

Methods for working with vulnerable groups-migrants and refugees, Erasmus +



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Erasmus
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More about the project

- The project was inspired by the problems facing a vulnerable and less visible social group, namely migrants and refugees. Considering the changes in the world, the topic of refugees and migrant waves is becoming more and more relevant. But it misses the issue of the socialization of this group and the psycho-social consequences they suffer from inadequate intervention. The project has focused its attention precisely on these neglected problems and points of the social development of migrants and refugees in their new society and how to deal with them, how society can accept and engage with vulnerable groups.

Specifics of current issues related to vulnerable migrant and refugee groups

- Migrants and refugees, as a vulnerable social group, put the topic on the agenda, because in recent years special attention has been paid to the problem. The need for debate comes from the fact that important elements of their socialization are neglected. The consequences of migration, regardless of the status it generates, affect both the individual and the society where the vulnerable unit resides.

- Migration is the process of movement across an international border or within the country itself and covers all types of movement of people, regardless of the reasons for it. The term "migrant" is more difficult to define. According to the European Committee on Migration, "the term 'migrants' is used, depending on the context, for emigrants, return migrants, immigrants, refugees, displaced people and people of immigrant origin, and/or members of ethnic minorities that have been created through immigration" .

This definition reflects the conventional distinction between voluntary and forced migrants. In the case of voluntary migration, people leave their home of their own choice, mainly because of the so-called "pull factors", for example better career opportunities, although the options they can choose from are sometimes very limited. Forced migration is most often the result of so-called 'push factors', for example persecution, war or famine, when people flee the violation of their human rights. There is always, however, a combination of pull and push factors. Many migrants leave their country for economic reasons and to avoid human rights abuses. Even economic migrants are considered to be forced migrants when they want to escape situations where their economic rights are violated.

Types of migration

Forms of migration can be distinguished according to various factors, such as the motives, the legal status of those affected or the duration. Some commonly used migrant categories are:

- **Temporary employment migrants** (also called guest workers)
- **Highly skilled migrants and business migrants:** professionals who move within the international markets of transnational corporations and international organizations.
- **Irregular (or undocumented, illegal) migrants:** people who enter a country without the necessary documents and permits

Types of migration

- **Forced migrants:** refugees seeking a refugee center or people who are forced to move as a result of external factors, for example armed conflict or environmental disasters
- **Family members:** who join their close relatives who have already migrated
- **Return migrants:** people who return to their countries of origin after spending a period in another country.