



REDESIGN BELONGING

D2.1

Report on mapping experiences of belonging for migrants in the EU



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| Abstract | <p>This deliverable presents the findings of the research conducted under Work Package 2 (WP2) of the ReBel project, which investigates the concept of belonging among migrant women residing in Finland, Spain, and the Netherlands for over five years. The study employs co-creation methodologies and intersectional approaches to explore integration challenges, resilience strategies, and the emotional and material dimensions of belonging and non-belonging.</p> <p>This research incorporates extensive desk research, including a literature review and the mapping of 51 EU-funded projects on migration and integration. These findings informed the development of a focus group methodology in Spain, designed to elicit narratives and experiences directly from participants.</p> <p>Participants highlighted key themes such as community, identity, access to public services, and the emotional impact of migration. Key integration barriers identified include limited access to public services such as healthcare, housing, and education, compounded by linguistic challenges and discrimination in the labour market. Social exclusion and lack of recognition within local communities further exacerbate feelings of non-belonging. Additionally, legal and bureaucratic hurdles, including the prolonged process of obtaining documentation and legal status, were highlighted as critical obstacles.</p> <p>Despite these challenges, the study uncovered powerful resilience strategies employed by migrant women. These include building informal networks of support within their communities, leveraging cultural and linguistic diversity as assets, and creating safe spaces for self-expression and advocacy.</p> |
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Keywords women, migrant, resilience, integration

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Table of Contents

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Introduction..... | 5 |
| 2. Methodology | 5 |
| 3. Desk Research..... | 6 |
| 3.1. Mapping..... | 7 |
| 3.2. Literature Review | 35 |
| 3.2.1. Definitions of Integration..... | 35 |
| 3.2.2. Belonging and non-belonging..... | 35 |
| 3.2.3. Superdiversity..... | 38 |
| 3.2.4. Access to the labour market..... | 39 |
| 3.2.5. Refugees vs. Migrant..... | 40 |
| 3.2.6. LGTB Refugees | 42 |
| 3.2.7. Policy | 43 |
| 3.2.8. Methodology | 43 |
| 4. Results from the Desk research and Design of the Focus group | 45 |
| 4.1. Focused Group Discussion | 45 |
| 4.2. Recruitment for the Focus Group..... | 46 |
| 4.3. Results of the Focus Group..... | 47 |
| 4.3.1. Survey results..... | 47 |
| 4.3.2. Thematic analysis from the workshop..... | 49 |
| 5. Conclusions | 54 |
| 6. Bibliography | 55 |
| 7. Appendices..... | 63 |
| 7.1. Script 1 for migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees..... | 63 |
| 7.2. Main themes elicited from the mapping..... | 66 |

List of Figures

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 1. Focus Group Structure | 46 |
| Figure 2. Photo of leaflets and dissemination materials being left in key points where migrants meet | 47 |
| Figure 3. Word cloud of main terms elicited with regard to the concept of integration.. | 48 |
| Figure 4. Word cloud of main terms elicited with regard to the concept of community | 49 |
| Figure 5. Mind map 1..... | 50 |
| Figure 6. Mind map 2..... | 50 |

Figure 7. Mind map 3..... 51
Figure 8. Mind map 4..... 51

List of Tables

Table 1. Main themes elicited from the mapping..... 66

Executive summary

This deliverable presents the main results of the research carried out in WP2. This research involved both an extensive literature review and a mapping exercise of EU funded projects in the area of migration. This desk research was used to form a survey and a script that was used to structure the focus group. In addition, the women invited to the focus group were given the opportunity to suggest themes that they wanted to discuss. The deliverable also outlines the methodology used and the recruitment strategy.

1. Introduction

The ReBel project is focused on exploring the concept of belonging for migrant women from diverse backgrounds who have resided in three European states, Finland, Spain and the Netherlands for more than five years. The project employs co-creation service design and innovation to empower the participants to create new innovative solutions. It is focused on unpacking concepts like integration and belonging to see how these women manage their migration trajectories in their everyday lives. In this vein it examines the barriers and the resilience strategies that they adopted. Thus, it explores concepts of nonbelonging and marginalization eliciting both the material and emotional factors that these women feel are essential for creating communities or not.

This deliverable presents the results from the desk research, namely the mapping of funded projects and the literature review conducted for WP2 which is used to frame the focus group workshop and dialogues. Researchers built on the success of these projects, both in relation to the methodology and results. In particular funded projects aimed at promoting migrant women's lived experiences through creative and artistic means were prioritized as they aligned with the objectives of ReBel, which uses a bottom-up methodology to promote the participants as co-researchers. This enabled researchers to carry out the benchmarking comparing what has been done before and working on the results of that.

This deliverable is divided into different sections. The first part presents the methodology used. This is then followed by the results of the desk research, namely the mapping and the literature review. Finally, the results from the workshops are presented with conclusions.

2. Methodology

Researchers conducted extensive desk research in order to elicit the topics for the semi-structured questionnaire which was carried out prior to the first Focus group held in November. Since belonging is as much emotive as it is tangible, different topics were incorporated into the survey covering access to public services and emotive feelings of identity and memory.

Firstly, a literature review was undertaken which investigated the main theories surrounding belonging for migrant women in diverse countries in the academic literature. The literature review was conducted during the period of July - August 2024. The

literature was sourced from the past 30 years from academic databases including Scopus and JSTOR. A longer timescale was decided in order to incorporate a longitudinal approach which examined the diverse theories of belonging in the academic literature.

Keyword strings like belonging, integration, Spain, the Netherlands, Finland, EU, minors, migrants were added in order to undertake an intersectional approach. To guarantee the rigor of the literature review process, the following steps were used: identification of the articles through databases, screening of the titles and abstracts for articles which are relevant to the research question, and eligibility of the articles assessed.

Thus, pertinent journals like the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, SAGE and the Journal of Refugee studies were examined.

Researchers further adopted an intersectional methodological design in order to understand how class, ethnicity, age and migrant status amongst others affected integration processes, outlining the importance of superdiversity (Vertovec, 2023).

In addition, a mapping exercise was undertaken. During the month of July 2024, researchers surveyed over 200 projects relating to the integration of migrant women. Those selected (51) were either still ongoing or had concluded their findings within the last 5 years. The primary search was conducted on ethnic minority migrant women, yet the lack of gender specific projects meant that the search was widened to include migrants of all genders and backgrounds. The selected projects were chosen due to the diversity of countries in which they were founded, and moreover, based on the diversity of migrants. Thus, migrants from Asia, Europe, South America and Africa have been included in this mapping. Data bases such as the Datahub of ERC funded projects and the UK Research and Innovation site proved useful in narrowing the search to specified areas. Most projects were funded by the European Commission; 11 by the European Union's Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund and 7 by Horizon. Several were privately or self-funded. The aim of this mapping was focused on understanding integration practices and strategies that were not damaging to migrant women or migrant communities in general by forcing them to integrate in a specific way. Researchers used this mapping to explore pertinent concepts for the Rebel project including non-belonging, belonging, women protection, exploitation, political element, policy recommendations, barriers and resilience strategies.

3. Desk Research

The results of the mapping are listed below in the table. A total of 51 projects were selected that aligned with the themes of the project. The results were also transformed into a digital map which can be found on the main ReBel website.

3.1. Mapping

| Name of Project | Description | Funding | Stakeholders involved | Results | Link |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.WEMIN (Migrant Women Empowerment and Integration) | 2017-2019 Two-year project coordinated by the DAISSy Research Group of Hellenic Open University (HOU). The WEMIN project developed a pioneering model for the integration of migrant and refugee women (MRW) of all ages in the hosting communities of the partner countries. It combined, among others, training, empowerment and mentoring sessions, learning through art, production of guides (on best practices of migrants' integration and on related policy-making), development of digital educational material (videos) and tools (electronic peer learning platform included), etc. | EU's Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund | Eight EU Member States (Greece, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Ireland, Germany and Sweden) | <p>The WEMIN project enhanced the smooth MRW integration into the European cities where they live, enabling them to play a leading role and act as integration multipliers within their families and their circle of contacts. At the same time, the WEMIN actions offered opportunities to stimulate dialogue, intercultural relations and exchanges, while the online peer learning platform has been used to promote learning and networking.</p> <p>Booklet of "MRW stories of change" The booklet gathers the testimonies of MRW who have participated in WEMIN activities in the partner countries. Each story is different: some women share their experiences from the integration process in the host communities; others are focused on how the WEMIN project has helped them to improve their lives and there are even some stories where women talk about their past. This document aims to disseminate these women's voices around Europe, and therefore to contribute to their empowerment.</p> | <p>http://www.wemin-project.eu/</p> <p>https://www.culturalmediators.eu/wemin-platform/register/</p> |
| 2.FULFIL – Protecting and Promoting Fundamental Rights of Migrant | 2022 This project started by European Network of Migrant Women will focus on capacity-building of legal professionals in the area of strategic litigation on the cases of breaches of | CERV Fund of the European Union | Association Olympe, Iroko Onlus, Association against Femicide, Artemis, Parolin Law, European | ONGOING | https://www.migrantwomenetnet.org/ |

D2.1. Report on mapping experiences...



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| Women in Europe | fundamental rights of migrant women in Europe, capacity-building of migrant women and civil society organisations (CSOs) working with them on legal cases, as well as building a case-law database. | | Women's Lawyers Association (EWLA) | | project/fulfil/ |
| 3.WorldPlaces: Workplaces with Migrant Women | 2021 WorldPlaces aims to bring together the public and non-profit sector with for-profit employers in multi-stakeholder, permanent local networks, to bridge at once the integration and gendered gaps. This is why we are partnering in the WorldPlaces project: our collective goal is to promote better and more fulfilling integration of migrant women in the workplace. To do so, we will build a series of toolkits and conduct actions and workshops across Europe on different themes: engagement of migrant women, leadership, work-life balance, workplace-based language and culture exchange, body and identity. | EU's AMIF | Quid (Italy), SPEAK (Portugal), Generation 2.0 (Greece) Universidad de Vigo (Spain) Grand Beauty (Germany) Impact HUB (Austria & EU-wide) | Toolkit on Meaningful Engagement and Integration of Migrant Women – advice and good practices that can be applied by any organisation providing services. It focuses primarily on providing a methodology for activities regarding confidence building and safe spaces for women. This toolkit was produced by Arab Women Solidarity Association (Belgium) in the framework of a transnational project | https://www.migrantworkmenet-work.org/project/worldplaces/ |
| 4.Vote with Her | 2023-2024 VOTE WITH HER is a project of the European Network of Migrant Women (ENoMW), in collaboration with femLENS, The main objective of AGENCY is to increase political participation of women with migrant | EU-Funded | Women of diverse ethnic groups and ages across 15 EU states as well as several national and local organisations in | In the period from May till November 2023, the changemakers – over 50 women from diverse backgrounds in 14 EU states – took part in the programme that included online and in-person training sessions covering a range of topics, from the EU institutional architecture and legislative processes, to campaigning and | https://www.vote-with-her.eu/about-agency/ |



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| | backgrounds in the context of the European Parliament's elections 2024. | | (Akidwa in Ireland, MONIKA in Finland, Olympe in France, MIGS in Cyprus, Ukrainian Women Union in Greece, Oasis in Belgium, Por ti Mujer in Spain, European Organisation for Integration in Germany, Afghan Women Organisation in Sweden, Iroko in Italy). | <p>advocacy. They also got familiarised with the PHOTOVOICE – a tool that helps individuals and communities convey their stories and political messages through the medium of photography.</p> <p>In the period from January till May 2024, the participants of AGENCY will organise their own campaigns, combining PHOTOVOICE and documentary photography within their own localities with the aim to communicate their vision and their concerns to wider public and to encourage their communities to participate in the 2024 EU elections.</p> <p>WEBSITE NOT UPDATED SINCE</p> | |
| 5.ASSIST | <p>2017-2019</p> <p>The ASSIST project develops and delivers gender-specific legal assistance and practical support to trafficked for sexual exploitation migrant women in order to contribute towards their integration. The scope includes female victims of other forms of human trafficking that have been subjected to sexual violence</p> | AMIF (AMIF.2017-AG-INTE) | Victims as experts and service providers, independent law centres. Members of EU Civil Society Platform on Trafficking | <p>Best Practice Principles includes 11 principles that ensure the women's rights to claim international protection are not conditioned in any way, that they gain legal assistance, that their children are cared for, that they are provided with appropriate accommodation, psychological and medical assistance, as well as education and participation.</p> | https://www.migrantwomen-network.org/assisting-trafficked-women-guides/ |
| 6.Mums At Work | <p>2021-2023</p> <p>The Mums at Work project aims to increase the employability, sustainable income and social integration of migrant mothers aged 25 to 40 years old. The project also aims to raise awareness of and influence key stakeholders –</p> | AMIF | Coordinated by Pro Arbeit (Germany) in partnership with our Network, Vital Aid Foundation (the Netherlands), SOLUTIO N: Solidarité et | By developing tailor-made coaching, counselling, and training paths for a better employability in the job market, the project helped over 100 migrant mothers in total to find an active role in the society, thus increasing their integration in the community where they live, reducing their social exclusion, preventing the risk | https://www.migrantwomen-network.org/mums-at-work/ |

D2.1. Report on mapping experiences...



