



UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS AND FAIR-TRADE POLICIES



Co-funded by
the European Union





Undocumented migrants and fair-trade policies

This Joint Research Report is based on the National Research Reports provided by project partners.

International Project:	Erasmus+ project: Joint eStories: Journeys from Fear to Fair [JeS]
Funding:	AGREEMENT NUMBER 2022-1-FI01-KA220-HED-000087037
Project Partners included in the Research:	• Belgium, University of Applied Sciences UC Leuven • Belgium, European Migrant Platform • Finland, Laurea University of Applied Sciences • Italy, CESIE • Slovenia, University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security • Spain, INCOMA
Research Manager:	Danijela Frangež, University of Maribor, Faculty of Criminal Justice and Security
Joint Report prepared by:	Danijela Frangež
Design of the joint report:	Laura León and Pilar Naranjo, INCOMA
Date of the Report:	9 th February 2025
Location of the Report:	Ljubljana, Slovenia



Content

Finland 4

Preface	4
Theoretical background	5
Research methods	7
The latest research IN FINLAND	8
The latest projects IN FINLAND	13
Good and sustainable practices in finland	16

BELGIUM25

The latest research IN BELGIUM	25
The latest projects IN BELGIUM	27
Good and sustainable practices in BELGIUM	29
Information on other important aspects	31

ITALY33

The latest research IN italy	33
The latest projects IN italy	36
Good and sustainable practices IN ITALY	37

ITALY 39

The latest research IN ITALY	39
The latest projects IN ITALY	42
Good and sustainable practices IN ITALY	45
Information on any other important aspect	46

SLOVENIA 49

The latest research IN Slovenia	49
The latest projects IN Slovenia	52
Good and sustainable practices IN SLOVENIA	58
Information on any other important aspect	60



SPAIN62

The latest research IN spain62

The latest projects IN SPAIN66

Good and sustainable practices IN SPAIN68

Information on any other important aspect70

REFERENCES72



Finland

PREFACE

In this Laurea report on WP2, with the JeS project topics, our focus lies in topic 2 (Undocumented migrants and fair-trade policies). As agreed by the JeS partners, the WP2 report includes minimum two case studies per partner per own topic. Also, in terms of the theoretical background section of this WP2 report, it was decided that the limit is two pages per own topic per partner to keep the overall report compact. The collection of the data of other topics (research article-project-other form of material as mentioned on the template) was agreed by all the partners to be a short paragraph with a link.

As Laurea wanted to focus on the topics in question from several angles – also to provide a comprehensive data base for WP4 applications – this document includes theoretical background knowledge and information about the latest research and projects on topic 2 as well as information about possible good and sustainable practices that are already in use in Finland in relation to undocumented migrants and fair-trade policies.

Also, as Laurea is a University of Applied Sciences and promotes RDI in its teaching activities and vice versa, in Laurea's WP2 report also local and international students' input is included – both Bachelor and Master students from Social and Correctional Services programmes have produced materials related to JeS project key themes. These materials are produced in the form of topic-related blogs and research articles in the end of 2023 and during 2024. Additionally, there are Bachelor Theses that are also included as part of WP2 material production. Student materials are included in WP2 and/or JeS website and later also in WP4 (in JeS Toolbox) in the form of blogs, articles, theses as well as other creatively combined materials to best meet the overall educational JeS needs.

Finland has been known to be the world's happiest country (for 7th year in running in 2024), based on such measurements as "GDP per capita, healthy life expectancy at birth, social support (having people you can count on if you're in trouble), freedom to make life choices, generosity (whether or not people donate to charity) and perception of corruption (in government and business)" (this is FINLAND) (Marten, 2024). And indeed, there are many positive elements in Finnish society, working life and migrant labour included. For example, Work in Finland (2024) official webpage, maintained by the Finnish authorities, advises migrant workers on employee rights, fair wages, and safe working conditions as well as protection against discrimination, topics that are all stated in Finnish laws and protect all citizens, migrant workers included. This web page also provides 24/7 anonymous chat option for issues related to international working permit and salary matters. Similarly, Finnish Immigration Services (Migri, 2024) provides migrants key information on appropriate salaries, working permits, employee rights and fair play at work as well as support, in case grave exploitation of labour is suspected. Website of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in Finland (2024) also provides information on foreign employee rights in 18 different language, and Finnish Red Cross (2024) supports also undocumented migrants. As stated by OECD (2024) about the Finnish labour market, "the new non-discrimination Act was partly implemented in June 2023, broadening the definition of harassment to include group cases targeting specific populations and enlarging the scope to discrimination in the labour market."

Still, the news about the challenges related to undocumented migrants as well as unfair trade or unfair working conditions, including forced labour, have, unfortunately, become more common also in Finland, despite the official endeavours to protect all employees. Finnish Migration Services maintain a website for victims on human trafficking (Finnish Migration Services, 2024a), help provided in 20 languages. This page also includes links to latest news and yearly reports on human trafficking (Finnish Migration Services, 2024b) and forced labour. As indicated in the Annual Report 2023 on human trafficking: "While the numbers of detected forced labour and sexual exploitation cases used to be equal, labour exploitation cases have now doubled in number. In some cases that have attracted public attention, the number of victims has been exceptionally high for Finnish circumstances." As the report continues, "the phenomenon is growing and that the numbers have increased year to year. It is relevant to ask if the actual phenomenon has genuinely grown, or if the authorities' and NGOs' work is more efficient. Presumably, both factors are at play and the police, at least, have played a key role in investigating recent cases of forced labour."



Coordinated by the European Commission, European Migrant Network study “Illegal Employment of Third-Country Nationals: 2017–2022 Situation Analysis – National Report of Finland”, produced by the Finnish National Contact Point of the European Migration Network (EMN, 2024), covers several relevant key points about the migrant employment situation in Finland and endeavours for its improvement, such as present and future changes of laws and practices, different prevention and sanction measures as well as identification and monitoring of illegal employment of third-country nationals. This study (64) concludes that “major developments have been made to improve the situation in recent years. Awareness on phenomena such as trafficking in human beings and labour exploitation has increased significantly, especially among authorities. This has also impacted effectiveness of preventing and identifying illegal employment of TCNs.”

