



Erasmus+



**GUIDE ABOUT GOOD PRACTICES
IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION OF IMMIGRANTS,
REFUGEES AND PEOPLE APPLYING FOR ASYLUM
USED IN HOLLAND, SPAIN AND PORTUGAL**



Changing life. Opening minds.



Table of contents

1. Introduction
2. Assumptions of the project: " With globalization we are on the way - education at the European level"
3. Achieved results
4. Benefits following the realisation of the mobility projects
5. The significance of the foreigners' education in Poland in development of Polish society and economy
6. Capability of Poland for foreigners' education according to transnational standards
7. The education process of immigrants in Portugal
8. The education process of immigrants in Spain
9. The education process of immigrants in the Netherlands

1. Introduction

The National Association for Entrepreneurship Encouragement for 20 years acts in support of persons who run private businesses, persons interested in their own professional development, social integration, unemployed and youth.

NAEE propagate the idea of learning through one's whole life, advertise entrepreneur aptitudes, constantly strives for improvement of preformed services – it is an institution, which one of main statutory aims is to provide help on the way to development of human resources in every aspect of activity. The main activity of the company is: investment lending, grants, conducting courses and training and support for people who are starting their own business. NAEE support initiatives aimed at labour and social reintegration, helps elaborate development strategies, action plans, marketing plans, setting standards in building up relations with a client.

2. Assumptions of the project: "With globalization we are on the way - education on the European level".

The actions conducted as a part of the project have been aimed to extend the staff's awareness in the field of social and cultural diversity, increasing their language competences and increase of The National Association of Entrepreneurship Encouragement capacity for implementation of actions for education on the European level. The assumption of the project was growth of participants' competences in the scope of good practices for foreigners used in the chosen European countries and transferring them to the Polish ground. The learned good practices and "know-how" will contribute to: creation a possibility for foreigners to cultural, language and social adaptation (professional included) in Poland. The project has contributed as well, to rising the educational services for foreigners, has shown the need of realization above mentioned actions for the purpose of better Polish economy, helps beating the fear of afflux of the foreign human resources and broaden of the tolerance towards people coming from different nation.

Benefits coming from realization of the mobility projects.

- Gathering of information about effective migration politics being introduced in the leading European countries in this field which have advantageous strategies and significantly longer history in supporting of the immigrants
- Collation of three different education systems, being a part of migration politics of the foreign countries
- Choose of the best solutions and creation of own tools for adaptation of the foreigners, accordingly to the current conditions of the country
- Elevation of the competences of the staff through participation in the mobility projects in the range of successful educational practices serving language, cultural and sociological adaptation of the foreigners
- Elaboration of the material results as a part of the project: Practical tool – immigrants' educational path and guide on good practices
- Free sharing of the results, during and after the end of the project
- Broaden of consciousness of the staff about cultural and sociological diversity
- Rise of language competence

- Implementation of actions in the field of education on European level
- Internationalisation the mission of the association
- Development of international co-operation.

3. Achieved results

Within the project the following actions has been carried out:

1. Preparatory actions:
 - Individual consultation on professional English language,
 - Training on cultural preparation conducted for participants of the project.
2. Actions in the field of mobility:
 - Trip to C4G-CONSULTING AND TRAINING NETWORK, LDA in Portugal – study visit in Sintra,
 - Trip to TRIBEKA TRAINING LAB S.L.U in Spain – study visit in Malaga Acoge,
 - Trip to Education Foundation Solution Training Institute in Holand – study visit in Stap Verder.

I. Immaterial results:

- 1) Knowledge and competences acquired by participants, among others in the scope of:
 - Usage of effective tools and learning programs dedicated to foreigners who are on the road to language and cultural adaptation and social integration,
 - Social and language diversity also cultural distinctiveness and ability of promoting a dialog between various cultures,
 - Mastery in English language usage which eliminate a communication barrier during establishment another international co-operation.
- 2) An experience of the institution in undertaking an international actions.

II. Material results:

- 1) Practical tool – “The path of education for immigrants, refugees and people applying for asylum” aimed at their language and cultural adaptation and social exclusion,
- 2) Guide about good practices in the field of education of immigrants, refugees and people applying for asylum used in Holland, Spain and Portugal.

4. Benefits following the realisation of the mobility projects

Benefits which follow realization of the mobility projects apply as well to sending and receiving institutions, participants of the project and their associates, the group of people to whom their actions are dedicated, local environment and all people who will be given a chance to get acquaint with results being elaborated by participants of

the mobility projects. Receiving organisations will learn educational methods which are being used in the countries where the mobilities have taken place. It will contribute to exchange of the experience gathered by each country representatives. The project has local, regional, national and international overtone. The transnational learning mobilities make possible for their participants to gain cross-sectional competences – transparent and accepted not only in the country but as well abroad also will be helpful in opening further to the world, untethered movement for work purposes or maintaining continuity of education and one's activeness on the European labour market. Moreover, the education at the European level contributes in gaining: new professional experience, gathering knowledge on various cultures and supports personal development.

Benefits coming from man mobility:

- Acquiring of information about solutions used in hosting countries
- Acquiring of information about cultural and sociological diversity
- Exchange of experience between staffs of both – hosting and shipping institutions
- Broaden the cultural consciousness of the participants of the project, advertise of respect and tolerance towards other cultures
- Overcome of cultural differences
- Help in beating down mutual fear of otherness
- Possibility of implementation of the solutions used by receiving institution in the sending institution

Benefits coming from training:

- Participation in the training confirmed by the received documents and Europass - Mobility certificate in two language versions i.e. Polish and English
- Elevation of the level of participants' knowledge
- Acquiring new personal and job competencies by the participants of the project
- Acquiring information about hosting institution
- Elevation of language skills
- Possibility of participation in individual consultation about English language
- Learning the history and the culture of the hosting country by the participants of the project
- Acquiring the experience in realization of transnational projects

Social benefits:

- Building up positive relations and co-operation between people involved into realization of the project
- Establishing new contacts
- Gaining new experience

Benefits of institution:

- Increase significance of the sending institution on the national and transnational market
- Rising the experience of the sending institution
- Gaining reputation of a modern institution which develops, bet on development and rises the staff's competencies

- The promotion of the region of the sending institution.

5. The significance of the foreigners' education in Poland in development of Polish society and economy.

In many European countries, touched by the problem of society's obsolescence, migration becomes more and more significant for the economical grow. The problem of obsolescence applies to Poland as well, which in near future will become a country being characterized by one of the highest society's percentage in the retiring age in the Europe. In connection with this, one of the most important challenges for development of the Poland, currently, are unfavourable demographical trends. Low birth rate, society's obsolescence, as well significant number of Polish citizens dwelling beyond country's borders conclude in bigger and bigger employees' deficiencies on the labour market. The guideline of the Polish government answering for this challenge will have been ready by the half of the year 2018. Unsettling phenomenon in Poland is decreasing number of people in the productive age. The labour market is being abandoned by the age groups of the population growth era from 50's (almost 800 thousands births annually), and the age groups of population decline from 90's are being introduced to the market (lower than 400 thousands birth annually). Between years 2015-2020 the market will lose around 590 thousands of people in the productive age. In following years this process will escalate. The specialists in labour market point out that in year 2030 employers will have problems with finding every fifth vacancy – from 20 million of needed employees around 16 million persons will be active on the market. There will be not only lack of highly qualified employees but also those with basic qualifications.

