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Reshaping Attention and Inclusion Strategies for Distinctively vulnerable people among the forcibly displaced

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Synthesis Report about Vulnerability Profiling & Vulnerability Contexts

Deliverable D4.2

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Table of content

Introcuton.....	Errore. Il segnalibro non è definito.
Fieldwork Summary	
P1 UCM Universidad Complutense De Madrid.....	7
P2 CESIE.....	8
P3 Helsingin Yliopisto	9
P4 Menedek Migransokat Segito Egyesulet.....	10
P5 Anadolu University	11
P6 Yarmouk University	11
P7 Lebanese International University.....	12
Contextualisation of Vulnerable Groups (VGs)	
Spain	13
Italy.....	15
Finland	19
Hungary	21
Turkey.....	24
Jordan.....	27
Lebanon.....	30
Defining Vulnerability Contexts	
Concept of VC and Theoretical Background.....	33
Vulnerability Context: An Operational Definition.....	34
Analysis.....	36
Micro level Questions	36
Meso level Questions.....	38
Macro level Questions	42
Interrelationships	
Micro-meso interrelationship.....	45
Micro-macro interrelationship.....	49
Meso-macro interrelationship.....	53
Conclusion.....	56

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RAISD Glossary

ARU	Action-Research Unit
AB	Advisory Board
COVID-19	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2)
FDP	Forcibly Displaced People
LGBTIQ	Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, and questioning
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
RAISD	Reshaping Attention and Inclusion Strategies for Distinctively vulnerable people among the forcibly displaced
RRI	Responsible Research and Innovation
WP	Work Package
WPL	WP Leader
VG	Vulnerable Group
VC	Vulnerability Context

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About RAISD	
Call (part) identifier	H2020-SC6-MIGRATION-2018
Topic	MIGRATION-08-2018 Addressing the challenge of forced displacement
Fixed EC Keywords	Globalisation, migration, interethnic relations
<p>Forced displacement crises overcome societies and institutions all over the world. Pushed by the urgencies rather than events, solutions are frequently reactive, partial, and disregard some groups. The project 'Reshaping Attention and Inclusion Strategies for Distinctively vulnerable people among the forcibly displaced' (RAISD) aims at identifying highly Vulnerable Groups (VG) among these forcibly displaced people, analysing their specific needs, and finding suitable practices to address them. The concept of 'vulnerability context' considers the interplay between the features of these persons and their hosting communities, their interactions and experiences, and how different solutions for attention and inclusion affect them. As a result of this work, a methodology to carry out these studies will be developed. These goals are aligned with the call. They pursue characterizing these migrations and developing suitable aid strategies for them. The Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI) frames the project. It proposes that all actors (including civil society) co-design actions, transversely integrates the gender perspective, and supports sustainability. Our research strategy will be based on methodological triangulation (i.e. the combined application of several methodologies). We will implement it through a specific participatory action research approach to fulfil the aim of undertaking advocacy-focused research, grounded in human rights and socio-ecological models. The team will work as a network of units in countries along migration routes. The units will promote the VG people's involvement, so they can speak with their own voices, gather information, and test practices. Work will rely on a tight integration of Social and Computer Sciences research. Automated learning and data mining will help to provide evidence-based recommendations, reducing a priori biases. A software tool will support collaboration, continuing previous H2020- funded RRI work.</p>	

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Introduction

Forced displacement is a phenomenon that has developed due to different reasons throughout the world and has affected large masses of people throughout history. Forced migration, which is caused by many reasons such as humanitarian crises, political conflicts, discrimination and violence, causes a variety of vulnerabilities to arise in various aspects. Although vulnerability creates effects at different social levels of the society, it can be severely experienced at the individual level, and therefore vulnerability can be experienced as different as the number of individuals in a society. This indicates a subjective aspect of vulnerability. This subjectivity also depends on the fact that vulnerability is the result of a combination of the effects of different factors in a context. Therefore, a detailed examination of the vulnerability contexts that pave the way for the emergence of vulnerability will make it possible to reach synthesized information on the specific challenges of Forcibly Displaced People (FDP).

In line with the foregoing, the aim of this study is to create a novel definition of the Vulnerability Context (VC) that can be applied to different contexts. Therefore, a conceptual definition of the vulnerability context falls short in terms of both applicability and adaptability to different contexts. This highlights the need for an operational definition of the vulnerability context. Within the scope of the study, the data provided in the reports of the partner countries were decisive in the process of developing a novel definition of VC. The definition of VC is based on two fundamental dynamics; socio ecological levels and dimensions that operate at each social level. The operational definition consists of two parts; the first part consists of research questions on the factors that contribute to the emergence of vulnerability at each social level and the interrelationships between these factors and other social levels. The second part functions as a guide that exemplifies how the interrelations between socio-ecological levels operate. As a result, it has been found that socio-ecological levels and the dimensions operating at these levels influence each other intensely and therefore affect the vulnerability context.

Lead and contributing partners of Task 4.2 [Management of project channels]:

No	Name	Country	Role
1	Universidad Complutense De Madrid	Spain	Validation review
2	CESIE	Italy	Contributing Partner
3	UNIMED, Unione delle Università del Mediterraneo	Italy	Contributing Partner
4	Helsingin Yliopisto	Finland	Contributing Partner
5	Menedek-Migransokat Segito Egyesulet	Hungary	Contributing Partner
6	Anadolu University	Turkey	WP Leader
7	Yarmouk University	Jordan	Contributing Partner
8	Lebanese International University	Lebanon	Contributing Partner

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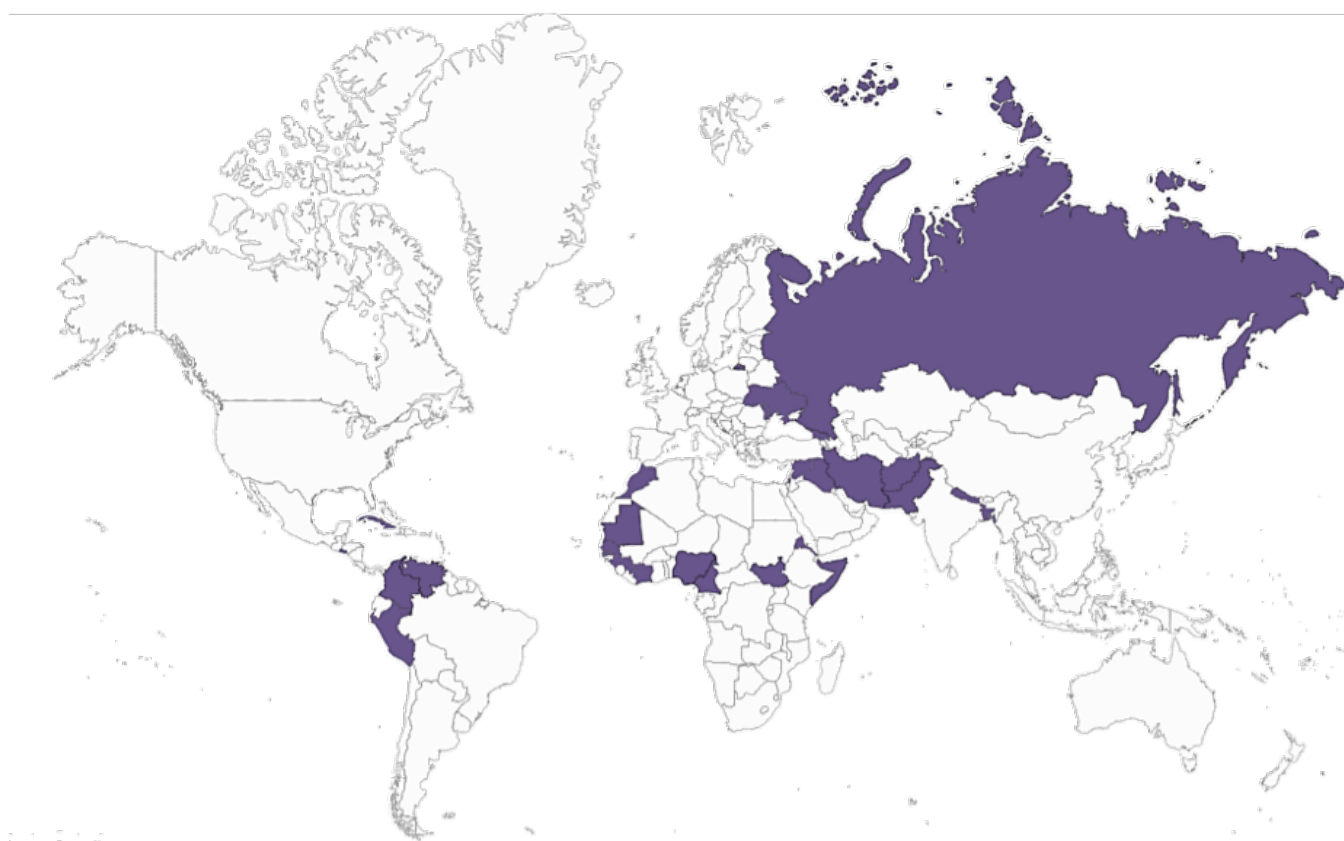
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Fieldwork Summary

Within the RAISD project, in total, 178 interviews with forcibly displaced people were conducted, with 25 interviewees from each of the participating countries: Spain, Italy, Turkey, Hungary, Lebanon and Jordan, with the exception of Finland, that included 28 interviews. 60% out of the total samples were women (107) and 40% men (71). The vast majority -116 people, up to 65%- were migrants fleeing from Middle Eastern countries, and of those, practically all the interviewees in Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan were of Syrian origin. In Hungary, 16 out of 25 interviews were conducted with migrants from the Middle East. In total, 43 African migrants were interviewed, accounting for 24% of the total, the majority of whom were from Western Africa. In Italy, all the interviewees were Africans, and in Spain, the sample included 9 people of African origin, in Hungary, 6. South Americans represented the largest portion of interviewees in Spain, *accounting for* 11 people in total. Only two people were forcibly displaced from other regions in the total number of interviewees: two from the East (Nepal and Bangladesh) and four from Eastern Europe/former Russian territory, including Moldova, Georgia, and Ukraine.

Chart: Geographical distribution of 178 interviewed Highly Vulnerable Forcibly Displaced People¹, 2019



¹ FDPs' countries of origin/#GE,MD,RU,UA,CU,SV,CO,PE,VE,CM,CI,ER,GM,GN,MR,MA,NG,SN,SO,SS,AF,BD,IR,IQ,NP,PK,PS,SY.

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In terms of vulnerabilities found, these vary depending on the local context and type of migrants interviewed, but there are some common features. These include trauma as a result of the often long and troublesome migration journey, during which many have suffered physical and sexual violence, have witnessed murders, forced labour and slavery. The majority have migrated by irregular means, victims of human trafficking, human smuggling and dangerous death threatening journeys by sea or land. Libyan camp and detention centre survivors share terrifying stories of human rights violations and extreme violence. Another factor that augments the vulnerability of many of these forcibly displaced people is the lack of education, the school drop-out due to war and poverty are frequent among them. The fate of the ones with further education is usually better and they feel better integrated. Also, many have large families to support either with them or back in the home country. Many families have been torn apart in the exile process, some have lost family members who have been killed or kidnapped in the conflict areas. PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder) and other psychological disorders are therefore frequent among them, though many do not mention these aspects directly. Furthermore, many migrants suffer from chronic illnesses and other diseases, some of which are the result of the hardships and the lack of proper food and sanitation during the journey.

Most of the interviewees are asylum seekers who subsist with very little income, unemployment among them is widespread as is the adaptation to the transit or hosting countries society. Many migrants found life better in their country of origin and felt nostalgic, despite the fact that there are cases of extreme suffering and trauma experienced in their old country, which makes them want to forget everything about their origin, they feel more at ease in their new country. A rather small number of the people interviewed have started to feel integrated in their new country and are grateful for the assistance they receive from the authorities and NGOs. The vast majority have complaints about the asylum process and many offer ideas for its improvement. Not all have access to assistance programs, though many are included in the compulsory integration paths.

The fieldwork to identify vulnerable groups in each partner country was conducted during the summer and autumn of 2019, and the sample in each country was determined by taking into account the most vulnerable people among forcibly displaced. Because there is no proportional distribution of the characteristics and number of different types of forcibly displaced people in the region, the sample selection can be considered intentional in all participating countries. It is rather based on the RAISD project's goal of locally exploring and detecting some of the most vulnerable people among the forcibly displaced people in the seven countries involved. To design tailored action and inclusion strategies for some of the most vulnerable publics among forcibly displaced people, a thorough understanding of their needs and vulnerabilities within each context is required and the interviews mentioned above provide important insights. People themselves are not vulnerable, but the contexts and conditions create and contribute to turning them vulnerable.

P1 UCM / Universidad Complutense De Madrid

In Spain, altogether 25 interviews with forcibly displaced people were carried out. The countries of origin of those interviewed are diverse, however those from Latin America, with 4 men and 7 women, outnumber those from African countries, with 6 women and 3 men. The reasons for the displacement are varied. Some of the people have reported that it has been for reasons of health, insecurity, and/or threats in their countries of origin. In the latter

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group, some interviewees were threatened for their sexual orientation or for their political ideas, among other motives. Several of the women interviewed stated that they had been victims of sexual or (gender-based) sexist violence, from marriages imposed by their family to rapes along their journey to Spain. The method of arrival differs depending on the country of origin. In general, those from Latin America arrived in Spain by plane, while those from Africa on the other hand have had to make long journeys on foot, by boat or hiding in vehicles, arriving mostly by irregular means.

In order to create a novel definition of vulnerability context, an ARU meeting was held first on the method of the process, in addition to the information gathered in the previous report. Participants included researchers, refugees, policymakers, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The total number of participants was 19, but only 14 actually attended the ARU meeting. In the meetings held to create a vulnerability context, the vulnerable groups themselves took the leading role. Four groups from the Quintuple Helix were guaranteed to participate. In order to ensure the equal participation of all stakeholders, focus group meetings were held and more detailed data was obtained this way. Although there were no problems, the principle of openness and transparency was applied throughout the meetings. 14 women, one person that identified as LGBTIQ+ and one person from a diverse ethnic background attended the ARU meetings. However, there was no participation of people with disabilities.

P2 CESIE

In Italy, the interviews focused on forcibly displaced people of West African origin, 11 of whom were men and 14 of whom were women. In the case of the males, they had arrived in Italy as unaccompanied minors after crossing several countries and being smuggled to Libya on a monthly basis. The majority of the women have been victims of human trafficking, have experienced sexual violence (including frequent raping), unwanted pregnancies, abortions, and abuses, and some have been sold several times during the journey. The journey has been large and harsh to nearly all, through several countries and several attempts to cross the sea by the Central Mediterranean Route, many have been saved by rescue boats. Fate has been especially harsh on Libyan camp survivors, who account for the vast majority of interviewees. Also, several cases of kidnapping by ASMA boys (armed gangs who kidnap migrants for ransom) to Niger are reported. In addition to the violence on the journey, there have been several reports of family violence in their home country, as well as parental abandonment, negligence, and family violence. The educational level in the country of origin is generally low. Most of the males arrived as unaccompanied minors. Several of the West African interviewees had religious issues related to superstitious family culture, parents' belonging to a specific cult, and most of them were officially Christian. In Italy, many of them appreciate religious freedom, but do not feel integrated and one half of them are not in any integration/inclusion programs. The other half are either completing the compulsory minimum integration degree or doing some additional vocational formation and occasional work, though the majority are unemployed.

The research process for the preliminary identification of circumstances, specific characteristics, relevant and unique features that shape the definition of Vulnerability Context within the Italian integration framework included the participation of Forcibly Displaced People (13 Female, age 19 – 28 originally from Nigeria, Gambia, Ghana \ 12 Male age 18 – 33 originally from Gambia, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Guinea Conakry) and ARU members as inclusion

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actors. Quintuple Helix Stakeholders joined the Thematic Committees to discuss and analyse the main Italian Programme and Policy priorities' routes.

Continuously contributing to the further development and updating of the concept definition for "Vulnerability Contexts" has been CESIE's INTEGRA Network (committed to sharing experiences, good practices and initiatives to promote paths of accompaniment to autonomy for the young and vulnerable Forcibly Displaced, since 2017). The Network represents reliable primary source data, gathering multi-stakeholders perspectives on vulnerability as an intersubjective relation and dependent on actors' viewpoints. All quintuple helix stakeholders, as well as migrant associations and individuals, are active members of the Network (currently 34 members from migrant communities/associations, civil society, private social organizations, entrepreneurs, and public institutions/local authorities). The collective reflections were carried out during a thematic cycle of meetings, dealing with four main aspects of FDP's integration process; primary needs, health and wellbeing, autonomy, and long term impact.

