diversity, better set of skilled workers and as an act of humanity in these harsh times. It is not only culturally diverse but also helps improve the economy."
- "I see so many prejudices about refugees, mostly I don't agree because like us they are also just human beings I can't say that they are all bad people or good people, I think they are trying to survive in this harsh world like everyone."



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Open comments: quotes from respondents



- "We are all human beings, and we cannot separate all people into good and bad, nor can we separate immigrants into good and bad. Because immigrants are a minority where they live, the bad things that bad people do among them make them all bad. I don't think that should be the case. Immigrants also deserve good living conditions, good education, good health. They should also add value to the social and economic quality of the place where they live. They have to work honestly, they don't have to prove anything to people, but they can add a lot to themselves and to where they are by working where they live."
- "When God created this world he didn't mark countries with borders, we all breath the same air drink the same water, have the same basic needs be it emotionally or materially and that's what makes us one and it's what makes us human. Peace will not come until we put down man made barriers that differentiate us, put away those differences aside and come together to join hands and work towards a more peaceful world, a world we want to wake up to a world of everlasting happiness joy, peace and humanity. Where no one would have to live in fear and where no child will ever cry."



Open comments: quotes from respondents



- "Refugees and asylum seekers are guests in our country. It is not easy for people to leave the lands where they were born and raised. In addition, most of the refugees in our country are already our brothers. We have almost the same cultural and historical ties. However, intense and uncontrolled migrations have become open to provocations. Asylum seekers naturally live in the same neighborhoods or regions in every city they go to. Therefore, instead of adapting to the city, they continue their own lifestyles. This sometimes causes undesirable events. While some of them prefer to work for low wages, unfortunately our employers prefer to employ refugees illegally by taking advantage of this situation. Both the State and local governments are insufficient in this regard. NGOs, on the other hand, prefer to provide pasta instead of making policy. This situation is not sustainable and a correct asylum policy is urgently needed. Highly skilled and educated asylum seekers should definitely be brought into the economy.



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“Away from Home: Legal Framework and Analysis of the Refugees' issue at the city level”

Date: 08 November 2021 - 17:00 CET

Link to watch the conference on YouTube:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FAGvQOHasHI>



First roundtable session providing legal framework information and analysis on the refugees' issues with special focus on the conditions of the refugee communities hosted in Ankara and Mantova.

Special Guest: Mrs. Sinem Göçhan, Currently Protection Team Leader at "Support to Life".
Formerly Senior Protection Assistant at UN Refugee Agency.

Description: System and Generation Association and Sustainable Cooperation for Peace & Security are glad to invite you to the first roundtable session of "Away from Home" project, within the Anna Lindh Foundation Intercultural Cities and Learning Programme, providing legal framework information and analysis on the refugees' issues with special focus on the conditions of the refugee communities hosted in Ankara and Mantua.



Difference between Asylum Seeker, Refugee and Migrant

Asylum Seeker

An asylum-seeker is a person who has left their country and is seeking protection from persecution and serious human rights violations in another country, but who hasn't yet been legally recognized as a refugee and is waiting to receive a decision on their asylum claim. Seeking asylum is a human right. This means everyone should be allowed to enter another country to seek asylum.

Migrant

Migrants choose to move not because of a direct threat of persecution or death, but mainly to improve their lives by finding work, or in some cases for education, family reunion, or other reasons. Unlike refugees who cannot safely return home, migrants face no such impediment to return. If they choose to return home, they will continue to receive the protection of their government.

Refugee

A refugee is a person who has fled their own country because they are at risk of serious human rights violations and persecution there. The risks to their safety and life were so great that they felt they had no choice but to leave and seek safety outside their country because their own government cannot or will not protect them from those dangers. Refugees have a right to international protection.

At mid-2021 26.6 Million People were displaced as a result of persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations or events seriously disturbing public order.