And yet, there are also further challenges to address (65): “Some challenges have remained, such as difficulties in reaching out to foreign workers, especially those without legal status. As mentioned in the 2017 EMN study, due to insufficient language skills they may not find the correct information and do not understand their rights. Especially those residing in Finland irregularly are reluctant to contact authorities as they fear for their livelihood and chances of staying in the country.” Additionally, the study (66) mentions that “major strides have been made to prevent and identify illegal employment of third-country nationals in Finland. Increased awareness in labour exploitation and trafficking in human beings, as well as changes in business models such as the platform economy, have prompted Finnish authorities to adapt and enhance cooperation nationally as well as internationally. Illegal employment of third-country nationals remains a relatively small, but growing, phenomena in Finland, but it is directly connected to broader phenomena such as the grey economy on trafficking in human beings, which have been considered as serious issues by the Finnish authorities and a policy priority by the government.”

The key challenges of undocumented migrants, illegal employment, employee exploitation and fair or unfair trade and working conditions are all interlinked and need to be addressed simultaneously, multi-professionally and globally for best possible client-focused and sustainable solutions.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

Several different terms and expressions are used for persons who enter a country illegally, overstay their terms of regular residence, live in a country without a residence permit, or break immigration rules in a way that makes them liable for expulsion. At the academic level, in the media and public discussion terms like irregular, undocumented, or unauthorized immigrants have been used. Also, terms like “clandestine” or “illegal immigrants” have been used, which are not recommended to use nowadays because of their very negative connotations. Internationally, for example, the UN, the European Parliament, and the European Commission recommend the usage of the terms ‘undocumented immigrant’ or ‘irregular migrant’ (Spencer & Triandafyllidou, 2020; PICUM, 2017).

To clarify the various irregular statuses, below is a list of the different forms of irregular stay that migrants may experience. It is also illustrating the complexity of intersecting entry, stay and work-related status (Spencer & Triandafyllidou, 2020):

- Persons with forged papers or persons with real papers but assuming false identities;
- Persons with seemingly legal temporary residence status. The so-called working tourists (entered on a tourist visa and

working irregularly) are assumed to be the majority of irregular migrants in some countries. Migrants with a temporary conditional permit such as seasonal and contract workers may likewise be liable for expulsion if they break their contract terms (for example, because they work for a longer period than permitted);

- Persons who lose their residence status because they no longer satisfy the conditions that initially granted the permit (unemployed, no longer able to demonstrate employment relationship to obtain a work permit, student whose



course of study has ended, expiration of family permit for young adults coming of age, etc.);

- Persons who never had a regular status because they entered illegally and couldn't find a way of regularizing their status;
- Persons entered illegally but are registered with public authorities. They have been denied protection after lodging an asylum application;

- Tolerated persons without a regular status, with or without a document to prove the suspension of their removal and thus their semi-legal residence status. This occurs when removal of the illegally residing alien or return to the country of origin is not possible because there is no agreement with the country of origin or transit, or it is not possible to establish the nationality of the migrant;
- Children born to parents who are unlawfully residing and hence without fully documented status.

The figure on irregular migrant population is difficult to say in exact numbers, its only estimated. The last comprehensive effort for an EU-wide figure reflects numbers that are a decade old: the Clandestino Project (Kovacheva & Vogel, 2009) estimated the number of irregular migrants as between 1.9 and 3.8 million, that is, between 7% and 12% of the total migrant presence in the EU in 2008. Since then, some updated estimates are available for a few countries: irregular migrant residents were estimated at between 180,000 and 520,000 in Germany in 2014; at around 300,000 in Italy in 2013; at around one million in the UK in 2010; and at around 33,000 in Sweden in 2017. In Finland, there were about 4,000 – 5,000 undocumented migrants in 2019 (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021). In general, most official and independent sources speak of an irregular migrant presence ranging from 6% to 10% of the total foreign resident population in Europe before the eruption of the so-called “migration crisis” in 2014–2015 (Spencer & Triandafyllidou, 2020).

EU citizens are exempt from entry and immigration regulations, but they need to demonstrate economic self-sufficiency, follow public security regulations, and register their residency if staying for more than 90 days (in this case Finland). In principle, the mobility of EU member-state citizens is free within the Schengen area, so they do not have to register their entrance to Finland and the police cannot randomly check their documents or their right to stay in Finland. Police can check the identity of a person and his/her right to remain in Finland only in specific cases mentioned in the Aliens Act. It is thus rather easy for an EU member-state citizen to remain in Finland, even if his/her right to remain has expired. This applies to many kinds of people, such as former students, employed EU nationals, tourists, or any types of visitors (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021).

A growing number and diversity of people travel within the Schengen area from one country to another without the proper right to do so. Some fail the asylum process in one EU member state and move to another EU member state. Knowing that another asylum application would probably be rejected, they do not bother to reapply, but instead live as undocumented migrants in the country. Some people (usually former asylum seekers or refugees) have obtained permanent residence in a specific EU member state, but for some reason do not want to live there. Instead, they move to another EU member state, such as Finland, perhaps because they have better social networks in Finland, prefer the living standards there, or experience pushing factors in their country of residence. If they do not meet the criteria for permanent residence in Finland, they are likely to hide and remain anonymous to the authorities. There are also people who never start the asylum process, but travel without permission to Finland and remain there as undocumented migrants (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021).