P3 Helsingin Yliopisto

In Finland, altogether 28 interviews with forcibly displaced people were conducted, including one test case. The vast majority 24 of the 27 interviewees- were migrants fleeing from Middle Eastern countries, only 3 people being from Africa. 12 of them were from Afghanistan and 11 from Iraq, mostly young men. Half of the interviewees have children and 7 of them are married, 2 widowed and in some cases, the spouse and some of the children live in transit or origin countries. In only 4 cases, do people live in Finland with their whole family. There have been several victims of human trafficking, many of whom have suffered trauma as a result of the long lasting journey through transit countries, including forcible stays in Turkey, Greece and elsewhere. At least 3 of the single young men had arrived in Finland as unaccompanied minors. Two cases mentioned military backgrounds as threat and one person had been an ISIS victim. For many interviewees, the relationship with their family is complex, some members are missing, dead or have lost contact with their relatives. There are some cases of mental problems and depression. Two interviewees reported problems with family members and relatives as they had turned to christianity in Finland. Most of the respondents feel quite isolated, especially in the reception centres, and have difficulty with the asylum process and work permits. Language difficulties are also mentioned; two people are illiterate. Almost all criticize the Finnish asylum system and many have suggestions for improvement.

Interviews with representatives of the Finnish Red Cross and key stakeholders, as well as a review of the existing literature on refugees and forced displacement in the Finnish context, were conducted to define the concept of the context of vulnerability. After these steps, the focus was on refugees. After the focal point was determined, focus group meetings were held with reception center professionals and individual interviews with asylum seekers. Following the primary phase of gathering information, several ARU meetings were held as well as targeted research by specific authorities, researchers and NGO experts. In the process of defining the vulnerability context, Finland's vulnerability context was defined first. The aim has been to ensure that asylum seekers play an active role as much as possible in expressing their opinions and contributing to the research and development environment. In addition to asylum seekers as FDPs, most sectors of the quintuple helix are covered. The research team included representatives from non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local and national governments, researchers, and (asylum seeker) educators. During the interviews, open-ended questions were asked and stakeholders were placed

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in expert positions. Throughout the research process, asylum seekers encountered some difficulties due to concerns they had, as did reception center professionals, particularly due to a decrease in resources following the pandemic. In addition, the budget was amended to allocate more resources to ARU activities. Inclusion of female representatives in ARU and other stakeholder meetings has been seamless. Interviews were conducted with several mothers and single female parents with young children. Other forms of diversity, such as disabilities or sexual minorities, were not included in ARU and stakeholder meetings or asylum seeker interviews because the focus was on single parents and young men guided by input from Finnish key stakeholders.

P4 Menedek / Migransokat Segito Egyesulet

In Hungary, altogether 25 interviews to forcibly displaced people were carried out. The vast majority - 18 of the 25 interviewees - were migrants fleeing from Middle Eastern countries, 6 people being from Africa, and 1 from Cuba. 7 of them were from Afghanistan and 5 from Iraq. The interviewees are mostly in their 20's or 30's, 11 of them young men, and 7 young women. 10 of the interviewees are single, and the rest are married and/or have children. In almost every case, the interviewee lives in Hungary with his partner or a small part of his family, but the rest of the relatives remain far away. The reasons for the exile are varied, 2 of them fled after being threatened by the Taliban, and another 2 for religious reasons. Almost everyone agrees on the difficulties during the journey. Some of them manifest mental problems caused by their situations, and others do not want to talk about the aggressions that they have suffered on the way or what they have witnessed. 3 of the interviewees arrived in Hungary as unaccompanied minors. Several have come to Hungary with academic degrees and speak many languages (including Hungarian), a condition that has facilitated their adaptation to the new country. In the cases of people with language difficulties, their adaptation has been more complicated, and some of them say that they feel isolated. 2 people who stay at a reception centre claim that the conditions and rules of the centre have negatively affected their mental state.

Menedék develops the definition of VC at various stages of the process, including early ARU discussions, research with potentially highly vulnerable FDPs, and follow-up ARU discussions (feedback on findings). Lawyers, medical staff, social workers, child protection experts, institution leaders, psychologists, teachers, officers of the UNHCR, and IOM and Besides that ARU participants with refugee backgrounds: women's rights activist, an NGO funder, and a former unaccompanied minor have taken part as an ARU member. However, refugees or members of VGs will, and motivation to participate in such initiatives is low, particularly during the general stress of COVID-19. Helix members who did not have relevant experience working with VGs, such as business owners and managers, were often missing. Although self-identified LGBTIQ members were not found in the joint ARU discussions, they were included anonymously in the research sample. In the meetings, open discussions were used, feedback was sought on research methodology, and comments were shared and tested. Each meeting was gender-balanced. One ARU member identifies publicly as a member of the LGBTIQ society. There were representatives of Hungarian, Syrian, Palestinian, Afghan Hazare, Afghan Pastun, Afghan Tajiki, Ugandan, Kameruni.

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P5 Anadolu University

The Turkish interview sample consists of 25 forcibly displaced people, all of Arabic origins, most of them presumably from Syria. 23 interviewees were female, principally in their 20's or 30's, whereas only 2 men were interviewed. The vast majority (17 of the interviewees) are married, with 6 being single, 1 being a widow, and 1 being divorced. In Turkey, the majority of married people have children, in some cases a large number, and they live with their closest family members, whereas single people mostly live with their parents. One of the women is fleeing from her husband who is still in his native country. When it comes to people with refugee status, war, bombings and violence, death and other serious threats forced these people into exile. One of the refugees started fleeing from ISIS. Many of the migrants have family members who have been killed or are missing. 10 interviewees reported migrating by legal means, though most entered irregularly. A few arrived in search for a better future and to have larger rights, even though most of them had also received threats. There were several cases of religious discrimination in the country of origin, due to belonging to a different Muslim sect. Many of the migrants and refugees had learned Turkish, several of them felt quite at ease in Turkey and wanted to stay, but for others, Turkey was a stop in their journey. Some women also reported sexual harassment in Turkey.

In order to develop a definition of VC, secondary sources were examined. As the next step, meetings with ARU and AB members were carried out with the attendance of all helixes and also FDPs themselves. During this process, individual and focus group interviews were carried out to collect data especially concerning micro-level problems and experiences of disadvantaged groups. ARU/AB members and FDPs who participated in discussions were informed about the RAISD methodology in advance. Due to difficulties arising by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, all discussions were held online. In addition, having an interpreter to communicate with refugees required additional time to discuss each topic in detail. The most active organisations during the process were Eskisehir Metropolitan Municipality, UNFPA's WGSS Center in Eskisehir, Eskişehir Young Businessmen Association, Support to Life Association, Eskisehir Bar Association, UNFPA representatives for LGBTQI+ related issues. Also researchers from Eskisehir Osmangazi University and Samsun 19 Mayıs University actively took part in discussions. Researchers shared the data collected through the analyses of secondary sources with the ARU members and AB members to ensure transparency, openness and also reliability. 18 female and 8 male participants were included in the ARU meetings. In addition to these, interviews were held with 5 FDPs, 2 representatives regarding the vulnerabilities of LGBTQI+ groups, 3 representatives working with disabled groups, and 2 representatives working with the elderly.

P6 Yarmouk University

In Jordan, altogether 25 interviews with forcibly displaced people were conducted. All the interviewees came from Syria. The vast majority - 21 of the 25 interviewees - were women, of which 11 women were under 40 years old, and 10 were over 40 years old. The 4 men interviewed were all under the age of 40. 5 interviewees do not clarify in their interview what their current status is, and those who do so are refugees and asylum seekers. Some of the interviewees have suffered physical and psychological violence related to the Syrian war. Almost all of them agree that they have not obtained sufficient and the necessary means for their recovery in Jordan, and therefore, this physical and/or psychological discomfort contributes to their vulnerability. Many of them have taken Jordan as a transit country, and plan to migrate to other countries or return to Syria if/when the situation allows. In many

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cases, the contributions of the interviewer stand out, reflecting that some interviewees seem to be afraid to speak about the community around them.

15 ARU members, 5 refugees and 1 AB member have participated in ARU discussions in defining VC. 8 of them were women and 2 of them were refugees with disabilities. ARU has representatives from research communities (Academics), educational communities (Universities), policymakers (national government, local organizations), and civil society members (NGOs and citizens) who work with refugees, internally displaced people, and asylum seekers. 3 YU members were the moderators of these discussions. All participants were informed before each meeting and 15 questions were asked. There was a mix of public and private sectors, for-profit and non-profit organizations, ethnicity, gender, and local communities. All activities were held in Arabic and were translated into English by the YU team.

P7 Lebanese International University

In Lebanon, out of the 25 interviews with forcibly displaced people, 14 were female interviewees and 11 males, all of them of Syrian origin. Practically all of the migrants were fleeing from the Syrian war, though in some cases one of the family members had arrived in Lebanon before the conflict and the rest of the family had joined when the conflict started. All of the interviewees are classified as refugees, as they are entitled to international protection, nevertheless, many of them are still asylum seekers or applying for a work permit. Nearly all the migrants commented having been very happy in Syria and feel nostalgic about their home country. Around two-thirds are married and have children, the women are mostly housewives. The majority of the males are unemployed, and they or their children are having difficulty obtaining a work permit. Several families in Lebanon face difficulties or are unable to afford their children's schooling, and many interviewees dropped out at a young age. Only a few are highly educated and work as teachers in Lebanon, where they feel more at home. Some of the men work on the side. One of the interviewees described the situation as follows: "We are only perceived as pathetic people with no abilities and kept even segregated from our basic human rights – dignity". Several interviewees were enthusiastic to provide as much info as possible and raise the voice for the sake of improving the situation of Syrian refugees in vulnerable situations.

From the helix, 3 researchers (LIU), 1 refugee (UNRWA), 1 policymaker (Ex-Minister of Foreign Trade), VP and Head of Health Committee (Bekaa), and 1 NGO member (LASER) attended ARU meetings. Two of the researchers were male, while one was female. The principles of equity and transparency were demonstrated for all participants to share their ideas. There was no one with a disability.

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Contextualisation of Vulnerable Groups (VGs)

Spain

As of 2018, the population of Spain is approximately 46.7 million and 9.8% of the population is foreign. Although there is not a single centre in the country, there are many regions. While the unemployment rate in the country is close to 15.3%, the rate is higher for women in employment. Women's salaries are lower than men's and they are subject to sexism. Discrimination is not only against women but also against individuals with different sexual orientations. Even if the majority of the country's population defines itself as Catholic, they do not follow religious practices. Furthermore, the understanding of religious pluralism and the idea of secularization is becoming widespread. Due to the economic crisis that took place in 2008, social inequality and unemployment especially among immigrants increased. In addition to immigrants, there is also the young population among the groups that are at risk of exclusion from society after the crisis. In addition, among the factors that contribute to exclusion, access to education and information and communication technologies play an important role. The population of the country is generally elderly people due to low fertility. For this reason, immigration has made a positive contribution to the population of the country. In 2018, 22.8 million people of the population were considered "active". The unemployment rate stood at 15.3%, however, unemployment was higher among women (17.0%) than among men (13.7%) (National Statistics Institute (INE), 2019). The median wage was 19,432.6 euros/year and the average wage was 23,156.3 euros/year, "with great differences according to the branch of activity" (Idem, p.27).

For immigrants, Spain serves as both a gateway to Europe and a final destination. While the majority of these migrants are from American countries, the number of migrants from Europe and Africa is smaller. While it is a destination country for immigrants from Latin countries, it is a transit country for those wishing to immigrate to the UK, Central or Northern Europe. Especially recently, a remarkable increase has been observed in the number of female immigrants. Most of the irregular migrants in the country come by sea. However, Spain's refugee and international protection rate is below the European average. The reasons for this include the slow progress of the process and the accumulation of a large number of files. Spain became a migration receiving country in the mid-1980s, almost immediately after joining the European Community. Migration flows gradually increased until the first decade of the twenty-first century, just before the global financial crisis began. The National Statistics Institute (2019) counted in 2018 4,562,962 foreign residents in Spain (9.8% of the population)." The proportion of foreigners also varies greatly between regions. The highest figures were registered in the islands: 19.9% in the Illes Balears and 14.3% in Islas Canarias, while Extremadura and Galicia had the lowest rates, with 3% and 3.5%, respectively." (INE, 2019, p.9). The administrative situation of immigrants who remain in Spain is diverse. As a gateway on the Mediterranean route, there is a significant influx of people in an unorthodox administrative situation. The data on irregular migrants (third-country nationals) who are refused entry at Spanish external borders is contentious. Data shows an increase in the number (2015-2019) of those people and also those found to be illegally present and have an order to leave and return to their countries of origin.

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Micro Level

The individual, familiar or interpersonal conditions that mark vulnerability are multiple, multidimensional, and varied. Gender identity, sexuality, age, ability, race, ethnicity intersect, and other personal characteristics can influence people in different ways. It is more important to consider what intersecting factors contribute to other people's lives. In familial conditions, taking care of children or elderly people can potentially increase the vulnerability contexts of VG. Loneliness has been identified as an important factor having a big impact on a refugee's life. Other employment factors that are relevant to consider when discussing vulnerability is the black market and side-hustling culture where workers do not earn the minimum wage and are not hired through official means with job contracts. This leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and other hazards, excluding them from health services. However, education does not have a big impact on their lives as the validation of their studies from their country is extremely difficult and sometimes even impossible. Eventually, any education level, certification or educational achievement are not recognized. In contrast to that, mental health is considered a significant factor regarding vulnerability. Mental health illnesses and difficulties can arise through the migratory process and upon arrivals, such as depression, anxiety, and PTSD. This bears a great impact on the resilience of refugees and their ability to cope with difficulties and discrimination in the host communities.

Meso Level

As an important institution, the conglomerate plays a significant role in shaping someone's vulnerability, involving the educational system, judicial institutions, government, religious organisations, social associations and political parties. This conglomerate regulates organizational aspects in society and, thus, establishes conditions of possibility. Both society and social organizations show social engagement, however, it ends up in dispersion and depending on the social environment. Therefore, the implementation of social projects relies on the local government's ideology and/or view of immigrant's impacts.

Spain's health system is considered universal, however, there are a series of conditions in order to access it. For example, immigrants with no working permission do not get issued a social security number, through which it is impossible to register in the healthcare system. As a result, attention will be only provided based on emergency levels. Because Spain's access to public health care is not homogenous, it makes it complex to have access to it. Regarding education, in Spain it is a universal right. Nonetheless, some aspects prevent refugees from profiting. One common issue is the linguistic barrier some refugees experience. Thus, children mostly act as intermediaries since they are more fluent in Spanish and better capable of adapting. The difficulties of validation of studies of the countries of origin is a great impediment to refugees, as well as the gender bias in the training courses offered to them as highlighted above. The ongoing COVID-19 crisis has affected the lives of refugees living in Spain transversely. It has had an impact on refugees' free mobility and placement across the country, as well as separated families and forced others to stay together, which may have had a negative impact on family members.

Macro Level

At the moment, there is no legislation that focuses on the provision of services or protection and attention and inclusion strategies for VG within refugee groups. Spain's ratification of the Geneva Convention of 1958 and its Protocol 1967 defines the concept of refugees and their rights as well as the State's responsibility to provide

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protection. The framework of Spain's migrants who seek asylum is written in Law 12/2009 of 30th of October. Under article 4 of this law, people who apply for international protection could be beneficiaries in those cases in which pertinent authorities ascertain a real risk to their lives when they return to their country of origin, even despite not meeting the requirements of the Geneva Convention of 1951. According to this, applicants have a right to stay in Spain until the outcome of their application is known; right to legal assistance and interpreter; right to have UNHCR informed about their application; right to know the content of their record any time; right to healthcare; right to a beneficiary of government allowance as stipulated in the Law; and the right to be documented as international protection seeker. These rights are only granted when the application has been successfully submitted within the first 30 days of arrival to Spain. Granting refugees status in Spain follows two ways: first, applications are reviewed, and the outcome announced within 30 days' time. If the result is negative, the person must leave the country. If the result is positive, the application will undergo a comprehensive review and an outcome must be announced within 6 months, which can be reduced until 3 if the application has been deemed urgent. When the outcome of the second trial is positive again, the person will be granted full refugee status; but if negative, the person must leave Spain, although an appeal can be made before the *Audiencia Nacional* (National Court). All applications are reviewed by the *Oficina de Asilo y Refugio* (OAR) (in English, Office for Asylum and Refuge), integrated within the Ministry of Interior. All pertinent decisions are taken by the Ministry of Interior. However, the international law and Spanish regulations are often questioned and proved not to offer universal protection to asylum seekers.