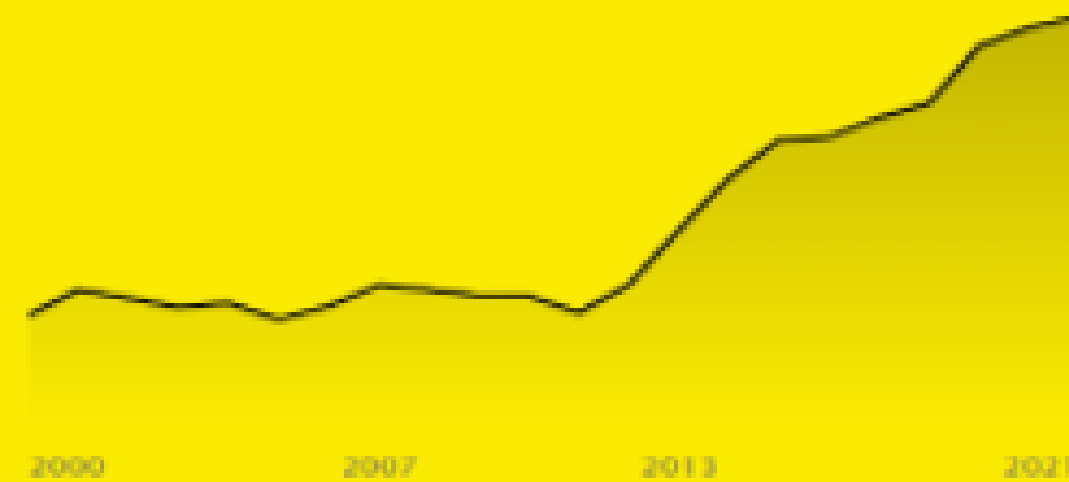
Statistics World Wide



84 MILLION

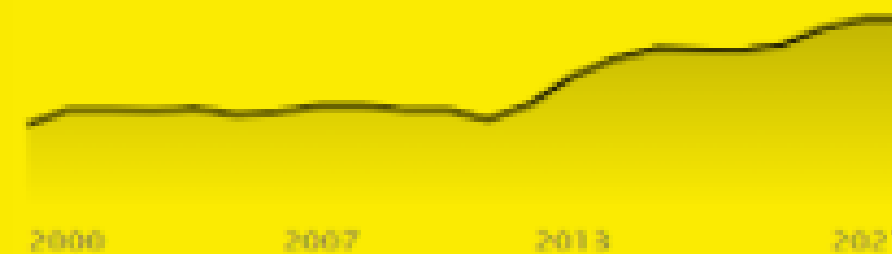
Forcibly displaced people worldwide

While a full picture is yet to be established, UNHCR estimates that global forced displacement has surpassed 84 million at mid-2021.



48.0 MILLION

are internally displaced people (Source: IDMC, as of end-2020)



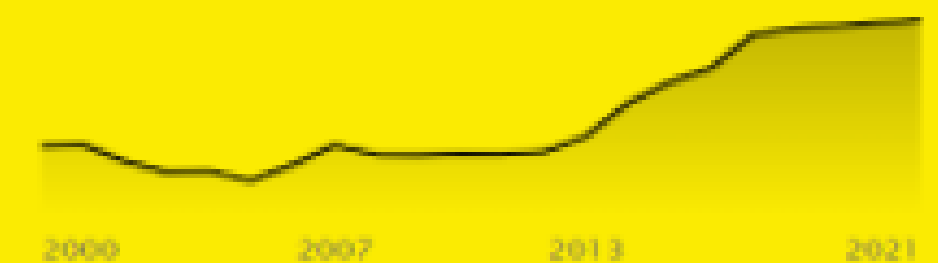
4.4 MILLION

are asylum-seekers (as of mid-2021)



26.6 MILLION

are refugees (as of mid-2021)



3.9 MILLION

are Venezuelans displaced abroad. A total of 5.1 million Venezuelans have left their country as of mid-2021, including 186,800 refugees, 952,300 asylum-seekers and 3.9 million Venezuelans displaced abroad.



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Statistics in Turkey and in Ankara

According to UNHCR statistics:
330.000 are International Protection and asylum seekers

According to the Directorate of General for Migrant Management there are 102.229 Syrians under the Temporary Protection Programme



Services for refugees in Ankara:
Approximately 40 Humanitarian organizations are operating in Ankara, and the main services are:

- Access to protection services (basic needs)
- Child Protection
- Access to livelihood opportunities
- Social cohesion programmes



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Laws and Regulation

◆ Universal Declaration of Human Rights Art. 14:

"Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution."

This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

◆ United Nations Convention

relating to the Status of Refugees, adopted in 1951, is the centerpiece of international refugee protection today.

The Convention entered into force on 22 April 1954, and it has been subject to only one amendment in the form of a 1967 Protocol, which removed the geographic and temporal limits of the 1951 Convention.

- Total number of States Parties to the 1951 Convention: 145
- Total number of States Parties to the 1967 Protocol: 146
- States Parties to both the Convention and Protocol: 142
- States Parties to one or both of these instruments: 148
- States Parties to the 1951 Convention only: Madagascar, Saint Kitts and Nevis --
- States Parties to the 1967 Protocol only: Cabo Verde, United States of America, Venezuela



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Laws and Regulation

◆ Article 1 A (2) of the 1951 Convention:

the term “refugee” shall apply to any person who as a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to 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.