The vulnerability of undocumented immigrants

As an example, there is a heterogeneous group of people living in Finland without the right of residence. The reasons for staying without the right of residence are varied. These may be persons whose entry has not been legal in the first place, or persons whose conditions of legal residence have expired, for example as a result of a negative asylum decision or other decision. The situations of individuals in Finland are also very different. These can be people of working age and functional capacity, as well as people with mental health problems and minors (Sisäministeriön julkaisu, 2022).

The vulnerability of people without the right of residence to exploitation and even human trafficking is emerged. Some of those without a right of residence in the country work on completely normal working conditions. However, the employment relationships offered to some people may be vague and include indications of extortion-like work discrimination or even work-related trafficking in human beings. In addition, concerns about sexual abuse and related human trafficking were raised, especially for women with an asylum seeker background. They may be homeless, and dependent status in relation to providers of help or housing can create a framework for sexual abuse. So far, there have been few victims of human trafficking without the right of residence in the assistance system for victims of human trafficking in Finland. However, not all victims, for various reasons, seek the services of the assistance system. One reason may be that potential repatriation is seen as a greater threat to further exploitation (Sisäministeriön julkaisu, 2022).

RESEARCH METHODS

The research methods applied in this WP2 report by Laurea include different media-focused research methods, such as literature review, content analysis as well as survey and statistics analysis, also including news and research archival -focused research.

The materials included and researched for Laurea WP2 end-product include for example latest articles, journals, and scientific books on the key matters, official pages by local authorities as well as topic-focused research projects. The materials used and referred to in this section are focused on the latest and/or relevant research and project data available.

As mentioned above, in Laurea's WP2 report also the students' input is included – both Bachelor and Master students (Finnish and international students) from Social and Correctional Services programmes have produced materials related to the JeS project key themes as topic-related blogs and research articles in the end of 2023 and during 2024, during different Social and Correctional Services courses. Additionally, there are Bachelor Theses that are also included as part of WP2 material production. These materials that are produced both in English and in Finnish are additionally included in JeS website and JeS Toolbox in the form of for example blogs, articles as well as creatively combined materials to best meet the educational JeS needs and to be also further developed into the pedagogical materials for WP4 purposes. Beyond this reporting completion, Laurea UAS students will produce additional research materials also in autumn 2024 and in 2025.

By actively engaging students in the research and analysis activities for WP2, the JeS project also promotes its cause – to build a new generation of multidisciplinary decision-makers who are more aware of the important, varied, and very urgent human rights issues and who are ready to tackle them as these challenges require the attention of us all.



THE LATEST RESEARCH IN FINLAND

No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings/Findings related to trafficking in human beings	Link
1	Jauhiainen and Tedeschi (2021)	Outlines the situations of undocumented migrants in the late 2010s and the beginning of the 2020s. The main empirical context is Finland and is focused on the everyday lives of people who never had, or had lost, the legal right to reside in the country.	Context-specific case study, quantitative and qualitative methods combine them interactively through triangulation	Survey, interview, ethnographic observations	Undocumented migrants (n=100)	No universal categories of undocumented migrants fit all contexts and individuals. It is thus not who an undocumented migrant is, but who they are (plural), and the ways in which they are defined, that have consequences for their everyday lives, while remaining contradictory and ambiguous, even for themselves.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-68414-3



No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings/Findings related to trafficking in human beings	Link
2	Katisko et al. (2023)	The study examined how undocumented migrants appear in the public social welfare service system and what solutions to the key challenges of the social welfare can be found based on the current situation.	Case study	Survey, interview, group-interview	The study has interviewed social welfare professionals working with undocumented migrants (in 7 municipalities) as well as actors of the third sector nationally.	The results of the study indicate that regional differences occur in the definition of an undocumented migrant, the recognition of the different groups of undocumented people, the grounds for support, the quality of the services, the cooperation between the different sectors, and the resources invested in the services. Human trafficking or other such abuse is not widely noticeable in the social welfare sector.	https://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-383-349-4



No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings/Findings related to trafficking in human beings	Link
3	Könönen (2018)	Examine different materialisations of borders during the immigration process and migrants' negotiations with the immigration bureaucracy.	Case Study	Interviews	32 semi-structured in-depth interviews	The immigration process involves transitions in the legal status, which consequently affect non-citizens' position in the labour market, access to welfare services, and the terms of family reunification. The concept of administrative bordering introduced in this article highlights the significant role of the bureaucratic procedures in migration management. I argue that administrative bordering related to the inclusion and exclusion of non-citizens creates pervasive insecurity about one's presence and future as it can potentially modify individual immigration trajectories.	https://www.jstor.org/stable/48711707



No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings/Findings related to trafficking in human beings	Link
4	EMN (2024)	This study provides an overview of changes in legislation, policies and practices relating to the illegal employment of third-country nationals in Finland	Survey	Interviews, law	Interviews with authorities and emails. Legislation and Government Proposals	This study provides an overview of changes in legislation, policies and practices relating to the illegal employment of third-country nationals since the EMN study¹ produced in 2016, with reference to the reporting period 2017–2022. Third-country nationals who have an elevated risk of being victims of labour exploitation are in a particularly vulnerable position. The lack of language proficiency, being in a foreign culture and dependence on the employer increase the risk of exploitation. The authorities have observed that TCNs who have been issued with a negative asylum decision and those who work without a residence permit are at particular risk of becoming victims of trafficking in human beings.	https://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-7427-44-6



No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings/Findings related to trafficking in human beings	Link
5	Keskimäki et al. (2014)	Explore the need for and the use of health services among undocumented migrants, and to make proposals to develop new policies and legislation in this regard.	Survey	Survey, literary review, interview	Literature, Professionals interviews	The report concludes with a proposal that undocumented migrant should be secured broader rights to health care services than at present, with three alternative models for how this could be done. These models are based on an approach derived from interpretations of international human rights conventions, the policies of the bodies overseeing the implementation of those conventions and various provisions in Finnish legislation. Under these models, undocumented migrant should be guaranteed: 1) access to health care services to the same extent as persons	https://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-302-156-3