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| | businesses, public sector, local communities, public) with regards to the importance and mutual benefits of supporting economic and labour integration of migrant mothers in Europe. | | Inclusion (France), CID IS Onlus (Italy) and ABD (Spain) | of poverty today and ensuring better retirement conditions for the future. | |
| 7.RIDE | 2019 The RIDE project aims at including migrant and refugee women into the digital labour market giving them the possibility to re-skilling or upskilling in the digital sector by specially designed courses and enabling them to start working. | AMIF | 9 local and international organisations which have worked on migrant-related issues for several years | It attained 30 companies as supporting partners attending job placement fairs, 400 hours mentorship and coaching per country, and 60 participants taking part in CISCO Training. It also created a booklet of guidelines to achieving the goal of including migrant women in the digital labour market | https://www.ride-project.eu/ |
| 8.XENIA | ONGOING Xenia is a grassroots women's organisation working towards more welcoming, equal and connected communities. It helps migrant women meet new people in the local area and practice speaking English. Women from a non-migrant background are also welcome to support someone else learning English | Charity funded | Migrant women in Sheffield and London, local government, NGOs | In 2023-24, 143 women have participated in Xenia from over 42 different countries. The age range of participants was from 16-75. 86% of participants learning English said that coming to Xenia has made them more confident speaking English; 83% said that the topics we discuss as useful to their life; 82% said they felt more confident and independent; 81% felt more healthy physically or mentally since attending Xenia and 94% said they enjoyed exploring London together | https://www.xenia.org.uk/ |
| 9.Teach Digital | 2020 Increasing the digital skills and confidence of educators working with lower-skilled women from migrant and ethnic minority backgrounds to implement appropriate learning strategies and digital tools that will make learning digital more attractive, relevant and boost their | Erasmus+ | Migrant women from ethnic minority backgrounds, | O1 TEACH DIGITAL TOOLBOX– a publication that introduces the main tenets of andragogy for adult education to educators, including teaching strategies and case studies proven to be particularly effective in working with women from a migrant and EM background. IO2 DIGITAL ROUTE FINDER- This interactive, online tool presents indicators of digital competences in easy-to-understand language with clear illustrations, | https://www.teach-digital.eu/ |

professional and personal development.

thus helping migrant and ethnic minority women to identify their current level of digital competence in each of the five DigComp areas..
IO3 ESSENTIAL DIGITAL SKILLS for EMPLOYMENT OERS, is a focused yet flexible set of OERs which adapt existing best practice in women's andragogy for use with migrant & ethnic minority women in adult education settings

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| 10. CONSOLIDATE: INTEGRATING CITIES | 2024-ONGOING The main aim of the project CONSOLIDATE is to facilitate the transition from short-term emergency responses to sustainable integration strategies for migrants in Europe, particularly in areas experiencing recent sharp increases in the arrivals of refugees and migrants. It seeks to build on existing coordination efforts and local initiatives, fostering mutual learning and policy innovation to develop effective, future-proof integration strategies. | AMIF | CONSOLIDATE is a project coordinated by Eurocities, in partnership with the European Network of Migrant Women, Migrants Network, and 12 cities/municipalities. local authorities, national governments, civil society, and migrants themselves | In facing these challenges, CONSOLIDATE will set up communities of practice (COP) that take stock of the most efficient tools and transferrable best practices; and accompany – through financial and technical support – 12 local authorities in designing innovative policy pilots for more effective support in the areas: Through its communities of practice, its training sessions and its integration champions' support, CONSOLIDATE will provide structured, tailored and efficient support for cities in 12 member states; and further cities outside the project. | https://www.migrantwomen-network.org/projects/consolidate/ |
| 11. Empowerment Circles Project | 2018-2019 The core aim of the project is to support asylum seekers, refugees and migrant women living in Malta to build their confidence, communication and social skills, as well as increase their employability. Participants were invited to group activities where discussions of being a migrant woman were held and | Voluntary Organisations Project Scheme managed by the Malta Council for the Voluntary Sector on behalf of the Ministry for | Migrant Women Association Malta, local and national government | The project documented how daily concerns, logistical and cultural barriers negatively affect asylum seekers, refugees, migrant women's wellbeing, as well as their possibilities of feeling welcome and accepted within Maltese society. It made recommendations of implementations to follow such as support groups, language courses, training of jobs | https://migrantwomen-malta.org/empowerment-circles/ |

D2.1. Report on mapping experiences...



| | information sessions were given on topics such as education. | Education and Employment. | | | |
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| 12.Migrant Women Leaders | <p>2021 Dedicated to building political participation and leadership of young migrant and refugee women. The project was supported by Women Forward International and had three main objectives:</p> <p>(1) to produce a research documenting the obstacles that young migrant women face in political participation;</p> <p>(2) to conduct a participatory action oriented workshop together with young migrant and refugee women;</p> <p>(3) to produce a toolkit for young women's engagement with international process and frameworks on women human rights, through the lens of the Convention on Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).</p> | | Radical Girlsss (RG), European Network of Migrant Women, Sciences Po, Women Forward International, UNITAR | <p>Overall, this workshop has reached all of its objectives since the participants testified: Gaining in self-esteem, being able to express themselves more freely in public; Being more tooled and informed about their rights and on how to be politically active at their level ; Wanting to continue working with Radical Girlsss and the European Network of Migrant Women on women's rights and migration.</p> <p>Based on the voices of young migrant women, the research of various stakeholders and the experience of seasoned feminist advocates, this toolkit was made for practitioners in the field of migration who are motivated to locate and promote the voices of young migrant women within their own organisation and to promote a more women and girls centred and intersectional approach.</p> <p>The report identifies the factors that hinder migrant and refugee women's participation in international decision-making processes and provides recommendations inspired by practices which have shown to be meaningful and promising.</p> | <p>https://www.migrantwomenetwork.org/2020/10/12/enhancing-participation-of-young-migrant-and-refugee-women-in-international-political-processes/</p> |
| 13.FATIMA | <p>2018-ONGOING Collaborative project supporting the empowerment and social integration of migrant women across four countries. Each woman receives one-on-one support through language classes, mentoring, personalised development programmes,</p> | Wonder Foundation | Four European countries, five NGOs | <p>255 women have enrolled in language classes, gaining the skills needed to interact and integrate. More than 210 have received a language certificate; for some their first qualification. Women accessing FATIMA have come from 40 nationalities.</p> | <p>https://wonderfoundation.org.uk/project/fatima-project/</p> |

D2.1. Report on mapping experiences...



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| | civic engagement and cultural activities plan, volunteering and work experience. | | | Over 103 mentors were trained and volunteered with FATIMA. More than 128 activities have been delivered to support the women in engaging with the civil environment of their new country. | |
| 14.Integ- rate2EU | 2020-2023 Integrate2EU aims to strengthen the participation of women immigrants in language and vocational courses within adult schools, on the other hand, to create a migrant centred approach in these schools that considers the needs, sensitivities and sociocultural characteristics of immigrant women | Erasmus+ | Led by Kutahya Dumlupinar Universitesi (Turkey), 5 other European countries | Reinforced participatory attitude of migrant women to adult schools, communication between adult school staff and immigrant women, entrepreneurial capacities of migrant women and cooperation between the migrant workforce and professional domain. | https://www.integrate2eu.com/the-project/ |
| 15.Integration of Migrant Women | September 2022 This study focuses on the integration of migrant women in the main sectorial areas covered by the EU Action plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021-2027 ¹ including education and training, employment and skills, health and housing as these are considered by the Action Plan as the basis for societal integration. In this study the term 'integration' is used in a broad sense to encompass integration and inclusion policies and measures addressing migrant women. | | European Migration Network, Member States | Slightly less first permits are issued to third-country women compared to men. Eurostat data on integration indicators shows that migrant women lag behind their male counterparts in several aspects, and behind the total population. In the majority of Member States, the integration of migrant women is not a policy priority as expressed in their integration policies, although in some there are sectoral policies addressing their integration. Most Member States did not develop or adapt their integration policies to reduce the negative impact of the pandemic on migrant women. However, several Member States are considering new policy initiatives or policy changes to address these challenges. | https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/news/new-employment-study-published-in-integration-migrant-women-2022-09-07_en |
| 16.GEMILLI | ONGOING GEMILLI – Gender, Migration and Illiteracy. Policy and | Horizon 2020 under the Marie | Research institutions | GEMILLI will give evidence on: | https://www.mad-rid- |

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| | Practice for Social Integration aims to analyse the intersections of gender, migration and illiteracy in contemporary European societies, and to give evidence on policy and practice developments for the social integration of migrant women with low literacy in Europe. Building on the existing literature and research evidence, GEMILLI proposes an intersectional, comprehensive and integrated approach, able to advance knowledge further and to inform social policy in the context of the European Union. | Sktodowska-Curie Individual Fellowship | | <p>a) the main country-differences regarding the social integration of migrant women with low literacy levels;</p> <p>b) the nature, characteristics and functioning of the local organisations working directly with migrant women with low literacy levels and in charge of training, alphabetisation, language learning, and social integration actions;</p> <p>c) the impacts of the intersections of gender, migration and illiteracy for the life trajectories of women.</p> <p>The research design contemplates both the qualitative and quantitative dimensions of the phenomenon and considers macro (institutional/policy), meso (organisation/practice) and micro (individuals/biographies) levels of analysis. It uses a mix-method methodology, combining complementary research strategies such as policy and institutional analysis, organisational case studies and life stories</p> | ias.eu/projects/msca-gemilli |
| 17.Stark Im Beruf | Aimed to promote better opportunities for mothers with a migration background in the labour market and to facilitate the access to existing offers | European Social Fund | Germany | 90 projects since 2015 launched within the framework of the program. Language courses and support given to migrant women focusing on training and work placement. Participants can take up to 10 months with 480 lessons. The project allows women with a migration background – including the refugee mothers – to enhance their self-confidence and become aware of their skills and competences for the benefit of their children and the other family members. | https://emiseiproject.wordpress.com/2018/01/31/stark-im-beruf-improving-job-opportunities-for-mothers-with-migration- |

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| 18.WOMEN4INTEGRATION | 2023 Supporting socio-economic integration, promoting participation in social life and in public services offered by the local community, promoting integration programs, fostering gender equality, enhancing work skills and entry into the labour market and improving the ownership of local institutions and actors. 300 women of foreign origin living in 4 European cities: Milan, Barcelona, Rosengard, Amsterdam | AMIF | Universities and NGOs in the respective countries, local governments | Publication of 'recommendations and inspirations for practice' booklet which details the framework for migrant women's inclusion | https://workisprogress.org/en/portfolio/women4integration/ |
| 19.MOMDIG | ONGOING Training and development of non-formal and informal skills to support the entry of migrant women and mothers into the labour market. The objective of the MOMDIG Project is to map and develop the competences of migrant women and mothers, and to support them in the acquisition of the non-formal and informal skills that are necessary to facilitate their entry into the labour market. | Erasmus+ | Italy, Spain, Norway, Belgium, Slovakia | The development of a complete CV designed around the specific needs of migrant women and mothers The creation of a training programme for trainers and educators working in the field of inclusion and integration The trainings saw a piloting phase in each of the countries involved in the project, to test the actual effectiveness and responsiveness to the needs of the protagonists. | https://workisprogress.org/en/portfolio/momdig-migrant-moms-in-the-digital-world/ |
| 20.SMART Volunteering for Female Migrants | 2018 Perceptions, Experience and Barriers. Volunteering as an integration method has been highly beneficial to any participant and the receiving society. However, there is a lack of | AMIF | Third Country National Women (55), NGOs (31), Businesses (90), 6 European Nations | Migrant women are motivated to integrate into social and economic life if/when they are provided with necessary support and tools. Even though their reasons for moving to Europe vary, they all aspire to study, be trained and get proper jobs suitable to their | https://www.migrantwomenetwork.org/wp-content/uplo |

knowledge and data about migrant volunteering in European countries. As a multi-agency cooperation project, SMART Volunteering aims to fill this gap by exploring understanding of volunteering among migrant women and the crucial roles of civil society organizations and business actors in creating the conditions conducive to social integration.

qualifications. Most migrant women believe that volunteering can play an important role in their self-development, access to labour market, engaging in community and coping with uncertainty. This should be recognised by different actors, and volunteering should be easily accessible to all women from different backgrounds. Legal framework on volunteering varies in partner countries. In some of them, law clearly defines volunteering, while there is no legal framework on voluntary work in other countries. NGOs agree that volunteering is helpful for migrants and refugees, but some find unpaid volunteering unfair, therefore prefer interns supported by universities. Most companies either do not have official policies on equal opportunities and/or gender equality or do not find it applicable to their companies. Target groups of these programs show variability, but students and young people are the main target groups of internship/volunteering programmes in partner countries.