Italy

In Italy, labour market conditions are only slowly improving, and the persistently high unemployment has a strong impact on the social situation. Youth unemployment remains among the highest in the EU. The gender gap is extremely high, but a comprehensive strategy to promote the participation of women in the labour market is still missing. The impact of social transfers on poverty reduction is limited and the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion remains very high. The early school leaving rate remains above the EU average (14 % vs 10.6 % in 2017). Compared to Italian students, foreign students are at higher risk of grade repetition (31.3 % vs 10 %) and early school leaving (30.1 % vs 12 %). They also show lower enrolment rates of boys compared to girls, especially after grade 10 (MIUR [Ministry of education, universities and research] 2018).

The unemployment rate doubled during the crisis, and the long-term unemployment rate steadily increased over the period for all age groups. The risk of labour market exclusion is particularly high for youngsters: the youth unemployment rate and the share of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) are among the highest in the EU. The participation rate, particularly of women, is still very low despite recent increases. The gender employment gap in Italy remains one of the highest in the EU. The employment rate of women (20-64) was substantially lower than the EU average (52.5 % against 66.4 %) in 2017. Poverty risk and income inequality remain high. In 2017, the share of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion (AROPE) declined to 28.9% from 30.0% in 2016. However, it remains well above both pre-crisis levels (25.5% in 2008). Additionally, a regulatory framework for working conditions and social protection for platform workers is still missing. Access to social housing is extremely limited. The social housing system is affected by limited funding, difficult coordination between different

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government levels and lack of strategic overview. Italy has one of the lowest stocks of social and public housing in Europe, in the context of growing housing needs. Only 4% of the population has access to subsidised rent and all available indicators reveal high and increasing housing-related hardship. Chronic homelessness is also on the rise.

The provision and coordination of social services remain underdeveloped. Besides efforts to improve early childhood education and childcare, Italian authorities embraced an active inclusion approach. However, people with disabilities and other disadvantaged groups in many cases do not receive adequate support as home and community-based care, as well as long-term care services, face challenges in terms of funding, access and quality.

An in-depth analysis of the Italian socio-economic and political reality suggests that Italians and immigrants face very similar issues, barriers, and constraints in their lives. The weakness of governmental social and labour policy and the lack of comprehensive intervention programs addressing poverty and social vulnerability has resulted in disadvantaged population groups – working poor, unemployed, etc. of every nationality – competing amongst each other for both low and precarious salaries and limited welfare resources. Areas where people of different social and ethnic backgrounds live together, such as at the outskirts of large urban areas, tend to be amongst those most affected by poverty, social vulnerability, degradation of social relations and the environment, as well as gender equality gaps.

At present, Italy's population is shrinking. This is due to a combination of different factors: the emigration trend, the demographic ageing and low fertility rates of the Italian population as a whole, as well as the growth slowdown of the foreign population. Already one of the major destinations in Europe for third-country migrants seeking employment, Italy has more recently seen a spike both in regular arrivals due to family reunification and in irregular entries of undocumented migrants and asylum seekers –the so-called 'mixed flows' –mainly from sub-Saharan African countries via the Central Mediterranean route. As of 30th September, 99.599 asylum-seekers and refugees were accommodated in reception facilities across Italy. Approximately 75% of them (74,738 persons) were accommodated in first-line reception facilities. Italy has seen the highest relative growth of its migrant population amongst all European countries, with a fivefold increase over the last twenty years.

The feminization of migration flows generated a balanced gender composition of the foreign population; at the national level, the female presence is slightly higher and increased from 47% in 1991 to 54.9% in 2015, due to family reunification processes and the increasing presence of "breadwinners". The increasing female migration flows to Italy is boosted by a strong demand of domestic workers and caregivers. Their presence has grown significantly in recent decades, owing to the ageing of the population (Italy has the world's second-longest life expectancy), as well as the scarcity and high cost of sheltered housing.

Migrants are younger than the rest of the Italian population (2015 Population under 15: 13.7%) and the number of unaccompanied minors hosted in Italy has increased over the past five years.

Based on data collected into the 1.801 Caritas Counselling Centre, 7.484 homeless people are between 18-34 years old (2017). They are Italian (12%) and Foreigners (88%). Italy's young homeless people are mainly boys (60%) with a lower degree of study, a complex social history (inherited from their family), without a job and with children. On the other hand, there are many young migrants with an intermediate level of school, with a regular residence permit, unemployed and with children in 30% of cases. Their condition is often linked to the unsuccessful exit from

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"community for unaccompanied minors". Italy is notable for having a high proportion of very low-educated immigrants: half (49.4 percent) have no more than a lower secondary education, and only 12.6 percent are highly educated.

Micro Level

The locations of official and emergency shelters available is limited. The shortage of places has worsened as a result of the long stay in the reception system. Therefore, many asylum seekers and refugees live in informal settlements. Another particularly disturbing finding of the study is the lack of disaggregated data on the most vulnerable groups. Without sufficient information on the location and conditions of particularly vulnerable groups, it is impossible to assess whether the government is adequately meeting special needs.

Professionals working with specific target groups stated that "(...) With the new virus restrictions on domestic incarceration, an explosive domestic situation has emerged, leading to serious domestic violence. However, this is not only about physical violence. It is also about "invisible" violence in which a family member is completely subordinate to another family member (husband/wife, parents/children). The phenomenon of emotional distress among foreign families has generally increased, especially for those who hardly rely on public service health and social support systems. For women, the situation is particularly dire because they worry that social services will take their children out of their homes; they don't want to expose themselves too much because they often stay in the country from time to time. This also makes most people reluctant to see a doctor. Many FDP women still don't know that they have the right to find a paediatrician for their children in accordance with the law."

The Italian national migration context is particularly complex, characterised by a variety of migratory dynamics as well as socio-political tensions. The emigration trend, demographic ageing as well as a low fertility rate result in the shrinking of Italy's population. Moreover, the increasing flows of irregular entries of undocumented migrants and asylum seeker resulted in the so-called 'mixed flows'- consisting of refugees from mostly Sub-Saharan African countries through the central Mediterranean route. This latter population includes "refugees fleeing persecution and conflict, victims of trafficking, and people seeking better lives and opportunities" [Mixed Migration Hub 2019]. Romanians (1,190,000), Albanians (440,000), Moroccans (417,000), Chinese (291,000), and Ukrainians (237,000) continue to be the largest migrant community, while other nationalities have seen faster increase. Migrants are younger than the rest of the Italian population (13.7 percent of the population under 15 in 2015), and the number of unaccompanied children in Italy has risen in the last five years. The majority of this population is housed in the regions most affected by the influx, such as Sicily. According to polls conducted by Unicef in 2019, more than one in ten children live on the streets, one in four are concerned about their legal condition, and about half of all minors have no one to assist them in navigating the complex Italian administrative system. All children, both Italians and foreigners, up to the age of 16, have the right and obligation to participate in the national education system, according to Italian law. Unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and children of asylum seekers have these rights under the Reception Decree, and they are also admitted to Italian language classes. However, many young migrants with an intermediate level of education, a regular residency status, are unemployed, and in 30% of cases, have children. Their predicament is frequently linked to their failure to leave a "community for unaccompanied minors." This is an alarming new trend in Italy's homelessness crisis, which is primarily attributed to young migrants who arrive in Italy without the "hope of integration and well-being." Besides, the availability of social housing is

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very limited. Limited funds, difficult coordination between multiple government levels, and a lack of strategic overview all hinder the social housing system. Because inhabitants tend to stay in social housing for their whole lives, younger generations have almost no access to it (9.4 percent live in a household with a housing cost overburden).

Meso Level

The political and media discourse has clearly played a key role in shaping and fostering these negative social concepts and representations, helping to shape a wide range of anti-immigrant sentiments, regardless of geographic region, social class, educational level, status, occupation or even political ideology. The development of this attitude is even more worrying because it can promote exclusion, intolerance, and discrimination of immigrants at the institutional and social level. In this context, describing immigrants as "drivers of development" faces considerable challenges.

In 2021, there will be more than 25,000 illegal immigrants or so-called "temporary foreigners" (people without work permits or residence documents and unaccompanied minors) throughout Sicily (560,000 nationally), but they are invisible to nationals and regional governments. They are excluded from any form of protection and prevention because there is no residence permit, no tax law, place of residence or fixed residence. As a result, they often live on the outskirts of Italian cities but have not been vaccinated against the virus.

In May 2020, a "regularization plan" for irregular immigrants was adopted to "guarantee full protection of individual and collective health" and "promote the emergence of informal labor relations" to eliminate informal and undocumented work. Concerns about inadequate and unhealthy housing and medical care barriers are among the arguments in favour of the formalization plan in a public health emergency caused by COVID-19. According to the law, undocumented immigrants in Italy can obtain a temporary health card, enabling them to enjoy care similar to that of other residents and citizens with legal permits. However, Italian organizations that serve immigrants document the logistical and bureaucratic obstacles people face in obtaining temporary medical cards and finding medical services, including lack of information, inability to register due to lack of official addresses, language barriers, and distrust of public authorities.

Macro Level

The asylum procedures and reception structure in the Italian context "intensify the vulnerability of asylum seekers, who live on the verge of long and tortuous legislative procedures, assistance policies, or alarmists, interpreting them as victims or criminals, contagious spreaders". Undocumented immigrants in Italy are particularly vulnerable to violations of their basic rights since they face problems such as exploitation at work, barriers to health care, and difficulty in finding affordable and decent housing. For fear of arrest, detention, and deportation, they are unlikely to report labor exploitation.

From this perspective, the 2020 regularization plan seems to be more contradictory to measures aimed at solving irregular work, because the conditions for applying for a 6-month residence permit to find work greatly limit its scope and exclude many irregular immigrants. And unstable conditions, including many conditions affected by the so-called "Salvini Decree." Furthermore, by requiring people to provide proof of their identity via official documents that they have worked in one of the eligible departments, the clause excludes all immigrants working in these departments under undeclared conditions.

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Finland

Finland is often characterised as a Nordic country with a strong welfare state. Finland is not only a 'host' country in which all immigrants would resettle for good. For some, it might function as a stepping stone toward, for instance, other EU territories or a country of origin. Due to increased wealth, the collapse of the Soviet regime, membership in the European Union, and allowing an increasing number of international refugees to enter the country, Finland has become a country of immigration since the 1990s. As a result, Finnish politicians and authorities have created a highly centralized state system to govern immigration and to harmonize legislation with the rest of the European Union. Hence, according to several government programs and public policies during recent decades, humanitarian and work-related immigration are kept separate while the former is strictly controlled and the latter aspired.

As for Finnish asylum policies, together with other European and Nordic countries, they have been tightened during recent years. The right to receive protection on humanitarian grounds was a somewhat unique section in the Finnish legislation (see e.g. Nykänen 2012) but it was abolished in spring of 2016. In Finland, policies on immigration are implemented by the Finnish Migration Service functioning under the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In the 'administrative order' of the Finnish state, immigration is thus seen primarily as an issue of policing and national security, and not, for instance, as a matter of economy and employment or as a social issue. In this respect, Finland and its recent history differ from other Nordic countries such as Norway and particularly Sweden with allegedly more liberal immigration policies and more respect for cultural diversity at the political level (Valenta & Bunar 2010). Currently, there are two types of administrative categories of forcibly displaced people in Finland: quota refugees and asylum seekers. According to the data provided by The Finnish Migration Service, since the beginning of 2015, most applicants have been young adult men from Iraq (Finnish Migration Service 2019).

Since the late 1980s, Finland has had an annual quota of international refugees. The size of the quota has fluctuated between 100 and 1100. The asylum system has been more significant at least in terms of volume. After 1990, the average number of asylum applications was approximately 3000 in a year, while in 2015, the number peaked and was over 30000 during the so-called European refugee crisis. (Finnish Migration Service 2018.) Compared to many European countries, a relatively large number (approximately 75 %) of asylum seekers live in reception centres (e.g. Karlsdóttir et al. 2018). According to current legislation, asylum seekers may be granted the refugee status, secondary protection, or a residence permit for other reasons after a lengthy application and appeal process. A refugee status, based on the 1951 declaration in the Geneva Convention, means a relatively secured position in terms of formal rights and it enables one to apply for family reunification without income level requirements. This is not the case for those who receive secondary protection. People within this category receive a permit to stay because of the principle of non-refoulement. Repatriation or deportation may be hampered for a variety of reasons, including the high intensity of haphazard violence in countries of origin (e.g., Nykänen 2012). Both those with refugee status and those who receive secondary protection must apply for a new residence permit after four years. If an asylum seeker is denied refugee status or secondary protection, he or she might still receive a temporary residence permit on the grounds of other reasons (such as work or study-based residence permits). (Aliens Act 301/2004.)

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Finally, it is clear that not everyone is able to enter 'fortress Europe' and Northern Europe via irregular routes, and the numbers of FDPs in Finland and many Middle Eastern and Southern European countries are vastly different. To make the journey requires money, social networks and good health. It is thus likely that the most vulnerable persons are not found in the Finnish reception system. This fact probably defines the Finnish vulnerability context. On the other hand, some of those able to reach Nordic countries with initially little resources may have had to risk their lives and resort to various, even desperate, ways to earn money that might put them in a vulnerable position. (E.g. Juntunen 2016).

Micro Level

The key elements of the vulnerability context are lengthy asylum procedures and a lack of legal advice. In addition, in the living environment of people in the reception center, the distance between key places (reception centre office, language classes and other related services) often hinders the possibility of their daily lives. In addition, some men in particular lack contact with most men, and their relationships are often full of tension and fear of conflict. Therefore, their social circle is still small and lacks inter-ethnic connections. For people with limited Finnish and English skills, it is difficult to obtain information on key aspects of settling down and integrating into Finnish society. Usually, this refers to educational opportunities. For people over 16 years old, whether asylum seekers can register as students is determined by each educational institution. Finding answers to these types of questions requires language skills, social media, and cultural skills, and this information cannot be found on websites or other official texts. Finland's fragile environment largely depends on the characteristics of the country's asylum-seekers. Due to the European immigration policy and Finland's location at the northernmost point of the continent, mainly those who are good in size, with well-developed material and cultural resources and social networks can reach Finland through unregulated routes. Most asylum seekers try to establish themselves in the Finnish education system, labor market and local communities, rather than just waiting for their asylum decision. Therefore, asylum seekers in Finland do not fall into the refugee category as "tame-victims". On the contrary, many of them are struggling, are located in marginal areas and have limited rights to integrate into the host community.

Meso Level

Based on the Finnish Immigration Service, the context of vulnerability is defined by meso-level factors. In reality, asylum seekers are not treated equally and, thus, it is stated that the outcome of the asylum procedure may depend on the communication practices and information resources that the different reception centres can provide.

Besides, the municipality recognizes several factors related to the context of fragility at the meso level. According to their view, the main problem is that asylum seekers lack access to childcare services. However, some municipalities have made exceptions to the rules. As a result, families are facing a problem: the distances between places may be too long, and the possibility of them using public or private transportation is very limited. Moreover, many municipalities are reluctant to provide vacant daycare places for asylum-seeking families because they may be forced to move suddenly and unpredictably from one place to another due to the transfer between reception centers. The municipalities stated that the lack of a preventive stance in decision-making has caused problems for asylum seekers. In many cases, families seeking asylum can only obtain childcare services through child protection services- meaning that problems within families must escalate before receiving help.

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Macro Level

The macro-level refers to the global governance of migration and has an impact on GDP flows and population. From the perspective of asylum seekers, there are two main problems: the lengthy asylum process and the profound difference between the reception system and conventional services. These facts often exclude asylum seekers from the surrounding society. However, Finland, as a Nordic welfare state, has also significantly influenced the context of local fragility. Only forcibly displaced people with financial resources, social networks and physical capabilities are the first to enter Finland. Once in Finland, the state and municipalities will provide the necessary material resources for everyone- including undocumented ones. The main macro characteristic is the strict distinction between the universal public service and the hospitality system. The rights of asylum seekers are extremely limited, and their access to municipal services is also restricted because they even have to wait for various decisions on asylum cases. In addition, in public discourse, male asylum seekers are seen more as security threats and unworthy expenses than potential contributors to the labor market and family caregivers.