THE LATEST PROJECTS IN FINLAND

No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
1	Bäckman and Iljanka (2022)	Paperittomien palveluohjaus	Stea	2021-2022	Communal	The stumbling blocks of social and health service paths were identified and cooperation was strengthened between	Microsoft Word – Paperittomien palvelut Turussa 2 (kaikkiennaistenta lo.fi)
2		Suojattomat	Stea	2018 -	Working with people who have received negative decisions on their applications for asylum, and instead of inaction provides them with community action and support.	Project offers psychosocial support	Undocumented people Deaconess Foundation (hdl.fi)



No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
3		Toivoa tulevaisuuteen The Hope for the Future project	Stea	2017	National	Challenging situations in life and feelings of exclusion and hopelessness make young people vulnerable to the influence of extremist movements. The Hope for the Future project (Toivoa Tulevaisuuteen) was launched to prevent this type of progression and to strengthen young people's trust and inclusion in society.	English — KIDE-SÄÄTIÖ (kidesaatio.fi)



No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
4	Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (n.d.)	Paperittomien henkilöiden SOTE palvelut Suomessa/healthcare and social welfare services for undocumented migrants	Ministry of Social Affairs and Health	2021–2023	National	A key content of the proposal would be to add a new section to the Act on the Organisation of Social Welfare and Health Care, under which the right of undocumented persons residing in Finland to receive health care services in Finland would be extended from the current emergency care to the necessary care.	Paperittomien henkilöiden SOTE-palvelut Suomessa – Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (stm.fi)
5		Paperittomat – hanke	Stea and City of Helsinki	2012	Communal and national, Permanent service	The legal advice provided by the Refugee Advice Centre provides up-to-date and expert information to the client so that he or she has the clearest possible understanding of his or her legal status and rights.	Paperittomille oikeudellista neuvontaa Pakolaisneuvonnassa jo 10 vuotta! – Pakolaisneuvonta



GOOD AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN FINLAND

Title	Aims	Period	Activities	Results	Link
Al Amal –Day Centre	Supports the capacity of undocumented people during a particularly demanding situation, and provides them with the information they need	2016	Al Amal is a day centre where people can come for a shower, do their laundry, prepare food, and rest.	Reinforcing people's agency is their participation in community activities	<u>Al Amal – for the people in need Deaconess Foundation (hdl.fi)</u>
Pakolaisneuvonta	Legal advice, human rights	2012 – ongoing	The legal advice provided by the Refugee Advice Centre provides up-to-date and expert information to the client so that he or she has the clearest possible understanding of his or her legal status and rights.		<u>Paperittomille oikeudellista neuvontaa Pakolaisneuvonassa jo 10 vuotta! – Pakolaisneuvonta</u>



Title	Aims	Period	Activities	Results	Link
Global Clinic	Health care for everyone without discrimination	Ongoing	Global Clinics provide undocumented volunteers with health-related advice, treatment guidance, and multi-professional assistance. Help is provided free of charge and with confidence		<u>Global Clinic – Paperittomille potilaille</u>
Pakolaisneuvonta.fi	A law firm specializing in foreign law and an NGO engaged in advocacy and expert work.	Ongoing	The Refugee Advice Centre offers legal services and free legal advice. Contact if you need a lawyer, information or training on asylum matters		<u>Etusivu – Pakolaisneuvonta</u>
Tukipiste Mosaiikki	Tukipiste Mosaic provides support and advice for the undocumented and those living under the threat of paperlessness.	Ongoing	Service management, legal advice, advice and support in residence permit and asylum processes, access to services, support from housing services, psychosocial support, assistance and support related to human trafficking.		<u>Tukipiste Mosaiikki Helsinki Facebook</u>

Laurea UAS student contribution on Undocumented migrants and fair-trade policies



As earlier mentioned, Laurea Bachelor and Master students of Social Services and Correctional Services have written JeS-topics related blogs and research articles as part of their studies both in Finnish and in English. These articles and blogs will be added to the JeS website and will additionally be modified for the WP4 purposes to meet the needs of varied educational materials.

Title	Writer	Country	Type	Article topic	Link
Suomalainen marjabisnes ihmiskaupan näkökulmasta (Finnish Berry Business from the Human Trafficking Point of View)	Kankus-Mikkola, J., 2024	Finland	JeS Article (in Finnish)	This article examines human trafficking from the perspective of labour exploitation. As labour trafficking has increasingly been brought to attention in Finnish media, the focus is extended to a Finnish berry entrepreneur who was convicted of 26 counts of human trafficking. The convictions are linked to Finnish berry companies. The article explores cases of human trafficking from around the world, the definition and characteristics of human trafficking, the underlying factors leading to forced labour, and the profitability of labour trafficking.	https://jointstories.eu/



Title	Writer	Country	Type	Article topic	Link
Pakkotyö (Forced Labour)	Mäki-Tikkala, J., 2024	Finland	JeS Article (in Finnish)	One of the human rights violations is forced or compulsory labour, and its impact on the lives of individuals and communities is profound, making its effects significant. The International Labour Organization (ILO) widely recognizes forced labour and has established clear definitions and guidelines for its eradication. This essay discusses what forced labour is and how it has been defined by the ILO.	https://jointstories.eu/
Paperitto-mat (The Undocumented)	Sjölund, P., 2024	Finland	JeS Article (in Finnish)	The European refugee crisis of 2015 sparked discussions among both politicians and citizens about the asylum system and its sustainability. In Finland, this has led to a noticeable development that has intensified societal division, with a rough divide between right-wing conservative and value-liberal leftist populations. In this article, I aim to explore and consider the potential impacts of being undocumented on crime. Is an undocumented immigrant more likely to be a perpetrator of crime, a victim of crime, or both?	https://jointstories.eu/