[ads/2018/10/SMA-RT-REPORT-ENOMW-2.pdf](#)

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| 21. AMAL | <p>2023-ONGOING</p> <p>The AMAL project allows for various actions to be implemented, benefitting women asylum seekers and refugees as well as social workers and other professionals, in order to provide adequate responses to the specific needs of migrant women, to address gender inequalities and to promote migrant women's empowerment.</p> | Private funds | European Council for Refugees and Exiles (ECRE), France terre d'asile, | Direct support for women, with the setting up of a social, medical and psychological service in a first-reception facility in Paris, the provision of French language classes for women asylum-seekers during their asylum procedure with an integrated childcare solution in several of France terre d'asile's housing centres, the implementation a childcare solution for refugee women in Paris to facilitate their economic integration, and the organisation of workshops on gender equality issues for both men and women asylum- | <p>https://globalcompactrefugees.org/good-practices/amal-empowerment-and-protection-migrant-women</p> |
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The AMAL project aims to improve the reception conditions for migrant women in France and in Europe through various actions undertaken during the three-year duration of the project. Another of its objectives is to contribute to the mainstreaming of a gender approach of migration issues both at the French and European Union level.

seekers; Advocacy, both at the French and EU level, with the elaboration of advocacy recommendations to better take into account the rights and needs of migrant women in public policies, and the identification of best practices as well as the organisation of experience-sharing opportunities between organisations

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| 22. VIW Project: Voices of Immigrant Women | 2020 The VIW project aims to answer to the need of students of developing better knowledge and awareness toward the theme of woman migrations considering the interrelation of factors such as: gender, status, ethnicity, age, religion, origin, political opinion. | Erasmus+ | 7 organisations representing 5 European countries | <p>A map of case studies that will address the holistic and multidimensional understanding of female migration processes, including differences and specificities related to the countries of origin, transit and destination, and all the contextual conditions that affect the migrant women's trajectories towards different outcomes as successful integration or marginal positions in the receiving society.</p> <p>An e-learning package aiming at preparing students of social sciences to deal with women migrants integration combating discrimination, segregation, racism, bullying and violence, and transversally address the needs of also those students that despite studying for professions non directly linked to migration phenomenon could be asked to face and interact with woman migrants integration issues.</p> <p>A set of policy recommendations providing practical oriented intervention proposals to policy makers involved at all</p> | https://www.pixel-online.org/index.php |
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| | | | | level in Higher education and integration of migrants policies. | |
| 23.ENGAGE | 2021-2023 To create social, cultural and employment pathways for the integration of migrant women in the host communities. The ENGAGE project addresses integration-related needs of third-country national (TCN) women, who typically face more barriers and challenges in their efforts to enter the labour market than TCN men. | AMIF | TCN women, local citizens, professionals, policy makers, NGOs, general public | Organization of up-skilling workshops for TCN women and validation of acquired competences based on the Open Badges methodology. Created capacity building for labour market stakeholders (LMS), Initiated job Shadowing Schemes Conducted women's Circles and Awareness Raising activities | https://amif-engage.eu/ |
| 24. ENTERPRISE4INTEGRATION | 2022 Support for migrant entrepreneurship, guidance and information services, business development training, incubation, mentoring and networking, credit access support, legal/bureaucratic assistance, individual skills development and strengthening, services for migrant women entrepreneurs. | JPMorgan Chase Foundation, State-managed Otto per Mille funds | 100 migrant entrepreneurs, local governments in Italy | Supported migrant women entrepreneurs who decided to start a business through networking meetings, developing soft skills and connecting with local services that can help them manage their working and private lives. Supported migrant entrepreneurs and would-be entrepreneurs by strengthening soft skills, self-esteem and motivation, providing multidisciplinary services aimed at consolidating the transversal skills of beneficiaries and their families. | https://workisprogress.org/en/portfolio/enterprise4integration/ |
| 25. DiversCity | 2023 – ongoing DiversCity aims at strengthening digital service design skills among immigrant women with higher education. DiversCity offers a training program on digital service design. During the program the students create networks among companies by working on real-life service design cases. The companies can benefit from | Laurea | Finland | Aims to establish an understanding of how diversity could benefit Finnish businesses. In the project, the cooperation between immigrant women and Finnish organisations will lead to the production of innovative service concepts and generated shared understanding | https://www.laurea.fi/en/projects/d/diverscity--monimuotoista-jadigitaa-lista- |

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| | user-centered digital solutions that are suitable for diverse target groups. | | | | palvelu- muotoi- lua/ https://kairoseu-rope.co.uk/portfolio-item/arise-ana-lysing-refugee-inclusion-southern-eu-rope/?fbclid=IwZXh0bgN-hZW0CMTAAAR1FOhXCbdJlrEuxqn-qOIM-hwZlp6_b74Y91639naWR6TQSE1sa4gPy-jgHY_aem_V7DqX9kDa_qKQCo uyVr8bw |
| 26.ARISE: Analysing Refugee Inclusion in Southern Europe | 2017-2019 The project will help all the participants gain a greater understanding of issues that affect non-EU migrants and people with disadvantaged backgrounds when integrating within European cities. 72 participants selected from the staff of the consortium and participate in a 6-day course to gain a deeper understanding | Erasmus+ | UK-led consortium of 6 partners – Kairos Europe, Red Ochre, Kings College London, Creating Ground, Young Roots and Elfrida Camden | Advocating Exploration Toolkit published. Participants have a deeper understanding of the current changes taking place in a European society (with a focus on Southern Italy) and its multiculturalism; they understand and make sense of diversity, and are able to talk about it productively and meaningfully. Furthermore, they have new ideas on how to update their approach and methods and help migrants/refugees in needs. It will also give the participants the confidence to develop a more international approach in their day-to-day work. | |
| 27.PIECE: Participation Inclusion and Engagement of Communities in Europe | 2020-2021 Education and skill enhancement to help fight trends of isolation. Project activities for community workers. The people that will take part in the project and benefit from the project's intellectual outputs will | Erasmus+ | Kairos Europe, Itaka Training, ALDA, Innovation Frontiers, Andalucía Acoge | Promoted social inclusion through community engagement and participation Built a stronger European identity through community engagement and civic participation Created materials for the target group, including lesson plans and presentations | https://piceproject.eu/ |

enhance their skills and employability and in turn enhance the social inclusion, skills, and employability of the people they will train, involve in their activities, and meet thus creating a virtuous circle of empowerment.

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| 28.Front Line | <p>2019-2022</p> <p>The main aim of this project was to help adult education practitioners working with adult migrants to gain a greater understanding of the important role that Adult education plays in the inclusion process of migrants and people with disadvantaged backgrounds when settling in European countries. Through the participation in the trainings offered in Greece, Spain and the virtual training in the UK, participants learnt about different adults education methods used by the host countries.</p> | Erasmus+ | Kairos Europe, INCOMA, Inter Alia | <p>Acquired new methodologies/techniques for promoting common adult education paths across Europe while working with migrants</p> <p>Participants have been equipped with the right intercultural awareness and communication skills necessary to relate with people from diverse linguistic and cultural background</p> <p>Establishment of new projects (we are now working with our local and EU partners on mobilities for our accredited 2021-2022 adult mobility projects as well as on new KA2 for the 2023 call)</p> <p>We have established new partnership with local and international organizations dealing with refugees, local communities, and volunteers</p> <p>We have a clearer understanding of the fundamental role that innovative approaches in adult education can play in helping local community to become more welcoming by creating common spaces and tackle segregation and homelessness</p> <p>Participants are more confident in their job and acquired new methods to manage stress and overwhelming when working in emergency situations. This</p> | <p>https://www.itakat-rai-ning.org/front-line-understanding-migration-and-building-cohesive-societies/</p> |
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will have a waterfall effect on staff and community well-being

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| <p>29.REMI: Rethinking the Environment and Migrant Inclusion</p> | <p>2020-22 Italy REMI was born as a natural development of our 2019 project "Front Line" and involved some of the previous partners as well as new organizations. Focuses on the improvement in the competencies of staff working directly with migrants, adult training and employability, mental health, integration, links between climate change and people on the move, promotion of inclusive and sustainable initiatives. Deepens understanding</p> | <p>Erasmus+</p> | <p>Inter Alia, Itaka Training, AiCS Foggia, Fondazione Emmanuel, Cooperative Rinascita, Integrazioni Calabria, HALP</p> | <p>Acquired new ways and methodologies for promoting common adult education paths across Europe while working with migrants Participants have been equipped with the right intercultural awareness and communication skills necessary to relate with people from diverse linguistic and cultural background Establishment of new projects (we are now working with our EU partners on the mobilities for our accredited 2021-2022 adult mobility projects) We have established new partnership with host countries local organizations dealing with refugees, local communities, ecological and sustainable projects and partnerships in the future We have a clearer understanding of the fundamental role that adult education and architecture has in helping local community to become more welcoming by creating common spaces and tackle segregation and have established close collaborations with the Architecture of Rapid Change and Scarce Resources The School of Art, Architecture and Design London Metropolitan University Participants are now more confident in their job</p> | <p>http://www.itakat-rai-ning.org/rethinking-the-environment-and-migrant-inclusion-remi/</p> |
| <p>30.MILE: Migrant Integration through</p> | <p>2020-2022 MILE is based on the idea that policy-making – including at</p> | <p>AMIF</p> | <p>Belgium, Greece, Latvia, Spain, Netherlands, UK</p> | <p>In 2022, MILE produced reports of local and EU-level inclusion policies with the</p> | <p>https://mile-project.eu/</p> |

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| Locally designed Experiences | the local level – should be a process of co-creation and collaboration that reflects the diverse population of cities and gives migrants, newcomers, refugees and asylum-seekers a say. By connecting municipalities, migrant communities and research teams across Europe, MILE aims to empower migrants and refugees and help to build lasting connections between migrant groups and local governments in Europe. | | help of existing evaluation frameworks, such as the Integrating Cities Toolkit. For these analyses, the research teams worked together with the four implementing municipalities of the MILE project as well as partnering migrant communities in the countries to collect evidence of the current local contexts. They used benchmarks indicating levels of inclusivity and accessibility in local and European policy-making processes. This allowed them to draw lines between the different municipalities and their inclusion policies while showcasing their unique local realities, challenges and solutions. Based on these reports, MILE will produce a range of policy recommendations and tools targeting local, national and European policy makers and migrant communities, with the aim to advance the inclusion and participation of migrants in policy-making – Birmingham, Ioannina, Riga, Ripollet | |
| 31.REGION Project: Regions for Migrants and Refugees Integration | 2020-2022 REGION Project was created to mainstream migrant and refugee integration within social cohesion policies at regional level, by building a common framework to facilitate, guide and improve the performance of regions through innovative tools. Aimed to establish networks with regional authorities, identify integration indicators, and facilitate training and outreach | AMIF | Led by a consortium of 10 partners coordinated by the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions and implemented in 6 European regions – Sweden, Portugal, 2 in Spain, 2 in Italy | The Project implemented an innovative toolkit for regional governments, through capacity-building for key stakeholders in receiving communities and tailored training for regional staff to support them in strengthening integration services. Within the REGION Project, pilot integration actions were introduced in each participating region, building on regional policy and outcome indicators through results from MIPEX-R. An evaluation framework was developed and tested on these targeted actions. As part of the REGION Project, Partnership Skåne, which addresses integration challenges by |

<https://regionproject.eu/>

providing holistic support for newly arrived people in Sweden, conducted a test-bed on health equity and social inclusion, providing individually adapted support to prevent risks of marginalisation. The Project built on and enhanced an existing migration visual mapping tool, previously developed by the CPMR: it created a database of regional integration practices with a search tool and used for mutual learning between regions based on both successful and challenging practices and for promoting regional integration actions, networking and identifying expertise in specific areas. Through strong partnerships in participating regions and beyond, the Project facilitated transregional exchange between newer and more experienced regions to identify and disseminate lessons learnt amongst key stakeholders.

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| 32.Opportunities | <p>2020 OPPORTUNITIES brings together migrants, citizens, and stakeholders on national, local, and regional levels in several African and European countries, encouraging them to listen to each other and to create shared narratives of migration. The main objective of these cross-talks, a method of collaborative storytelling designed for the project, is to establish common ground for a fair conversation that seeks to integrate African and European perspectives. Art-based methods (e.g. short film</p> | Horizon | <p>The OPPORTUNITIES Consortium: 13 partners, consisting of 7 universities, 5 NGOs, and a city theatre. Includes 11 participating countries, 8 European and 3 African</p> | <p>The overall results of the project were adapted into a touring theatre production that will be transnationally performed by KVS Brussels, a leading European theatre company.</p> | <p>https://www.opportunities-project.eu/</p> |
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productions and exhibitions) serve to promote and encourage a fair conversation on migration and integration across national borders and across different walks of society.

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| 33.SPRING | <p>2021-2023</p> <p>The project brought together European integration actors at national, regional and local level to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of their work. The SprINg initiative aimed to change this by empowering practitioners to identify, adapt and upscale promising existing practices to their specific contexts. We explored the qualities of 'good' practices, while also introducing SprINg's tools to help practitioners with identifying and transferring practices to meet their needs.</p> | | 219 stakeholders in 42 countries including ICMPD, MPG; MPI Europe | <p>The project has created a community bringing together European integration actors working on integration at national, regional and local level. The SprINg practice section contains resources empowering practitioners to identify, adapt and upscale promising existing practices to their specific contexts. It explores the qualities of 'good' practices and showcase concrete initiatives, offers tools for identifying and transferring practices to meet specific practice needs, and features self-evaluation tools helping practitioners assess their own work. In addition to its own directory of practices, SprINg brings together a collection of pre-existing repositories on EU-wide migrant integration practices.</p> | <p>https://integration-practices.eu/</p> |
| 34.Project Mile: Migrants Integration in the Labour market in Europe | <p>2019</p> <p>Aims to develop, implement and mainstream an effective model of integrated services for the integration of Third-Country Nationals into the labour market, based on multi-sectorial competences, mobilisation of actors and migrants' cultural, social and economic needs. The project specific objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the competences of stakeholders in the field of | AMIF | 4 European countries, 5 cities, coordinator is International Economic Cooperation Institute (Italy), supported by local and regional organisations in partner countries | <p>A desk, qualitative and quantitative research was carried out between February and May 2019 with more than 170 employers. They found that employers have generally low awareness of how to use internship and/or apprenticeship programmes for hiring non- EU citizens and language is affirmed as a major barrier for hiring third country nationals in all countries. Lack of general education is a barrier for hiring third country nationals in all countries. Electronic services for managing the hiring process of third</p> | <p>https://projectmile.eu/</p> |

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| | <p>integration in the labour market, including employers, in addressing TCNs' needs and potentials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement with the third country nationals a methodological scheme to promote their integration in the labour market, via a structured and continuous involvement of employers. | | <p>country nationals should be implemented</p> | |
| <p>35.CURVE: Cultivating Understanding of Refugees and Vulnerable Environments</p> | <p>2023 The project aimed to build on good practices to tackle the negative perception of migrants due to populist discourse and build a better sense of community. It also aimed to understand forced migration and raise awareness of the dangers of hate speech and to avoid socio-spatial segregation and involved migrants with the local community in the decision-making process</p> | <p>UK-led consortium made up of 10 partners (Kairos Europe, KCL, British Red Cross etc.)</p> | <p>Several training events in Spain, Italy and Greece including lectures, visits to local centres, interventions from experts. Staff better prepared to deal with issues affecting migrants and acquisition of relevant intercultural awareness and communication skills needed to relate with people from diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds Development of new curricula and acquisition of new skills to be used by the national consortium partners for training mentors, volunteers, community workers and leaders. Creation of synergies between participants in the project and participating organisations, which reflect in more joint coordinated efforts to the benefit of local communities.</p> | <p>https://kairoseu-rope.co.uk/portfolio-item/cultivating-understanding-of-refugees-and-vulnerable-environments/</p> |
| <p>36.The SIM Project</p> | <p>ONGOING This project uses the SIM card as a platform to shape new ways of sharing and archiving stories of migration. It is inspired by conversation and craft with refugees and people who are seeking sanctuary. The growing mobile collection includes</p> | <p>Migration Museum, MPF, Young Westminster Foundation</p> | <p>Our process has developed through years of collaborative research and experimentation. It combines analogue and digital photography with jewellery making to give tangible meaning to people's virtual networks. Through a series of activities, participants map the ways that SIM cards connect them to friends, family and places.</p> | <p>https://thesimproject.com/</p> |