Hungary

Hungary is a characteristic Central-European country that joined the European Union in 2004, fifteen years after its political and economic transition from communism (state-socialism) to a liberal market economy with a parliamentary democratic political system. Like its neighbours, the country has an ageing and shrinking population, characterized by a low reproduction rate, with moderate immigration and significant emigration. 12,4% of the Hungarian population is at risk of poverty and social exclusion, living in Households that are below the poverty threshold [living below 60% of the per-capita median income] (OECD, 2021).²

The country is perceived to be ethnically, culturally, and religiously homogeneous, which has been framed as a positive feature that must be preserved. Based on population data of the Central Statistical Office, 97 per cent of the population consider themselves Hungarian by ethnicity. There are 13 officially recognized indigenous ethnic and national minorities and several immigrant communities however their number and socio-cultural position are not significant. The 2011 census reflects that the number of those belonging to great historical churches decreased, the ratio of followers of other religious creeds somewhat increased, as well as the number of those not belonging to a church or denomination.

Because of ethnocentrism and nationalism which has been increasing for ten years, the country has become increasingly hostile toward immigrants, especially asylum seekers. There has been a series of legal and political measures endorsed with a thorough political and public communication campaign that resulted in the dismantling of the refugee reception and integration systems.

Immigrants to Hungary arrived from European countries in the largest proportion (70-80% in the 1989-2000s period). The second largest proportion was made up of Asian immigrants: their ratio was the highest in the early 1990s (18%), which went down to 10% in the late 1990s and up to 16% again after the EU accession. Since 2009, more than half of the immigrants have arrived in Hungary from non-neighbouring countries. Being located on the external borders of the European Union and the Schengen zone, Hungary has been a primary destination for both

² https://www.ksh.hu/thm/2/indi2_6_1.html (Accessing date: 02.01.2021).

regular and irregular migration. Besides being a destination country, Hungary has also been a transit country since 1989. This aspect was the most important factor for the country during the migration crises in 2015. During the crisis, the Hungarian government decided to build a physical fence on the Hungarian-Serbian (and later on the Hungarian-Croatian) border to prevent unauthorized border crossings. Besides the building of the wall, the government passed several legal amendments aiming to reduce illegal migration to Hungary as well. People with vulnerabilities, such as families, children and unaccompanied children above the age of 14 are no exception, only unaccompanied children under 14 are placed in a special children's home.

The census in 2011 counted 143,197 people with foreign citizenship and 383,236 people born abroad. Regarding employment rate and labour market activity rate, immigrants from EU member states (in both immigrant groups) display a higher employment rate than that of third-country immigrants, but the unemployment rate is lower in the case of third-country nationals than in the case of EU-nationals. The reason for this is that the proportion of dependents who do not even enter the labour market is high among third-country immigrants (especially among foreign citizens: 23 per cent). While the unemployment rate is higher in the case of women in the immigrant groups, the activity rate of women with foreign citizenship is lower than that of women in the native population. Immigrant labor market indicators are heavily influenced by age. Employment rate is the highest among men aged 30–49 and women aged 40–54, but it is also above average among men aged 25–29 and 50–54 as well as women aged 25–39.

Micro Level

Based on the discussion of the Hungarian ARU members, there is a strong consensus that a person's personal condition in a given context may create vulnerability. Thus, Vulnerability is a personal status that may result in vulnerability activated by the given context. On the micro-level, being a single man or a family member may result in vulnerability, depending on the person's actual needs and conditions as well as the surrounding context. Another aspect is employment. The employment status itself is deeply connected to potential destitution, primary needs, and the chance of successful integration. However, refugees are forced to find jobs to support themselves from the very beginning of settling in the country. As a result, the use of individual work experience and education is complicated due to a lack of language skills, a lack of social network, and cultural knowledge. As a result, refugees are offered low-paid jobs or face unemployment and destitution. Also, being employed does not reduce their vulnerability since long shifts consume a lot of time needed for integrating into society. This results in social isolation and could create a complex vulnerability context long-term. Another aspect is illiterate adults who are facing big challenges to understand Hungarian daily bureaucracy and a foreign language. To address this issue, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Menedék Association, Jesuit Refugee Service, Kalunba, and Evangélikus Diakónia organize individual courses to teach reading and writing and the Hungarian alphabet. While this may help unaccompanied children, adults tend to remain illiterate and depend on the help of social workers or networks of family and friends. Mental health is also worth mentioning. A few vulnerability contexts such as disability, sickness or severe mental health issues, may persist until the problem is resolved. These issues need to be considered on different social aspects (housing, employment, education) or else it might contribute to a new vulnerability context. However, if this is well communicated, cured, and tolerated and the affected person has the necessary adaptation skills, this vulnerability will disappear.

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Meso Level

From the meso level aspect, many institutions play a role in shaping vulnerability. The government is shaping it by policymaking; political parties by shaping public discourse around the topic of migration; formal institutions acting against discrimination, and companies practising institutional racism. Moreover, NGOs have strong limits to engage with social groups representing the majority of the society. Despite that, they successfully recruited volunteers to help schools integrate children from vulnerable groups into Hungarian's polarised society. Regarding healthcare and education, Hungary has a tax-funded public health care system. It is free for children, parents with babies, students, disabled ones, pensioners, and people with financially low income. Besides, the ARU participants agreed on the fact that the COVID-19 pandemic is indeed a vulnerable context for the whole society. Like a catalyst it strengthened and deepened other coexisting or potentially vulnerable contexts.

Macro Level

The term "vulnerable" or "vulnerability" appears in the draft law on asylum and in the draft law on entry and residence for third-country nationals and of high importance. All of them define "people who enjoy preferential treatment" as "unaccompanied minors or vulnerable groups, such as minors, the elderly, the disabled, pregnant women, single parents with minor children and those who have been subjected to torture, rape and other serious crimes. Forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence, if after a personal evaluation of their situation it is found that they have special needs"(Law No. 80 of 2007, Article 2.f. and Law No. 2 of 2007, Article Section 2. t.) This definition is derived from the definition of vulnerability in the EU Directive on acceptance conditions (Article 2125). And common asylum procedures (article 24. And 25.).

When examining the actual implementation of these regulations, it shows that only unaccompanied refugees and asylum-seeking children have special accommodation and procedural conditions. However, the procedures and interim frameworks and safeguards regarding other vulnerabilities are less clear: only vague and highly discretionary rules can be applied to the situation where the authorities provide services to asylum seekers or refugees in vulnerable situations. One obvious vulnerability is the lack of standardized assessment protocols to determine whether a person has been subjected to torture, rape, and other serious forms of psychological, physical, or sexual violence. Furthermore, the Hungarian asylum system is distinguished by two features that have a significant impact on the universality of vulnerability at the macro/structural level.

The first is the strict asylum system making it almost impossible for many potential (de facto) refugees as asylum seekers to enter the country's territory and apply for asylum. Thus, the majority enters and stays in the country in other forms of residence-mostly as students. As a result, they remain in an unstable situation since they do not want to return to their own country and cannot extend their stay. The other characteristic is Hungary's relative status as a transit country among EU member states. Many recognized asylum seekers and refugees left Hungary for another Western European country but failed to normalize their stay there. According to the Dublin procedure or readmission agreement, these people are often sent back or even deported back to Hungary. It belongs to the state in terms of law and administration, but it lacks social, economic, or cultural connections, which makes the situation of these people particularly difficult and vulnerable.

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Turkey

Turkey is a transit country between the continents of Asia and Europe. Due to its location, it has a geography where many different cultures coexist. Since it is located between Asia and Europe, it contains elements of both Eastern and Western cultures. Although the main language is Turkish, different languages are also spoken in different regions. According to DGMM's 2019 data, there are more than 4 million refugees, regular migrants and international protection applicants in Turkey, most of whom are Syrians. It is one of the world's most migrant-receiving countries. After the Syrian civil war, Turkey has faced an intense migration of refugees and migrants. With the intense increase in the immigrant population in the country over the years, the attitude of the host society towards immigrants has started to follow a negative direction. One of the main reasons for this is that the services in the country are currently limited and other economic, social and in some cases political problems arise with the increasing immigrant population. Especially with the use of irregular migrants as cheap labour, employment of host country citizens has decreased and this has created an intolerance towards immigrants.

The process can sometimes take months or even a year, as there is a very large number of immigrant applications to the country. For this reason, intense irregular migration is observed in the country. Since irregular migration is also carried out by human smugglers, this brings both economic and physical and political problems due to the difficult conditions of the journey. Women are among the HVGs in both the immigrants' home country and Turkey, owing to the patriarchal social structure. Although female employment is low, they also earn less than men. In addition, since they take on the responsibility of housework, their communication with the host society is less, and for this reason, both language learning processes and integration processes with the host society are interrupted. The interruption of the language learning process prevents them from reaching many important rights such as access to education and healthcare services, and access to legal consultancy services. For this reason, the main expectation of immigrants is language education services. This is followed by the right to citizenship, the dissemination of educational services for children and immigration to European countries.

One of the first and most important migration movements in the country is the exchange with Greece after 1923. After this, the most intensive migration to the country came from the Balkan countries. Migrations to the country usually come from countries with a common culture, such as Turkish-speaking countries or Muslim countries. As there is still an intense migration to the country, the migrants are still at the humanitarian aid level. Turkey implemented an open-door policy regarding immigrants in the first years of the Syrian civil war. It has tried to create an atmosphere of tolerance between the host society and the immigrants by employing immigrants and providing them with free education programs. With the increase in immigration rates, the number of international aids in the country has also increased.

Micro Level

In Turkey, the language barrier is one of the biggest issues catalysing a series of vulnerabilities for all social groups among FDP's. In addition to language training at centres. Many organizations are unable to provide refugees with a language certificate, which is required for official processes. Thus, refugees work in uninsured jobs which increases the degree of vulnerability. Also, many refugees are affected by current economic difficulties and the psychological

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services and support provided by the municipalities are unable to meet their needs because of the language barrier. Cultural norms based on a male-dominated mindset affect the entire population, especially women, girls, and LGBTQI + people, and play an active role in determining the status of these groups in society, thereby ultimately it generates vulnerabilities due to various forms of discrimination. Refugee women often have to isolate themselves from the world while doing household chores and caring for their children. Although this situation prevents women and girls from obtaining all kinds of support provided by the centre and participating in the workforce, it transfers the responsibility of meeting the economic needs of the family to men, sometimes to the young children of the family, and ultimately leads to child labour. Unaccompanied girls and single mothers are at risk of physical/psychological/sexual harassment or forced marriage. In these situations, multiple vulnerabilities can arise, affecting not only women but also LGBTQI + groups. Due to insufficient laws protecting the LGBTQI + community and/or lack of implementation of these laws, transgender people have no choice but to earn a living as sex workers. Unemployment is one of Turkey's main problems as a country, so considering Turkey's excessive FDP population, unemployment is one of the issues that deeply affect the forcibly displaced groups. Under such circumstances, unemployment can also create tensions between the host society and the forcibly displaced groups, creating economic vulnerability, and refugees are forced to work for low wages. Since most of the female population in the forcibly displaced group are unemployed, they are usually financially dependent on their spouse, which makes women neglected in the decision-making process. Refugees in Turkey must obtain work permits to engage in work other than seasonal agriculture and animal husbandry. According to a psychologist from ARU Turkey, the vast majority of refugees are unaware of the importance of mental health and did not benefit from these services even before arriving in Turkey. Lack of understanding of mental health leads to neglect of psychological problems caused by war and the immigration process, and new problems emerge. Especially women and girls who marry early and suffer physical/psychological / sexual abuse and domestic violence, or do not want to share the problems they have experienced or do not understand the importance of mental health and well-being, which becomes complex.

Meso Level

Specific institutions, like the *Directorate General of Migration Management*, *Turkish Red Crescent* and *AFAD* have a big impact on shaping vulnerabilities. The Turkish Red Crescent provides services for vulnerable groups, focusing on cash transfers in coordination with United Nations agencies. The AFAD comes into play when there is an immediate refugee flow. In addition, United Nations agencies like *UNHCR*, *IOM*, *ILO*, *UNWomen*, *UNFPA* and others do take crucial roles besides national and international civil society organizations. Regarding coordination and communication, there are some complications between state and non-state actors as well as among the state agencies. At this point, it is worth mentioning the post-July 2016 period following the failed coup d'état that brought a restrictive environment for NGOs working in the field of asylum and migration. The restrictions on NGOs range from revoking their permissions, limiting some of their services, and shutting them down. In the past few years, a strong legal measurement on various forms of collective action has been viewed which results in a decreasing social engagement and activism. Social actions like women's rights and children rights initiate social engagement but are conducted on digital platforms based on the strong measures in public. Turkey's society is characterised as a strong and ongoing polarised one based on clusters of modern, traditional conservatives and

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religious conservatives (Agirdir, 2010, pp.20-21). However, Turkey's healthcare and educational system is considered to be very strong. People being part of the social security umbrella have access to health care services while people in rural areas need to get these from main cities. The Turkish government is providing universal health care for registered FDP's but these services are not available for those who escape from their country of origin for economic reasons. Apart from this situation, all individuals with asylum seeker and refugee status can benefit from these services. Turkey's General Health Insurance provides access to healthcare services for applicants who are under international protection for at least one year. Like health services, education services are also provided for people under international protection. In addition to compulsory education services, refugees and asylum seekers can also participate in free courses provided by the Public Education Center of the Ministry of Education. In addition, they can study at universities in Turkey, but they need to pay tuition fees. Due to the civil war in the country, Syrian students are exempt from this tuition. In addition to government agencies, NGOs also provide internationally funded educational services. The vast majority of forcibly displaced people in Turkey still need humanitarian assistance. Although some progress has been made over time, the impact of COVID-19's health problems, economic difficulties, and other potential problems caused by unemployment may weaken the progress made and generate demand. assistance. In addition, during the COVID-19 pandemic, most PDFs lost their jobs, which caused financial difficulties. The economic hardship caused by the lack of permanent jobs has led to an increase in domestic violence. There is almost no employment for women, which has had a serious negative impact on the process of women's individualization. For economic reasons and the COVID-19 pandemic, women have become more dependent on their families, a situation that generates other vulnerabilities that may arise in the future. The child labour rate has increased due to economic and educational problems caused by COVID-19.

Macro Level

In Turkey, FDP's must register with the Provincial Directorate of Immigration Management to benefit from education, social assistance, psychological support, interpreting and access to the labour market. At this point, applicants need to find a house with their own means within the given boundaries. To travel outside the registered province, they must obtain an intercity travel permit from the Provincial Immigration Administration. People with international protection status have the right to work in Turkey, but people with UN status do not have the same rights. Immigrants entering the country for the first time get interviewed, but because there is no juridical assistance, immigrants can get deported without being educated about their rights. The lack of adequate legislation for certain specific groups puts them in a very vulnerable position. For example, there are not enough laws and regulations on child labour, leading to the massive use of child labour. There is no national law on LGBTQI + communities in place. There is no legal right to make this group invisible in society, which makes them very vulnerable. By signing the İstanbul Convention ("Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence") in 2011 and being enforced in 2014, Turkey declared to tackle all forms of violence against women and the LGBTQI+ community. This also includes psychological and physical abuse, sexual harassment, rape, crimes committed in the name of so-called "honour", stalking, and forced marriage. However, Turkey announced in March 2021 the withdrawal from the İstanbul Convention, without any parliamentary debate. As a result, women and the LGBTQI+ community are located in a legally vulnerable position since there is no legal recognition of same-sex couples in Turkey. Besides, refugees with temporary protection are

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able to start their own business if they apply to the relevant institutions and have successfully completed the registration process.

Jordan

In Jordan, the state religion is Islam, as indicated in the constitution. Ninety per cent of the population are Sunni. About 6 per cent of the people are Christian. As in all Arab countries, language use in Jordan is characterized by diglossia; Modern Standard Arabic is the official language used in most written documents and the media, while the daily conversation is conducted in local colloquial varieties. Many of the country's laws are based on the Koran and the Hadith, a collection of Mohammed's sayings. These laws are enforced in religious courts called Sharia courts, which have jurisdiction over personal matters.

Jordan's inequality levels are low compared to international standards. When women work, they receive extensive benefits and sometimes equal pay. The health and education status of women in Jordan compares favourably with that of other developing countries. Moreover, the health and education status of women in Jordan compares favourably with that of Jordanian men. But, in contrast with investments in access to basic education and health care, which have come to be viewed as universal rights, outcomes in the labour market and in political life remain very much the result of individual preference and choice, and of opportunities to participate in economic and political life. Jordan displays one of the lowest female labour force participation rates in the world. In Jordan, generally, most women have their lives controlled by their closest male relatives. This situation makes women a significant vulnerable group making them dependent on men both economically and socially. At the same time, in terms of marriage in Jordan as a host country, girls and boys face a similar minimum age of marriage officially, but unofficially girls already are more likely to be married underage. In terms of gender equality, Jordan fell short of the World Economic Forum's median score. Of the 142 countries surveyed for its annual Global Gender Gap Report, Jordan ranked 134th out of 142. Its ranking deteriorated from 2006 to 2014, particularly in terms of women's economic participation. Syrian refugees in Jordan, live in urban areas and in poverty. According to a 2018 fact sheet published by UNHCR, over 80% live below the poverty line and uniquely 4% are elderly (UNHCR, 2018)³. Particularly, 97% of Syrian refugees in Jordan live with their families which also adds more economic pressure on them. Another important vulnerability level is food security, in which families find it difficult to provide the required food to their members in terms of quantity and quality.