◆ Principle of Non-refoulment

Non-refoulment under the 1951 Convention: a refugee’s right to be protected from forced return, or refoulment, is the cornerstone of international refugee protection. It is contained in Article 33(1) of the 1951 Convention, which states: “No Contracting State shall expel or return (‘refouler’) a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.”

Two Exceptions:

Article 33(2): It permits the refoulment of a refugee if there are reasonable grounds for regarding him or her as a danger to the security of the country where he or she is present or if, having been convicted of particularly serious crimes, the refugee constitutes a danger to the community



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◆ Other International Protections:

- The Convention Against Torture
- The Convention on the Rights of the child
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
- Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
- 6458 numbered Law on International Protection
- Regulation on Temporary Protection

◆ Temporary Protection in TR

“Temporary protection may be provided for foreigners who have been forced to leave their country, cannot return to the country that they have left, and have arrived at or crossed the borders of Turkey in a mass influx situation seeking immediate and temporary protection.”

Number of individuals under
Temporary protection: 3.688.093

◆ Vulnerabilities

- Exploitation
- Sexual violence and abuse
- Human trafficking
- Organ trafficking

Who are the most vulnerable groups?

- Children, elderly, persons with special needs, women and LGBTQI individuals

What is "protection"?

Protection is commonly defined as “all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of the relevant bodies of law, namely human rights and international humanitarian laws.



What is Legal Protection of Refugees?

Legal protection of refugees does not start when the individuals receive the legal refugee status. It starts from the moment the person arrives at the borders of the potential country of asylum.

Registration: Refugee registration is the recording, verifying, and updating of information on persons of concern with the aim of protecting and documenting them and of implementing durable solutions.

Physical Protection

Focuses on the physical needs of refugees and asylum seekers covering all sorts of accommodation and sheltering. Depending on the context, the situation and the country of asylum, accommodation of refugees can be done in camps, shelters, urban areas, host families as long as the persons of concern are safe and accommodated in a secured place. In order to fulfill physical protection minimum standards, refugees need to be provided with adequate food, sanitation, hygienic products and any non-food items that are needed in a specific context or emergency.

Case Management

The Case Management is an individual based approach in which a person at risk faces challenges accessing protection services and/or services in general.

Durable Solutions

- **Voluntary Repatriation**: implies the cessation of refugee status. It is therefore the reintegration of the individual to their home nation-state.

- **Integration**: where the host country offers the possibility of “local integration”, it is therefore assimilation to the host country that is proposed, either by remaining a refugee (thus deprived of citizenship rights) or by taking the nationality of the host country.

- **Resettlement**: the transfer of refugees from an asylum country to another state, that has agreed to admit them and ultimately grant them permanent residence.



The screenshot shows a video conference with several participants. The main content is a PowerPoint presentation. The first slide, titled 'Ankara services for refugees', lists the following points:


- Approximately 40 Humanitarian organisations are operating in Ankara:
- Main services are:
 - Access to protection services (basic needs, SGBV and Child Protection)
 - Access to livelihood opportunities
 - Social cohesion


The second slide, titled 'Statistics World wide', features the UNHCR logo and the following statistics:

- 84 MILLION** Forcibly displaced people worldwide
- 48.0 MILLION** are internally displaced people (Source: IDMC, as of end-2020)
- 26.6 MILLION** are refugees (as of mid-2021)
- 4.4 MILLION** are asylum-seekers (as of mid-2021)
- 3.9 MILLION** are Venezuelans displaced abroad. A total of 5.1 million Venezuelans have left their home country as of mid-2021, including 186,800


The Anna Lindh Foundation logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the slide.




Friday: 5 PM CET
Live from 



"Away from Home: Asiatic and Libyan routes, refugees' main itineraries - the cases of Ankara and Mantova"




Mr. Andrea Caprini
Assessor for Welfare
City of Mantua


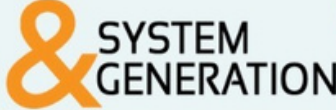



Mr. Özcan Ülger
Coordinator of GODCER
Association for immigrants
rights and social cohesion

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Anna Lindh
Foundation
EUROMED

Away from home: Asiatic and Libyan routes, refugees' main itineraries - the cases of Ankara and Mantova

Date: 26 November 2021 - 17:00 CET

Link to watch the conference on YouTube:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yThuoB9kpQo>

Special Guests: *Mr. Andrea Caprini*, Assessor for Welfare in the city of Mantua and *Mr. Özcan Ülger*, coordinator of GODCER Association for Immigrants rights and social cohesion, former consultant at UNHCR and UN, and social worker at Keçiören Migration Center.