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| | <p>over 150 unique artefacts created at free workshops in 8 countries. Participants make a screenshot from the image archive on their phone, which is transferred onto a sim-scale glass model. In turn, metal frames are etched, polished and stamped with ID numbers of personal significance.</p> | | | <p>We have run workshops in 8 countries to date.</p> <p>“This image reminds me every time I look at my phone that dreams and reality are just a home screen away’ Boyka, mother of 2, Athens 2022</p> | |
| 37.KIDS4ALLL | <p>2021-2024 The KIDS4ALLL project grounds in the general assumption that everybody should have the lifelong right and opportunity to access high-quality education. Moreover, the project team strongly believes that learners should also have the possibility to co-create their learning environment and thus to be involved in both, their own learning and the potential training process of others. Drawing on these premises the project aims to implement a pilot action that will experiment a learning method and learning environment in formal, non-formal and informal educational contexts to address the integration challenges of migrant children.</p> | Horizon | University of Turin, 17 Eu and non-Eu countries over 3 continents | Ongoing Project | https://www.kids4alll.eu/ |
| 38.India-Eu Cooperation and Dialogue on Mobility | <p>2017-2022 Under the EU funding and support the project aims to enhance management of mobility and legal migration between the EU and India, as well as to</p> | EU Funded | International Labour Organisation (ILO), International Centre for Migration and Policy | Project published six briefs that look at the positive contribution of migration, since India is a source of low-skilled and high-skilled migrants for destination countries in the EU. Indian migration plays an important role in facilitating EU | https://www.ilo.org/projects-and-partnerships/ |

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| | <p>prevent and address the challenges related to irregular migratory flows. The project reinforces the continuity and sustainability of migration and mobility cooperation between the EU and India through the implementation of series of capacity building activities in three strategic approaches. It is implemented in cooperation and support of political processes like the HLDMM (High-Level Dialogue on Migration and Mobility) and the CAMM (Common Agenda for Migration and Mobility).</p> | <p>Development (ICMPD), India Centre for Migration</p> | <p>developments in the fields of science, technology, research, agriculture, agribusiness, services and education to name but a few.</p> | <p>projects/eu-india-cooperation-and-dialogue-migration-and-mobility</p> |
| <p>39.India-EU Cooperation and Dialogue on Migration and Mobility Phase II</p> | <p>ONGOING 2023-25 To facilitate safe, legal and orderly migration and to address challenges related to irregular migration within the EU-India migration corridor, the European Commission and the Government of India signed the Common Agenda on Migration and Mobility (CAMM) in 2016. In support of the joint objectives outlined in the CAMM, Phase I of the India-EU Cooperation and Dialogue on Migration and Mobility project was carried out from 2017 to 2022. The International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) co-implemented the project, alongside the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and a</p> | <p>International Labour Organisation, Indian Council of World Affairs, ICMPD</p> | <p>Phase II has two key outcomes: Strengthening legal migration pathways along the EU-India corridor Reinforcing institutional capacity and improving awareness of irregular migration and its risks The project will offer a platform for operational cooperation that engages representatives of the EU, EU Member States and the Government of India and its States, the private sector, workers' organizations, civil society, academia and migrants within India and EU Member States.</p> | <p>https://www.icmpd.org/our-work/projects/india-eu-cooperation-and-dialogue-on-migration-and-mobility-phase-ii-india-eu-cdmm-phase-ii</p> |
| | | | <p>Ongoing project to achieve these results</p> | |

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| | local partner- the India Centre for Migration (ICM). | | | | |
| 40. Greece: Road to Adulthood | 2022-24 Mentorship helping migrant and refugee unaccompanied minors navigate adulthood" project supported unaccompanied children and young people (former UAMs) in their transition towards adulthood and integration in Europe. | AMIF | Greece, Italy, Spain, Netherlands | Unaccompanied children and young people were accompanied in their transition towards adulthood and integration. The exchange of shared training models for the mentoring of unaccompanied minors and young adults, suitable for European-level application, was promoted and increased. Existing practices in and improved methodologies for supporting the transition of UAMs to adulthood were exchanged and promoted. | https://migration-integration.ec.europa.eu/integration-practice/greece-road-adulthood-project_en |
| 41. MIICT | 2019-2022 MIICT (ICT Enabled Services for Migration) was conceived with the goal of designing, developing and deploying tools that address the challenge of migrant integration. In service of this goal, the project undertakes to co-create improved ICT-enabled services with migrants, refugees, public sector services, NGOs (Non-Governmental-Organisations) and other interest groups. By involving researchers at the centre of our approach it addresses the need to improve and customise the interfaces used to access key public services so that they better address the requirements of migrants and refugees. | Horizon | 15 entities in 11 EU member states | Three main outputs: ICT services to improve refugee and migrant populations' access to key public services; An integration framework that will facilitate the seamless integration of heterogeneous services within the existing infrastructures of public services providing APIs for the 'plug in and play' of new ICT modules thus providing and supporting the long-term viability of the MIICT solutions; A bilingual web-based platform that consists of a database and intelligent analytics system that captures the specific socio-cultural, economic and legal contexts of migrants that is shared with public authorities. These outputs are expected to have the impact of enhancing identification and inclusion of migrants, facilitating the efforts of public administration to manage the integration of migrants, and facilitating communication with migrants and their access to services | https://www.miict.eu/ |

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| 42. MICADO | <p>2020 MICADO aims to facilitate the exchange between migrants, public authorities and engaged civic society and ease migrants' access to regular social systems (housing, education, health care, and labour) and counselling services through attractive digital services. Thus, it will lower the socio-economic effort and expenditure in migrant integration, both for host economies and individuals.</p> | EU's H2020 Innovation Action | <p>Research institutions, public authority agencies and SMEs from Germany, Belgium, Italy, Spain and Austria</p> | <p>With a "one-fits-all" approach, the basic or "universal" MICADO solution comprises a set of services applicable to all cities and regions involved in the project. This concept of offering a "ready-to-use" solution represents the boost that many Business Intelligence projects lack. With this approach, municipalities can adapt the solution to their respective challenges without having to have cross-department expertise to manage migration in their respective cities. Through the input of local data the visualization tools will provide programmed insight based on that input. The outcome of the project will empower public authorities and local communities that attend migrants and refugees from their moment of arrival in the EU with more efficient and more effective digital services. It will also support migrants and refugees by enabling essential communication, orientation, and navigation within their new life environments.</p> | <p>https://www.micadoproject.eu/</p> |
| 43. NADINE | <p>2018-2021 The NADINE platform aims to use open data to gain a better understanding of migrant realities and the challenges associated with their integration. Data about local services and migrants will feed user-friendly tools for employability and career guidance, whilst assessing supply and demand of migrants' skills. The platform will also focus on the social, educational and cultural needs of migrants and how these fit to</p> | Horizon | <p>13 organisations from France, Italy, UK, Greece, Belgium, Luxembourg, led by Script and Go (France)</p> | <p>NADINE created a platform to promote migrant inclusion which provides career guidance, peer-to-peer support, a skills assessment tool and training.</p> | <p>https://nadine-project.eu/</p> |

existing services offered by local hosts. Overall, the system will allow public authorities and guidance professionals to offer a personalised service to migrants based on real needs and the opportunities available to them.

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| 44. REBUILD | <p>2021</p> <p>REBUILD main objective is to improve migrants and refugees' integration processes in Europe through the development of ICT-based solutions, aiming at enhancing the efficiency level in local authorities' service provision and the immigrants' quality of life. The starting point is the awareness about the gap between the supply of public services and the actual possibility of accessing them for immigrants and refugees.</p> <p>This objective will be achieved through the realization of an application that may be used by immigrants and refugees to assure a better interaction among them and with public administrations and a more effective matching between the immigrants' needs and the supply of services in the hosting countries.</p> | Horizon 2020 | <p>Research institutions and public authority agencies from EU member states</p> | <p>During the whole project lifespan, they will carry on activities aimed at mapping the socio-economic and political impact on the two categories of interested stakeholders: immigrants and public administrations. This activity will be supervised by the DEN Institute, that, firstly, will have to develop a methodology and then organize a seminar to help partners understand this methodology. They will identify 3 areas in which they will assess the impact and the development of at least 18 qualitative and quantitative indicators to map the impacts on the project. They mean to involved at least 100 immigrants and 3 local authorities.</p> | <p>https://www.rebuild-europe.eu/en/default.aspx</p> |
| 45. SOLIDARITIES | <p>2020-2025</p> <p>This research project breaks new ground by exploring how</p> | NordForsk | <p>UCL; Aarhus University, Linköping University</p> | ONGOING | <p>https://solidarities.net/</p> |

solidarities are imagined and practiced in negotiations of migrant deservingness. It explores the fundamental question of who is, and who is not, considered deserving of welfare services, how deservingness is negotiated and with what implications, in a context of increasing diversity driven by migration, welfare restructuring, and austerity. Such negotiations serve to draw boundaries between those migrants who have access to the support and services of the welfare state, or are believed to have access, and those who are excluded, e.g. because they are deemed as 'not belonging' or are seen as responsible for their own neediness.

SOLIDARITIES seeks to contribute fresh insights to public debates on deservingness, welfare, and migration.

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| <p>46. Nordic-Baltic Initiative/Nordic-UK Initiative</p> | <p>2024 The aims of the initiative are to stimulate the knowledge communities in the Nordic countries, the United Kingdom and the Baltics to cooperate in order to enhance opportunities and address challenges of migration and integration and to fund excellent research with impact within and beyond academia.</p> <p>Research collaboration and knowledge-sharing across borders can create new insights that build upon and further extend knowledge to better equip</p> | <p>ESRC</p> | <p>NordForsk, research institutions</p> | <p>ONGOING</p> <p>Aims to generate new knowledge about migration and research the challenges in terms of integration, settlement, access to labour markets, health services, housing and education</p> | <p>https://www.nordforsk.org/research-areas/nordic-initiative-migration-and-integration-research</p> |
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| | actors both within and outside of academia to address the challenges of increased migration and to capitalise on the opportunities that this brings. | | | | |
| 47. Empowering Cities of Migration | <p>2021-2022</p> <p>The Empowering Cities of Migration project will create and train a new group of Community-based researchers drawn from marginalised neighbourhoods across three European cities experiencing population change. The researchers will use gender-aware methods to work with local communities, organisations and actors to develop new approaches for involving local people in tackling housing and urban planning problems. Through bringing together existing work undertaken by the project team, the overall intention is to empower local residents to work with housing, migration and planning specialists on creating new housing responses which help to avoid segregation and exclusion in diverse urban places.</p> | ESRC | <p>Keele University (Lead Research Organisation)</p> <p>Save the Children Denmark (Collaboration)</p> <p>City of Gothenburg (Collaboration)</p> <p>Urban Land Institute (Project Partner)</p> | <p>Training of 'Citizen Researchers' as part of the EMPOWER project is leading to changes in the way in which public and third / voluntary sector organisations are engaging with local communities to access community specific knowledge. As such, a set of training materials has been produced for recruiting, supporting and utilising local Citizen Researchers , and which organisations are beginning to use to shape their own engagement and empowerment processes. This is helping to generate better knowledge on the needs of local residents in different - and increasingly diverse -European cities and neighbourhoods.</p> | <p>https://gtr.ukri.org/projects?ref=ES%2FV016954%2F1</p> |
| 48. Support for Ukrainian Refugees through the Media | <p>2023-2024</p> <p>The project aims to increase refugees' access to reliable information on key topics of interest and concern and on the humanitarian assistance undertaken by authorities and partners, to enhance their self-reliance and</p> | Government of Japan, UNESCO | UNHCR, Slovakia, Moldova, Romania | <p>MEMO g8 organised two workshops for 15 participants on 30-31 August 2023. The workshops welcomed representatives from media partners (TA3, channels from the LOTOS association, SME, and the Slovak Spectator), including their Ukrainian colleagues, and were conducted under the guidance of senior</p> | <p>https://migration-integration.ec.europa.eu/integration-</p> |

resilience, and to create favourable conditions for the peaceful co-existence of refugees and host communities. The project also seeks to combat stigma and misinformation by allowing people from Ukraine to tell their own stories. Content outputs will be created for them, with them, about them, and about the topics they consider a priority. At the same time, the project will help Slovak citizens to understand better the global context and the reasons why people are forced to flee their homes. Through this project, UNESCO will strengthen the exchange of fact-based information between refugees and host communities to promote social cohesion.

international expert practitioners and experts from the Deutsche Welle Akademie and UNHCR Slovakia.

practice/sup-port-uk-rainian-refugees-through-media_en

49. FORUM

ONGOING

The aim of FORUM is to combat the stigmatisation of migrants and refugees, with special attention to the women's situation, through intercultural dialogues, raising the knowledge about the EU policies and promoting a democratic and civic participation, particularly within groups that are less involved in the UE policy making-process.