Jordan has served as a haven for different groups fleeing persecution throughout history, from the arrival of Palestinian refugees after 1948 and again after 1967, to the acceptance of Iraqi refugees in the wake of the U.S. invasion of Iraq in 2003. Since 2012, there has been an influx of Syrian refugees. Recently, Sudanese, and Yemeni refugee populations have also started to grow, as has the presence of migrant workers from Egypt, and others from African and Southeast Asian countries. According to United Nations (UN) reports; Jordan is one of the countries most affected by the Syrian crisis, with the second highest share of refugees compared to its population in the world, 89 refugees per 1,000 inhabitants. A large number of refugees are living in the capital city of Amman,

³ https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/FactSheetJordanFebruary2018-FINAL_0.pdf (Accessing date: 10.12.2020)

where most of the companies, head offices, and government offices are located, as well as the highest percentage of Jordanians. This reflects the direct effect of refugees on the country and the economy.

Today, three interrelated patterns of migration may be observed in Jordan: labour migration; forced migration; and mixed migration flows. Labour migration amounts to 18% of total migrants, forced migration is around 56%, and other flows, like dependents, tourism, study, health and others, reflect 26% of total migrants in Jordan. The data indicates that more than half of females and males who are the heads of their households came to Jordan because of insecurity and armed conflict in their origin countries. In addition, one out of eight migrant females who are the heads of their households and one out of five migrant males who are the heads of their households came to Jordan for work. There is a higher percentage of illiteracy among migrant males compared to Jordanians. The same pattern exists among the female population in Jordan. Female migrants are mostly economically inactive, where 83 per cent of migrant females are not active- (not active population are persons who were not employed or unemployed during the brief reference period and hence not currently active for diverse reasons (education, retirement, infirmity, etc) which may be specified. This comprises the following categories: students, homemakers, income recipients (pensioners, renters, etc.), and others). The remaining 16% of females, who are migrants in Jordan, are considered economically active (economically active population comprises all persons above a specified age whose main activity status, as determined in terms of a number of weeks or days during a long specified reference period (such as the preceding 12 months or the preceding calendar year), was employed or unemployed.) On the other hand, male migrants in Jordan are mainly active in the labour market.

Micro Level

The vulnerability of the refugees living in Jordan can vary depending on the individual, familiarity, or interpersonal conditions. In the Jordanian context, regardless of gender and age, they can be considered as the group that receives the lowest level of care and protection. Therefore, it can be identified as people in urgent need of various services and care, especially psychological and spiritual concerns, such as women, children, refugees, the disabled, the elderly, orphans, people suffering from gender violence and pregnant women.

Taking into account family, economic, traditions and health conditions can put pressure on the happiness of families, especially families with children, the elderly, pregnant women, families with chronic diseases and disabilities, and families without a breadwinner. Vulnerable women and girls tend to have a lower social status and are in a position of dependence on men, which makes them more vulnerable to gender-based violence. Low living standards, lack of stability in family income and poverty can cause many problems, such as theft, alcohol and drug abuse. Unemployment can also lead to weakness, and the lack of adequate and sustainable sources of livelihood will lead to an increase in the rate of weakness. Having no income, suffering from health problems, malnutrition and the resulting diseases and weaknesses can all lead to mental and health problems. Therefore, it is necessary to find a suitable job, especially considering the living conditions of young people.

Education is important to eliminate the vulnerability of refugees. In Jordan, there are some funds that provide higher education training and scholarships to a small number of disadvantaged groups, such as the European Union Education Scholarship and the Motor Fund. Refugees with a higher education level are expected to learn more about their rights, making them less vulnerable to exploitation. In addition, refugees with higher education have access to opportunities provided by the community. Due to the poor economic situation that refugees are going

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through, refugee children may lose the desire to continue their education, so their families may encourage them to work to support themselves or their families. Unfortunately, there is no comprehensive education service that covers all refugee nationalities, depending on the project presented and the funding given to the organization. Jordan's health care infrastructure is highly urbanized but is affected by ongoing political conflicts in neighbouring countries, resulting in a growing demand for medical services. Therefore, the mental suffering caused by the war is high. The more an individual suffers from a certain mental problem, the more likely it is related to vulnerability, weakness, exploitation, marginalization and social exclusion. Children who have lived through war or lost their parents have the opportunity to become vulnerable. Due to the harsh conditions they face, they suffer from mental illness.

Meso Level

Policies, procedures and laws of various systems in Jordan, including education, law, health, social and economic, can increase vulnerability. Furthermore, media organizations contribute to this and may present false images and information about refugees. Furthermore, civil society institutions (local, regional or international) may be considered because they provide services to disadvantaged groups and may wish to serve their own interests, whether at the expense of refugees or not. On the surface, society participates in institutions in the form of collective action and activism. The number of institutions (governmental and non-governmental) dedicated to seeking solutions for disadvantaged groups is quite satisfactory, but joint and organized collective actions are still limited and the results are not clear. Efforts have been made to improve the management response to child protection cases for refugees and asylum-seeking children, as well as Jordanian children at risk, in support of GBV's inter-agency cooperation, with some achievements and significant progress made. In addition, everyone in Jordan has access to education and public health services. However, the level of these services depends on Jordan's social, economic and civic status. Most migrants arrive in Jordan because of the armed conflict in their country. As a result, the Jordanian health system is under pressure in terms of finances and service capacity. Half of the Syrian refugees in Jordan are under the age of eighteen and have relatively high requirements for education. Many public schools are crowded with Syrian refugees. Therefore, the Ministry of Education has established a double-class school to accommodate two different groups of students (a Jordanian group in the morning and a Syrian group in the afternoon). This decision helped to increase the vulnerability of refugee children and limit their integration into host communities. Thus, a large number of refugees lost the opportunity to receive an education.

Macro Level

Although Jordan has not signed the 1951 Refugee Convention, it has recognized refugee status granted by the United Nations Refugee Agency. UNHCR's refugee status makes it possible for holders to stay in Jordan for six months and to issue work permits to make it possible for them to work. The Jordanian government has been interacting with international organizations at all levels, such as UNHCR and UNRWA. The mission of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) is to approve and promote the activities of international NGOs in Jordan. Although the activities of international NGOs are usually determined by government input, UN agencies have more autonomy in their operations in Jordan.

The 2016 Jordan Convention has become a benchmark for other countries to formulate an official response to the refugee crisis. Jordan's rich experience in dealing with various refugee crises over the years has provided important

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lessons for the international community. The Jordanian Compact organized efforts to integrate Syrian refugees into the Jordanian labour market. Related policies have changed since they were introduced in response to recent challenges. One of the changes is the in-home business registration policy implemented in 2017, coupled with better education and financial resources, which are significant for working conditions in Syria. Refugees and immigrants must issue a work permit before starting work. Refugees have no right to work in government positions and all work related to security and the military. Jordanian law guarantees the rights of workers and enacts strict laws that apply to Jordanian and non-Jordanian employees and workers. Employees and workers are, however, exploited in certain personal practices to the extent that they are not paid adequately and commensurate with their work. Unfortunately, many of the problems that refugees face are exacerbated by their lack of knowledge of Jordanian law; they accept any amount of money as payment. This situation in the refugee's life may turn him into a GBV.

Jordan treats its refugees and immigrants as guests and allows family reunions. Syrian refugees can use public services such as schools. All domestic workers, regardless of their country of origin, enjoy religious freedom. In addition, they have formulated a set of policies to ensure decent living conditions for housework, provide medical care, and guarantee a maximum of 10 hours of work and at least one day off per week. They also enjoy 14 days of annual leave. To ensure the well-being of domestic workers, employers must financially support employees' and have contact with their families at least once a month. Regarding irregular immigration, Jordan has enacted labour laws that penalize them according to the severity of the crime, ranging from fines to imprisonment. Its 2009 Anti-Trafficking Act severely punishes all forms of human trafficking, with a penalty of up to 10 years.

Lebanon

Lebanon is one of the countries with the largest refugee populations in the world. However, since it is a small country, its dense population causes many problems. It becomes difficult to maintain a demographic balance, the country's economy remains incapable in certain situations, employment rates decrease, and the attitude towards refugees changes negatively. In addition, due to the economic conditions in the country, refugees experience problems in accessing health and education services. The Lebanon Crisis Response Plan 2017-2020 (LCRP) was put into practice in order to systematize aid to refugees. But refugees still struggle with problems such as not being able to reach their right to protection, being exposed to gender-based discrimination, being deported, and child abuse. The largest immigrant population in the country are Syrians. Safety and security are among the reasons why refugees prefer Lebanon as a country of immigration. The most vulnerable group in the country are pregnant women. Because the migrant environment is extremely harmful to pregnant women's health. People with disabilities and children are among the most vulnerable groups, followed by pregnant women.

Despite the new Decree No. 197 issued by the Lebanese Ministry of Labor at the end of 2014, which limited the employment of Syrian refugees to third sector jobs in "agriculture, construction, and cleaning services", Syrian workers still work in sectors other than these mentioned sectors. In addition, most of the refugees are employed at half the wages of Lebanese workers. Despite the fact that women work at a lower rate than men, the number of girls who go to school is also less than boys. The main reason for this is that women are held responsible for housework. Even if women and girls are abused, these situations are often not reported to official institutions due to the conservative attitude in the society

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The first wave of immigration in Lebanon took place between 1880 and 1914 in the form of emigration. Then, this situation was followed by four different migration waves. Today, the Lebanese government takes refugee rights more seriously than in the past. However, there is still a brain drain in the country due to economic conditions. After the civil war, the country began to receive intensive immigration from neighbouring countries. With the intensification of immigration from abroad, the brain drain in the country has increased. With the decrease in the number of skilled workers in the country, the employment of refugees has increased. Especially since women refugees are employed for lower wages, their numbers have increased. At the same time, they can easily be dismissed because they do not have any insurance. This situation causes mobbing in the workplace and prevents refugees from seeking their rights.

Micro Level

Vulnerability depends on the individual and on the conditions of familiarity or interpersonal relationships that vary from person to person. Characteristics such as gender, sexual orientation, age, or religion affect people in many ways. Furthermore, cultural differences, religious restrictions, displaced persons, employment opportunities, economic and political upheaval, the media and Lebanese laws prohibit the inclusion of vulnerable groups in the country. Among them, female-headed households and pregnant women were identified as the main vulnerable groups. There is sexual abuse, exploitation and/or violence against children and women in their communities. Due to the sensitivities within the community, these issues are often unreported and they are not aware of the services provided for survivors of sexual abuse, exploitation and/or violence. In addition, the displaced have reported that school children and girls are widespread. Boys participate in informal employment opportunities, while school-age girls participate in housework or childcare.

Syrian students receive lessons in the afternoon classes (Lebanese students in the morning class). However, due to the financial situation of the parents, not all children can enter these schools. Public schools are also not equipped for students with special needs, disabilities, or mental disabilities. Refugees can use Lebanon's public and private medical facilities without discrimination. Lebanon's health system is mainly privatized and user fees are a major obstacle. Subsidies for health services and medicines (including vaccines) are required in primary care clinics, hospitals, and mobile medical services. A comprehensive area-based approach is recommended to respond to the emergency shelter needs of refugees in informal settlements and through the sustainable restoration of substandard buildings. However, poor urban and rural communities need to support housing restoration and access to water and sanitation facilities.

Meso Level

Lebanon became home to thousands of migrants and is now known for dealing with the highest influxes of Syrian refugees in the world. It has been a strategic accommodator for displaced Syrians since the outbreak of the Syrian crisis in 2011. Even though it has hosted considerable numbers of Palestinian and Syrian refugees at various times, neither country has accepted the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees nor the 1967 Protocol. Vulnerable groups identified with a major disease, mental problems, and other serious types of psychological, physical, or sexual violence have received little attention from the Lebanese government or civil society organizations because of the country's economic circumstances. As a result, a variety of programs, services, and activities have been developed to assist refugee children who are at risk of becoming victims of violence. Rapid

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identification and safe referral to psychosocial, medical, and legal services, including by public institutions; and developing refugee and frontline worker capacity to better react to children's needs, including supporting participation in education, are just a few examples. The permanent solution for Lebanese refugees is limited to voluntary repatriation when conditions permit and resettlement in cases of special protection or other needs that Lebanon cannot solve. Refugees' empowerment and assistance programs heavily revolve around the work of international and national organizations such as UNHCR, EU and the MOI. The government's position is that local integration is not an option in Lebanon. The UNHCR provides advice to those who voluntarily decide to return to their home country or move to a third country on their own.

Macro Level

Lebanon is not a party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees or its 1967 Protocol. It has not passed any national legislation specifically dealing with the situation of refugees. Currently, refugee status is mainly determined by the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between Lebanon and UNHCR. Lebanon has a large number of refugees. In a report issued by the European Commission's Ministry of Humanitarian Aid and Civil Defence in October 2015, it is estimated that there are approximately 1.1 million Syrians, 295,000 Palestinians and 17,000 Iraqis in Lebanon. The High Commissioner (UNHCR) estimates that the number of Syrian refugees alone reached 1,835,840 in 2015. The legal status of Lebanese refugees lacks certainty. Existing legal instruments dealing with this issue have been criticized for their inadequacies and deficiencies. A 2010 UNHCR report stated that "refugees enjoy little or no legal rights in Lebanon". The national legislation on Lebanese refugees is basically a law promulgated in 1962 that regulates the entry, stay and departure of foreigners in Lebanon (the 1962 law). The relevant provisions of the law are articles 26, 31 and 32. Article 26 states: Any foreigner who has become the object of persecution or has been convicted by non-Lebanese authorities, or whose life or freedom is threatened, may apply for political asylum for political considerations. Article 31 stipulates that if a decision has been made to expel a political refugee, the refugee may not be expelled to the territory of a country where their life or freedom is not guaranteed. Under Article 32, foreigners entering Lebanon illegally can be punished with prison terms and/or fines ranging from one month to three years. Due to the "lack of a national refugee law", UNHCR and the Lebanese government signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) in September 2003. The Memorandum of Understanding apparently provides a mechanism to "issue temporary residence permits" for the permission of asylum seekers. Under the terms of the MOU, UNHCR makes a decision on asylum applications and the government issues a temporary residence permit, usually for three months, but can be extended from six to nine months, so that UNHCR can find durable solutions for the refugees.

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Defining Vulnerability Contexts

Concept of VC and Theoretical Background

Vulnerability is a multi-dimensional, differential, scale-dependent and dynamic concept which in any context, has an accumulative nature. Vulnerabilities hit hardest to those individuals who have multiple exposing features in a given context.

In addition to being sensitive to contextual factors, when studying vulnerabilities, one needs to recognise their accumulative nature by adopting an intersectional approach. Deploying the notion of vulnerability context with an intersectional approach allows for making new findings and prevents making fixed hierarchies and, thus, essentializing the research subjects and their vulnerabilities.

Our objective is to understand the different layers and patterns of "vulnerability contexts." Based on our approach so far, we see vulnerability as a matrix of three main elements:

The first is how the individual appears in the matrix:

- Nature or characteristics (e.g., shyness)
- The condition or circumstance (e.g., unaccompanied minor, traumatized, single parent)
- The existence of functioning coping mechanisms (e.g., managing feelings)

The second is the context, the different levels (micro, meso, and macro) of the individual's environment.

The context is when and where the individual appears (in his/her complexity with all the characteristics mentioned earlier, condition, and coping mechanism) in the environment. The context may have a substantial impact on the first element. It may activate, deepen, provoke, prevent, mitigate and cease it. We can examine and understand the two in relation to each other.

The third is the area where the individual perceives, consciously or subconsciously experiences the danger, damage, or vulnerability caused by the interconnected individual conditions and contexts. These main areas are the primary needs, fundamental human rights and identity.

The circumstances and dimensions that form the contexts for vulnerability include:

- a. Individual socio-demographic profile (variables such as gender, age, nationality, ethnicity)
- b. Educational and professional background, literacy level and labour market skills load.
- c. Pre-migration resources (human, social, economic, and cultural capital), as well as assets and backings thanks to family, relatives and friends.
- d. In transit traumatic life experiences: crossing countries.
- e. At arrival, Dimensions of vulnerability:
 - i. Personality and maturity to adapt to the hosting environment as an individual, family and community member.
 - ii. Seniority of migration (duration/lengths of stay in the host country).
 - iii. Legal status: having no current legal right to reside in the host country.
 - iv. Physical and mental health conditions: Objective and Subjective health (having had a health problem not met by formal medical assistance and bad or very bad self-reported general health).