Description: System and Generation Association and Sustainable Cooperation for Peace & Security are glad to invite you to the second roundtable session of "Away from Home" project, within the Anna Lindh Foundation Intercultural Cities and Learning Programme, providing information on the main itineraries of the refugee communities to enter in Italy and Turkey and to reach the cities of Ankara and Mantua, plus analysis of their integration and inclusion in the local territory and in the hosting civil society.



The case of Mantua, Italy



The coordination is done at a national level with the direct engagement of about 680 local administrations throughout the Italian territory involved in the national refugee protection and integration system.

This system guarantees support to more than 31,000 people throughout the country, offering medical care, Italian lessons, psychological support and assistance in entering the labor market.

A third of these people find hospitality in northern Italy and there is also a project in the province of Mantua which hosts about 60 people in the chief town and 30 people in the surrounding areas.

Operation of the National System for the protection and integration of refugees

The national system focuses on small groups of people directly involved in city contexts to guarantee a more efficient integration process.

Unfortunately, this system is not sufficient to respond to the demand for hospitality registered at national level which between 2016 and 2018 counted about 150,000 requests for hospitality from people from all over the world, 70% by sea, from Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Greece, and about 30% by land, from the Balkan route, from Turkey and neighboring territories.

Given the excess demand compared to the supply capacity of the national system, the Italian government has decided to increase the available places by providing simplified routes. The Mantuan initiatives that welcome 60 people every year is part of this project.



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Most of the people who access these projects are males under 40, although recently there has been a new phenomenon of growing demand for unaccompanied minors. The Mantuan reality will be able to address this demand for at least 10 unaccompanied minors.

The humanitarian crisis that exploded in Afghanistan with the occupation of the Taliban also led to the creation of an additional 3,000 available spots nationwide. At the Mantuan level, this made it possible to give hospitality to 2 families from Afghanistan and 2 families from Ethiopia, added to 3 families from Syria already present since 2019.

The project provides for the total integration of families in territorial city contexts, with the accompaniment of their insertion into society so as to become an integral part of it. 75% of the refugees who find hospitality through the national system at the end of the integration projects are independent. In the Mantuan reality, 90% also find stable employment.

The case of Ankara, Turkey

Turkey borders with Syria and Iraq, which is why many migrants fleeing these places pass through Turkey.

5 routes depart from Syria, one passes through the Osmania camp in the direction of Istanbul and Ankara and then respectively Italy by sea and central Europe by land.

Only 10% manage to leave Turkey to join the European Union while 90% remain in Turkey.



Regular and unregistered migrants

Regular migrants in Turkey in 2019 are 454.000, many of them from Afghanistan as they are not recognized as refugees.

Many Afghani applied for requests for international protection but those were not accepted with the entry of the Talibans, although the situation could change soon. The main constraints to integration are the possibility of finding work, access to education and overpopulation of certain areas which can lead to different kind of social challenges.

Language is no longer a main problem (50-60% of migrants speak Turkish)

In Turkey there are 3.7 million registered Syrian migrants and 4.2 million unregistered (estimated) plus those from Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and African countries. The support they need is not matched due to Turkish economy instability. More money is needed to guarantee education, jobs and consequently integration.

◆ Migration Flows

Migration flows have changed, the first migrations towards Turkey, that began in the early 90s, were attributable to the research of work and better economic conditions, but today people do not move only in search of better conditions but rather to escape wars and challenges caused by climate change.

A shared agreement between European countries is needed to define a fair model for the distribution of the migratory population. The absence of this agreement leads to ping-pong in people's movements which creates discomfort for both migrants and host countries, besides leading to a waste of resources.



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Friday 3 December at 5 PM CET

Live from 



Away from Home: Climate Refugees as a new emergent phenomenon



Ms. Shraddha Nair



Dr. Harald Sterly



Dr. Sarah Louise Nash



Mr. Ahmed Yassin



Co-funded by the European Union



Away from home: climate refugees as a new emergent phenomena

Date: 3 December 2021 - 17:00 CET

Link to watch the conference on YouTube:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oroEHfPl4so&ab_channel=SystemandGenerationAssociation

The conference was opened as usual by Mr. Jacopo Cimmino, project manager of System & Generation Association, and by Mr. Marjus Cevoli, President of Sustainable Cooperation for Peace & Security, with the introduction of the guest speakers and of the overall aims and contents of the conference.

Description: Analysis of the new emergent phenomenon of climate refugees, cases, statistical and literacy information on the phenomenon, interactive discussion on the different types of forced migrations.