The influx of foreigners to Poland has more and more significant meaning for the economy. Currently on the labour market there are around 1 million of employees coming from the East, mainly Ukraine. At the end of 2017 year around 325 thousands of documents confirming legal stay in Poland basing, for example on temporary residence permit were valid. This data shows that immigration does not characterize with only circulation and seasonality. In connection with this, „care” need to be guaranteed for the persons who would like to stay permanently in Poland, in a way that influx of such people could brought economic and sociological benefits. The key action is education of Polish language through organization language trainings for foreigners (improvement of possibility for being employed – learning the language will make easier for foreigners to get acquaint with Polish law which in turn will end in leaving the grey zone of being employed illegally) and sociological integration with society. An important aspect is to acquire knowledge by the people who are coming to Poland about Polish culture and implementation of successful methods of assimilation in the Polish society. It is necessary to provide health and residential security, help in getting acquaint with polish law and system of education. One of the most important factors should have been introduction of children into the system of education, as soon as it is possible and intensive learning process of Polish language. So that, the influx of the foreigners would brought economical and sociological benefits it is crucial to educate foreigners and conduct successful integration of foreigners with the society.

For Polish society contact with persons deriving from different cultural background could create an occasion to increase the level of the tolerance, raise awareness towards cultural difference also shape openness and respectful attitude towards other people. Life in multicultural society could favour the overcome of prevailing stereotypes and

ethnic prejudices. At this time Poland is ready for teaching the foreigners, although the educational programs should have been adjusted for successful integration of immigrants in various ages.

6. Capability of Poland for foreigners' education according to transnational standards

Education of foreigners in Poland comprise large challenge for people who are involved in it. It demands from them not only special qualifications, knowledge on subject of legal regulations, knowledge of foreign languages but also adequate cultural competences, great degree of openness, tolerance and empathy.

Ministry of Labour and Social Policy acts as a leading institution in the range of creation of integrational policy for foreigners in Poland. Through Individual Programmes of Integration (IPI) the adaptation of foreigners in Poland is easier. It is achieved by providing help in learning polish language, finding a job and residential, health, sociological security. Another significant stage is education. The integrational programmes are needed to be rebuild in a way they provide more support for a foreigner, at the other hand they should motivate him to make independent actions. The programmes should have include the majority of regulations which arise from the personal situation of a foreigner and his family. Currently the contractor of the project is only one member of a family (head of the family) and it is he who receive obligations connected with realization of the programme. Into realization of IPI should have be included entire family of a foreigner, for each of its members need to be deputed for detailed tasks which could be modified during the time of the project's realization if such need occur. Now integrational help is given on application of a foreigner, handed with help of District Family Support Centre to a proper district head considering the place of accommodation of a foreigner. The integrational programme is determined in a form of an agreement concluded between a foreigner and District Family Support Centre. The programme encompass granting a financial support for maintaining and covering costs of learning polish language, payment of a health insurance contribution and specialists' counselling. This help embraces:

- cash benefits channelled for livelihood, a specially for food expenses, clothing, footwear, personal hygiene products,
- housing fees,
- covering expenses connected with learning polish language,
- payment of a health insurance contribution,
- social work,
- specialist advice: including legal, psychological and family counselling,
- providing information and support in contacts with other institutions, in particular with labour market institutions, the local community and non-governmental organizations – in them we can discover great potential.

The next important stage is education. In order to elaborate own successful learning and sociological integration methods for foreigners, it is worth to use valuable experience of the countries which have longer history in this scope. For this purpose the participants of the project: "With globalization we are on the way - education at the European

level” have taken part in three mobility projects conducted in European countries: Portuguese, Spain and Holland where they have been given an opportunity get acquainted with possibilities for education of the foreigners.

7. The education process of immigrants in Portugal.

A. The history of Portugal regarding refugees, immigrants and asylum seekers.

The Portugal being the country placed in the farthest end of the Western Europe is significantly prone to afflux of immigrants and refugees coming from America, Africa and from the East of the Europe. Short reference to the emigrational history of Portugal can be described as follows: starting from 17th century – English, who settled on the North in order to product and trade Porto wine; next Russian nobility – banished after the October Revolution; next refugees coming from various European classes – mainly Jews, who were running away from the war and Nazis’ chases; English families, which came to settle on the South after the end of Britain Empire, but first of all the influx of Africans to the Portugal in times of colonization and occupation of Portuguese Colonies at this time. Heading further from the beginning of the Liberal Wars in different parts of Portugal, significant movements of returning autochthons coming from Hindu, Angola Mozambique and Guinea took place. At the same time, between 60s and 70s, many people living in Portuguese colonies had settled in Portugal, for long or certain time: for the purpose of education, undertaking free work or business. Many people were deriving from the same national background (mostly from Cape Verde Islands), but mostly there were sought workers who were available because of emigration of Portuguese to the Europe in the 60s and 70s of 20th century. Both, in case of economic emigration and migration of students and workers those persons were citizens of Portugal, thus despite the possibility they belonged to African ethnic groups they hadn’t been legally recognized as international migrants.

B. The institutions supporting immigrants and realized systems of support in the Portugal.

In Portugal, the government is responsible for define and implementation of the immigrant and asylum policy, as well the policy for integration of foreigners in the society.

The supporting institutions among others are:

- **Ministry for Internal Administration (MAI)** – responsible for implementation of the policy concerning immigration and asylum according to agreements included into the constitution and acts, also guidelines of the government.
- **Ministry of Justice (MJ)** – deals with the granting of Portuguese citizenship
- **Ministry of Labour, Solidarity and Social Security (MTSSS)** – responsible for promotion of employment, training / courses and supervises following working conditions by companies
- **Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MNE)**
- **Presidency of the Council of Ministers (MPMA)** – coordinates sectors’ integration policy



- **Portuguese Council for Refugees (CPR- non-government organization and operational partner of UN High Commission for Refugees)** - strategic partner of the country of Portugal in receiving persons who apply for asylum and help in the field of integration of the refugees

C. The strategy of Portugal in the scope of cultural and language adaptation of refugees, immigrants and people seeking for asylum escaping from the Syrian crisis.

Portuguese, claim that immigrants are significant element of their society. Favourable treatment of immigrants and construction of migrant policy in the way it simplify obtainment of legal stay for foreigners who decided to live in the Portugal, is a priority of government policy. Multicultural society for a Portuguese do not arise the fear, on the contrary it is opposite. It is perceived as additional value. The Portuguese emigrational legal system is based on the constitution, which state that foreigners who live or dwell in Portugal benefit from laws and undergo the same obligation like citizens of Portugal (excluding laws and obligations which apply only to the citizens).

D. The reality of integration of the Portuguese society – exchange of experience. Presentation of information on the subject the most effective methods and actions which brought the positive effect in cultural and language assimilation and adaptation of living in Portugal.

The one of priorities in Portugal is the cooperation with immigrants. It is the one of the largest regions receiving, hosting the immigrants. In schools, currently (2017) learn children of 34 nationality. The political aim is assurance the better live for foreigners.