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- v. Accommodation/Housing: living in a settlement with no accommodation in buildings for all residents.
- vi. Literacy: no formal education and no ability to read or write.
- vii. Employment: not in employment or in professional education in the host country.
- viii. Family support: not having any non-dependent family member living in the host country.
- ix. Social assistance and role of civil society.

While describing vulnerability, factors such as age, gender, religion, culture, education, job opportunities and access to fundamental rights should be taken into consideration. In this context, the conditions of each individual and the conditions of the host country are effective in defining vulnerability. Vulnerability emerges based on someone's personal condition in a given context. Therefore, vulnerability is not an endowment or personal quality. It is a personal status that may result in vulnerability activated by the given context. Contexts are fluid elements, which requires analysis from the perspective of the actual person. For this reason, although the conceptual definition of vulnerability can be a starting point, creating an operational definition of vulnerability context enables reaching a more flexible definition.

Vulnerability Context: An Operational Definition

The fact that the context of vulnerability has a flexible and multidimensional structure that varies through territories reveals the necessity of creating an inclusive definition that can be applied in different contexts. A definition that does not consider the variables in different territories and cultures and resorts to standardization is going to lack flexibility and elasticity. While defining vulnerability context, creating an operational definition in addition to a conceptual definition provides detailed data on the entire formation process of vulnerability. A conceptual definition approaches the context of vulnerability as a situation, while an operational definition approaches it as an ongoing action and examines it as a process. An operational definition is based on how a situation is intended to be measured. Society has a structure arising from the interaction of events and situations taking place at micro-meso and macro levels. Vulnerabilities arise as a result of the interaction of the reflections of different dimensions at different socio ecological levels. Fundamentally, vulnerability arises from gaps between needs/risks and services/risk management mechanisms. Therefore, it is of great importance to identify these gaps, in order to identify the sources of vulnerability and to produce necessary solutions regarding attention and inclusion of potential vulnerable groups and their vulnerabilities.

The vulnerability context, on the other hand, is a variable structure that can be identified as a result of an analysis of the factors that create these vulnerabilities at different social levels. For this reason, in order to be able to analyse contexts that vary depending on different factors, it is necessary to collect data on the gaps between dimensions that creates vulnerability at different social levels and to examine the interactions between them. Vulnerability context analysis, as suggested by the operational definition, starts with collecting the data, and then deconstructing this data and examining the interrelationships between its components which in this study are the dimensions and socio ecological levels. In this context, the operational definition of the vulnerability context consists of two main parts. While the first section, which consists of [questions regarding different dimensions](#) contributing to the emergence of vulnerabilities at different social levels, serves as a guide in the data collection

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phase, the second section, in which the [interaction of the data](#) obtained as a result of these questions, between social levels and different dimensions is explained, is a guide in the analysis phase of the collected data.

It is necessary to consider the methodological principles also adopted by RAISD in order to provide a cohesive definition and analysis of the vulnerability context. These methodological principles are action research strategy, RRI, intersectional perspective and socio ecological approach. The vulnerability context has a structure that might change both over time and through territories. For this reason, the vulnerability context of a certain territory may differ from what it was 10 years ago. This situation indicates that, as emphasized by the responsiveness criteria of the action research strategy, studies on the analysis of the vulnerability context should be updated using current data. Furthermore, the RRI emphasizes the need for an implementable definition of vulnerability context. In this respect, quintuple helix representation is mandatory in the process of collecting and analysing the collected data. A thorough consideration of the dimensions at each social level that can be characterized as the source of different vulnerabilities is closely related to the quintuple helix representation.

In addition, a comprehensive vulnerability context analysis also requires an inclusive research process. For this reason, in the first part of the operational definition that developed within the scope of the study, intersectionality should be considered as a perspective through the whole process rather than being reduced to individual questions. The socio-ecological approach, another methodological principle used within the scope of RAISD, is necessary for the analysis of the interrelations between socio ecological levels which consists of a variety of sources of vulnerabilities. Within the scope of this study, while developing an operational definition of the vulnerability context, the data collected by the partner countries applying the above-mentioned methodological principles were decisive, and it was taken into account that the definition has an elastic structure which can be applied to different territories.

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Reshaping Attention and Inclusion Strategies for Distinctively vulnerable people among the forcibly displaced

Analysis Questions

Micro level Questions

Data collected on vulnerabilities at the micro level has the potential to reveal the extent to which the ways in which vulnerability is experienced can vary. Thus, it makes it possible to identify how individual and interpersonal situations may interrelate with meso and macro levels. Below are the research questions that were observed to reveal vulnerabilities related to different dimensions emerged and/or experienced at the micro level within the scope of the RAISD project. However, the questions given should be accepted as a starting point for the studies on the identification of micro-level vulnerabilities, and verbal or non-verbal clues that can be expressed in addition to the answers to the questions given should be taken into consideration especially in the interviews with the forcibly displaced individuals. E.g; Individuals who are exposed to violence (especially domestic violence), discrimination or exclusion often hesitate when expressing their vulnerabilities concerning these issues. In this respect, it is highly important for micro-level studies to consider the different attitudes that individuals may reflect on these issues.

Demography

Considering the variants below, what individual conditions mark vulnerability?

- ☐ Age
- ☐ Sex
- ☐ Gender
- ☐ Nationality
- ☐ Ethnicity
- ☐ Race
- ☐ Level of education
- ☐ Health (Physical and mental condition, disabilities)
- ☐ Marital Status
- ☐ Profession

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- Employment Status
- Religious Affiliation
- Household
- Income

Do the refugees have a family with them? How does loneliness play a role in shaping an individual's vulnerability? How is mental and physical health regarded? Is the income of the family sufficient to cover mental and physical healthcare services that the national healthcare system does not provide for free? Does income affect the education of minors in the household? How is child labour regarded? What personal characteristics or traits might make refugees more vulnerable to crime? (e.g. young females, older people, LGBTQI+ community).

Livelihoods:

- **Work:** What is the relation between income and expenses? Who provides for the family? How many dependents are there? Are there any family members with disabilities, elderly or in need of care? How is mental and physical health regarded? Is the income of the family sufficient to cover mental and physical healthcare services that the national healthcare system does not provide for free? What is the profile of the employed and unemployed in the family? How is the individual and household affected by the working conditions? (Health insurance, working hours, occupation...) How does the occupation at the present settlement differ from the country of origin? What is the life expectancy of the refugee population? Is there an increased/decreased life expectancy of the refugee population with regards to the native population in the host country?
- **Food Security:** Does the household have access to clean water and food? If not, does it stem from the food availability, food utilization or food access?
- **Shelter:** What is the condition of housing at the present settlement? How does the location affect security and social engagement? What are the garbage and waste conditions and disaster risks of the residential area? What is the relation between income and rental fees? Can the household be considered overcrowded? Does the family have access to basic utilities (water, electricity, natural gas, sewer etc.) Are the living conditions of the refugees putting them at risk of crime? (e.g. living in neighbourhoods with higher crime rates, drugs, violence)

Health: Does the household have access to hygiene and reproductive health supplies? How is mental health regarded? Any treatment they are on? Do they have access to medicines and healthcare? Do they have any conditions for which they need regular checkups? Are there any health expenses the refugees need to handle and how do they do so? What are the concerns and expectations of refugees regarding their future plans?

Education: How does the language barrier contribute to vulnerability? What communication channels are being used to access information? What problems do FDPs encounter when accessing information? Considering intersectional perspectives, do people's characteristics play a role in accessing information? How does the household handle the education expenses?

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Policies: How do FDPs' knowledge/awareness of the ways of accessing legal remedies contribute to their vulnerability?

Transit Period: Are there any significant experiences during the transit period that marks vulnerability? What could be said about the transit period considering the following (alone or unaccompanied, family, acquaintance network, paid network, human trafficking, child marriage, second wife)?

Culture & Social Structure: How does a relationship with family affect vulnerability? What family members are living together at the present settlement? How is the relationship with family members living in the country of origin? Are there any conflicts among family members? What is the reason for that conflict? How does it contribute to vulnerability?

Economy: Is there a relationship between the income of the family and child labour? How do personal characteristics such as gender identity, age, sexuality, ability, race, ethnicity relate to economic resources? Is the individual able to find another job in case of termination? If not, what are the reasons? Is the individual economically dependent on someone? Is there any abusive relationship between the employee and the employer? What are the effects of financial insecurities on decision making regarding forced marriage, marriage at a young age, human trafficking and sex work?

Corruption: Do the refugees have any experience with smugglers or human trafficking? Did they go through any process where they have to bribe? Do they have an experience where they are forced to be a part of any kind of congregation or community for safety reasons? What are the conditions and difficulties that create the necessity for refugees to proceed with illegal procedures?

Violence: What personal characteristics or traits might make refugees more vulnerable to crime? (e.g. young females, older people, LGBTQI+ community). What kind of crimes are perpetrated against them?

Meso level Questions

Within the scope of this project, the meso level is defined to include; interactions with origin communities, reception communities during the transit and in destination, group contexts as well as organizations (social capital and support), roles of formal social institutions (mediation institutions): education system; job market; religious authorities; mass media; judicial sphere; security (e.g.: border agreements). FDPs engage in an intense communication process with the institutions and society of the host country, starting from the transit process and increasingly after entering the country. Therefore, this communication process has a significant impact on the vulnerabilities of FDPs stemming from all dimensions. Since the factors at the macro level also have a significant impact on the issues at the meso level, the meso level functions as a bridge between the macro and micro levels and assumes the role of the enforcer of laws and regulations taking place at the macro level.

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In this context, since the meso level has a direct relationship with both the macro and micro levels, it requires special attention in the analysis of vulnerability contexts. Below are research questions that can serve as a starting point for identifying meso-level vulnerabilities which emerged as a result of the analysis of data obtained within the scope of the RAISD project. The data obtained as a result of these questions plays an effective role in analysing the interrelations between the meso level and both the micro and macro levels.

Demography: How many FDPs does the country host? What is the FDP/host community population ratio? What is the socio-demographic profile of the FDP population in the country? (age, sex, gender, nationality, ethnicity, race, ability, level of education, physical and mental health, marital status, profession, employment status, religious affiliation, household, income).

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Livelihoods

- **Work:** Does the government of the host community provide job opportunities for FDPs? Is there any unemployment benefit? What are the requirements for obtaining a work permit and how long is it valid? Is there a particular occupation that the majority of refugees perform? What are the working conditions of that occupation? Are there any jobs restricted to the citizens? What is the employment rate of the FDPs and what is the profile of employed and unemployed refugees? Does the employer provide health insurance for the FDPs? Is there any other social security for the unemployed FDPs? Are there any institutions that play a role in shaping employment-related vulnerabilities? Who is eligible to work? Is there a specific work permit that a refugee person needs? How easy is it to obtain? Who is excluded from this process? Are the earnings of the job they perform sufficient to cover basic necessities? If not, do refugees look for further employment opportunities? Can these extra employment opportunities make them more vulnerable (fatigue, psychological problems - stress - lack of conciliation of the family)? Are they being offered healthcare provision through the job? Is the job above-market or is it part of the black market (no contract, no legality, no security)? Regarding unemployment: is there any economic provision for unemployed refugees?
- **Food security:** How many citizens & FDPs are living below the hunger limit? What is the average cost of basic food supplies per week?
- **Shelter:** How many FDPs are living homeless? Are there any regions, neighbourhoods where FDPs reside collectively? What are the characteristics (location, garbage and waste management, crime rate, socio-economic profile of the residents, quality of housing, presence or absence of basic resources, including hospitals, reliable public transportation, and retail stores) of that region/neighbourhood? How do those characteristics relate to health, security, income, language learning and social engagement? Does the location of residence affect the access to public services (education, health care and other social organisations of support)? Is the region/locality well connected to urban areas or to their employment site?

Health: Is there universal healthcare? What does it cover? What are the conditions to access it? What are the difficulties experienced by FDPs while accessing health care services? Does the process of receiving health care services differ through the regions in the country? How does the hospital handle the language barrier?

Education: What is the number of school-age children that are not attending school among FDPs? Is there a universal education service? What are the conditions to access it? Are there any institutions/social organisations providing language education and language certificate for FDPs? Considering the intersectional perspective, who experiences severe difficulties receiving language education? What are the difficulties, negative/positive experiences lived through accessing the education services? (including discrimination, peer bullying or any type of violence) Are there any social organisations of support regarding education services? (Including sexual & reproductive health, vocational training and language learning) Do these organizations have an intersectional perspective? Are there any barriers regarding the validation of postgraduate/undergraduate degrees? Are there specific researches regarding FDPs? If yes, are these studies shared with the institutions for their implementation?

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Are FDPs and/or the host society involved in these studies? What is the role of reception centers in accessing information by FDPs?

Policies: Are there any international organizations and/or border agreements regarding specific vulnerable groups? Are there specific national government policies regarding migration and vulnerable groups? What are the roles and practices of institutions? Are there any regional differences in governance? Is there a standardized approach regarding migration in different regions? Are there any specific laws regarding reception centers? Are reception centers equally located within the country? Is there public transportation between reception centers and the city center? Is it free to access legal remedies? What are the positive/negative experiences with police, judges and other authorities? Does political discourse play a role in the media and public discourse? If it does, how does it affect the companies, NGOs and other institutions? Do the FDPs have the right to represent themselves? Has the government enacted additional laws and provisions regarding services provided regarding the COVID-19 pandemic? Is there political unrest? If yes, how does it affect societal engagement, collective engagement and activism? How is the relationship between institutions regarding the researches? Is there any cooperation between governmental and non-governmental institutions? How does the excessive FDP population in the host country affect the supervision of the registration and documentation processes? How does it affect the fields such as health, employment, security and education? Are there daycare services for children?

Transit period: Are there facilities, where FDP without those that are applying for refugee status, are put while they wait for the legal process to come to a decision (e.g. refugee camps)? What were the conditions of the camp - hygiene, food, bed, heating? Was there access to healthcare professionals? Access to psychological services?

Social engagement: Is there a strong societal engagement with institutions in the form of collective action and activism? Are there any national or international practices/organizations working to achieve social engagement and enhance the social lives of FDPs and are they inclusive? Can FDPs represent themselves? How is the relationship of FDPs with other FDPs? Are there any specific organizations/practices for FDPs to communicate with the other FDPs or the host society? How does the communication process affect mental health? Are the FDPs aware of these services? Are there social organisations that provide support services regarding the specific needs and challenges of women, girls, people with disabilities, LGBTQI+ individuals? Are there national plans regarding integration that materialize in social engagement activities? Are there any regional or local ones? If there is not any, who is responsible for fostering social cohesion between the host country's population and refugees? Are there any barriers that prevent refugees from socialising or attending entertainment activities? How do reception centers play a role in social engagement?

Discourse: Does the media discourse affect or shape the attitude of the host society towards the FDPs? How does it affect the social engagement processes? Is it possible for the FDPs to represent themselves in the media? Is there any institution or control mechanism against discrimination in media towards FDPs? Does social media have a specific impact on the perception of the host society towards FDPs? Are there any platforms where FDPs can be informed in their own language?

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Culture & Social Structure: Does the host country have a cohesive or polarised society? Is the host country inclusive, multicultural? Does the family play a role in society and daily routine? Does it shape the social structure? How does it affect the FDPs? What is the reason for the migration? Does it affect the FDPs' lifestyle in the present settlement? What is the impact of religion on FDPs? Does it affect the relationship between the host society and FDPs? Do cultural beliefs play a role in the relationship between FDPs and the host society? What is the relationship between social structure and social engagement? Do customs and traditions affect social engagement? Considering intersectional perspective, do the social norms mark the vulnerability? What is the historical background of the host society regarding immigration and migration flows? Is migration/immigration an ordinary social event for the host society? Does the migration/immigration flows affect the attitude of the host society towards FDPs? Are there any regional differences in the host society and does it affect the FDPs? Do religious constraints play a role in shaping vulnerabilities? Is there an excessive FDP population in the host country?

Economy: How many citizens and FDPs are there living below the poverty limit? What is the unemployment rate of the host country? Is there a relationship between the unemployment rate of the host country and FDP's income? How is equal payment regarded? What are the causing factors of unequal payment regarding FDPs? How is child labour related to the unemployment rate of the host country? Are there care aid affordances that refugees can have access to? Under what conditions could refugees be eligible? Is it easy to apply? Who is excluded and why? Is there a link between low origin and refugee status and economic situation? What is the average weekly expenditure in order to cover basic needs in the host country? Do refugees earn to make ends meet?