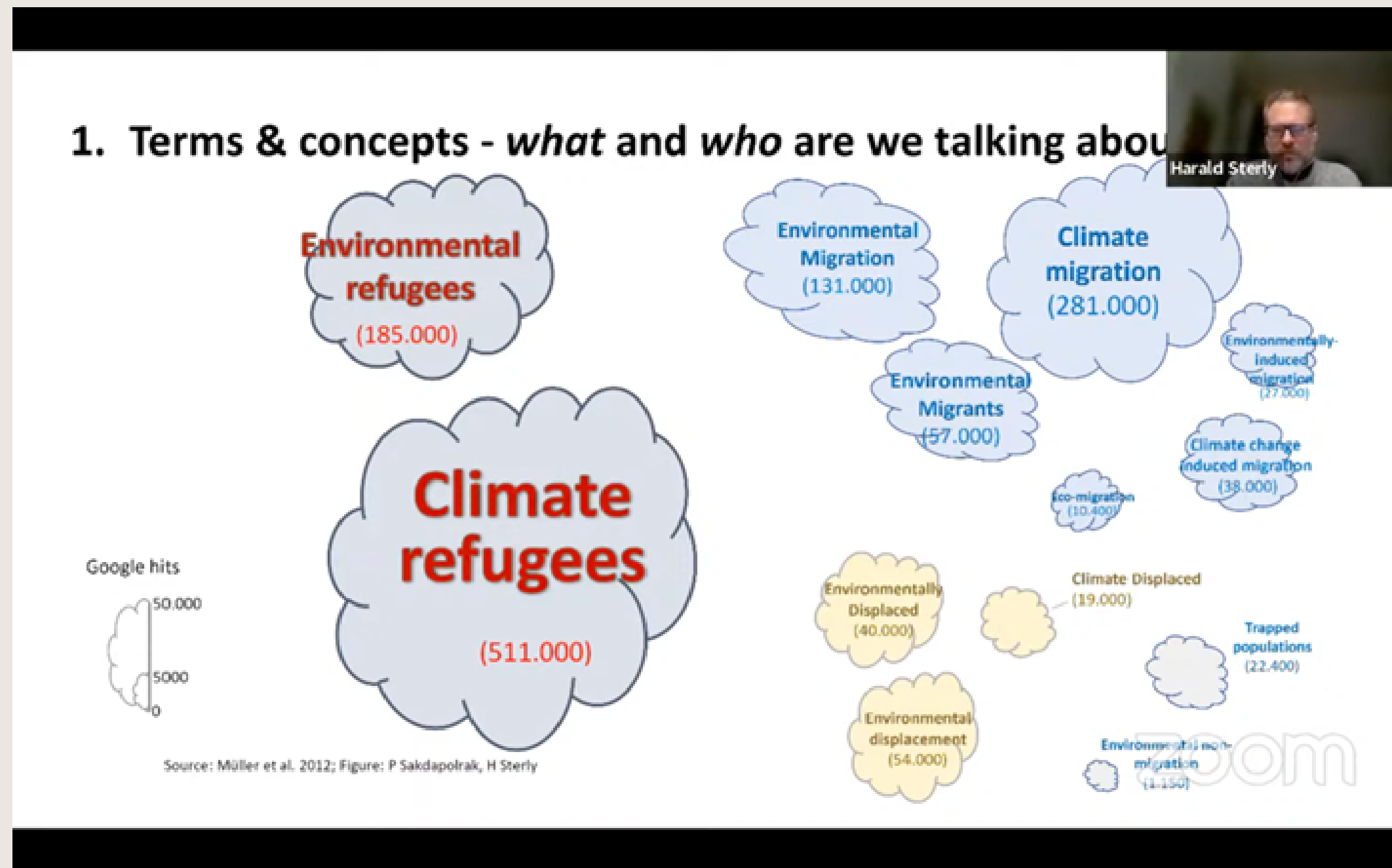


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Dr. Harald Sterly offered an overview on **climate refugees** and set up the first arguments about terms and concepts that don't make it easy to deal with the topic.

If you look for the relation between climate change and mobility, **Climate Refugees** and **Environmental Refugees** are quite popular on google with 511.000 hits for Climate refugees and 185.000 hits for Environmental refugees.





The relation between climate change and migration is not easy to define and this makes it difficult to come up with clear numbers (quote from Dr. Harald Sterly)

Definition

People are considered environmental migrants if they move more voluntarily or less voluntarily due to any reasons that have to do with environmental or climate change.

Displacement

is another specific term and It's easier to delineate if people are displaced due to environmental hazards or events.