Title	Writer	Country	Type	Article topic	Link
Undocumented Migrants and Fair-Trade Policies in Finland	Blog by a JeS Project participating student, 2024	Finland	JeS blog	This blog is to give you more information about undocumented migrants. First, I will introduce you to the actual meaning of being undocumented, also irregular, migrant rather than the sadly widely used term – illegal. I will also give you information about undocumented migrants in Finland. Fair trade policies will also be introduced in this blog, to tie them into the larger, global theme of human rights. After giving you the basic information to get your thoughts going, I will tell you my own experiences about the topic from my workplace.	https://jointstories.eu/



CASE STUDY

Undocumented migrants and employment in Finland

This case study is based on case study and book *Undocumented Migrants and their Everyday Lives The Case of Finland*, made by Jussi S. Jauhiainen and Miriam Tedeschi (2021). The study was conducted between October 2018 and January 2019 by using semi-structured survey, which included answers from 100 undocumented migrants. They also took field notes based on participant ethnographic observation of undocumented migrants in April 2018–January 2019 (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021).

In Finland, undocumented migrants are not entitled to work; however, in general, undocumented migrants have no access to statutory welfare support and so work is the only way of obtaining money when alternative informal support structures are not available. Undocumented migrants have a legal right to social benefit support in Finland, but it is difficult to access it due to the complex bureaucracy of the process (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021).

Of the undocumented migrants who responded to the survey, one out of four (26%) had been employed in Finland and, at the time of the survey (between October 2018 and January 2019), one out of four (24%) were employed. Of the employed, almost two out of five (38%) had a more or less permanent job, one out of four (24%) had a part-time job, and almost two out of five (38%) worked randomly. A few of the respondents (5%) had been employed in Finland for over a year. Such numbers corresponded with the general situation in Finland, in which participation in the labour force is lower among the foreign background population. In Helsinki, where a large number of undocumented migrants live, the unemployment rate among the 20–64 years old Iraqis (with residence permits) in 2017 was 53%; among Somalis of the same age, it was 45%; and among Afghans, 41%; whereas among Finns it was less than 10% (City of Helsinki, 2019, in Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021).

In general, studies found that, among asylum seekers and refugees, men were both absolutely and relatively more often employed than women. According to survey data in this case study, employment was more common for men, with roughly one out of three respondents (31%) working. None of the female respondents worked. However, at this study, data on women was too limited to draw broader conclusions about female employment, although employment among undocumented migrant women was clearly very rare. Language skills also mattered: if the respondents were proficient in Finnish, they were almost twice as likely (40%) to be employed than those who knew little or no Finnish (24%) (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021).

Previous work experience in the country of origin increased the likelihood of a person being employed later, as an asylum seeker or undocumented migrant, along the asylum-related journey or in the destination country. Those respondents who were employed in their country of origin were more likely to be employed as undocumented migrants in Finland. Almost three out of four respondents (71%) worked in their country of origin and, of those, almost two out of five (38%) were employed in Finland. Of those respondents who had worked in their country of origin, four out of five (79%) asserted that it was more important to move within Finland to secure a job than to live with people of the same ethnic origin (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021).

In the international context, undocumented migrants are employed in many sectors—cleaning, food service, car cleaning, barbering, mechanical work, and construction. At this



case study employed respondents had a variety of jobs, usually in positions that did not require special training or skills. Of the employed respondents, 33% were employed in a company, 3% were self-employed, 3% had mixed employment, and 60% had other types of employment. These different jobs included restaurant worker, volunteer, and teacher, for example. There were some differences regarding people's backgrounds: those who had not completed secondary education, who had gained work experience in their countries of origin, and who had family in Finland were more often self-employed than other respondents (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021).

Undocumented migrants were employed in various enterprises run by Finnish people and people with non-Finnish backgrounds. In some cases, undocumented migrants found jobs in businesses run by people who initially came from the same country as themselves, but who were now regular migrants in Finland. This phenomenon was noted in earlier research: 'Irregular migrant workers tend to concentrate in low-paid employment, which they access through intermediaries, often from the same country of origin or ethnic group' (Sigona, 2012); 'They were working in low paid precarious jobs either in co-ethnic businesses or the domestic sphere, where documents were not required or requested' (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021: 103).

Many of the undocumented migrants' jobs were regular, legal jobs: everyday jobs in which the native population and other immigrants are employed. In their current jobs, 62% had Finnish co-workers and 64% had co-workers of their own nationalities; however, the ways in which the enterprises operated (regarding wages, insurance, taxation, and similar) were to some extent illegal or on the border between legality and illegality. The media has revealed that, in Finland (as elsewhere), some private employers exploit the legal systems so that they can hire asylum seekers as trainees, whom they do not have to pay a salary. Such exploitation can become more serious when people lose the status of asylum seeker and become undocumented migrants. Regardless of the informality of their jobs, over two out of three (70%) of this study responding employed undocumented migrants had written work contracts, and half (52%) received their salaries via a bank account. One out of four employed peoples (24%) received their salaries in cash, and another one out of four (24%) claimed that they were not paid for their work (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021).

Thus, undocumented migrants happen to be involved in employment activities that to some extent circumvent the law. Undocumented migrants also risk being lured into more unlawful activities. This may start in their countries of origin or the transit countries, where they are often lured into smuggling or human trafficking. In Finland, involvement in semi-legal or illegal activities is a necessity for some undocumented migrants' survival in harsh conditions: 'Refused asylum seekers were aware of the risks of working and the ways in which they needed to work pushed them into additional modes of illegality, beyond immigration status just to survive'. According to this field research, even though there was a risk of being involved in illegal activities, many of the undocumented migrants avoided them, especially those for whom violating the law went against their natures and moral values, as these research participants highlighted:

"I don't want to become a bad guy. I am a good guy, have never harmed anyone, or done anything bad ... so I don't understand why the government is persecuting me here. However, I understand that it is very easy to become a criminal in these conditions, where you cannot work and you are basically not allowed to exist. It is easy to start: maybe you steal a mobile phone, then you go on and on in this direction until you become an actual criminal and there is no way back anymore. When the first negative decision arrived, my physical and psychological situation started worsening. After the second negative decision, they started



telling me that I should leave, that I am not allowed to stay in the country anymore, but I didn't want to, so I kept applying against the negative decisions, even if I was under pressure. Now I have given up. There is nothing else that I can do, and I don't want to break the law and become a criminal, but I don't want to remain here and do nothing either: I want to be active and to work! It is so sad to see so many of my peers use drugs and alcohol. I don't want to become like them. I am a religious person; however, when you have nothing left, every possibility is denied to you and you are desperate, it is easier to get involved in those things.” (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021: 105)

These quotations from undocumented migrants show that commonly widespread rumours in society, such as that being an undocumented migrant always means he/she conducts illegal activities, in reality hide complex and varied situations: some individuals are lured into them, but others are not and thus explicitly show the powerfulness of their agency, despite the hardships, and their capacity to fight back. Many try to find ‘legal’ jobs with semi-legal or illegal payments. Despite their current conditions, some do not work if the work is not legal (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021).

Many undocumented migrants want to work, and they have different motivations for doing so. Obviously, many desperately need money, because they have fallen outside the institutional ‘safety nets’ in Finland by remaining illegally in the country. The majority of studied undocumented migrants were very happy when they managed to find jobs, to support themselves and, in some cases, their families (either in Finland or in their countries of origin). In addition, four out of five (79%) of the employed respondents mentioned that their current work helped them to integrate into Finland, 13% did not know, and 8% believed that their current work did not help them integrate into Finland. For many, being employed was a means to become better acquainted with Finnish society—despite the employment not being properly legal (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021).

Money is an important motivation for working. The salaries undocumented migrants received varied greatly, depending on the working hours and types of jobs. The median salary the respondents mentioned was 10 EUR per hour for a full-time job and 7 EUR per hour for part-time or random work. Multiplying the hourly salary according to the standard working hours in Finland (8 h per workday and 22 workdays per month) would result in 1760 EUR per month for full-time employees and 1232 EUR per month for part-time employees—or 58% and 41% of the median monthly salary in Finland (3018 EUR per month), respectively; however, they rarely worked such fixed hours. Earlier research found that the salaries of undocumented migrants were often well below the official minimum wage and that their work involved long work hours (Bloch, 2014, in Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021; Sigona, 2012). In fact, the Finnish media revealed that some undocumented migrants in Finland are paid as little as 2 EUR per hour (Manner & Teittinen, 2017, in Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021; Mäntymaa et al., 2017, in Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021), corresponding to a monthly salary of 352–660 EUR, or 12–22% of the median monthly salary in Finland. Most of the full-time-employed undocumented migrants studied here, received salaries that were typical for low-paid jobs in Finland. Nevertheless, some respondents (24%) hardly earned any salary, but needed to work to pay for living expenses, such as food or accommodation, or they worked because it gave them something to do during the day. The best things that the respondents mentioned about their employment were the pleasure of being able to work, the social relationships they formed through work, the psychological comfort resulting from work, and the feeling of being useful to others. The worst things about their employment were the insecurity of their employment, the injustice they felt in the workplace, and the mental and psychological burden they experienced at work (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021).



As explained previously, having paid employment was never the only motivation for an undocumented migrant to work. For many, employment was a way to gain focus in their lives. Jauhiainen and Tedeschi (2021) observed that not being entitled to work often worsened their psychological condition. Working and being able to support themselves or their families could give undocumented migrants temporary relief from stress, help them to build social relationships, and also provide them with a measure of dignity. In general, doing nothing all day undermined their wellbeing and health. Moreover, since the majority of them had had traumatic experiences, 'the days that pass with nothing happening' (as one undocumented migrant said) might easily lead to flashbacks of distressing past events or sleepless nights:

"I don't like to be like a beggar. I miss my country, even if I would like to learn the language and settle down here: with study, work, or marriage. As for the work, I am ready to do anything. I feel that I am wasting my time here, just waiting for something to happen, but I feel safe here; you don't see people assaulted here. However, I am a little bit afraid of the police and of deportation. I feel sad. Nothing can make me happy, and I miss my country, even if I cannot go back there. I feel bad because I don't want to be a beggar, but the situation is such that I am [a beggar]. I don't know what to do. I would feel much better if I could get asylum. I could do things. Now I cannot do anything, because I don't have the residence [permit]. I studied before, but when I received the negative decision, I couldn't study anymore. I was kicked out of the reception centre two months ago. I am attending a Finnish course. I come here [to the day centre] every day, and I go to sleep at the emergency shelter. I only sleep four hours per night. I have nightmares and keep overthinking. I am a religious person, so I believe that He will decide when the time is right for me to get the things that I need." (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021: 106)

A third main reason to work, besides money and the possibility of doing something productive, was to try to obtain a residence permit by being employed. Employment in Finland is one reason for a visa or a residence permit to be granted; however, so far, it has not been possible for a person who is illegally in Finland to obtain a residence permit by being (illegally) employed. People can take jobs during the asylum process, and instead of receiving asylum, can apply for a residence permit for work purposes. In Finland, obtaining a residence permit for work purposes is not easy since, by law, specific requirements exist in terms of the length of the contract, income, number of working hours, and the possibility of supporting one's family. It is stated by Migri (Finnish immigration service): If you apply for a residence permit in order to work in Finland, you must get an appropriate salary for your work. This salary must be enough to support you for the entire time your residence permit is valid (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021).

As stated previously, the jobs of undocumented migrants are normally underpaid: hence, they are not paid highly enough to support one person, let alone a family. Moreover, if Finnish immigration service, finds that the migrant is working to some extent illegally (even if the job is per se legal), this can compromise future asylum applications or residence permit requests, as the person can be then accused of exploiting the system. Nevertheless, exploitative situations occur when migrants want to legalise their stay and therefore start working. Employers may exploit the situation by making them work longer hours for low wages, with the false promise that they can obtain a residence permit thereby (Jauhiainen & Tedeschi, 2021).