University of Granada, several EU member states ENMW, NGOs

Its key feature is to transfer proposals from citizens to EU policy makers in order to ensure a participative elaboration of the New EU Migration Pact as well as to provide a base research that connect with the aims of Europe for citizens Program 2021-2027

<https://www.migrantwomen-network.org/2021/07/27/forum-combatting-stigmatisation-of-migrant-and-refugees-with-a-particular->

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| 50. Perceptions | <p>2019-2023 The PERCEPTIONS project examines how Europe and the EU are seen by people who have immigrated there or intend to do so. It examines what perceptions of Europe exist among migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, how they are formed, whether they correspond to reality and how they influence migration decisions. We also examine how the flow of information could be distorted and whether inaccurate information could lead to a threat to the security of migrants (e.g. through dangerous border crossings) or even national security (e.g. through radicalisation).</p> | Horizon 2020 | 25 partners from 12 European regions and 3 non-European countries | <p>The PERCEPTIONS project aims to identify narratives, images and (mis-)perceptions of the EU abroad, and to identify how they could influence migration, cause problems, security threats, radicalisation etc. – and how to react, counteract and correct skewed images and misperceptions with a set of tools both for policymakers on local and EU level, and first-line practitioners in direct contact with migrants. To do so, the project will carry out theoretical and empirical research, analyse social media data, and based on this information, will create a framework containing tools, measures, approaches and policies. The project, therefore, is of great importance to the EU, which has been faced with an increased amount of migration since 2015 and aims to impact migrants, policymakers and the general public. PERCEPTIONS is expected to have an impact on societal, policy and security levels, and to generate benefits and added value for all stakeholders and users.</p> | <p>https://project.perceptions.eu/</p> |
| 51. EPIC-UP | <p>2024-2027 The project will capitalise on the existing knowledge and know-how of the consortium working on migrant integration and inclusion to design an enhanced model of multi-actor collaboration to develop, test and implement local integration strategies.</p> | AMIF | 12 partner organisations and 13 associated partners from 8 EU countries | <p>ONGOING</p> <p>The EPIC-UP project will have the following main expected results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – An inclusive participatory methodology to foster the social inclusion of migrants more efficiently, will be developed and tested in six EU countries. – The taxonomy, | <p>https://www.alda-eu-rope.eu/epic-up-the-euro-pean-platform-of-</p> |

EPIC-UP is a project with the aim of developing and testing integration strategies for the inclusion of migrants at local level.

mapping and benchmarking of good practices on local migrant integration strategies will be disseminated.

- Migrants and refugees in the six territories will be empowered to engage and participate in the process and ultimately in the different public spheres of their new society. As a result, their voices and experiences will be better heard and considered.
- A capacity-building programme on how to promote migrants' participation in the design and implementation of integration policies will be implemented.
- A series of policy recommendations will be produced to make migration policies and initiatives better future proofed.
- Ultimately, six new integration services will have been tested locally.

[integrating-communities/](#)

3.2. Literature Review

The literature review was conducted during the period of July - August 2024. The literature was sourced from the past 15 years academic databases including Scopus and JSTOR. Key -word strings like belonging, integration, Spain, the Netherlands, Finland, EU, minors, migrants were added in order to undertake an intersectional approach. To guarantee the rigor of the literature review process, the following steps were used: identification of the articles through databases, screening of the titles and abstracts for articles which are relevant to the research question, and eligibility of the articles assessed.

Thus, pertinent journals like the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, SAGE and the Journal of Refugee studies were examined.

3.2.1. Definitions of Integration

Integration within migration studies is a pertinent word. Within the literature, there exists a multitude of definitions. Perhaps the most common definition centres around the ways in which migrants forge a sense of connectedness to the society in which they settle, related to questions around their cultural, socio-economic and social integration, as well as their transnational relations to their home country (Brah, 1996; Levitt, 2001; Sigona et al., 2015). Yet, more specific definitions are floating around the academia. For example, a co-researcher of Gunella Migration Studies said "I feel we should start talking about interaction, instead of integration. Why do I have to integrate? Why don't we say interaction? I interact with your culture, and you interact with mine. Integration for me is interaction." (Gunella and Rodrigo, 2022:16). Wessendorf also bases her ideas of integration on social interactions but focuses on the immediate locality in which migrants live – their neighbourhood – which crucially impacts on their sense of inclusion or exclusion (Wessendorf, 2019). But, as stated in Participatory Analysis: Shared Development of Requirements from Scenarios it is essential to co-create a common and shared terminology in research that our participants share with us, to be able to fully analyse and understand a phenomenon, in this case, integration (Chin et al., 1997). However, migrant women who have been residents in the host country for over 5 years tend to fall through the cracks and are a forgotten narrative in migration integration stories. Therefore, this literature review will use more emotive concepts such as belonging and memory to form an intersectional bottom-up approach to integration.

3.2.2. Belonging and non-belonging

In much of the literature, it is widely agreed that belonging means feeling 'at home' and 'safe' in relation with others and spatial characteristics of places (Jardim & Marques da Silva, 2021; Yuval-Davis, 2006; Wessendorf, 2019). Yuval-Davis argues that belonging could be understood as emotional bonds between an individual and their place, culture or religion. (Yuval-Davis, 2006). Furthermore, studies have revealed that migrants are constantly renegotiating their sense of belonging in relation to spatial characteristics of destination places and homeland (May, 2013). Yet, although scholars from various disciplines have focused on theorising belonging, there still exists a gap in understanding its multidimensional nature (Jardim & Marques da Silva, 2021; Wessendorf,

2017; Yuval-Davis, 2006). Wessendorf proposes that there are three main factors that shape belonging: immigration-related diversity in neighbourhood; migrants' social location regarding race, gender, religion; and migrant's previous experiences of migration-related diversity (Wessendorf 2019). This has been substantiated by a multitude of literature (Alexandrova and Lyon, 2010; Tolia-Kelly, 2004; Pető, 2010; Johnston & Longhurst, 2012). This literature review will examine the factors that have been proposed as shaping belonging. Wessendorf (2017), argues that sense of belonging was shaped by previous experiences of exclusion in countries of transit. She found that Latin American migrants reported feeling relief and less racism upon arriving in the UK via Italy or Spain, due to the treatment they experienced in the transit countries. As such, although the UK was still racist, the migrants' sense of belonging was comparatively better (Wessendorf, 2017). Similarly, for some Bulgarian and Hungarian migrant women, home was immediately thought to be their destination country as leaving the communist block was felt as an escape from constraint (Alexandrova and Lyon, 2010).

Emotions are important since the feeling of 'being at home' is also influenced by a sense of being accepted (Radford and Hetz, 2021). Belonging is, however, not only about being accepted and not sticking out, but also about interaction in public space (Ahmed, 2000). Hence a place-based approach is important since it is not just the city make-up but the neighbourhood which impacts their sense of belonging + social interactions with other residents.

Multiple belonging is a new strain of thought in the multidimensional layer of belonging, despite having always been adopted by migrants. For example, Tolia-Kelly (2004), twenty years ago found that the British-Asian community uses cultural material from their homelands to create an expression of imagined belonging to in the UK, such as the preservation of ethnic cooking. In more recent studies, this has been coined as multiple belonging – transnational identities that emphasize new forms of belonging and social embeddedness, where networks span more than one location, and migrants are not reduced to any one belonging – national origin or present location (Gilmartin and Migge, 2016; Jardim and Marques da Silva, 2021; Radford and Hetz, 2021; May, 2013; Ögtem-Young, 2023). Multiple belonging comes in many different forms with many migrant women keeping the lines of belonging open between their two countries due to their families still living in their home country or even a feeling of belonging to the country of one's partner (Alexandrova and Lyon, 2010).

Legal status of a migrant has also proved to impact one's sense of self belonging (Alexandrova and Lyon, 2010; Soto Saavedra, Lopez, Shaw, and Gibbs, 2023; Menjívar and Abrego, 2012; Gonzales, 2016). In this sense, the legal regulation of belonging through documents labels belonging as being spatially constituted through borders rather than through neighbourhoods or relationships. Alexandrova and Lyon (2010) found that for many migrant women, having no documents is a source of considerable anxiety. For them, whether you get legal residence is a central question for the possibilities of belonging. In fact, one interviewee even described herself as having 'no identity' when she had no legal status (Alexandrova and Lyon, 2010:97). They also found that dual citizenship gives comfort and flexibility to belong to whatever country is necessary

(Alexandrova and Lyon, 2010). In the past, policymakers worried that those possessing dual citizenship would remain loyal to their country of origin and not integrate into the country to which they had emigrated (Faist, Gerdes and Bielefeld, 2008). But, in recent decades, developments in gender equality under the citizenship law have enabled the expansion of dual citizenship, permitting female migrants to retain their own citizenship independently of their husbands, giving them a greater sense of self and belonging and increasing naturalisation (Faist, Gerdes and Bielefeld, 2008).

Both material and emotional factors are important, as we see with language learning. Language is both a barrier and a resource for belonging – maintaining native language and facing discrimination for accent but also developing bilingual skills and forging new ties through this (Koehler and Scheider, 2019; Mappelli, 2019; Nagy, 2018, Mira and Evansluong, 2019).

Researchers also need to understand the notion of gatekeeping as there are sometimes community leaders who manage relations. Yuval-Davis (2006) 'Politics of belonging' demonstrates how this gatekeeping occurs on a quotidian basis as people decide who is in and who is out of communities, judging their own and other's right to belong. This works both ways as certain infractions can also be held against certain members causing marginalization.

Food is another tool used to theorise belonging; 'food is life and life can be studied and understood through food' (Couhnihan and Esterik 1997: 1). Talking about food is an expression of appreciation towards constructing identity and imaginary belongings (Pető, 2010). Pető (2010) found that in Italy, love for Italian cooking can be interpreted as a method to integrate into the country by migrant women, and in turn, for the Italian native women, this appreciation is an important step towards forming intimate relationships. He argues that as migrant women do not speak the language and are not familiar with the customs of the receiving country's cooking, food-talk and the preparing of food together is a way of integration and belonging (Pető, 2010:162). Johnston and Longhurst (2012), also found that not only does the sharing of ethnic food act as a belonging tool, but through such actions, the general well-being of migrant women is improved, leading to a greater sense of belonging to the community and country.

Yet within the theory of belonging, non-belonging is an important strain of thought. Much of the literature on processes and experiences of migration has concentrated on belonging, citizenship and national identity (Radford & Hetz, 2021; Gilmartin & Migge, 2016; Tolia-Kelly, 2004; Yuval-Davis, 2006), but as Soltani and Thorpe (2023) found, there is a lack of an intersectional approach that examines the effects of gender, ethnicity, and migration on non-belonging, most specifically during the COVID-19 pandemic. A large cause of non-belonging is in fact the idea of multiple belonging. Despite providing a sense of comfort and safety, multiple belonging also causes a dichotomy of emotion. For example, Alexandrova and Lyon's interviewee Ana, a migrant woman in Italy from Bulgaria, said, 'I haven't had a home for years now' despite having strong relationships in both countries (Alexandrova and Lyon 2010:102). More closely related to the COVID-19, the pandemic raised alarming concerns about immigrant's unequal access to and exclusions from social and health support based on who belongs as 'citizens'

(Lin, 2020; Teixeira da Silva, 2020). Furthermore, the closure of the New Zealand borders disrupted migrant women's opportunities to practise multiple belonging effectively, leading to feelings of guilt, helplessness and loss of control over their homeland and a feeling of non-belonging in their new country (Baldassar, 2015; Christensen, 2009). Intimacy was also another factor to consider when migrants forged relations, and indeed many found solace in caring for others in similar situations e.g. refugees (Soltani and Thorpe).

Racial discrimination also undermines migrants' sense of civic belonging (Fathi, 2022; Radford & Hetz, 2021). In 2010, 1/5 New Zealanders believed that settling of migrants from distinct culture, particularly Asian migrants, weakens New Zealand culture (Ward et al., 2010). Moreover, following the Christchurch terrorist attacks in 2019, Muslim women reported heightened discrimination (Greaves et al., 2020; Salahshour & Boamah, 2020). Similarly, in Poland, Kindler and Szulecka (2013), found that Ukrainian migrants were better able to blend into the public space than the Vietnamese, due to the difference in appearance and the perceived assimilation between Ukraine and Poland. The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbated these ethnic and gender discriminations, seen through access to health services and public places (Officer et al., 2022), with women of colour often most dramatically impacted (Huckle et al., 2021; Bradbury-Jones & Isham, 2020). Patently, the negative experiences adversely affect their 'home sentiment' and feelings of non-belonging. Furthermore, Soltani and Thorpe's (2023) case study demonstrated that migrant women often carry the burden of multiple layers of intersectionality and sources of inequity and injustice. Their overall findings 'reinforce the importance for leaders and decision makers to consider the implications of crisis policies and regulations for newcomers and other culturally diverse groups who constitute the diasporic community' (Soltani and Thorpe, 2023:195).

Thus, the topic of security and justice is an important one associated to integration as in fact many migrants feel the need to live in areas characterised by visible diversity because of fear of racism (Wessendorf 2019). Identity relates to documentation as some migrants have a sense of self fundamentally belonging to the country in which they grew up (Alexandrova and Lyon, 2010).

3.2.3. Superdiversity

In 2007, Steven Vertovec coined the idea of superdiversity, after concluding that recent migration has made traditional destination cities so diverse that social science concepts and methods have become inadequate to the task of understanding complex diversity (Vertovec, 2007). In the last decade this term has developed significantly, with considerable interest being shown and a global influence (Aptekar 2019; Foner, Duyvendak, and Kasinitz 2019; Vertovec 2019), but it remains under-researched by social scientists and under-addressed by policymakers (Vertovec, 2015). As a theory, superdiversity emphasizes the need to look beyond ethnicity as a maker of migrant trajectories and social mobility and instead draws attention to language, religion and motives in the process of integration into destination cities (Blommaert & Rampton, 2011; Piekut et al., 2012). Places considered superdiverse are recognized as containing multidimensional kaleidoscopes of smaller groupings, in which new and old forms of diversity interact to

form new configurations and categories of social difference along with new challenges for service providers (Vertovec, 2015; Phillimore, 2010; Berg et al., 2019).

Intersectionality within superdiversity is crucial to allow a movement away from 'outdated "ghetto thinking"' (Vertovec et al., 2024:168). The concept of intersectionality developed from within Black feminist scholarship to interdependent nature of social categories, particularly race, class, and gender (Hill Collins & Bilge, 2016; Leslie McCall, 2005). It requires that 'there be a recognition of age, gender, legal status, religion and class as an important step in acknowledging categorical diversity that, in turn, highlights the need for much deeper intersectional analysis that recognizes and explains intra-category diversity' (Vertovec et al, 2024:195).