Trapped Population & Environmental non-migration:

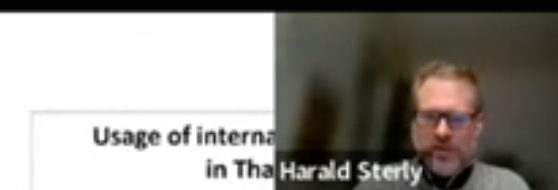
Respectively, people who cannot move but who would like to move away due to environmental risks and people who decide to not migrate due to whatever reasons are related to environment.

Can migration be helpful to adaptation? How does climate change impacts people's movements? How does people movements impact their abilities to deal with climate change?

The speaker observes households and individuals. Through migration people diversify their income through sectors and places. Domestic and international migration is a starting point and there are phases happening after it like creating networks, knowledge, skills etc..

3. Adaptation - can migration also be helpful?

- **Not the usual case: whole households migrate**
- **⇒ Rather: migrating individuals support** their households at places of origin
- Migration **can help** households cope better with climate change - under certain conditions
 - **Risk and income diversification** (place and sectors)
- Domestic and international migration networks facilitate flows of:
 - Financial Remittances
 - Ideas, knowledge skills
 - Ambitions, motivations, worldviews



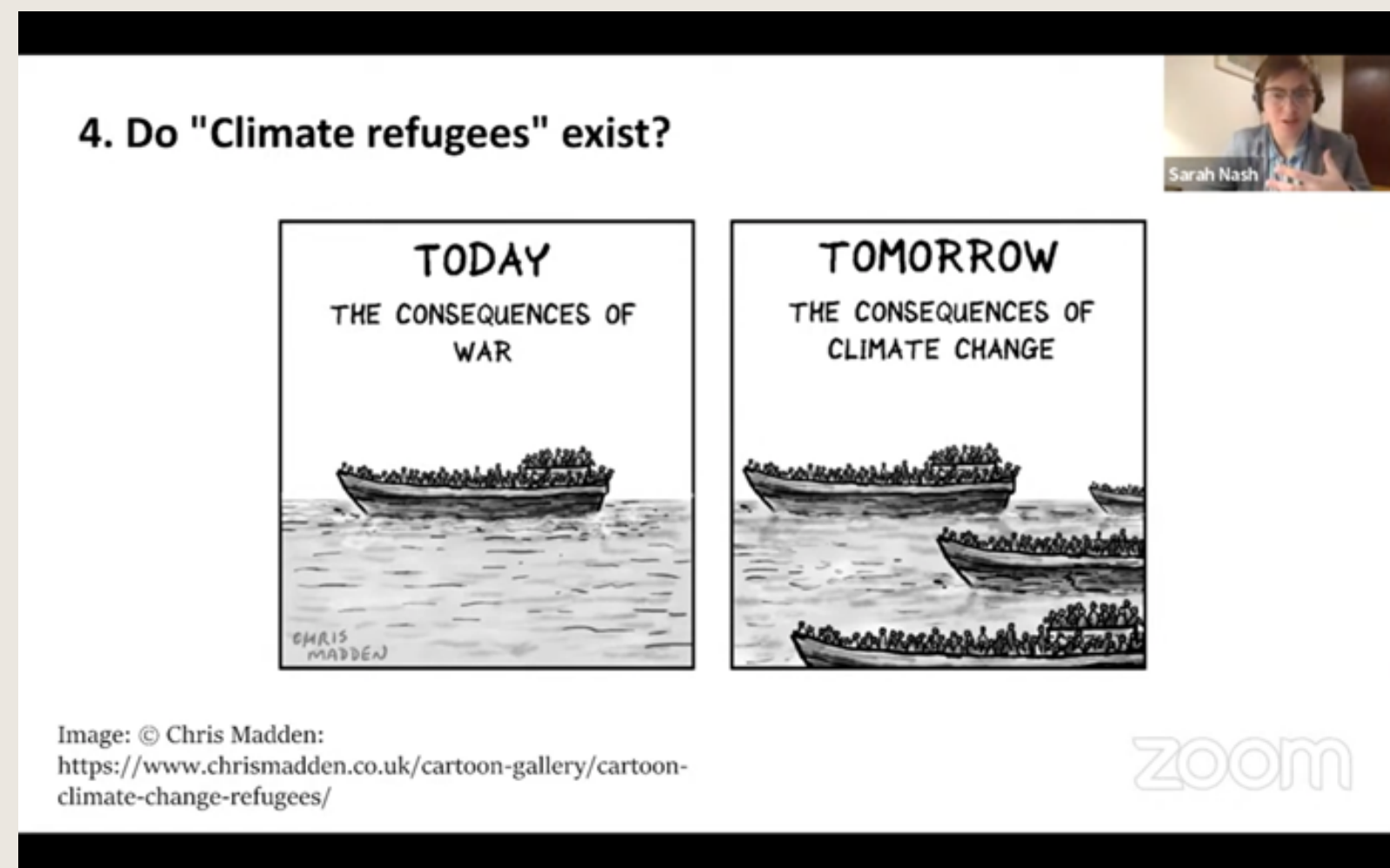
Usage of international remittances in Thailand