In Portugal (Sintra) functions the plan for refugees which is approved by the City Council. The plan encloses with support 25 families. Since the beginning of the programme the Municipality of the City of Sintra has already received 16 families and another one comes each next month. It is the first municipality, which implements such plan into life. Not only the City Hall is committed into realisation of the plan, but other institutions from social and public help sector, schools, health departments, voluntary centres. During the creation of an implementation team of the plan, there are taken under consideration employees of the City Hall as well as employees of other institutions. The team is responsible for constant monitoring and correct implementation of the plan. Individual plan, which aim is to gaining the autonomy and independence of a family staying on the territory of Portugal is being implemented since the arrival of a family to the country – the period of an adaptation takes maximum 18 months. The plan bases on a rule that immigrants have the same rights as Portuguese. Before granting a support every aspect of the family life is being investigated from the perspective of needs (educational, material, psychological etc.). This diagnosis is crucial, because the persons to whom the support will be provided, they are the people derived from various cultural backgrounds commonly radically different from Portuguese culture. Often they need to be prepared to the functioning in Portugal by teaching them almost everything (e.g. usage of a washing machine, how commute to a school or a hospital, how behave into different situations and institutions). One of the first and in the same way basic problem is the language barrier, which is being

overcome during participation in the language-culture courses which last for 6 months. During the first 3 months a family uses services of a translator (mostly it is a volunteer), who helps its members in the everyday life situations i.e. during a visit in various institutions: offices, schools, dentist's office etc. It is a very significant element, because without the knowledge of language there is no possibility for functioning in the society or finding a job. When families arrive to Portugal, they can benefit from various forms of support. What is most important – if adult members of the family are attending language lessons or work training, either take care of social matters in an office, the plan provides for assurance of home care for their children.

The imperative aim of actions conducted as a part of the plan is to make members of particular family fully independent after the time of 18 months. The City Hall and the implementation team take under consideration that every family which fails to accomplish this goal will be supported by social help. In case when five families end 18 month period of adaptation and managed to fulfilled goals mentioned above the authorities turn towards the entrepreneurs with the request for social responsibility. The soil of the Portugal is for everyone and everyone is welcome there. The Portuguese do not see refugees as people “stealing” job but as persons who suffer in their countries and that is why they want to provide such people a chance for better future and happiness. In the mentioned municipality – Sintra the influx of the working power is needed, it is like this due to the struggle of the county with the problem of lacking working power. There is not sufficient number of workers because most of society is either under the 18 years old or over 60+ years of life. Besides the plan for refugees, there is as well a plan functioning for immigrants. The immigrants are recognized by Portuguese as a group which is part of their society. Thanks to this policy there is a peace between both sides.

The decision of acceptance of a family is being taken by a superior institution. The family receives a flat at their disposal and support from a lawyer. First families which has been accepted were a tested families. The team engaged into realisation of the undertaking has been investigating the needs, thus later on a basis of gathered knowledge and experience it could take actions and elaborate the plan. For example, the plan introduced in Sintra, as the only one embraces psychological health care. Portugal wanting achieving a good integration cannot allow the situation that immigrants and refugees could feel alone and embattled let to happen. The families are being under support and are informed what institutions they should contact in the case of the problem. Also, there occur some unexpected situations like it happened in the adjacent municipality of Sintra where three families got lost. That is why the authorities of the municipality of Sintra uses during realisation of the plan not only their own but also the experience gathered while other undertakings conducted in the country. Neither of the teams responsible for implementation of the plan do not want to allow to the situation when a family abandon region/country without previously informing or do not finish the support program according to the aimed plan. It is possible to be achieved through assurance of the proper care. Therefore, in Portugal actively operates a bank of the volunteers. There is around 160 volunteers. The system works on a basis of partial payments. Ten euros per day, this is the payment of a volunteer for among others necessary transport, food and assurance. Besides this form of support of the implementing team there exists a bank of the time. This initiative relay on, among others that volunteers offers their time of work. Explaining this mechanism on an everyday situations, is following: a lawyer can come to a bank and propose that he will give (offer) a certain working hours of his services in exchange for



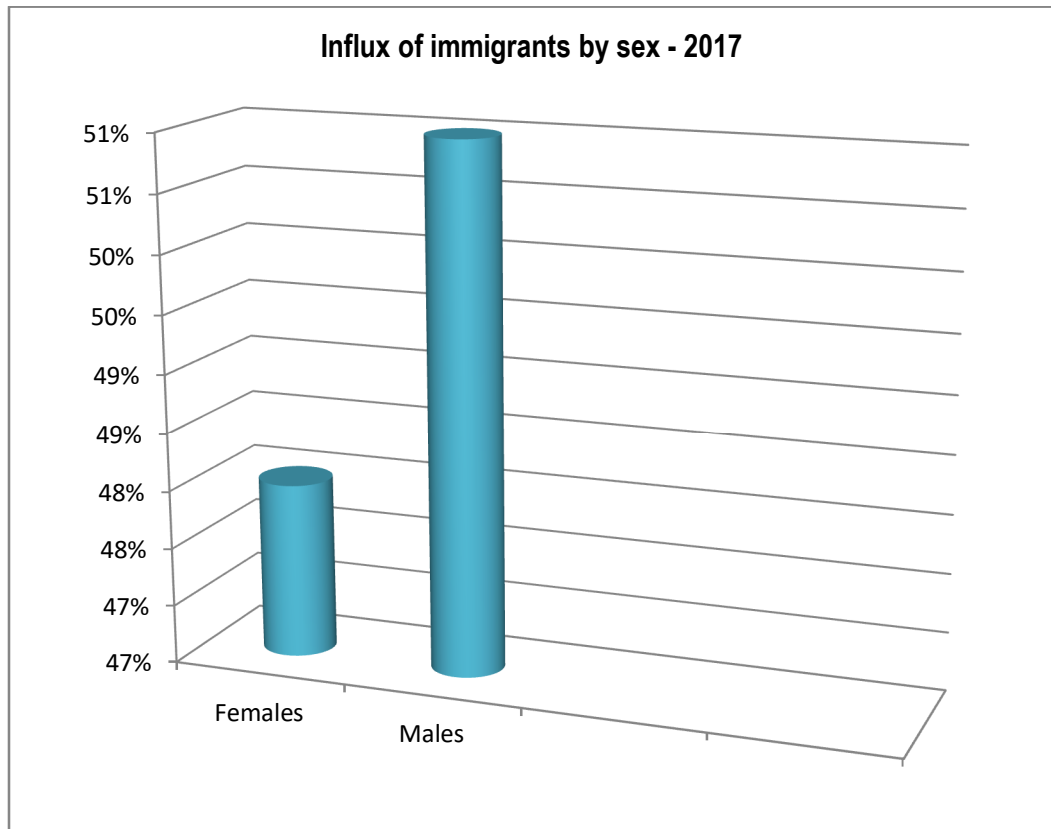
10% in other services for his own advantage, here e.g. a services of a car mechanic. In other words the system depends on a barter.