However, superdiversity must continue to develop as it remains a contentious concept (Sigona, 2023; Song, 2023; Yeoh, 2023). In the Symposium on Vertovec's Superdiversity (Solomos, 2024), the theory received criticisms over its scope, with suggestions being put forward to include racial and ethnic diversities and to shift its focus away from the debates in Europe and North America (Song, 2023; Yeah, 2023). To achieve this, superdiversity must engage with scholarly research to develop analysis, as it does not yet capture the complexities of what drives migration driven diversification (Sigona, 2023).

3.2.4. Access to the labour market

Research has found that the economic integration of migrant into the host economy is a long-term process, exacerbated if they do not know the language and are ethnically different from the receiving society majority (Anderson 2000; Momsen 1999; Piore, 1979). This is especially true for migrant women, who are also perceived as primary caregivers and thus must juggle both work and childcare responsibilities (Kindler and Szulecka, 2013). Economic integration refers to access into the labour market and forms one part of the four dimensions through which integration can be measured (Penninx, 2005). Economic integration can take place in both the formal and informal spheres of the economic, but access to the primary labour market is pivotal for economic integration (Kindler and Szulecka, 2013). Kindler and Szulecka also found that 'integration upholds a nation-centred view, which is hard to reconcile with the growing interdependence of society and with emerging transnational ties and networks' (Kindler and Szulecka, 2013:650).

For migrant women, research only begun in the 1980s. With this new strain of thought came the recognition that as female mobility differs from men's, they tend to end up in sex-segregated sectors of the labour market (Morokvasic, 1984; Heinen and Wator 2007; Siemianska 2002; Titkow et al. 2004). Often, women are pressured to accept the first job they are presented due to perception bias, which usually ends them up in the informal labour market, effectively causing a deskilling (Kindler and Szulecka, 2013). This was patent in Kindler and Szulecka's (2013) case study of Ukrainian and Vietnamese migrant women who have settled in Poland. They found that these women either give up participation in the labour market to care for their families completely, or they are contracted in part-time work and ad hoc jobs more often than men.

Furthermore, access to the labour market is impacted by the idea of belonging. In relation to the case study, Kindler and Szulecka (2013) found that Ukrainian migrants have a greater potential for integration in the Polish labour market than their Vietnamese counterparts due to their spatial and cultural proximity to Poland. This is despite the fact that Vietnamese migrants usually settle permanently, whereas Ukrainians engage in temporary migration, which should counter the Ukrainian migrants' greater chances for integration. This is coupled with the idea of non-belonging where strong family and ethnic ties within Vietnamese migrants means closure in the trading niche and limitation of economic activity due to family obligations. The greater discrimination faced by the Vietnamese compared to the Ukrainians is a large factor in this non-belonging within the labour market (Kindler and Szulecka, 2013).

Steven Vertovec's theory of superdiversity is also applicable in studying migrant economic integration. 20th Century urban studies have been characterised by maps of cities that reflect 'ghetto thinking' (Vertovec, 2024: 181) – the idea that the segregation of distinct minority groups is an inherent feature of urban environments, intrinsically linked to the 'problem' of socio-economic deprivation (Wirth, 1928; Peach, 2003, 2009; Collins, 2012)

3.2.5. Refugees vs. Migrant

Refugees, asylum seekers and migrants are distinct terms all relating to immigration. However, while 'refugee' and 'asylum seeker' are legally defined, the term 'migrant' has no legal definition and does not contain a reason for leaving their homeland. Refugees are those that have already obtained a refugee status ensuring protection under international law, whereas asylum seekers have no legally determined status in their destination country (International Organization for Migration, IOM, 2020).

The different labels that circulate the migration narrative heavily influence attitudes towards such groups in the host countries (Graf et al., 2023; Carrizosa-Moog et al., 2019; Verkuyten et al., 2018; Bansak, Hainmueller, and Hangartner, 2016). Graf et al (2023) conducted a study in 9 countries to test the effect of the labels 'migrant', 'asylum seeker' and 'refugee'. The study concluded that there was a significant difference in perceptions between the three groups and overall, people were happier if migrants were their friends, neighbours or partners as they bring more benefits to society than the other two groups (Graf et al., 2023). Further studies carried out in the United States (Murray & Marx, 2013), Australia (Hartley & Pedersen, 2015), and Europe (Verkuyten, 2004) surmised that perceived entitlement of immigrants influences the attitudes towards distinct immigrant groups – 'those immigrant groups that are perceived as 'deserving' asylum (i.e., authorized and political immigrants in the United States and Europe, or resettled refugees in Australia) are evaluated more positively than those who are perceived as 'undeserving' (unauthorized, 'economic' immigrants in the United States and Europe, or asylum seekers and boat people in Australia)' (Graf et al., 2023: 971-2). Furthermore, stereotypes associated with a certain category, for example, ethnicity, can have detrimental effects on the stigmatised group and the perceptions from the host country (Carrizosa-Moog et al., 2019; Cuttler & Ryckman, 2019; Denver et al., 2017; Litam, 2019; Hall et al., 2015).

These terms also rely on historical and sociocultural context as well as the evolving societal dynamics in which their significance is shaped and debated (Goodman et al., 2017; Goodman & Speer, 2007; Lynn & Lea, 2003). Linguistic idiosyncrasies play a pertinent role in forming the perception of a population based on how the words are translated from English. For example, in German and Slovak, the word for refugee refers to a person fleeing (from danger), whereas in English it implies seeking safety, which can influence how the host country views this group (Graf et al., 2023). From this, Sigona (2018) argues that the choice of labels and categorisation between such groups 'has enormous implication on the kind of legal and moral obligation receiving states and societies feel towards them' (Sigona, 2018: 1). This was reflected in August 2015 when the Slovak Prime minister Robert Fico declared that refugees 'are in 95% cases economic migrants. One must clearly distinguish between economic migrants who must be returned to the countries they came from and those who really need protection' ('Fico', 2015), employing a political de-legitimation framing strategy (Kissova, 2018) that dismissed 'real refugees' as 'economic migrants. Zetter (2007) made it clear that the refugee label became politicized "by the process of bureaucratic fractioning which reproduces itself in populist and largely pejorative labels" and "by legitimizing and presenting a wider political discourse of resistance to refugees and migrants as merely an apolitical set of bureaucratic categories" (Zetter, 2007, p. 174).

Perceptions of these groups were also influenced greatly by the global refugee crisis (Graf et al., 2023; Findor et al., 2021; De Coninck, 2020). At the beginning of the crisis, the term 'refugee' was understood to represent a person in dire need of help, and thus, populations were incentivised to support refugees more than immigrants or asylum seekers (De Coninck, 2020; 2015 data from Janky, 2019; Kotzur et al., 2017). Past research of this phenomena has shown that receiving societies are more inclined to accept refugees that were forced to flee their countries, especially those with political rather than economic reasons (Verkuyten, 2004; Verkuyten et al., 2018; Bansak, Hainmueller, and Hangartner 2016). However, as the crisis unfolded, solidarity began to decline (2016 data from Janky, 2019; Wyszynski et al., 2020) and discourses such as that of the Slovak Prime Minister ('Fico', 2015) equated refugees to people leaving their country without humanitarian reasons (as illustrated by the widely used term 'economic refugees'; Janky, 2019). In Hungary, for example, Hungarians felt more solidarity to refugees than immigrants in 2015, but by 2016, this difference was undetectable. This primarily came from the ring wing populist government who made the labels interchangeable and thus contaminated the term 'refugee', changing the idea that they were deserving of support (Verkuyten et al., 2018). Graf et al., (2023) also found that the status of 'asylum seekers' and 'refugees' were perceived as more negatively than 'migrants' (in line with Findor et al., 2021). They suggest that this shift could be a consequence of using these terms interchangeably within the public space (Graf et al., 2023).

There is also a difference between Western and Eastern European attitudes, which is suggested to derive from the smaller numbers of migrants and refugees choosing an eastern European country as their destination (Findor et al., 2021). The idea of a 'refugee' does not really exist in eastern Europe – in fact the term was 'recategorized as "bogus" and de-legitimised in East European political discourse' (Findor et al., 2021: 1).

For example, a national sample of Dutch citizens expressed support for the accommodation of involuntary migrants (or refugees) (Verkuyten et al., 2018) whereas in Slovakia it was found that 'refugee' invoked negative sentiments and social distance (Findor et al., 2021). In both countries, these feelings were compared to voluntary migrants. However, while in the Netherlands the perception of migrants was more negative than that of refugees, a study found that Dutch women see eastern European women moving to the Netherlands 'to build a future' and return to their country as they have an attractive view of the destination country (Vonk, 2007: 180). The Dutch interviewees also saw refugees and migrants as two separate categories – whereby one had arrived by force and the other by choice (Vonk, 2007).

Recent research has called for the distinction between different immigrant groups and their categorisations and perceptions in the host country should be taken more seriously and studied more systematically with greater sensitivity to cultural and contextual factors (Ommundsen et al., 2014; Findor et al., 2021; Graf et al., 2023). Following the shift in perception towards refugees, migrants and asylum seekers after the global refugee crisis, research must reflect the developing attitudes and the effect this has on belonging and non-belonging.

3.2.6. LGTB Refugees

As of June 2024, same-sex relations remain illegal in 63 countries, 12 of which can impose the death penalty for this crime (Human Dignity Trust, 2024). As such, many flee their country of origin to avoid persecution. Amanda Flores has worked with 'clients who have been burned alive... raped by the police to "cure" them of their sexual orientation... extorted by a government' (Flores, 2015: 23). However, there is a significant lack in research relating to LGBT refugees and their process of integration and belonging into host countries, despite often facing different challenges to the heterosexual refugee community (Flores, 2015; Allouche, 2017). For one, asylum officials make sharp distinctions between LGBT refugees and 'other' refugees which Allouche (2017) argues is a hindering framework. Due to a lack of knowledge that sexual orientation is a valid claim to asylum, coupled with the lengthier process that then ensues due to lack of evidence or a disregard of priority, it is also often harder for LGBT asylum seekers to seek asylum based on their sexuality (Flores, 2015). Furthermore, many LGBT immigrants do not have the same community ties in their country of origin as straight immigrants, and as so much information about how to seek asylum comes from these groups, they lack this education (Flores, 2015). Many LGBT refugees go to the USA to seek a place to be safe and out about their sexual orientation as it is viewed 'as a place where they do not have to hide who they are' (Flores, 2015: 23).

However, LGBT refugees occupy a peculiar position in Western societies. A project researching Arab LGBT refugee migration and integration in Amsterdam found that they tend to subscribe to narratives of non-belonging while also affirming their new home as more accepting – a dichotomy between Western sexual freedom and the demonisation of refugees. Moreover, the perceived conflict between the LGBT community and religion causes different perceptions of such refugees in the destination countries. The assumed non-religiosity of LGBT identities approximates them to the 'secular' west and

removes them from the 'terrorist unless proven otherwise' narratives of asylum seekers (Allouche, 2017: 67). As such, LGBT refugees from Syria are pulled into the narrative of a better future in the West and accepted for their sexual orientation, while the war in their homeland is rarely addressed and continued to be backed by western military operations (Allouche, 2017). This rhetoric of an inherently violent and homophobic Arab world is exacerbated by pinkwashing in Israel: 'a deliberate strategy used by Israel's government, agencies, and the Israeli LGBT community to exploit Israel's relatively progressive stance on gay rights, and to deflect international attention from its gross violations of human rights and international law' (Shafie, 2015: 84). It allows Israel to proclaim itself as the sole guarantor of LGBT rights in the MENA region, thus painting Arab LGBT refugees in a different light (Allouche, 2017).

3.2.7. Policy

Policies need to be less politicised and more rational, 'based on data and knowledge, rather than on anecdotes, fears and misperceptions about migration and integration' (Ruhs et al., 2019: 3). Contact between researchers and policymakers that allows for a relationship is pivotal in creating successful such evidence-based policy (Bermejo-Casado, 2023). This contact is often hard to form and maintain, which ultimately leads to a lack of effective policy. Civil society organisations, for example, play an active role in integration, but as the PERCEPTIONS project policy brief found, their role is limited due to a lack of cooperation and communication between CSOs, governments and EU institutions (Leali, Gaglioti and Biconne, 2023).

Civil society organisations are extremely useful tools in forming narratives of a country and of migrants, and such narratives are the most important determinants of public attitudes and behaviours: 'they are the origin of perceptions held by the public' (Leali, Gaglioti and Biconne, 2023: 2). The PERCEPTIONS project proposes that CSOs, who can provide expertise on the conditions, should be properly consulted during policymaking in order to create laws that would then better meet the actual needs of migrants (Leali, Gaglioti and Biconne, 2023). Such proposals are becoming more common; in its Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion 2021–2027, presented in November 2020, the European Commission proposed targeted integration support that takes into account individual characteristics that may present specific challenges such as gender. Yet policy must continue to keep up with changing narratives in order to assist migrant belonging and shape perceptions of migrants in the host country.

3.2.8. Methodology

In most migration research, young males crossing the borders are the focus, while women remain in the background (Christou and Kofman, 2022). The concepts that we are dealing with are so complex, we are adopting a bottom-up approach in our methodology that requires an intersectional approach. This includes focusing on how the migrants see the state and migrant experiences of belonging rather than state centric ideas of how migrants integrate.

We must approach migration studies through a participatory methodology (Gunella and Rodrigo, 2022; Vaughn and Jacquez, 2020). Developed by Kurt Lewin in the early

1900s, it is a people-centred approach to conducting research that fosters the concept of involving community members. Generally, communities rather than being treated as co-researchers and partners, have been seen as the place to conduct research or source data which prohibits co-creation practices (Robertson, 2000). Co-creation happens where participants are also the protagonist of the identification and resolution of a challenge rather than passive actors (Gunella and Rodrigo, 2022). The concept of participation does vary by culture, language and setting, but in general, cross-cultural research must be done ethically with members of the cultural communities to ensure that practices are not only 'non-racist' but anti-racist' (Davis, 1998).