- [land acquisition]
- [education] hiring local labour
- savings [insurances]
- cars and motorbikes
- [agricultural machinery]
- house renovation
- [seeds, fertilizer]
- general consumption

Source: TransRe / Peth



Dr. Sarah Louise Nash takes the floor and gives an overview about the terminology of **Climate Refugee** People are and are going to be displaced and move due to climate change but there are 3 reasons not to use it:



1) The term is spurious and in 1951 Geneva Convention was defined exactly the term Refugee: in the current law we don't have the term climate refugees but this doesn't mean we shouldn't change it

2) It can endanger existing refugee protections as states can change what they don't like from the refugee convention

3) Affected people don't use it

- Their governments didn't cause climate change, they aren't fleeing from their governments
- They don't want to be perceived as victims but as people that want to stay at their homes



When it comes to numbers for newly displaced people per year the numbers by the “Internal Displacement Monitoring Center” are the most reliable.

Dr. Nash strengthens on the facts that media focuses more on the impact that it can have on global north rather than on people's lives, as follows:

- Wide usage of water based metaphors
- Focus on the people that are moving and not on the actions that are causing it
- Picture all these people as moving in a state in the global north
- Make people scared of people moving rather than climate effects

False perception of climate change, displacement and migration will lead to certain policy responses. If people in global north will feel threatened by huge numbers of people fleeing their homes the reaction won't be climate actions or safer routes for migrants but rather it will be borders control and securitisation.

Ms. Shraddha Nair

Ms. Shraddha Nair takes the floor claiming that mitigation and adaptation are the keys to saving humanity from climate disasters, by offering the practical examples of Bangladesh, India and United States.

She then offered an example of India recent flash floods and of an Island in Louisiana state in USA that is connected with the continent with a strip of land that will disappear and there will not be more connection with the land.

Ms. Nair strengthened and stressed the point of resources management and how the money should go to the right places and to serve for the achievement of the SDGs.

Mr. Ahmed Yassin

Introduces the work of Banlastic and tackles the negative effects that are having plastic industries and factories, focusing on finding alternatives to plastic.

There are three phases to find a solution to single use of plastic: reduce, recycle and reuse. Completing the triangle of development to ban single use plastic: including government, community and civil society.

There are many refugees in Egypt, and according to Mr. Yassin's analysis we need more social impact businesses.

Egypt is vulnerable when it comes to climate refuges, the delta part very close to the sea will ground after 2070 or 2100 depending on climate devastation. Boris Johnson during COP26 mentioned specifically Alexandria in Egypt that as a city at risk due to sea level rise.

Quotes from Mr. Ahmed Yassin:

"From climate change to climate crisis is very close and we don't have time to lose. For Egypt it can be a massive disaster (...) but everyone will feel the devastation of climate change, no one is excluded."

"Holistic and collective actions need to be taken to face climate devastation. We need a treaty or a convention that gives us the power to use funds to combat climate change and plan ahead about what it will happen due to climate change."

"Natural disasters is a wide term, we need to rename it in climate change disaster. Egypt has the great resource of being sunny (...) and when it comes to cooperation we need to be dependant from each other."

Speakers Bio:

Dr. Harald Sterly

Senior Researcher Environmental Migration Data Lab UNIVIE

Research Associate HABITABLE - Linking Climate Change, Habitability and Social Tipping Points: Scenarios for Climate Migration

Research Associate AGRUMIG - Migration Governance and Agricultural and Rural Change

Department of Geography and Regional Research | University of Vienna | Universitätsstraße 7/5 | 1010 Vienna | Austria

Dr. Sarah Louise Nash

Postdoctoral Research Fellow

InFER - Institute of Forest, Environmental, and Natural Resource Policy

BOKU - University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences

Feistmantelstraße 4 - 1180 Wien, Austria

Ms. Shraddha Nair

Shraddha Nair is an Energy Growth Strategist working in the field of renewable energy and climate change, electrical engineer currently focused on the economics and policy of energy and climate change. An upcoming environmental economist and a member of the "Oceans" working group of YOUNGO, Whales activist for 3 years and intends to continue supporting marine conservation. She was a delegate at COY11 and COY16, her main areas of interest include offshore wind, environmental economics, energy policy, business growth strategies. Independent energy consultant for startups grow sustainably, content creator, member of various women-led organizations.