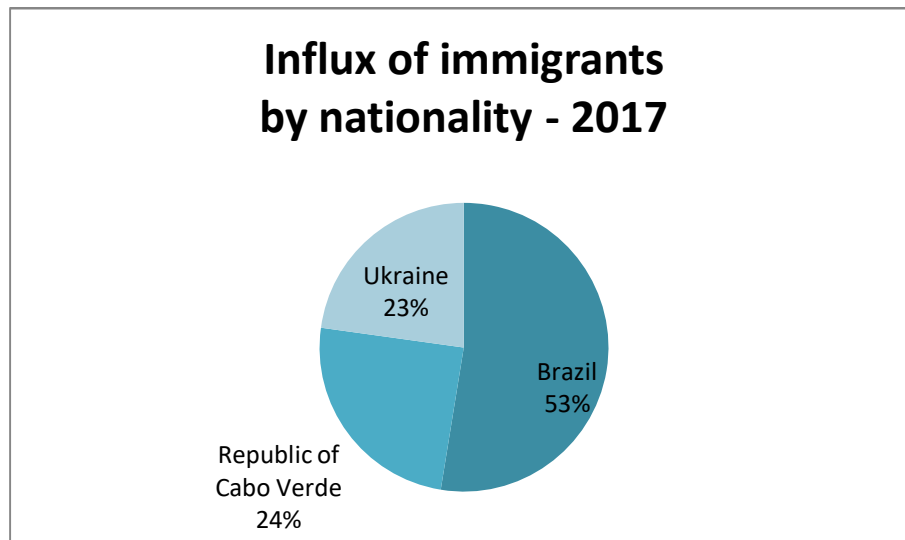
One of the staff problems with which the implementing team need to cope is lack of sufficient number of committed translators. Here, the direct cooperation with immigrants/refugees has been used, since two of five engaged translators are members of the families, which came to Sintra.

The authorities of Sintra claims that it is the most important message is to grant the same number of rights to the families which receive the support as to other citizens of the city (nor more nor less). Did before the plan there are in Sintra other tools of the support?

First ten families were accepted without any plan. If there are e.g. three families, they might be supervised without any plan, but there comes the moment when a certain plan is needed. The better organisation the better one can cope with such phenomenon. The solutions which has been implemented in Sintra, has drawn attention of other self-govern bodies in Portugal which also receive immigrants and refugees.

E. Portugal facing Syrian crisis. Presentation of actual state and sharing data.





- F. A visit in an organisation which work for the benefit of refugees – ‘Plataforma de apoio refugiados’ (Platform Supporting Refugees) or CPR – Portuguese Convention for Refugees.

Portuguese Council for Refugees (CPR is non-government organisation and an operational partner UN High Commission for Refugees) – it is the strategic partner of the country of Portugal in receiving persons who seek for an asylum and help in integration of refugees.

<http://refugiados.net/1cpr/www/667.php>

AREAS OF INTERVENTION

- 1) Social Department
 - reception, needs assessment,
 - consulting, project, socio-cultural integration, leisure activities,
 - constant assessment of the objectives and strategies of intervention.
- 2) Legal department
 - legal aid for asylum seekers and refugees at all stages of the proceedings,
 - protection,
 - training and seminars, promoting education in the field of human rights, in particular the right to take shelter,
 - cooperation with other international and regional organizations.
- 3) Information
 - international congresses,
 - learning "face to face" and distance learning,
 - refugee's day (June 20),
 - news and events,
 - statistics.



- 4) Introductory Office
 - a free support service that promotes (re) integration and the link between training and working life
- 5) Training - e CRP
 - <https://www.321-123.net/dirhum3/login/index.php>

CAR - Centre for Refugees

- 1) children's space "CHILD": kindergarten / kindergarten
- 2) an internet kiosk,
- 3) library and multimedia library,
- 4) auditorium
- 5) training rooms,
- 6) workshops,
- 7) laundry and small arrangements,
- 8) outdoor sports pitch.

C.A.CR. - Welcome Cottage for Refugee Children

Its aim is to provide specialised care for children and youth in the age below 18 years old.

- 1) take care of the well-being of children and adolescents,
- 2) develop the skills and potential of each beneficiary through an individualized intervention plan,
- 3) ensure dignity, security,
- 4) prepare beneficiaries for integration and autonomy in Portugal,
- 5) support in family reunification, at every request of a child / youth.

The space "THE CHILD"

The aim of this place is to offer an exceptional space for an interaction between children who derived from various cultural backgrounds, it stimulates positive approach to differences between cultures. "The Child" is dedicated for all children in age from 4 month to the graduation from Primary School.

8. The education process of immigrants in Spain.

Spain is country situated in north-west Europe, near Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. It borders runs along: France, Andorra, Portugal, Gibraltar and Morocco. Spain is a parliamentary democracy and a constitutional monarchy. Prime Minister is the head of government and the monarch is the head of state. The executive power is held by Council of Ministers, led by a prime minister. Spain is a unitary country. It consist of 17 autonomies and two autonomic cities on different level of autonomy.

A. The history of Spain regarding refugees, immigrants and asylum seekers.

Spain not always has been emigrational destination. However, due to numerous changes which took place there, it has become a destination country of influx for more and more number of immigrants, those illegal as well. This is mainly due to its geographical location and land borders on the African continent. Today this country significantly limits influx of the foreigners. Stricter immigration policy, low social help and limited communication possibilities cause that only 2% (data from year 2013) from entire immigrant groups who are coming to the Europe which finally reach the territory of Spain. Primary they are people coming from: Venezuela, Syria, Ukraine and Algeria. The one of most frequently used source of communication are boats which reach the shores of Andalusia in the region of Morocco. The 16, 4% of Morocco population lives on the territory of Spain, therefore the visa obligations has been enforced for the whole country.

B. The institutions supporting immigrants and the systems of support being run in Spain.

Entire immigration process is being controlled by several departments and they are being co-ordinated by General Department of Immigration.

In the area of immigration policy in Spain co-operates following institutions:

- Ministry of Labour and Social Policy,
- Ministry of Internal Affairs,
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation,
- Ministry of Justice.

C. The strategies of the Spain in the scope of cultural and linguistic adaptation of the refugees, immigrants and people seeking for an asylum escaping from the Syrian crisis.

All documents connected with stay are printed in Spanish language what creates language barrier. The mentioned language barrier causes an inability in undertaking a job. Hence the most important thing is to acquiring language skills. Educated people, who know languages need to undertake jobs not connected with their professions, as it happens in some cases, because they are not in possession of the certificates confirming their education or those documents are not acknowledged in Spain. There are number of non-government organizations which role is not only helping in acquiring language skills but also provide social support, legal aid and trainings. The Red Cross is an organisation involved in helping the poorest people. It is difficult task because "The sociological exclusion depends on the poverty". Essential assumption of those institutions and schools is education and integration of the parents. In relation to the fact that in some schools appears multicultural classes (Roma people, Moroccan, Turkish, Arabs and Spanish), a special teaching programme is prepared by teachers which assume equal chances for all.

In Spain exist the three main areas which are being focussed by the educators:

- Creation of an atmosphere of co-operation
- Coping with conflicts
- Overcoming cultural differences.

Educational processes take under consideration differences and a special needs of pupils. Cultural differences are being overcome when pupils learn about advantages coming from co-operation with others and learn how to develop their abilities of co-operation, not focus only on oneself. Teachers pay a special attention to violence, stalking and racism in schools. Such phenomena demand from educators more active approach in solving sociological conflicts in the education system. In connection to this many schools use various educational programs in the area of overcoming cultural differences, so they could help children and teenagers in learning how to react for such sociological problems. Mediation in interpersonal disputes is one of the most significant matters. Some schools designate a person who operates as neutral mediator. The pupils are needed to be informed that in the school there is a person to whom they can approach when they are not able to solve a conflict. The stress is put on the development and signification of the long term relation, not on short term conflict which provoked the quarrel between pupils. The role of the mediator is to convince the both sides of the quarrel to involve into the process of mediation. The mediators emphasise importance of the process of the mediation and explain that the process will end with success only under condition when the both sides will involve into it in order to solve the conflict. In an attempt to reach the agreement between both sides of the conflict, it is common to prepare a written formal document in order to emphasise obligations to recognise officially the conflict as solved by the both sides.