This concept was embraced by the 3-year So-Close Horizon 2020 project (Wakeford et al., 2016) which through this participatory methodology has ambition to contribute to social cohesion and fight marginalisation through mediation of innovative digital and artistic tools. It conducted 200 interviews and 16 focus groups on migrant integration strategies and needs, and co-created three educational and digital tools based on personal experiences that can now be used by participants in their own communities. Such focus groups allowed for diversity, productive data and horizontal practices that removed hierarchies within research and intended to shift away from Eurocentric and heteropatriarchal narratives (Gunella and Rodrigo, 2022).

Another qualitative research tool proposed by Elena Vacchelli (2018), is the value of embodiment. It combines theoretical groundwork with actual examples of application to think pragmatically about intersectionality through embodiment. The use of this non-invasive approach with vulnerable research participants can help service users or research participants to be involved in the co-production of services that involve affective and relational aspects of people's lives (Vacchelli, 2018; Askins, 2016). Such practices include collage making and digital storytelling, yoga, diaries and mindfulness. This theory can be understood as embodied due to the intersectional understanding of the relation between body and mind which contributes to the production of knowledge systems (Grosz, 1994).

4. Results from the Desk research and Design of the Focus group

The results from the desk research highlighted several pertinent themes that were shared with all partners in Finland and Amsterdam as a possible guide for discussion in the workshops and research dialogues. The desk research was also used to design a survey to be used prior to the focus group discussion (see appendix 1) and a list of themes to be used in the focus group discussion (see appendix 2). An outline for conducting the workshop was also produced.

In addition, researchers gave the participants registered for the workshop the chance to fill in a google document with 5 questions prior to the interview. These simple questions asked the participants about their background in order to ascertain what linguistic assistance would be needed in the workshops as well as the barriers they had faced when integrating into Spanish society, the solutions they would propose for enhancing the integration of migrant women into Spanish society and lastly what themes they would like to discuss in the focus group. The results of these questionnaires were printed out in the form of vignettes, using the words and terminology used by the women, and placed on the tables in the room, to show the women that their ideas had been taken into consideration and to further ensure the democratic nature of the co-creative methodology. Informational sheets and consent forms were sent out and signed before any data was collected.

4.1. Focused Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a qualitative research method forming as 'an informal discussion among selected individuals about specific topics' (Beck et al., 1986, p. 73). Moreover, 'focus groups are guided group discussions, intended to yield information on a specific topic from a selected population' (Ward, 1991, p. 267) and designed to obtain perceptions on a defined area of interest in a permissive, non-threatening environment' (Krueger and Casey, 2000, p. 5). They are useful method when aiming to elicit ideas on sensitive issues such as migration and hard to define concepts such as belonging.

It is important to note that there is always the possibility of bias and manipulation, thus it is important for trained facilitators to be able to ensure all participants get an equal voice and do not dominate the conversation taking a peripheral role (Bloor, Frankland, Thomas, & Robson, 2001). It is also important to have a representative sample, to ensure generalizing the results.

Krueger (1998) suggests asking participants to make lists, create report cards, sort pictures, draw, cut and paste, or participate in a mini-debate to yield insightful information, making the experience both interesting and fun.

Focus groups are a tool for 'alternative research' because they are social events, that involve reflexive and liminal experiences, and are potentially empowering for participants (Goss, & Leinbach, 1996).



Figure 1. Focus Group Structure

4.2. Recruitment for the Focus Group

Researchers took an intersectional approach when recruiting the participants to ensure that all aspects of identity were considered including age, disability, nationality, socio-economic class, sexuality and gender. Arrangements were also made for carers were to accompany migrants where necessary to the workshop. Twelve attended in total.

A promotional video was produced on the official Fundea YouTube channel (see <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HKMURgTL710>). Leaflets were posted around the city.

In addition, emails were sent to pertinent associations (over 35 in the Granada region and also in Southern Spain in Malaga, Seville and Motril) and a social media campaign was launched via the Fundea official social media channels, including twitter and Facebook. Researchers attempted to recruit a representative sample based on data confirming the main nationalities in Spain, which are Moroccan, Romanian, Columbian, Italian, United Kingdom, Venezuelan etc.) as reported in Statista. (<https://www.statista.com/statistics/445784/foreign-population-in-spain-by-nationality/>).

However, in some cases this was not possible, and thus researchers had to use other methods of sampling including snowballing recruitment techniques. Researchers tried

to include women who had been in the country for over 5 years, but in some cases, this was not possible, thus some women who had only been in the country for a few years were also included. This served as an interesting point for comparison and will be analyzed throughout the project.

4.3. Results of the Focus Group

It is important to note that researchers used an intersectional approach when designing the workshops. Each participant was given a survey to complete, a personal note pad for reflection, a blank piece of paper for reflection and also a communal piece of paper on which to draw a mind map. Three note takers were also present, ready to capture the main points of discussion. Researchers ensured that all note takers and facilitators spoke the main migrant languages of French, Italian, English and Arabic. All participants filled in the consent forms and the attendance sheet. All materials - information sheets and consent forms were translated into Spanish. At the end of the workshop the EU CERV justice survey was sent via email.



Figure 2. Photo of leaflets and dissemination materials being left in key points where migrants meet

In this section a short summary of the results from the focus group is provided. However, it is important to note that a full analysis of all the research from the survey will be published in several publications that will be open access. This is because only 8 women completed the survey in the workshop. Hence, researchers plan to distribute to other women in the forthcoming events in order to get a target of over 50 responses.

4.3.1. Survey results

A total of 8 responses were collected from women who reported coming from the UK, Morocco, South America and Egypt. Some women decided not to complete the survey.

Even if the sample is rather small, the results were incredibly informative. The migrant women cited that they came to Spain for motives of study, family reasons and for a better life economically and socially. Only one participant cited that they came to Spain to escape from a bad living situation in America. However, no one reported leaving for reasons of war. The majority of women also stated that they had contact with other migrant women from diverse communities including those who came to Spain from African countries like Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Ghana, Morocco, as well as Chinese, Palestinian, South American, English and French nationals. This was also reflected in the focus group and women considered their contact with these groups as being important to their wellbeing and social life.

In addition, participants were asked to rate the most important material and emotional factors that they considered to be crucial in enhancing their sense of belonging. The results were varied. These are reported below and are very diverse for the different women coming from various migrant communities.

Material factors

- Most important: Access to a job, Access to digital training courses, Obtainment of legal documentation (2) Economic security, Access to a religious space (2) Access to justice
- Least important, Access to a religious space (4), Access to health service (2) Obtainment of legal documentation, Access to decent housing

Emotional factors

- Most important: Have good relations with people from the host society, Possibility to celebrate festivals, Have good relations with other migrant communities (2), Feel like you are making a contribution to the local host community, Welcoming attitude from the local community, Obtainment of legal documentation, Feelings of security and protection in local area
- Least important: Have good relations with other migrant communities (3), Feelings of security and protection in local area (2), Possibility to celebrate festivals (3)

Quite interestingly, many values were cited in response to the question what three words would you associate with the word integration, which are represented in the word cloud in Figure 3.



Figure 3. Word cloud of main terms elicited with regard to the concept of integration

These sentiments were echoed later in the survey when the women were asked what it meant to them to be part of a community, which are reported in the word cloud in Figure 4.

When asked if they felt that they were integrated into Spanish society only two of the women who were both from Morocco stated yes. The other women who came from diverse countries such as the UK, Morocco and South America replied no. The reasons they suggested for not feeling integrated concerned the fact that they did not perceive themselves to have the same opportunities as other women. One woman who came from Egypt made an interesting point, stating that her integration was impeded by the fact that she was not entitled to vote. Some women blamed the current negative climate in the media and the political sphere for not being able to integrate. One woman from the UK stated that linguistic barriers impeded her integration. One woman from Honduras stated that at times she felt integrated, whereas at other times she did not.

In conclusion migrant women suggested that many things could be done by the government to improve their integration. These included the following elements listed below:

1. Promote cultural centres where migrant women can meet

2. Make bureaucratic procedures easier – especially regarding the types of visas that migrants can apply for, as well as the procedures to validate any certificates that have been obtained in third countries to improve access to employment and education
3. Create more employment possibilities that are regular and dignified
4. Guarantee equal rights regarding accessing housing
5. Create information centres where women can learn about their rights and get information to help them with their integration
6. Improve immigration policies
7. Create better protection for young migrant women from risks of violence due to their increased vulnerabilities.

Sadly, the majority of the woman confirmed the existence of misinformation and the representations of migrants in general as threats in the media, and that both politicians and the media held responsibilities to address this misrepresentation. Some even reported that this climate of hatred towards migrants in general had increased recently. Only one woman stated that this was not the case.



Figure 4. Word cloud of main terms elicited with regard to the concept of community

When asked about negative experiences, once again the women in the focus group reported being victims of unwanted sexual advances by local men, racism and indifference on the part of the police. Another part of the survey was addressed towards eliciting what barriers the woman had experienced when first arriving in Spain. Some women stated the language, and the difficulty in forging relationships with members of the local community, while others cited cruel bureaucratic procedures.

As previously stated in the deliverable, a full analysis of the surveys will be published at the end of the project due to the fact that only 8 women participated in the survey at this stage. More surveys will be distributed throughout the project's activities to ensure that correlations are made in relation to age, class, nationality and gender. This is a new activity that has been added to enhance the projects' results and was not foreseen in the initial proposal. However, researchers believe that it will give added value to all of the qualitative insights obtained in the workshops and dialogues. The results can also be presented in the final policy roundtable too to inform the policy briefs.

4.3.2. Thematic analysis from the workshop

Spain, is like the rest of European countries. A Eurocentric country and the rest of the satellite countries are colonies and they treat us like a dangerous species.

There is discrimination based on the colour of your skin. Every time you try to have a conversation with someone the question where do you come from always come up.

There were five main themes that were elicited from the workshop discussion and mind maps displayed below. The themes are reported along with the resilience strategies that the women reported adopting.