Mr. Ahmed Yassin

Co-founder and Marketing strategist of Banlastic Egypt as social enterprise which works on banning the single use plastic in Egypt and the MENA region . He finished his B.S.C of Electromechanical Engineering, Alexandria University and he is now working as solar ambassador for solar city co. and is a part time Solar engineer in Egypt .He established a new platform called SOLAREGY to network all factories in Alexandria on a special basis to use clean energy as alternative to fossil fuels.



Set of recommendations

A set of recommendations for youth workers, educators, humanitarian operators, policymakers, and transversal competencies for community participation, to address and constructively face the complex features of the refugees' issue and prevent the possible phenomenon of marginalization, xenophobia, intolerance and social exclusion of refugees

These recommendations are taken, although not exclusively, from a series of papers published as a special collection in the "*Journal on Migration and Human Security*" (Rethinking the Global Refugee Protection System, Journal on Migration and Human Security, Center for Migration Studies, 2016-2017. See https://cmsny.org/cms_research/refugeeproject/) on strengthening the global system of refugee protection.

- Platforms for refugees

Although there are already some tools at disposal, more platforms are needed to voice refugees' concerns and make their stories known to raise awareness by reaching a wide audience. Through these virtual tools representatives of authorities at different levels, as well as humanitarian operators, could work side by side with refugees' representatives and come to solutions and recommendations by including them in the decision making process

- Legal representation

Provide refugees with free legal representation, advocate for their rights and for fair policies, through the support of competent actors and relevant authorities that can explain and make more clear step by step all the legislative cycle, and empower them by being able of defining their rights through a better knowledge of the specific laws and regulations, as well as application processes.



- Social cohesion

It underlines the importance of offering chances for meeting and know each other to autochthonous and refugees, through specific dedicated long-term and sustainable programmes, so that the mutual fear can fade by time. In fact, if autochthonous can feel threatened in some cases by refugees, that are often pictured by media and fair-right parties as the ones to blame for certain social issues, at the same time refugees often fear losing their identity and their culture by integrating in the hosting community.



- Responsibility Sharing

It is well documented how developed countries, such as many European ones, United States of America and Australia, accept and host only a little number of refugees within their lands, often preferring to contribute financially rather than by being a first asylum country. A responsibility sharing system, based on proportional contributions in line with state capacity, would instead alleviate pressure from few hosting countries from a disproportionate share of refugees spreading the responsibility for their hosting to the entire global community.



- Safe Repatriation

The repatriation of refugees is a key issue for many host countries and therefore it is essential safeguarding this process to ensure that return is safe, voluntary and not coerced in any way, structured, and that returning refugees can reintegrate into their home countries without being blamed for leaving, having also voice in deciding timing and location of return.

Also is important to provide parallel alternatives in case the repatriation wouldn't be safe, as internal integration programmes or third-country resettlement opportunity for specific cases.

- Relocation & Resettlement

Those option should be available when a refugee or refugee family are clearly vulnerable or unsafe, providing the possibility of relocation at local level or resettlement in a third hosting country.

Due to rising intolerance and xenophobia in many main hosting countries (as it is the case of Turkey), it is fundamental to set those ways of relocation and resettlement to protect and to safely integrate refugees. Less than one percent of the world refugees community is resettled each year, but, according to UNHCR, at least 10 percent should be resettled to meet the basic safety criteria.



- Addressing Xenophobia and National Security Concerns

Strengthen the global system of refugee protection and information campaigns to educate citizens and authorities' representatives on the rights of refugees and asylum seekers to be protected under international and national laws, can promote security (as it is the case for any act supporting refugee protection, from prevention to investment in host communities and full integration) tackling and offering a counter-narrative to fearmongering right and fair-right political parties' propaganda.

- Self-sufficiency for Refugees

Several studies demonstrated that when refugees are integrated in the host country they contribute more in taxes than they receive in benefits, and therefore supporting refugees' capacity to become economic actors and entrepreneurs is crucial to their social and economic integration in the hosting civil society. Policies that would support their employability in the labor market are needed to enable them to become self-sufficient, contribute with their talents to the development of the host country, relieving the international community of the responsibility of supporting them in camps for long periods.

Special Thanks to all the youth that filled the questionnaire and to all the expert speakers and participants that made this project possible. We address a special thought to asylum seeker and refugee families and individuals all around the world, with the wish that they may be assisted in all their needs and fulfil their vocation to live in peace and security.

This Manual is curated by Marjus Cevoli and Jacopo Cimmino, respectively President of "*Sustainable Cooperation for Peace & Security*" and project manager of "*System and Generation Association*". Edited by Jacopo Cimmino.