Politics: Are there organisations that represent refugees' interests in the political sphere? Is the refugee community considered when developing regional/local legislation? How is the relationship between FDPs and authorities? How does the political environment/condition play a role in shaping vulnerabilities?

Macro level Questions

Within this project, the macro level is defined to include: world-system and globalisation processes and structures: social and sexual organisation; work organisation; systems of beliefs; gender ideologies; cultural models (e.g.: Post-industrial capitalism in Europe, late modernism, cultural patriarchy in transformation, religion, democracy, human rights.)

The process of forced displacement includes the migration of FDPs to the host country, starting from their country of origin, through various transit countries, and the experience of adaptation. The process of forced displacement may occur stemming from reasons including war, political conflict, racism, discrimination etc. All these situations can be considered at the macro level as they affect the whole society or some specific groups. Individuals, as the units that make up the society, are affected by a situation that affects the society in general. In this respect, while individuals are affected by macro-level elements such as religion, ideology, social structure, politics, domestic law, and international agreements, their power to influence these situations is very low. All written and unwritten norms that exist in a society can be included in macro level elements. For example, individuals are subject to and

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expected to comply with the laws of the country in which they reside. If the opinions of individuals do not match the general opinion of the society they live in, they may be exposed to exclusion and discrimination.

Demography: Are there any specific policies protecting the rights of women, girls, LGBTQI+ individuals among FDPs?

Demographic characteristics:

- Age
- Sex
- Gender
- Nationality
- Ethnicity
- Race
- Level of education
- Health (Physical and mental condition, disability)
- Marital Status
- Profession
- Employment Status
- Religious Affiliation
- Household
- Income

Livelihoods: What are the regulations regarding child labour, human trafficking etc and how is it being implemented? Do the unemployed FDPs have social security? Does the government guarantee access to food and clean water? Does the host country provide free hosting services for those who enter the country for the first time and/or can't afford the rent? Does the host country have adequate infrastructure systems for disaster risks? Is there any immediate action plan which pays attention to the needs of FDPs? Are there any international agreements to temporarily employ the FDPs in another country? Do authorities provide day-care services for refugee children?

Health: What is the extent and duration of the healthcare services provided by the host country? Does it also cover mental health treatments? Do the FDPs have the opportunity to request same-sex health care professionals? Is there a centralised national healthcare system or is it segmented in regions' competencies? How does COVID-19 affect the issues such as employment, education, social engagement, violence, etc?

Education: What are the legal rights granted to the refugees in the field of education?

Policies: Has the country treated the 1951 Refugee Convention? If not, is there national legislation that specifically addresses the status of refugees? Is there any legislation that specifically targets the provision of wellbeing services or special protection, attention and inclusion strategies for VGs within FDPs? Are the laws based on intersectional

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perspective? If they are, are the implementation of the laws supervised by the government? Are there any laws regarding employment? (against exploitation, access to employment and under what conditions) Are healthcare services a legal right for everyone? What are the basic rights of undocumented migrants? Is there a cohesive response plan regarding the reception and supervision of refugee flows?

Is there any border agreement regarding migration and immigration? How does it affect the FDPs? What are the deportation processes and asylum processes to enter the country? Are there international agreements/laws regarding human rights? What is the border procedure and what are the conditions for admission into the territory? Who is excluded and why? Does the host country have gender-discriminatory laws?

Social Engagement: Is there a specified budget dedicated to NGOs and other social organisations that foster social engagement and inclusion practices among refugees and the host society? If there are, what is the budget dependent on (ideology of the political party sitting at the presidency, national budget)? If not, where does the money for these activities that NGOs and other social organisations carry out come from? Does the government have efficient channels to reach FDPs?

Culture & Social Structure: What are the differences between regions in the host country?

Politics: Are there any limitations caused by the administrative system (e.g. regional governance, autonomous communities etc.) which determine the extent of social services? Is there political/economic unrest in the host country? Considering the ethnicity, nationality, belief of the FDP groups and their integration with the political/economic unrest, what kind of vulnerabilities might arise? Does the host country have any domestic legislation regarding FDPs?

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Interrelationships

Micro-meso interrelationship

The meso level acts as a bridge connecting the two ends of the socioecological structure consisting of a wide scale. It acts as the executor/carrier of the variables that exist at the macro level that affect the individual level. For this reason, examining the micro-meso relationship makes it possible to determine the factors that can create fragility at the macro level, in addition to these two levels. It plays an important role in the feedback phase from micro level to macro level in order to detect and regulate the vulnerabilities experienced at the individual level and the macro-level reflections of the deficits that cause these vulnerabilities.

As summarized in the above title “Analysis Questions”, micro level terms express concepts related to the individual characteristics and familial relationships, while meso concepts express society, systems, institutions and organizations. The relationship between these two levels also reflects the relationship between individuals and social institutions. However, this relationship is not a one-way relationship but an interactive one. Especially since institutions and organizations are responsible for the execution of the services provided by governments, international agreements and conventions to meet the needs of individuals, the communication between individuals and the institutions and organizations is highly important. In addition, emotional necessities such as acceptance, belonging and safety, which are very important for the physical and mental health of individuals, arise from the relationship between the individual and society. For people who are subject to forced migration for various reasons, this communication might be interrupted or cut completely. It means that FDPs cannot meet their physical and mental needs which are necessary to continue their daily life. In this context, this chapter focuses on the relationship between the individual, the family, the host society, the institutions and organizations, and the possible vulnerabilities that may arise as a result of these relationships.

A particularly troubling finding of the research is the lack of disaggregated data concerning the most vulnerable groups. Without adequate information concerning where and in what conditions particularly vulnerable persons are living, and what type of specific difficulties they are experiencing it is impossible to evaluate whether governments or institutions are adequately addressing special needs creating errors in risk management.

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For instance, some municipal authorities claimed that the lack of preventive stances in their decision-making created problems for asylum seekers. Most often, asylum-seeking families are provided access to day-care services only through child protection services. In practice, this means that the problems within the families need to escalate before getting sufficient help.

Cooperation of the institutions (governmental and NGOs) working to find solutions to the needs of vulnerable groups accelerates the period of time necessary to respond to the needs of FDPs. The absence or limitation of joint and organized collective action of institutions results in extended periods of time to achieve relief therefore the results are not clear according to what is intended. Ensuring collaborations where the results of the research on refugees and the experiences gained as a result of the implemented projects can be shared, and ensuring community participation in the researches, play an important role in producing solutions for the specific needs of refugees.

On the other hand, hosting an excessive number of refugees brings with it the issues related to the supervision of the registration and documentation processes which potentially might increase the number of unregistered births, unemployed population, crime rates and corruption. Also, an excessive FDP population creates difficulties in conducting detailed research on the specific needs and challenges of FDPs. In the absence of accurate data for planning and the design of effective programs, difficulties in maintaining updated information on trends and individual data negatively affect the quality and quantity of services provided by social organisations. Although an excessive refugee population is an issue that can be considered on a macro level, this situation indirectly affects the daily life practices of FDPs.

When the excessive number of refugees combine with the limited economic resources and job opportunities of the host country families struggle to reach the level of economic well-being to support their children to attend school. From this perspective, the condition of unaccompanied minors can be even more complex and severe. A very high number of school-age children who take responsibilities such as working, taking care of their younger siblings or doing housework cannot attend a school which negatively affects the social engagement, language learning processes and creates difficulties for individuals to gain economic independence.

Considering a large number of school-age children and youth among the large refugee populations, which is placing large demands on educational capacity, many public schools face difficulties regarding educational infrastructure. In some cases, authorities tend to manage this situation by making double-shift schools receiving two separate groups of students. Although this may aid in the resolution of capacity issues, it also increases the vulnerability of refugee children, limiting their inclusion within the host community and potentially resulting in a large number of refugees dropping out of school. These capacity-related problems caused by the excessive refugee population reveal a chain effect between macro-meso-micro-levels.

When public services are insufficient because of the increased pressure on the infrastructure, the severity and variety of vulnerabilities that stem from the demographic dimension on the micro-level also increase. Considering the COVID-19 pandemic, the vaccination process can be interrupted by the language barrier, living conditions and health illiteracy, especially when these characteristics combine with other characteristics such as being elderly, disabled, illiterate in native tongue etc.

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Another finding of the research is the problems faced by FDPs regarding reception centres. Varying practices of reception centres and municipalities or shutting down reception centres may cause vulnerabilities considering the fact that transferring asylum seekers to another centre can create the same effects as forced internal displacement. COVID-19 has contributed to the increase of the variety and severity of these difficulties regarding the practices of reception centres. Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, some reception centres find it difficult to guarantee digital activities for the continuation of their online learning, due to the lack of digital devices and Internet connection.

Apart from the differences between reception centres and their abilities to provide information and services for asylum seekers, protracted asylum processes and lack of legal counselling contributes to the increase in mental health problems and economic problems. The absence of a working permit, having to live at the reception centre and being unable to enrol in schools can be considered among the other factors that may lead up to a variety of vulnerabilities regarding mental health, social integration and employment.

Another point that creates vulnerabilities with regards to reception centres is the long distances between the location of reception centres and critical locations that are mainly located in the city centre. This situation also negatively affects social engagement, daily routines and the opportunity to benefit from social services. In some cases, refugee families seeking daycare face familiar challenges because many municipalities do not provide daycare for refugee children, and those that do tend to concentrate all children in one facility, which can be difficult for families due to long distances.

Refugees who have never entered the institutional reception system, or have left it before their social inclusion process was completed are also more vulnerable to direct experiences of unpaid or forced work and of being held against their will. Reception centres play a significantly important role in social inclusion, providing necessary information on the daily activities and/or fundamental rights or processes with regards to employment, housing, education and labour market skills. Therefore, social assistance and the role of civil society and their contribution to the personality and maturity of FDPs to adapt to the hosting environment as individuals, family and community members cannot be overlooked. Therefore, undocumented migrants are particularly vulnerable to violations of their fundamental rights. They are more likely to face exploitation at work, obstacles accessing health care, and difficulties finding affordable and decent housing, among other problems. They are unlikely to report labour exploitation due to fear of arrest, detention, and deportation.

Discourse plays an important role in shaping the attitudes towards FDPs. Therefore, the representation of the false images of refugees in the media eventually affects social cohesion encouraging discrimination against FDPs. When the communication between host society and FDPs is limited because of the tension, FDP's social circle remains small and lacks interethnic ties. Political discourse, which has the power to control the function and content of media organs in many countries, is also an important factor in shaping attitudes toward FDPs. As a result, political polarization shapes society into a polarized one, influencing attitudes toward FDPs and causing multiple vulnerabilities to emerge on the micro-level, such as discrimination, mental health issues, and so on.

Along with the discourse produced by the politics and the media, cultural norms that are shaped on the basis of male-dominated mentality affects the entire population, especially women, girls and LGBTQI+ individuals, and plays

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an active role in determining the status of these groups in society which eventually causes vulnerabilities that stem from various forms of discrimination. Refugee women generally have to live in isolation while dealing with housework and taking care of children. While this situation prevents women and girls from receiving various types of support provided by the centres and participating in the labour force, it places the responsibility of meeting the economic needs of the family on men and sometimes on the young boys of the house which eventually results in child labour. Due to the combination of patriarchal mentality and poverty, many girls are forced into marriage at a young age. Unaccompanied girls and single mothers are at risk of physical/psychological/sexual harassment or forced marriage. Multiple vulnerabilities arise under these conditions not only affecting women but also LGBTQI+ groups.

In some cases, when issues such as abuse, exploitation and/or sexual violence of especially children, women and LGBTQI+ individuals are often underreported due to sensitivities within their communities. ^[SEP] Social norms and values might cause refugees to fear experiencing stigma within the community when they receive support regarding mental health issues which prevents them from addressing mental health issues on time. This indicates a strong relationship between the personal decision-making processes and the social structure and belief system of their community which play a decisive role. Being unaware of services provided to survivors of abuse, exploitation and/or sexual violence also plays a significant role in the emergence of multiple vulnerabilities including mental health issues related to past traumatic experiences, security issues and unwanted pregnancies.

Since the beginning of the transit period, the language barrier is one of the important determinants that leads up to multiple challenges on asylum procedures, education, employment, social integration etc. Limited language skills also limit the abilities and opportunities to establish a social network, access to information on the crucial aspects of settling down in the host country. Age is an important factor while learning a new language. When young people can develop more advanced language skills and benefit from language courses a lot easier, especially illiterate elderly people struggle to keep up with courses, therefore, face difficulties integrating with the host society, finding a job or working for low wages, accessing information and accessing legal remedies.

Education may develop integration skills, but at the same time, in some cases, the national education of the host country is not equivalent to the country of origin for most refugees. Even if they can prove such a level of education, they usually face challenges to continue their studies from a similar level. The language barrier also negatively affects the processes of formal higher education limiting the opportunity of well-paid or higher prestige jobs. People in such situations are disappointed, often feeling depressed, and develop low self-esteem. These psychological conditions can potentially create vulnerability. Without the needed language skills, the lack of social network and cultural knowledge combined with the difficulties to use their original work experience and education, refugees are offered low-paid jobs or face unemployment and destitution. Most of the forcibly displaced people work in positions far below their actual educational level. This entails a change of social class of refugees upon their arrival, which can be tricky and complicated.

On the other hand, children with mental or physical disorders and/or disabilities require special attention and inclusion strategies provided by the schools. When the schools are not equipped to provide appropriate educational services to children with disabilities or mental disorders several vulnerabilities arise regarding their

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mental health, quality of education and social engagement. As another vulnerability related to education, unawareness about reproductive health and family planning constitutes a basis that brings along many problems such as difficulties in the education of children, very large families, economic difficulties, and unemployment.

Employment status itself is strongly connected to potential destitution, primary needs, and the chance of successful integration. In some cases, when there is no state integration support available for people with international protection, refugees are forced to find jobs to support themselves from the very beginning of settling in the host country. Limited job opportunities, the country's unemployment rate, language barrier, low education level and exploitation increase the risk that FDPs will face challenges regarding low wages, long shifts and uninsured jobs. While extremely long shifts make the integration more difficult, having uninsured jobs limits FDP's access to public health services considering employment status or financial contribution must be provided to benefit from the health care system. Although non-discriminatory healthcare services might be provided to FDPs, privatization might create financial barriers for FDPs to receive necessary treatments including primary health services.

In some cases, the possibilities, access to and conditions for employment are underpinned by gender. Upon arrival, some refugees are offered training courses to boost their opportunities and employability when accessing the labour market. The courses they are offered vary greatly depending on their gender identity: while men tend to undertake courses on IT, technology and audio-visual communication, women tend to undertake courses on beauty or hairdressing, often because they are recommended to do so by the social and assistance workers. This impacts directly on their job prospects and their socio-economic status within society provided that feminised jobs are normally less well paid than masculinised ones. This creates an added vulnerability for female refugees.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, access to the internet has certainly brought enormous advantages in emergency management, allowing partially to maintain interpersonal and emotional relationships as well as communication with institutions and social organisations of support. Therefore, access to utilities such as internet connection and digital devices deeply affects the support provided by institutions and NGOs including vocational training courses, language courses, psychosocial support services for all groups of FDPs, especially for women and children.

Micro-macro interrelationship

The concept of vulnerability can be considered as the opposite of the concept of resilience. Ideally, from a universal human rights perspective, ensuring a standardized order in which all individuals can have a resilient life experience is directly related to macro-level regulations. Laws, regulations, international agreements, cultural norms, religious beliefs etc. are macro terms and have effects on individual and familial levels. While these effects can occur through meso level components and their actions, macro level components (laws, decrees and regulations etc.) can be considered as the emitter of these effects.

When the demands and needs of individuals do not match with the abovementioned macro level components, a gap arises between these two contexts which eventually creates vulnerabilities. Especially for people who are exposed to forced migration due to reasons such as war, death threats, discrimination, this gap manifests itself in much more severe ways. Therefore, in order to understand the vulnerability context, it is highly important to

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analyse the interrelationship between micro and macro levels. This chapter focuses on the interaction of forcibly displaced people and their families with the laws, rules, ideologies, etc., and the possible vulnerabilities that may arise as a result of this interaction.

As a phenomenon that occurs on the macro level, war itself can be the cause of a series of events which later on result in a large variety of mental health issues and difficulties to arise through the migratory process and upon arrivals, such as depression, anxiety and PTSD. This bears a great impact on the resilience of refugees and their ability to cope with difficulties and discrimination in the host communities. At a community level, it can also impact their integration and their ability to create and maintain friendships. In some cases, when the national healthcare system does not consider mental health as a priority, which makes therapy or healing services impossible to access. There is little awareness or understanding of the specific mental health issues that can arise due to the migratory process itself, therefore there is a lack of specialized attention. There is a need for psychosocial accompaniment from a human rights perspective.