D. The factors having an impact on successful social and labour inclusion of refugees, immigrants and people who seeking for an asylum

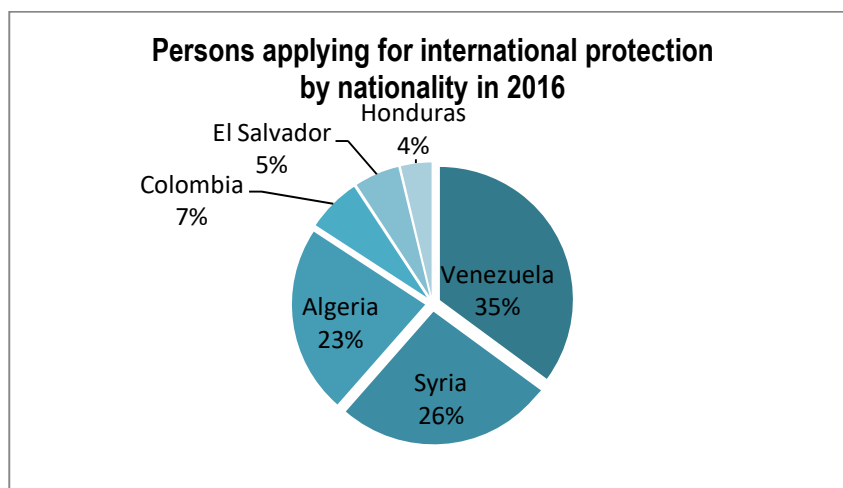
In light of Spanish law the role of administration in accepting and care for refugees in majority deal with receiving and considering an asylum application, granting basic health care, handing small amount of money for current needs and when such need occur, accommodating them in centres for time not longer than six months. The duration of refugees' stay in Spain shouldn't have taken longer than 90 days and it is legally controlled. In case when such period takes longer than 90 days, such persons are being sought and what follows deported to their country. The costs of journey is being covered by government of Spain. Due to this fact, the greatest burden connected with helping refugees, lays on non-government organisations which co-operates between each other.

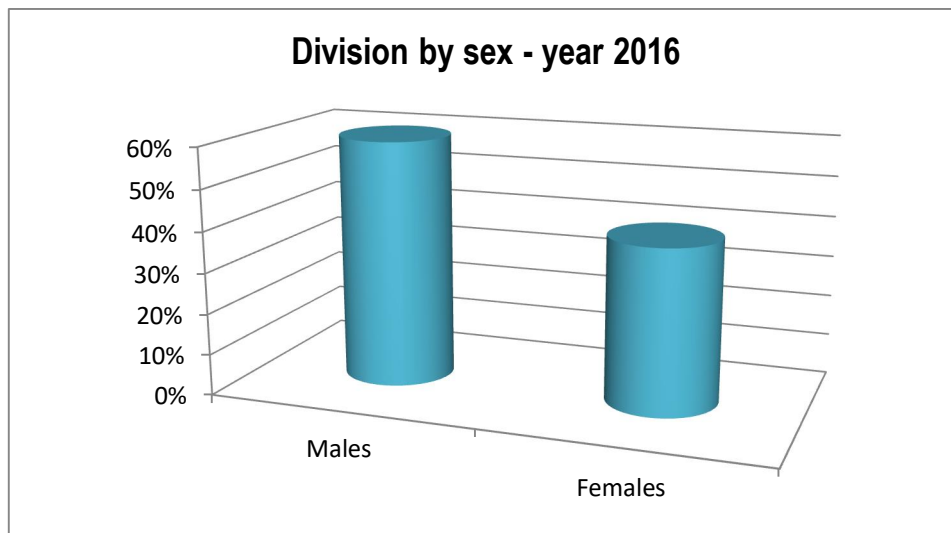
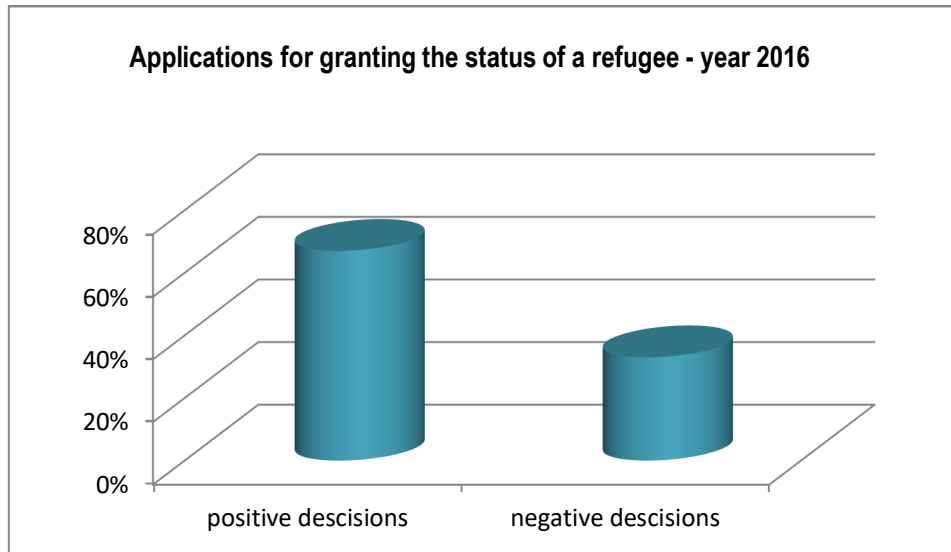
Entry to Spain in case of stay not taking more than 90 days in every period of 180 days, means that taking under consideration the period of 180 days preceding each day of stay is being regulated by Regulation of the European Parliament and the Council (EU) 2016/399 of 9 March 2016. In case of planned stay not taking more than 90 days in each period of 180 days, means taking under consideration the period of 180 days proceeding each day of stay, terms of entry for citizens of third States are the following:

- a) they have a valid travel document entitling the holder to cross the border and fulfilling the following criteria:
- it is valid for at least three months after the planned date of departure from the territory of the Member States; in justified urgent cases, this criterion may be omitted,
 - has been released over the last 10 years.
- b) they have a valid visa, if it is required under Council Regulation (EC) No 539/2001, unless they have a valid residence permit or a valid long-stay visa,
- c) justify the purpose and conditions of the intended stay and have sufficient means of subsistence, both for the duration of the intended stay and for returning to their country of origin or for transit to a third country that is certain that they will be allowed to enter its territory, or if they are able to obtain such funds legally,
- d) they are not persons for whom an alert has been issued for the purposes of refusing entry to the SIS,
- e) they are not considered to be a threat to public policy, internal security, public health or international relations of any of the Member States and in particular no alert has been made for the purposes of refusing entry to the national databases of the Member States on the same basis.

E. Spain facing Syrian crisis. Presentation of actual state and sharing data.

- In Malaga officially is being registered around 500 people who were in possession of needed documents and use help coming from Malaga Acoge. Around 200 people pending for legalisation of their staying in Spain. Unofficially there are 1200 of such people currently 279 have undertaken a job, they visit the institution once per week.
- The average age of the people coming to Spain is over 30 years old. Such persons are coming with hope for work not education. Currently a large number of people is under 18 years old (around 70 in the area of Malaga), they want to learn. The city, so far supported financially the education of 20 people. This year 37 persons has been accepted to the post-secondary school.