Belgium

THE LATEST RESEARCH IN BELGIUM

No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
1	Lambert and Swerts (2019)	Study how processes of (de)politicization in urban sanctuary campaigns affect dynamics of social inclusion and exclusion of undocumented migrants at the local level.	Case study	Qualitative (participant observation, in-depth interviews & content analysis)	Lambert and Swerts (2019)	Study how processes of (de)politicization in urban sanctuary campaigns affect dynamics of social inclusion and exclusion of undocumented migrants at the local level.	https://www.ssoar.info/ssoar/handle/document/66060



No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
2	Mescoli and Lafleur (2016)	Revealing the process that leads to the transformation of the EU citizens into undocumented migrants and the different strategies used to cope with this situation.	Ethnographic research	Interviews (qualitative)	Italian citizens residing in Belgium who received an expulsion order and individuals working for associations and trade unions dealing with European citizens' residence issues.	Welfare policies in the EU are being used to restrict the mobility of certain EU migrants, particularly affecting those receiving benefits in Belgium. There's a significant rise in the removal of residence permits for EU citizens. This article uses ethnographic research with Italian migrants in Brussels and explores how EU citizens become undocumented migrants and the strategies they use to adapt. The article also examines how these issues connect to broader processes like the individualization of social rights and weakening of social citizenship provisions.	https://orbi.uliege.be/bitstream/2268/192286/1/Mescoli-Lafleur-imiscoe.pdf
3	Van Osch (2021)	Offering new perspectives on the relationship between family dynamics and modern migration systems.	Ethnographic research	Participant observation, creative, political group work, informal dialogues and in-depth interviewing	Undocumented migrants found through 2 local NGO's.	Exploration on how undocumented families in Belgium experience and resist exclusionary border practices that disrupt their family lives. The state uses normative notions of parenthood and childhood to justify deportability, portraying undocumented parents as "bad" and their children as "innocent" and "at risk". Undocumented parents challenge these narratives by affirming their role as "good" parents and questioning repressive migration policies.	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2021.2015303
4	Van Osch and Cleton (2022)	Discussion of the paradoxical inclusion and exclusion processes faced by persons without legal residence in Belgium.	Ethnographic research	Participant observation, in-depth interviewing	/	Exploration of the intertwining complexities of inclusion and exclusion for individuals without legal residency. Formal exclusion often intersects with informal and formal integration into society, shaped by governmental responses and civil society organisations. Despite exclusionary policies, individuals without legal residency and their supporters mobilize to combat social exclusion and integrate into society. There's a dynamic and contextual nature of inclusion and exclusion, influenced by normative ideas about 'illegal migrants' and 'good citizens'. The inequality faced by individuals without legal residency should be politicized to find structural solutions to global inequality.	https://repository.uantwerpen.be/docman/irua/f8fb94/192309cleton.pdf



No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
5	Stynen (2019)	Creating a picture of the external legal status of detainees without legal residence in Belgium.	Literature review	Research of relevant legislation, supplemented by articles and reports.	/	The objectives of imprisonment, including rehabilitation and reintegration into society, are theoretically the same for individuals with and without legal residency. In practice, those without legal residency often face harsher treatment, such as detention and deportation. There should be more attention given to preparing these individuals for reintegration into society. Further research and reflection on the purpose of imprisonment, considering whether it aligns with societal values of self-reliance and critical decision-making is needed.	https://libstore.ugent.be/fulltxt/RUG01/002/782/664/RUG01-002782664_2019_0001_AC.pdf

THE LATEST PROJECTS IN BELGIUM

No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
1	Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen (n.d.)	Move	Political and advocacy work	Ongoing since 2021	National	Move wants to end the detention of migrants and reassess their right to freedom of movement through its political and advocacy work.	https://movecoalition.be/en/
2	Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen (n.d.)	Refugee Walk	A walk that raises money for Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen	Ongoing since 2016	Flanders	This walk is a solidarity action that seeks to create awareness on the one hand and raise funds to the essential operation of Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen, which can thus continue to provide its services.	https://www.refugeewalk.be/overons/historiek



No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
3	Amnesty International Belgium (n.d.)	België: maak een einde aan de opvangcrisis	Petition	Ongoing	National	The main objective of this petition is to encourage the Belgian government to take the necessary measures in the reception crisis, for example by activating the dispersal plan.	https://www.amnesty-international.be/wat-we-doen/events
4	SAAMO (n.d.)	TIS (Talents for Inclusion & Solidarity)	Support project for undocumented migrants	Ongoing since 2021	Regional	This pilot project focuses on access to quality and dignified work for people without legal residence, looking for alternatives to acquire a livable income under humane working conditions.	https://www.samo.be/brussel/geen-papieren-wel-een-job-pilootproject-werk-voor-mensen-zonder-wettig-verblijf/
5	Samusocial Brussels (n.d.)	Sanspapiers2023.be	Campaign regarding the precarious situation of undocumented migrants	2023	Regional	One took stock of the situation and makes concrete policy recommendations on four priority issues: access to employment, access to healthcare, chronic homelessness and gender. The priority is to find solutions to the operational impediments that exist today in the reception and counselling of homeless and undocumented people.	https://sanspapiers2023.be/nl/waarom-een-campagne/