Restrictive asylum system that makes entering the country's territory and effectively claiming asylum almost impossible for many potential (de facto) refugees as asylum seekers. Mainly those fit enough and with material and cultural resources and social networks can reach the host countries through unregulated routes. Those who do not have resources have no chance but to stay in transit countries such as Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan or Hungary in order to have enough time to access the necessary resources. Alternatively, many of them enter and stay in the country under other forms of residence, most often as students. It makes their status rather precarious especially after finishing their studies when they neither want to return to their countries of origin nor are able to prolong their stay in the host country.

The uncertainty of asylum procedures, lack of information and unpredictability of asylum application times and commission response times, potential appeals, and the uncertain prospects upon exit from the reception centre make the individual even more vulnerable and dependent on the administrative procedures and services. In some cases, a strict distinction between universal public services and the reception system can be the source of multiple vulnerabilities considering that the rights of asylum seekers are limited and their access to municipal services is restricted while they are forced to wait (in some cases for several years) for the decisions on their asylum cases.

One of the points that contribute to the vulnerabilities of FDPs regarding the reception system is the lack of official and emergency accommodation which has become even more critical due to the lengthening of the period of stay in the reception system. Many asylum seekers and refugees are therefore living in informal settlements. Both living in the reception centres and informal settlements creates risks that later on can turn into vulnerabilities. While living in the reception centres can limit their mobility and access to social services, living in informal settlements can create a variety of vulnerabilities with regards to livelihoods, employment, security etc.

On the other hand, illegal migrants also face a variety of challenges considering the fact that they are not entitled to any form of legal protection and prevention therefore for the national and regional government they are invisible. This situation creates severe vulnerabilities which stem from poor economic conditions, the inability to claim legal rights and/or challenges to access public health services especially with regards to anti-COVID-19 vaccinations. Although in some cases undocumented migrants can obtain a temporary health card that entitles

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them to receive health care services FDPs can face logistical and bureaucratic obstacles in obtaining the temporary health card and finding healthcare services, including lack of information, inability to register due to the lack of a formal address, linguistic barriers, and mistrust in public authorities.

In the countries that host an excessive number of FDPs, there are a large number of forcibly displaced people that are given temporary protection status instead of refugee status. The temporary protection status describes that the person in question may be sent to their country or another third country at the end of a particular or indefinite period of time. Having temporary protection status brings great uncertainty for future plans for groups such as Syrians that are not able to foresee their future. This uncertainty can disregard the decision-making processes and efforts to learn the language of the host society, to participate in social integration, to continue their education and to start a business for FDPs. Multiple vulnerabilities might arise, considering that children and young people might be exposed to severe changes concerning their future plans.

In countries with an excessive number of FDPs, the vast majority of forcibly displaced people are in need of humanitarian relief. Although progress can be made over time, drastic increases in the unemployment rate, worsening economic conditions, natural disasters, internal conflicts or epidemics as COVID-19 has shown, are likely to produce effects that could weaken the progress leading to a re-increasing need for humanitarian aid.

Especially concerning situations of large refugee flows resulting from humanitarian crises, the absence of cohesive response plans regarding the reception and supervision of refugee flows places a great burden on the host society in terms of resolving this process. This situation leads up to the vulnerabilities that may arise within the host community itself, as well as different risks related to the abuse of FDPs, social integration, spreading misinformative discourse, discrimination etc.

Considering that a large FDP population may bring along problems with regards to scarcity of job opportunities, the tension between the host society and the forcibly displaced groups, results in an economic vulnerability where refugees are forced to work for low wages. Since the majority of the female population in the forcibly displaced groups are unemployed, they are generally dependent on their spouses economically, which causes women to be invisible in the decision-making processes. Therefore, in host countries with high unemployment rates, it can be challenging for FDPs to find sufficient financial resources to survive. Single-parent households with no breadwinners, female-headed households, families with pregnant women are severely affected by the uninsured financial security. As reported in Jordan, Turkish and Lebanese reports children, women and elderly people with poor economic conditions have no other choice but to work under inappropriate conditions which put them at the risk of catching diseases, violence, exploitation, and harassment. The low standard of living, lack of a stable income for the family, and poverty may create many problems such as theft, alcohol and drug addiction, child labour, and marriage at a young age resulting in severe interruptions in the education of school-age children. In addition, families with low income are also more likely to face the risk of domestic violence because of the extreme pressure on the breadwinners and dependents. Individuals who are exposed to violence within the family can easily accept violence from other groups in society which increase the risk of abuse and exploitation. Also, the more difficult and destitute the living conditions of a family, the greater the possibility of violence on all family members by the most powerful over the weakest.

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Countries with an excessive refugee population have to impose a residence quota in cities in order to manage this population. This situation can bring along different difficulties depending on the employment opportunities and living conditions of the cities of residence. In relation to this situation, in some countries development efforts are mainly concentrated in specific regions, many other regions often remain marginalized and underdeveloped. While it is often more affordable to live in underdeveloped regions, unemployment and limited job opportunities create financial vulnerabilities which eventually affect the overall quality of FDP's lives.

Inclusiveness of the host country also plays a significantly important role in the creation or prevention of vulnerabilities regarding discrimination. When the host country has gender discriminatory laws, it usually indicates that FDPs who are being hosted by the country also face multiple types of discrimination during their stay which increases the vulnerability of especially women, girls and LGBTQI+ individuals.

In some cases, especially transgender people have no choice but to earn their living as sex workers due to the inadequacy of laws protecting LGBTQI+ groups and/or failures in the implementation of these laws. Transgender individuals who are isolated from society due to both their identity and being sex workers, experience severe vulnerabilities in the field of sexual and psychological health. In addition, LGBTQI+ individuals might face challenges having to live in disguise for fear of being subjected to discrimination, harassment and hate crimes due to the lack of legal protection, and this situation brings along many vulnerabilities that affect LGBTQI+ individuals psychologically.

In countries where negative discourse against FDPs causes extreme polarization between the host community and FDPs, severity of discrimination might exceed advocacy efforts causing society to turn a blind eye to injustices against refugees which results in ignorance towards problems, risks and threats which later can turn into vulnerabilities. Political and economical unrest in the host country also acts as a catalyst for increasing discrimination and hatred.

Lastly, the COVID-19 pandemic created a vulnerability "super-context" for the whole society. Most refugees do not have social and financial reserves, and their theoretical distance from vulnerability is shorter compared to an "average" citizen. COVID-19 related problems (unemployment, social isolation, difficulties in access to services) affected them sooner and created vulnerability context from one day to the next. COVID-19 strengthened and deepened other existing or potentially vulnerable contexts.

It has impacted the free mobility of refugees and their placement across the country, as well as separated families and forced others to stay together, which could have also had a negative impact on the family members.

For many forcibly displaced people, the near-global lockdown caused by COVID-19 meant a disruption to the language courses they were receiving. The interruption of educational and training courses, the strong reduction of social inclusion projects and loss of work by many young refugees and migrants, risk jeopardizing the paths of integration and the progress achieved.

Furthermore, dropping out of school by refugees was clearly observed during COVID-19, when education was turned online. Due to the bad economic conditions of refugees, many refugee students dropped school because

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they couldn't afford to buy either advanced technological devices or pay for internet services which causes an increase in child labour. Also, many Syrian refugees who were formally employed were laid off permanently and turned to informal employment. They have become vulnerable as they work without contracts and thus do not have any legal protection.

With COVID-19 home lockdown restrictions, there have been explosive intra-familial situations resulting in severe family violence. There has been a general increase in the phenomena of emotional unease among foreign families, particularly challenging situations for women who hardly rely on the health-social support system of the public service for fear of social services removing their children from home; they do not want to expose themselves too much as often they are irregularly staying in the country. This also leads to reluctance in visiting doctors in general and many FDP women are still unaware that they are entitled to access paediatricians for their children by law.

Within the scope of this research, the data collected about COVID-19 reveals that a lack of governance, poor planning and decentralized health care systems can undermine pandemic responses, often generating confusion, fear and higher costs" for vulnerable populations. Additionally, it is highly important that the government has efficient channels to reach out to the FDPs to provide information, give updates on the latest legislations and practices etc. Not using the effective ways of communication channels reaching out to the target audience interrupts the communication between the government and FDPs therefore resulting in vulnerabilities which stem from misinformation, lack of information or confusion to arise especially during emergencies like COVID-19 and the vaccination process.

Meso-macro interrelationship

Meso-level components play the role of executors of macro-level components. To elaborate, national or international legal regulations affect the functioning of institutions and organizations in various ways. Institutions and organizations play an important role in ensuring resilience in the society due to the services they provide interacting and being in close contact with individuals and families. Therefore, analysing the interrelationships between the meso and macro levels is also important for understanding the interrelationship between the other levels. The general conclusion that can be drawn from this is that the relationships between all socio-ecological levels are interrelated, and the relationships between all these levels must be analysed in order to comprehend a vulnerability context. In this context, this chapter focuses on the interrelationships between macro-concepts such as law, religion, war, and meso-concepts such as education and health system, society, local and international organizations and possible vulnerabilities that may arise from this relationship.

Political unrest, limited job opportunities and low income in the host country might increase the tension between host society and FDPs creating difficulties in the social integration and social support processes provided by NGOs. When misinformative discourse is combined with the feeling of neglect often caused by the political/economic unrest, the tension between host society and FDPs increases along with negative attitudes towards internationally funded NGOs, therefore, creates the idea of FDPs receiving more support than nationals. Political unrest also might lead up to restrictions on NGOs ranging from revoking their permissions, limiting some of their services, shutting them down or increasing the monitoring and controlling of their assistance services. Because of the political unrest and polarisation of society, there can be strong legal measures on various forms of collective action and activism,

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limiting the space left for societal engagement, collective engagement and activism disabling the community integration in the decision-making processes.

Prolonged residence time can also be considered as an important variable that also contributes to the increase in the tension between the host communities and FDPs. A prolonged residence period also causes FDPs to feel hopeless and make risky decisions (e.g. illegal attempts to cross borders, collaborate with smugglers etc.) which can affect them both on an individual and familiar level.

Poor economic conditions and infrastructure of the host country negatively affect the social services regarding mental health issues which cause NGOs to take more responsibility to provide mental health services. Shortage in financial support for NGOs and shortage in well trained psychosocial support staff who are equipped to manage and deal with the complex cases causes social services regarding mental health to remain insufficient especially for those countries with an excessive number of FDPs where the demand for healthcare services exceed the capacity of the public health sector.

Another significant issue that can be considered as a source of vulnerability is poverty. Although the notion of vulnerability cannot be reduced to poverty, for those countries hosting a large number of FDPs, poverty on its own creates severe vulnerabilities for all social groups. This increases the possibility of slowdowns in the transition from humanitarian aid processes to development aid processes for FDPs, especially with such conditions brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic.

The political and media discourse also plays a crucial role in shaping and feeding negative social perceptions and representations, contributing to forging a widespread anti-immigration sentiment regardless of geographic area, social class, educational level, profession, and even political-ideological affiliation. The media can also influence national politics to the point of having the power to sway anti-immigration laws or restrictive border legislation which will affect refugees' lives. In addition, this influence can also affect national politics and regulations regarding the education field creating vulnerabilities both for school age children and FDPs continuing their higher education.

Because the anti-migration political and public discourse has the power to narrow both the funding and the potential to reach out to the public for many NGOs, practices to promote social engagement can be limited to motivating activism on an individual level. The latter part can be identified as a micro-meso interrelation considering that NGOs are forced to alter their practices reaching out to FDPs rather than using more effective platforms on the media.

Political and media discourse also affects companies which then results in practicing institutional racism causing refugees to lose their jobs earlier than locals. Also, attitudes of institutions towards FDPs might create administrative obstacles causing refugees to experience difficulties receiving public services (Health care, education, protracted asylum processes etc.) Political polarization also shapes society into a polarized one, therefore affects the attitudes towards FDPs which later causes multiple vulnerabilities to arise on the micro-level such as discrimination, mental health issues, etc.

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Another issue that can be considered as a source of vulnerability is the inconsistencies between laws and their implementation. Although the laws and regulations on migration might already exist, they highly depend on individual evaluation. Therefore, multiple vulnerabilities arise on the meso level when the implementation and supervision of reception, treatment and evaluation processes do not have a standardized structure.

In countries such as Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan excessive FDP population puts extreme pressure on the infrastructure of the country. Therefore, extreme cases including COVID-19 pandemic increases this pressure causing public health services to be insufficient when providing services to FDPs and reception centres to shut down or transfer the asylum seekers to others centres creating the effects of forced displacement for many asylum seekers in the reception centres which can be considered as an interrelationship between macro and meso levels. The pressure on the services and infrastructure of the country caused by the large population of FDPs results in even larger gaps between needs and services which eventually increases the vulnerabilities of each social group. Another point is the lack of nation-wide laws on healthcare and education. In countries such as Italy and Spain, competencies on healthcare and education are not dependent on the State, but on the autonomous regions. Despite both countries having universal healthcare, the requirements of accessing this as a refugee are different depending on where in the country you are based. Refugees tend to move quite a lot within a country before they settle down, and this constant changing of requirements and meso-regional laws makes them more vulnerable.

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Conclusion

Although the factors that create vulnerability can occur at all social levels, the effects of vulnerability are mainly experienced by individuals. Each individual has unique characteristics that result from the combination of specific conditions occurring at different social levels and originating from a variety of dimensions. Therefore, vulnerability can be experienced in as many different forms as the number of individuals in a society. This perspective points to a subjective aspect of vulnerability, thus distinguishing the concept of vulnerability from the concepts of underprivileged or underserved. Therefore, vulnerability cannot be reduced to poverty, for example, or it cannot be claimed that an individual whose poverty is eliminated is not in a vulnerable position. The many causes of forced displacement can reduce the effectiveness of services provided if the characteristics and personality traits of individuals are not carefully studied. E.g; If the traumas caused by war, sexual abuse, different forms of violence or humanitarian crises caused by different reasons and the effects of these traumas on mental health are not taken into account, the difficulties that the forcibly displaced individuals may experience in their adaptation process with the host society can be ignored or the identification of the complex nature of vulnerabilities, can be reduced to measurements based on mathematical parameters. In this case, the "readiness" factor, which has an important place in learning and adaptation processes, can be ignored. This situation can create problems in identifying the interrelationships between vulnerabilities that occur at the micro level and other socio ecological levels.

As mentioned above, in the process of identifying vulnerabilities, the subjective nature of vulnerability necessitates the analysis of the interrelations between events and situations occurring at different social levels. The dynamics of each context at different social levels may vary depending on culture, geography, time etc. Therefore, when making a novel and elastic definition of the context of vulnerability, its potential to be applicable to different contexts should be taken into account. In order to achieve this, instead of considering the country-specific situations of these dynamics independently, it is necessary to reveal the structures by analysing the interrelationships between them. Therefore, a conceptual definition of the vulnerability context falls short in terms of both applicability and adaptability to different contexts. This highlights the need for an operational definition of the vulnerability context. Within the scope of the study, the data provided in the reports of the partner countries were decisive in the process of developing a novel definition of VC. The definition of VC is based on two fundamental dynamics; socio ecological levels and dimensions that operate at each social level. The operational definition consists of two parts; the first part consists of research questions on the factors that contribute to the emergence of vulnerability at each social level and the interrelationships between these factors and other social levels. The second part functions as a guide that exemplifies how the interrelations between socio- ecological levels operate.

The data obtained within the scope of the RAISD project reveals that the identification of the VC of a particular territory requires a detailed analysis of the interrelations between socio ecological levels. The micro level is of great importance in terms of being the social level where vulnerabilities both emerge and are experienced. On the other hand, macro and meso levels have a decisive role in the emergence of micro level vulnerabilities. In other words, while the effects of the factors that create vulnerability at the micro level have a limited effect on the meso and macro levels, meso and macro levels have very intense effects on the micro level. This situation also brings with it some findings regarding the reasons for gaps between needs/risks and services/risk management mechanisms that

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cause vulnerabilities to emerge. The limited impact of micro-level situations on the meso and macro levels reveals the necessity of community participation when creating solutions, attention and inclusion strategies for the vulnerabilities experienced by FDPs. Strategies excluding the subjective nature of vulnerability are likely to prevent the production of comprehensive and sustainable solutions. Although this study mostly focuses on the interrelationships between socio ecological levels, a detailed analysis of the interrelationships between dimensions that operate on each level will also contribute to the development of a more detailed definition of VC which will enable the development of tailored attention and inclusion strategies for vulnerable groups.

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