F. A visit in an organisation which work for the benefit of refugees – Málaga Acoge

An example of an institution being involved into helping refugees and immigrants in Spain is Málaga Acoge – which aim is to fulfil their needs and social integration. The institution operates in Malaga since year 1963, it employ 42 people and co-operate actively with 86 volunteers. The president of the organisation is a lawyer who specialise in the international law. The organisation is helping refugees and immigrants by training and finding them jobs. On the internet site of the organisation – www.malaga.acoge.org a blog is being run where information covering their current activities are being published.

The Málaga Acoge work is divided between different areas and departments where each one is responsible for offering complex support to the immigrants:

- The area of social help

Into this area are included the departments which are responsible for the first contact with immigrants. The aim of this area is to make the process of the immigrant's integration more friendly, easier access to the basic services like accommodation, special services, and legal advises and help, struggle for immigrant's laws, support for immigrants deprived of freedom and recompense for the situation of inequality among prisoners of foreign origin. As a part of this area the support is possible in the cases when immigrants do not have IDs, assistance in the process of acquiring the documents, translations of the documents. The common practice in the institution is to seek for solutions free of costs (e.g. the persons, who previously were in need and have received help, now repay by helping in translations).

- The area of education

The area of education of Málaga Acoge consist of three departments. All of the departments undertake actions in the matters connected with subject of education. Those departments are involved into work for better access to the education, support for children in the process of their education, creating reactional activities, leading the companies covering the subject of the immigration which aim is to raise awareness among people of presence of immigrants into the society, undertaking actions and projects which aim is to extension of the mutual knowledge and understanding between the immigrants and the welcoming population. Also the aim of the area is to provide the space for learning Spanish language and development of communication abilities needed for integration with receiving society. The activity offers, as well, the occasion for multicultural meetings between persons of different nationality to those who are taking part in it, by this they are strengthening their own cultural identity. Such actions are executed, among others by creation of additional classes (Private Lessons), which are being conducted by the group of teachers and by setting up the lessons in Spanish language for children and adults. The additional activities are being organised too, such as museum tours, attendance in cultural events. The artists living in the region are making courses in which they are creating painting works with children. The works of children, next are being sold and the income is directed for to the institution to cover its activities. In the summer time there are organised day summer camps. Absolutely the larger number of the immigrants is aimed only at acquiring job, not learning oneself. The staff of the institution try to change their way of thinking and encourage to learning through helping them realise how significant aspect it is for their future. Employers, by employing persons not older than 30 years are paying lower taxes, thus it is much easier of the young people to find a job.

- The area of employment

This area is responsible for improvement of opportunity for immigrants to be employed, taking immigrants into account on the labour market and social integration of people endangered of social exclusion. In order to make it happen the institution implements the projects which care for labour advisement, trainings and job placement, taking care of business contacts with employers and persons who seek people for work. Those actions are undertook by among others the realisation of the mentioned projects for unemployed people, conducting meetings where participants can learn how prepare oneself to a job interview and receive help in preparation of *Curriculum Vitae*. This work take place as well in groups and is being led for individually. Thanks to courses conducted in groups the participants acquire additional ability which is preparation for team working – it is very significant in context of further employment. Immigrants are taking parts

in trainings during which they acquire particular skills approved with certificates. Subject matters of the trainings is based on needs of the labour market on particular area. In Malaga mostly there are trainings covering: sale, hotel business, gastronomy. Trainings are divided into theoretical and practical part, which are conducted in the companies.

- The area of Legal information

The area is involved into struggle for immigrants' rights, it does not work only locally but co-operates with other organisations. Málaga Acoge have elaborated procedure for serving of appearing immigrants who seek for help. The employee know how an interview step by step conduct and what data need to be put into the register. A special computer programme is used for this purpose which is designated for keeping a record of the immigrants. In the data base are stored all needed data about a person with his/her photo. The staff of the institution stress that the first talk is extremely significant and one need to gather as much information about the actual situation of the particular person. The role of the interview is to diagnose the problems and needs of an immigrant, in order to direct him/her to the proper department. If at the beginning the proper needs of a person are not confirmed the given help won't be as effective as it could be. The staff of the bureau use a software based on databases, which works with other organisations and Red Cross. In the database there is available a photo with all information connected with a person. The staff member conduct an interview with a staying person basing on a "check list". The major part of work in the institution is being done by volunteers, the doctors contribute here, lawyers (they acquire the professional experience), the persons who lead small business, the people who has been immigrants oneself at some point of their live, retired professors and people professionally inactive. In the published pamphlets they encourage people to apply for a volunteer. The recruitment process is conducted in the form of an interview. The accepted people are signing up an agreement and are being directed to the department which matched the volunteer's profile. Such worker has specified aims and working hours during which he work in an office. The volunteer after long time of working can change the department so his work was not dull. The financial sources are being acquired by financial support coming from private patrons and companies. The city has provided – out of charge, a building to the institution where it have it's headquarter and two apartments designated for need of homeless youth. The highest support has been provided by Central Bank of Spain (www.incorpora.org), which supports 350 similar to Malaga Acoge institutions.

9. The education process of immigrants in the Netherlands.

Holland is called the Kingdom of the Netherlands – the country situated at the Wester Europe which is a constitutional monarchy. The head of the government is the prime minister and the head of the country – a monarch. The executive power is held by the Cabinet. The country is divided into 12 provinces and 388 municipalities. The territory of Holland is also divided into 22 water zones, which are being managed by special council for water policy. Holland also own six overseas countries and territories situated on Caribbean. Those territories are not the part of UE.

A. The history of Holland regarding refugees, immigrants and asylum seekers

Since year 1960 annually more foreigners settle in Holland than leave the country. The Dutch themselves also migrate to countries with bigger potential for development. In 90s has started the greatest wave of immigration upcoming to Holland. They were fugitives mainly from Africa and Asia who were applying for an asylum in Holland. At the end of 90s the number of asylum seekers reached 40 thousands annually, the exodus was coming from such countries like: the former Yugoslavia, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Somalia, Lebanon and Ethiopia. Only in second part of 90s, the asylum in Holland had been granted to 250 thousands of fugitives. The country could not accept such massive wave of foreigners and due to changes in the legislation from the beginning of 21st century the number of the asylum seekers started to decrease. In years 1993-2002, the number of applications for an asylum were reaching up to 50 thousands annually. Since 2003 this number still sustain at the level of around 15 thousands applications annually. Today, Holland is being dwelled by 2 million of foreigners from outside the Europe, it is around 12% of country's population. Nearly, from 17 million of inhabitants of Holland as many as 2 million coming from outside the Europe and 1, 5 million from other European countries. In other words, Holland is being dwelled by nearly 22% of foreigners (3, 5 million). The asylum seekers who managed to reach the Holland do not run away from the country, they come and stay there with pleasure. The good social protection and possibility for professional development for people who would like to start job, serve this phenomenon well.

B. The institutions supporting immigrants and systems of support being realised in Holland.

There are numerous organisations working for integration, intolerance prevention (there are even special places where one can report any signs of discrimination) or providing help to Moroccan and Turkish women. The country conducts various actions and creates projects for assimilation and creation a platform for a dialog. Such organisations ensure the possibility for free (or very cheap) Netherland's language trainings (for illiterated persons as well), classes with representatives of the police which are organised in order to prevent crime or courses for immigrant women, where they are taught how to sew, use bicycle, rise children etc. Such organisations employee mostly volunteers. The ministry of justice and security appoints the field of operation for organisations helping refugees and immigrants. There are such organisations as:

- COA (responsible for housing),
- Aanmeldcentrum TER Appeal of AZC (assimilation centre),
- IND (interrogation), AZC (rooms for refugees),
- Detention - centre (in Schiphol, Rotterdam),
- hospitals for refugees and prisoners (Scheveningen),
- Dienst terugkeer en vertrek (an institution helping you return to your country),
- Vluchtelingenwerk, UAF - Universitair Asylum Fund (material help for student refugees),
- Advocaten (legal aid),

- ISK (integration, language learning),
- StapVerder (language learning),
- churches and others.