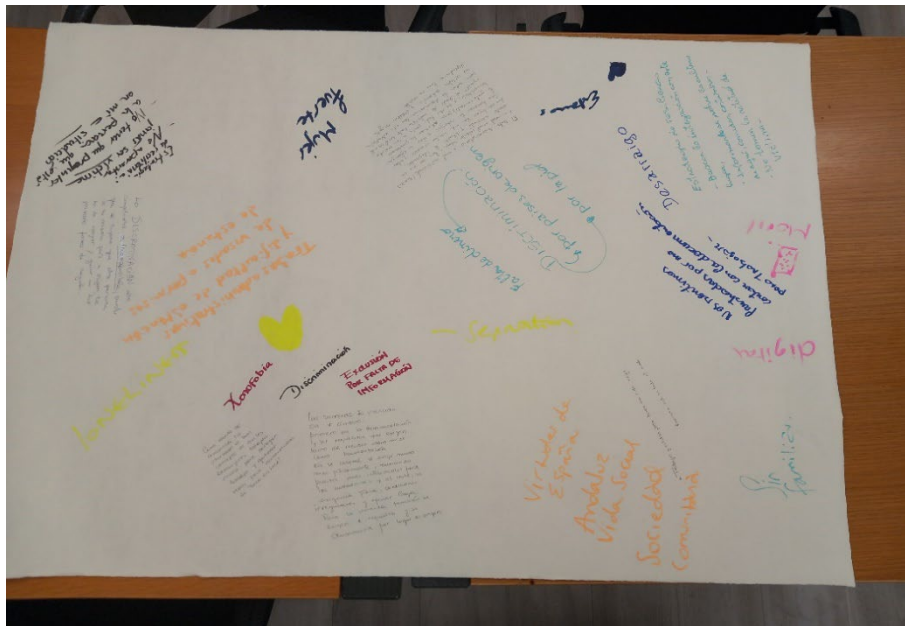


Figure 5. Mind map 1

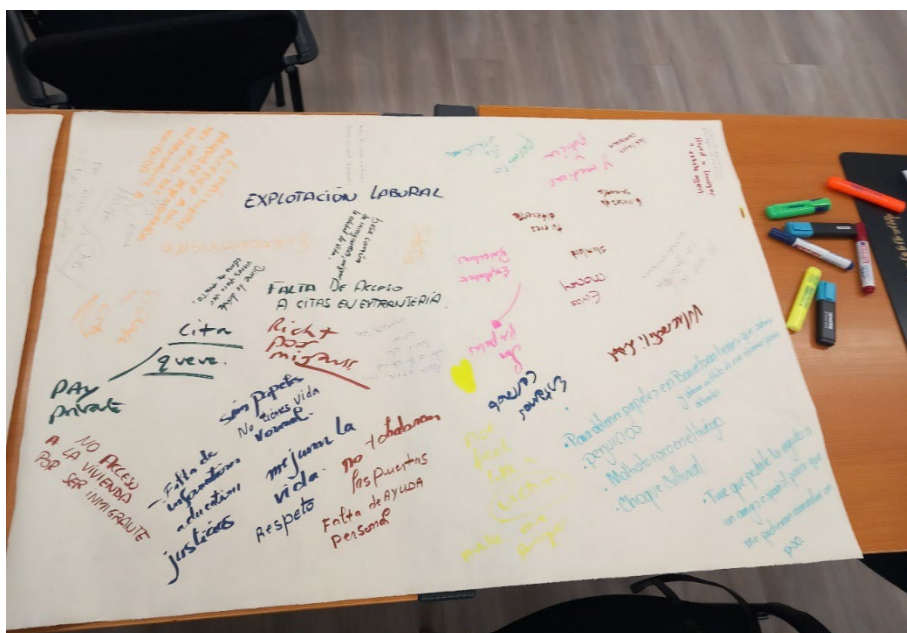


Figure 6. Mind map 2

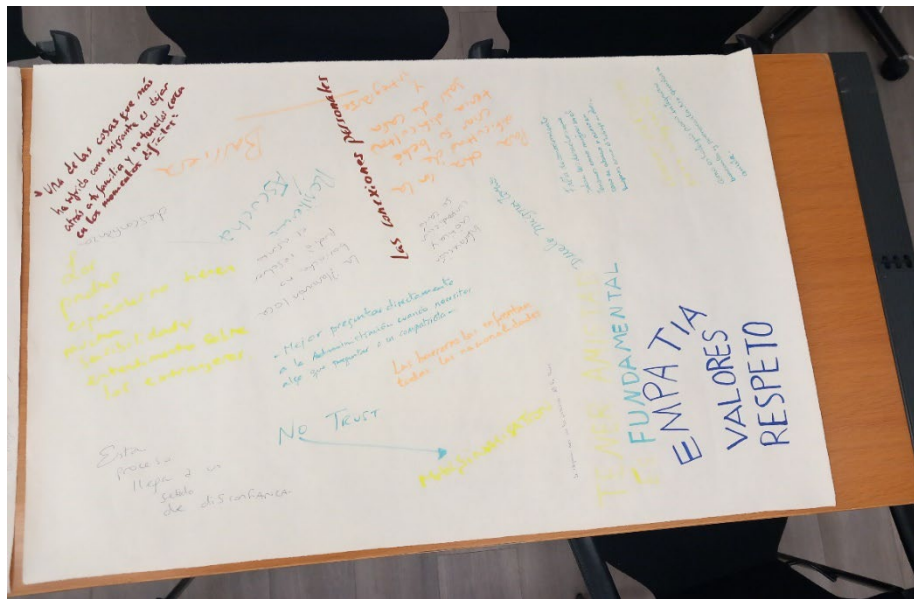


Figure 7. Mind map 3

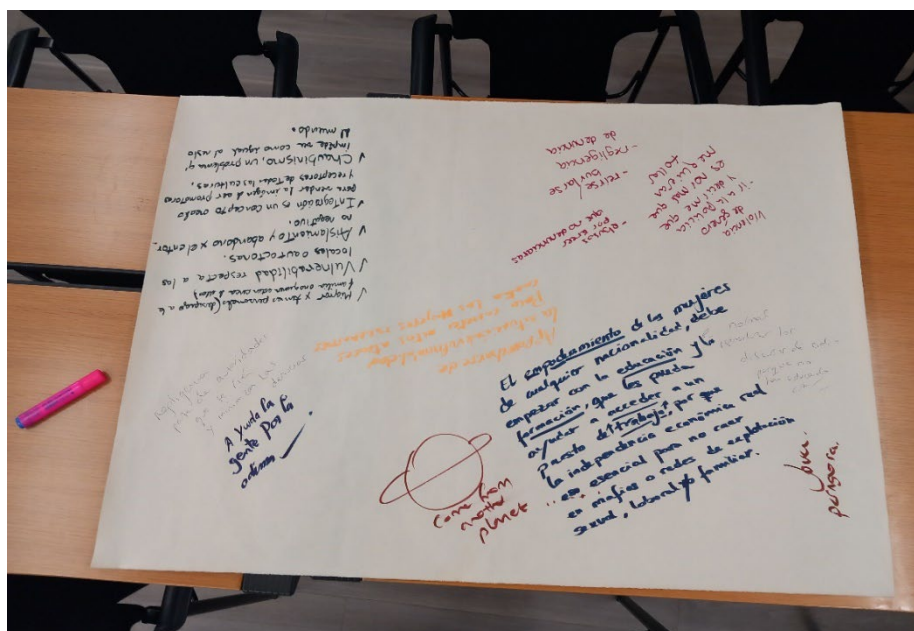


Figure 8. Mind map 4

4.3.2.1. Experienced violence and hate crime based on migrant women's gender and nationality

Some migrant women stated that the police discriminated against them when reporting incidents of experienced violence, accusing them of being drunk or aggressive. This led to a lack of trust and empathy on the part of the women towards the police and authorities in general. These sentiments were echoed by the other migrant women, when one migrant woman reported that she was even blamed by the police for the violence

she suffered. In particular it was suggested that young migrant women were more vulnerable and at risk of violence and hate crime due to their age.

One woman stated that she would experience racism the moment they would hear her name and realise that she was a migrant.

Resilience strategies

- Know your rights and make a complaint to the relevant human rights authorities.
- Create independence
- Do not see yourself as a victim
- Get help from people in the same situation as you.

4.3.2.2. *Exploitation due to the lack of documentation and status*

Migrant women reported incidents in which they or members of their family had been exploited due to lacking the necessary legal documents. In particular this exploitation occurred in the job market, but it was also reported when accessing housing. These problems were reported to be much worse in the north of Spain in cities such as Barcelona, where some of the migrant women had lived, before moving south in search of better opportunities.

Sexism and chauvinism were also reported. However, even women with the necessary legal documentation i.e., student visa reported also experiencing problems with Spanish bureaucracy, with one individual in particular referring to the validation processes of qualifications as being cruel and discriminatory.

Resilience strategies

- Women reported moving south (from Barcelona to Andalucía) as a strategy for coping where they perceived to have better possibilities for work and also accommodation.

4.3.2.3. *Emotional feelings of marginalization due to cultural barriers*

Migrant women reported feeling like being from another planet and not fitting into Spanish society and being treated like a dangerous species as the opening quote suggests. They also reported difficulties in forging friendships with others, including with other parents at their child's schools. This affected their emotional wellbeing. Some women reported that this marginalization was exacerbated due to the fact that they were separated from their families in their country of origin, thus were not able to get comfort from them through difficult times.

Some woman said that only certain cultures were permitted to be integrated into Spanish society. Others were seen to cause problems – namely those from outside the EU.

However, it is important to note that some women from south America and also Morocco stated that they did not experience barriers due to the fact that they spoke Spanish well, thus it is important to keep this in mind.

Resilience strategies

- See that all nationalities are the same and that the barriers exist for all women.
- Need to re-design the word integration and see it as co-existence.
- Learn everything about the host culture – see the virtues of Andalusia – the social life and social community and their music and immerse yourself.

4.3.2.4. Excessive bureaucracy creating barriers to integration

Migrant women reported that excessive bureaucracy affected all aspects of migrant women's lives including accessing education, jobs, visas and residency permits.

Both education and employment intersected as it was reported that only physical worth was counted and not intelligence, and migrant women reported in the focus group that they were not able to secure the employment opportunities that they felt they deserved. The women also said that they have to always demonstrate their worth, much more than Spanish nationals and that locals did not trust them.

Another factor that was reported was the existence of knowledge gaps regarding migrant women's rights. These gaps applied to all areas of services, including health, legal rights, documentation, employment, education, housing and education.

Resilience strategies

- Women reported going to the offices at 3am to stay on the street outside the police station in order to get an appointment.
- Other resilience strategies were reported via the mind set of not giving up and demanding. In particular one woman from Morocco suggested that she would demand that all women not rely on information from their communities, but instead would go straight to the bureaucratic offices to demand their rights.
- Women paid private intermediaries, including lawyers to get information and contacts to navigate the bureaucratic hurdles they faced

4.3.2.5. Difference between migrant women from different countries

It was reported in the workshops that African or Arab women are seen to be less important than migrant women from EU countries. The women reported a difference between poor and rich migrant women, with the Spanish preferring migrants from EU countries, rather than other third countries. One woman reported that women from European countries often did not learn the language, but for those from Africa it was important as they would not be able to succeed without it.

Resilience strategies

- Use discrimination and bad experiences to make you feel stronger

5. Conclusions

In conclusion we can state that the both the desk research and the primary research collected from the focus research and the survey depicted that migrant women face a multitude of problems when living in Spain. These primarily centre on dealing with pernicious bureaucratic processes, experiencing discrimination and hate crime and gender violence, as well as experiencing feelings of marginalization and isolation.

However, this is not to say that these migrant women do not fight to overcome these barriers by developing coping skills and resilience strategies. Rather the focus group demonstrated how women develop mechanisms to overcome these barriers by getting access to services, creating communities, learning the language and immersing themselves in the local culture to make the most of their lives in Spain. Moreover, the focus group itself demonstrated the very many ways that women seek to claim their rights and navigate their reality, often without papers or secure jobs. It is important to note that the focus group itself was empowering as each woman supported each other when talking about the problems they faced. They gave advice and the name of associations that could help them in the future and most of all they reaffirmed the perception that migrant women are not victims. They urged each other to speak out and tackle violence and inaction on the part of authorities, and they exchanged telephone numbers and asked if they could attend future events and support the project in the long-term.

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7. Appendices

7.1. Script 1 for migrants, including asylum seekers and refugees

These short, structured questions are aimed at eliciting your lived experiences and also your opinions regarding living in Spain as a migrant woman. The questionnaire should take 15 minutes to complete.

Researchers invite you to write your answers freely as all data will be anonymized and your privacy will be protected in line with current GDPR regulations.

It is not obligatory to answer all of the questions listed. At the end of the questionnaire there is a section which invites you to include any topics that you feel are missing.

The purpose of this study is primarily to sensitize multiple stakeholders including policy makers, other migrants, NGOs, and citizens in the host societies regarding migrant women's experiences, electing both the barriers they face when living in Spain and also their resilience strategies. It departs from perceiving integration as a one-way process to understand the complexities of the process, examining the nuances and multi-lateral ways women seek to belong and form communities in the host and/or home societies.

The results will be used to form creative content, academic publications and also evidence-based policies in order to better design inclusive policies that promote the well-being of migrant women and protect their human rights.

Background information (optional)

1. Please state your name
2. Please state your age
3. Please state your country of origin
4. Please state your gender
5. Please state your sexuality
6. Marital status
7. Familial status
8. Educational background (secondary, university, postgraduate or technical training)
9. Do you have any hidden or physical disabilities?
10. Please state the amount of time in years and months that you have resided in Spain
11. Have you resided in any other EU country before arriving in Spain? If so please give details
12. Current job.

Introduction

1. Please state the reasons why you came to Spain
2. Have your expectations been met? If not why? If yes, why-

3. Are you here with members of your family or community?
4. What does the concept of belonging mean to you?
5. What three words would you associate with the word integration?
6. What were the main barriers you faced when you first arrived in Spain? Do you still experience the same barriers or different ones and how do you navigate those?
7. Do you feel that you belong to a community? If so which one?
8. Do you feel that you are integrated into Spanish society? If no, why not? If yes, how long did it take for you to feel integrated in Spain?
9. In your opinion what should the Spanish government do to improve the integration of migrant women in Spain?
10. Material aspects: Please rate the following in order of importance on a scale of 1-14 with 14 being the most important

Which of these “material” elements are the most important factors in enhancing migrant women’s sense of belonging in Spain?

- Obtainment of documentation/ legal status
- Access to decent housing
- Economical security
- Access to language courses
- Access to healthcare
- Access to jobs
- Access to education
- Access to social benefits
- Access to education and training – obtaining educational qualifications
- Family reunification (ability for family members to join you legally in Spain)
- Access to justice
- Access to IT courses and internet services and devices
- Access to local shops selling food from your community and local festivals
- Access to religious spaces
- Please add any other categories that you feel are missing from the above list.

11. Emotive aspects Please rate the following in order of importance on a scale of 1-9 with 9 being the most important

Which of these “emotive” elements do you consider as being the most important for migrant women’s belonging

- Having good relations with other migrants from other communities
- Having good relations with individuals from the host society
- Feeling that you contribute to your local community

- Welcoming attitude of locals/host society towards migrants
- Feelings of safety and protection in the area you live for you and members of your family and community (prompt, police protection)
- Good work life balance
- Feeling that you can celebrate local festivals
- Feeling you can speak your language freely in public
- Feeling that you can celebrate your religion and wear religious clothing without discrimination
- Please add any categories that you feel are missing from the above list.

Topic 1. Community and identity

1. What does community mean to you? (prompt similar interest and values, ethnicities, food, customs, language, religion)
2. What does the word identity mean to you?
3. What does the word ethnicity mean to you?
4. Is feeling part of the host Spanish community important to you?
5. Have you retained any connections with your country of origin? If yes, please describe them.
6. What do you do to feel part of a community?
7. How important is technology (smartphone, tablet, internet) and social media in this process? Please list relevant devices and social media channels that you use i.e., WhatsApp, Facebook, Skype to keep in contact with co-patriots and other members of your community and family
8. Do you have contacts with other ethnic communities in Spain or in other countries? If so which ones and what contacts, if not why not? (prompt. Ethnic conflicts, cultural differences, competitions, lack of knowledge of their language etc.

Topic 2. Security and justice

1. What does security mean to you?
2. Have you or someone you know ever been a victim of hate crime in Spain? If so please outline
3. Do you feel that the local police protect women migrants from crime?
4. Do you feel the justice system is fair in Spain?
5. Do you think there is a lot of corruption in Spain?
6. Do you think migrants are falsely presented to be a threat to security in the media? If so please outline....

Topic 3. Training (Education and work, language learning)

1. Have you met any barriers when accessing employment?
2. Do you feel that the job you have matches your qualifications?
3. Have you met any barriers when accessing education and training courses?

4. Do you feel that you speak the Spanish language well? If yes, how did you learn it (prompt, via a free course, self-taught, via friends, work etc.)
5. Have you experienced any linguistic barriers when accessing social services i.e. housing, education, social benefits?
6. Please add anything that you feel is missing from the above questionnaire.

7.2. Main themes elicited from the mapping

Table 1. Main themes elicited from the mapping

| | |
|---|--|
| Co-creation and participatory methods are the most innovative and are used to empower participants | Housing |
| Access to labour market important | Terminology – community, identity, belonging, integration, memory |
| Dichotomy but also intersection of Emotive factors - Belonging and non-belonging – identity – memory – multiple belongings and tangible factors like money, jobs, documents | Transnationalism |
| Status is important factor in integration | Importance of intersectionality – gendered experiences of migration – relations with other sex |
| Inclusive language - Newcomers – and the debate about how long people remain a newcomer. | |
| Importance of digital skills – understanding the barriers to accessing public services | |
| Place based approaches – particular city is important – particular neighbourhood | |
| Importance of security – hate crime and marginalisation | |

Migration history