In the Netherlands, reception centres are divided into two categories.

- First category, are agencies aimed at integration of the refugees with society. They turn to the foreigners whose applications for a refugee status have been considered positively by the immigration body. In such centres, refugees can intensely learn Dutch language, take part in professional trainings, courses in computing.
- Second category, are agencies which are repatriation centres. Very often those institutions are the last link in the asylum procedure for the persons, who received negative decision on their way to apply for granting the refugee status. Main task of the employees is to prepare the foreigners for returning to their country of origin. They can expect for temporary accommodation, psychological help and significant financial support for current expenses, but the overall objective of those centres is to convince the foreigners to abandon Holland. Therefore, there are organised interviews with career advisors who explains how find new job in the country of the origin or how to finance the returning trip. There are no courses or integration programs. Few receive work permission but only in limited number of hours – maximum 24 weeks per a year. Then, they are obliged to pay for cost of stay in the centre, so practically there not much money left for other expenses. In order to make some more money the foreigners mostly do minor jobs in the centre (in kindergarten, repairing bicycles, cleaning etc.), they are being payed according to fixed single hour rate – 50 eurocents. The asylum seekers do not lost their hopes for staying in the Netherlands. Many families lives in the centre for years, delaying review procedures still believing that someday they will manage to stay in Holland for good. Some of them sustain the status for 8 years.

C. The system of acceptance of the refugees in Holland and their initial integration.

Processes which refugees who coming to Holland need to undergo:

- An immigrant, a refugee coming to the Netherlands, should register in Ter Apel TER Appeal of AZC (assimilation centre).
- After registration, newcomers to the country are directed to shelters run by the above-mentioned organizations. An asylum seeker should apply for asylum in one of the so-called Application Centres (AC) that are currently in Rijsbergen, Zevenaar, Ter Apel and Schiphol in Amsterdam. The AC may decide to qualify the application for the accelerated procedure. Accelerated proceedings last from 2 to 6 days. Those who have been granted international protection are sent to integration facilities, and those who have been refused are sent to repatriation centres. Foreigners in relation to whom the accelerated procedure cannot be applied and in this mode settle their affairs, go to temporary centres and remain in them until further verification proceedings are completed. In general, the asylum procedure should not last longer than 6 months. You can file an objection against the negative resolution of the IND and then appeal to the court. The applicant has the right to remain in



the Netherlands while examining appeals. The highest instance in the asylum procedure is the Council of State, which controls the court's rulings.

- Organizations helping refugees receive money to provide them with: housing, build buildings, accommodation in towns and villages also provide school, education, and social integration. Previously one could stay in a shelter for refugees about 1 month, now it is 1.5 years. The hostel has large rooms with multiple beds, there are shared bathrooms, toilets, kitchens. After a period of 1.5 years, the person can get a room for the family. In the refugee centres there are primary schools for children up to 12 years of age, if a centre do not provide one, the children are directed to a local school (ISK - it is a language teaching organization). While staying at the centre, the procedure may end and the person receives ID (status) for 3 years. There are certain criteria in refugee centres, there is a tendency to put people with a similar profile together, e.g. Sudanian families with Sudanians, etc.
- In Holland there is a possibility to verify one's educational qualification with help of certain organisations. For example, Nuffic – the Dutch organization for internationalization in education, when being sent a diploma of graduation from a school can check what qualifications the diploma certifies in Holland and level of education it corresponds in the country. For each separated country Holland has own level. In case when refugees do not have their diplomas, because while running away from terror of war, they were not able to take any documents confirming their education with them, they need to pass an exam which qualify a person to the level which is obligatory in Holland. Refugees in such centres should learn how to use language, a profession and learn how to live in new habitat.
- A person, who undergo whole path is granted a status Holder thanks to which he can go work and receive full payment.
- In every city there are organisations which look after immigrants and refugees. They help e.g. overcome a trauma caused by loss of relatives during a war, integration, learning a language, help in finding a job, and acquiring help from local government.

D. Management of the refugees' integration process in Holland on the central, regional and local level

Holland slowly changes its approach to immigrants. The sense of danger makes the most liberal society in Europe a witness of the increasingly radicalized moods and views. Formerly, just populist parties gain more and more supporters. More and more emphasis is placed on the need to assimilate newcomers and incorporate them into the Dutch society as soon as possible, by instilling them with a Dutch lifestyle (for example, presentations of videos with the recording of a topless woman sunbathing at a public beach). Currently, the Netherlands ranks 7th in the ranking of the most popular countries among persons applying for the refugee status in the European Union. Holland's asylum policy has recently been markedly tightened. The attitude of the Dutch themselves has also changed. Many feel that the policy of openness towards foreigners, carried out over the years, has not brought the expected results. Social moods were reflected in the distribution of the political scene. Populist anti-immigrant parties gained great support. The Dutch policy

towards immigrants is very liberal, but in light of the significant increase in crime and radical moods, both among immigrants and indigenous Dutch, it is beginning to change. This one of the richest members of the Union, and at the same time a long-standing colonial power, has been attracting crowds of "visitors" for years, who in immigration see a chance to improve their living conditions. In the Netherlands people are needed to work in the following industries: agriculture, care for the elderly, in the health, technical and IT sectors. There are no hands to work there. Sometimes a 3-week course is enough and you can start working.

Dutch citizenship can be obtained in three ways:

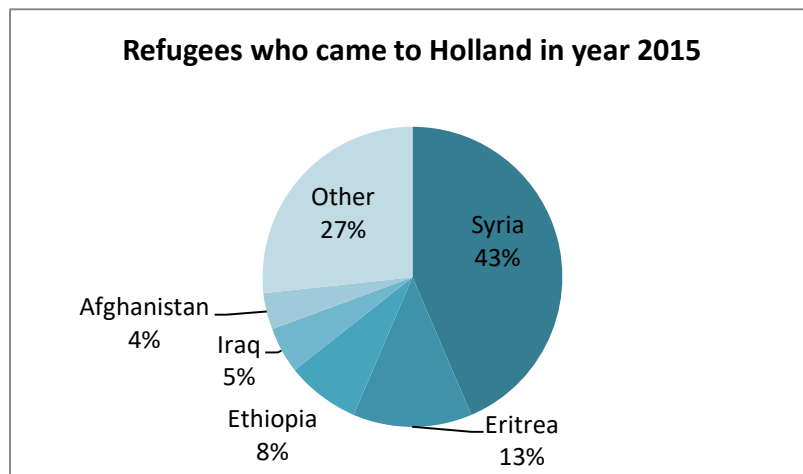
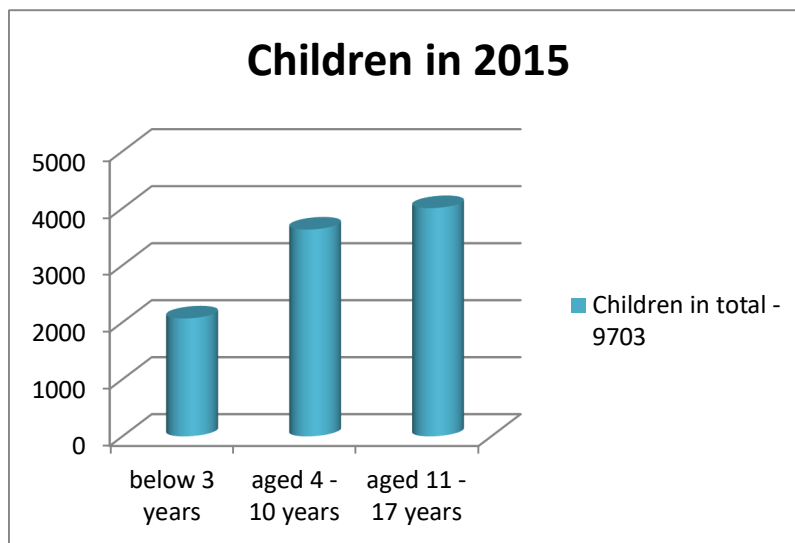
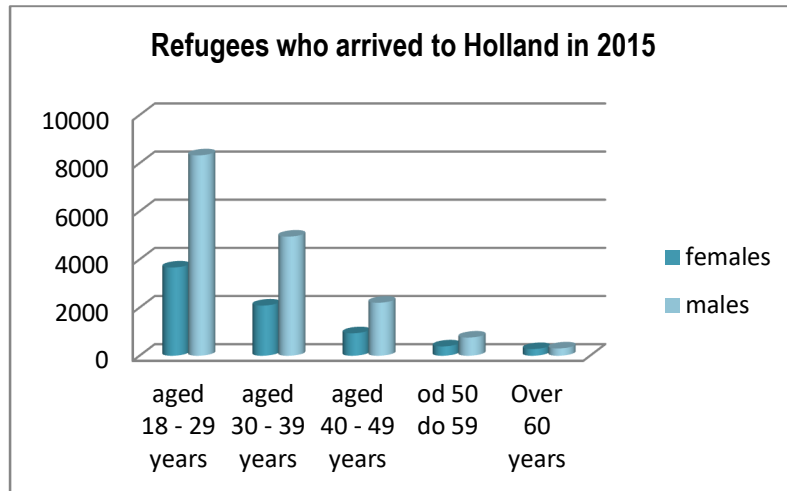
- legally - the option is reserved for children whose either parents or mother have Dutch citizenship. If the Dutch is dad, he must first recognize the child;
- by choice - it is reserved for certain selected groups. Most often it is about people who were born in the Netherlands, Curacao, Aruba or Sint Maarten and have been living there for a long time. The declaration on the desire to obtain Dutch citizenship (the so-called optieverklaring) can be submitted by people who have been married to the Dutchman / Dutchman for at least 5 years and have been resident in the Netherlands for 15 years (either in Curacao, Aruba or Sint Maarten). The procedure for obtaining citizenship by choice may last up to three months;
- through naturalization - this method is addressed to expatriates who want to obtain a Dutch passport and must meet a number of conditions: completed eighteen, legally and continuously live in the Netherlands for at least five years (except for those who are married or partner with Holendrem / Dutch - then three years), have an indefinite residence permit, have a good knowledge of Dutch and Dutch culture, confirmed by a passed exam in the field of social integration or, in certain cases, other certificates, cannot be punished in the last four years (imprisonment or high penalty payment), no criminal proceedings can take place, an oath obliging to observe the law in force in the Netherlands should be submitted, be prepared to renounce its citizenship. The citizenship procedure can take up to a year.

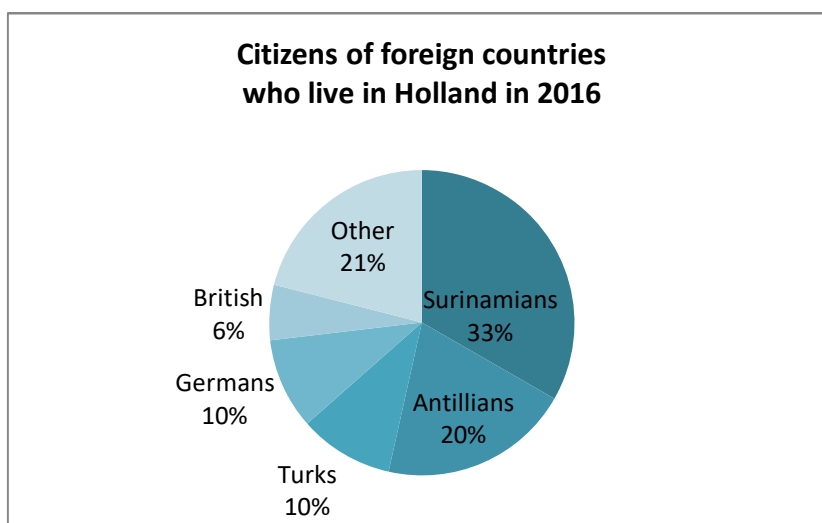
Holders of a Dutch passport can count on several facilities:

- the opportunity to obtain a Dutch passport / ID card (go on holiday to the US without a visa),
- the right to vote in parliamentary elections and in elections to the so-called Provincial States (Provinciale Staten),
- the right to work in the Dutch parliament and provincial States.



E. The Netherlands and the reality of refugees after the war in Syria and the situation of refugees.
Presentation of the facts and sharing of data.





Turks, Moroccans and Surinamians are the largest ethnic minorities in the Netherlands and have the official legal status of an ethnic minority. This is very important, because thanks to this they acquire certain rights that members of other minorities do not have. These include, for example, the possibility of applying for state subsidies, the right to learn one's own language, preferential conditions and help in finding employment.

F. A visit in an organisation which work for the benefit of refugees - „Stap Verder”

During their stay in Amsterdam, as part of the Erasmus project, the KSWP was invited to an institution dealing with refugees and immigrants from different countries. The organization is located in Amsterdam, where it occupies an area of approximately 80 m². It is a few rooms divided into an office of the organization with computer facilities, a room for language learning, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, laundry room, cloakroom etc. The organization is supported by the church, and the pastor is the main leader. The clients of the organization are refugees and emigrants who do not have the status and in addition have no documents. The organization helps these people to integrate and gives the opportunity to meet basic needs. Refugees who come to institutions get the opportunity to start the registration procedure, learn a language, can prepare meals and hold food in the fridge, take a shower or wash clothes. There is no place for accommodation in this organization, so most of the employees / organization volunteers look for good people who want to shelter refugees. Thanks to this institution, a person who escaped from his country because of war or persecution has the opportunity to receive initial support for a few months until independent functioning. The organization also collects food, clothing and financial resources to help refugees. Around the institution there are people / volunteers who provide food, clothes and equipment such as a washing machine, computer, furniture etc. needed for living and functioning. The mentions of the organization learn the language together, prepare meals, eat them together and spend time together by integrating.

The mechanisms of education and migration policy developed by the institutions visited are a valuable experience for the KSWP. They give the opportunity to have a broader, more open view on the adaptation of foreigners, overcome the fear of admitting foreigners to their own country, as well as pay attention to the importance of educating foreigners



for the development of the economy. Mobility for educational purposes allows joint development of transnational solutions in the field of education, activities aimed at strengthening transnational cooperation between education organizers and other interested parties and promoting the idea of the need for lifelong learning, foreign language learning and the idea of establishing international partnerships for education.



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