GOOD AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN BELGIUM

Title	Aims	Period	Activities	Results	Link
Caritas	Enable the autonomy and integration of asylum seekers while providing them with a dignified living environment.	Ongoing since 2015	2 shelters for asylum seekers	Caritas offers 316 people quality psychosocial, legal and administrative support and medical follow-up. In doing so, they focus on the most vulnerable individuals.	https://www.caritasinternational.be/nl/cat/asiel-migratie/asielzoekers/gezinnen-alleenstaanden/?post_type=project
Praat met mij	Activation and integration	Ongoing since 2020	Learning the Dutch language by pairing a refugee with a Ghent resident and having weekly meetings.	Since 2020, 52 refugees were paired with a Ghent resident to learn the language.	https://eenhartvoorvluchtelingen.be/projecten/praat-met-mij
Samusocial.Brussels	Providing emergency assistance to struggling homeless people in Brussels and restoring dignified relationships.	Ongoing since 2015	Emergency shelter, psychosocial counselling and medical consultations.	Regarding asylum seekers and migration, Samusocial currently has three accommodation centres that together accommodate 898 asylum seekers.	https://samusocial.be/missions-et-dispositifs-2/noodopvang/le-pole-asile-et-migration/
PICUM	Improving policies affecting undocumented and precariously resident individuals and aspiring migrants in Europe	Ongoing since 2000	Researching and advocating for evidence-based, humane responses to the realities of undocumented migrants and aspiring migrants to Europe, engaging with policy-makers and the public at multiple levels, publishing research, creating videos, providing	PICUM has achieved policy changes improving healthcare, housing, and work conditions for undocumented migrants, influenced public discourse to reduce stigmatization, and advocated for fairer regularization processes and gender-specific issues.	https://picum.org



Title	Aims	Period	Activities	Results	Link
			resources, and ensuring the participation of those with lived experiences, all grounded in social justice, anti-racism, equality, and intersectionality.		
De Tinten	Supporting undocumented individuals in the Ghent region through material aid, advocacy, and empowerment, striving to give them a voice while upholding human rights and promoting social integration.	Ongoing, since 2012	Providing material, financial, and medical assistance, food aid, support for school-going children, information on rights, counselling, and advocacy for undocumented individuals in the Ghent region. They actively engage in social networks, collaborate with government services, provide testimony, and assist in articulating the group's needs.	Improved living conditions for undocumented individuals through material and financial assistance, increased access to essential services like healthcare and education, greater awareness and advocacy for the rights of undocumented individuals, and empowerment of the target group through support and counselling.	https://detinten.be/



INFORMATION ON OTHER IMPORTANT ASPECTS

Title	Programme	Type	Aims	Period	Implementation level	Main results
Zonder papieren Zonder rechten Zonder thuis	Campaign	Social inclusion, prevention	Finding humane and sustainable solutions to the problem of undocumented migrants.	2023	National	The campaign brings testimony on the precarious reality of undocumented migrants. In addition the campaign makes concrete recommendations for policy on four priority issues: access to work, access to healthcare, chronic vagrancy and gender. https://sanspapiers2023.be/nl/waarom-een-campagne/#link-popup
Verbindende verhalen	Project	Raising awareness	Engage in dialogue about and with people in illegal residence in a nuanced and humane way.	Ongoing	National	The project engages dialogue about and with people in illegal residence in a nuanced and humane way. In doing so, they also try to reach people who do not have a strong opinion on migration. They work on the perception of people who remain invisible, but also create encounters to empower them and share their stories with the outside world. They exchange thoughts in order to arrive at equitable migration policies.
Medical card for persons without legal residence	Healthcare	Healthcare	Offering medical help for the most urgent concerns.	Ongoing	Municipal	In Ghent, undocumented people get medical help through the card. Anyone who meets the conditions can claim it. https://stad.gent/nl/burgerzaken/samenleven/asiel-en-vluchtelingen/medische-kaart-voor-personen-zonder-wettig-verblijf



Title	Programme	Type	Aims	Period	Implementation level	Main results
Move-coalition	Coalition of NGO's	Migration Detention Reform	Reaffirming the right to freedom by changing legislation and practices around administrative detention, seeking to reduce and ultimately end its use for migration purposes.	Ongoing since 2021	National	In 2023, the Move coalition facilitated visits for 19 individuals, including 5 new visitors, and supported 794 people, accounting for 16% of all detainees and assisting 41 families. Additionally, they conducted 8 external trainings, engaged with 300 legal and social workers, published 3 newsletters, supported 2 legal actions, influenced the political agenda and provided 2 legal handbooks. https://movecoalition.be/nl/
Pigment vzw	Project: common space for intergation	Intergation, social inclusion	Combating poverty, injustice, and social exclusion while providing support and advocacy for individuals in irregular stay situations.	Ongoing	Regional	Pigment vzw has achieved results such as Boufcyclette for food distribution and a shelter project for single-parent families without legal residency. Their low-threshold reception and socio-legal permanence offer support and advice, while computer classes in collaboration with Hobo vzw promote digital inclusion. https://www.pigmentvzw.be/



Italy

THE LATEST RESEARCH IN ITALY

No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
1	Figura et al. (2024)	To catch a representative view of a multicultural population's needs.	Qualitative research	Semi-structured face-to-face interviews. Data analysis was performed using a multimethod textual analysis technique.	interviews were conducted from July 2022 to January 2023 with the project's stakeholders, migrants, and residents	A welcoming project equipped with solid leadership and the right resources can be fundamental in mediating health promotion and integration. In this process, the involvement of the resident population is essential	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jan.16036
2	Fiorini et al. (2023)	Appreciate the health conditions of undocumented migrants	Quantitative methods	Retrospective observational study on the health status of undocumented migrants	53,683 patients seen during a 10-year period (2011–2020) at Opera San Francesco (OSF), Milan	If the health issues of undocumented migrants are not addressed in a timely manner—especially NCDs—this could lead to their conditions deteriorating, more complications and further complications. This would perpetuate a cycle of worsening life conditions, requiring more robust and resource-consuming interventions in the future	https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-023-34572-3



No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
3	Molinari et al. (2023)	To examine the long-term labour market consequences of previous undocumented spells	Quantitative methods	The data used come from the Social Condition and Integration of Foreign Citizens (SCIF), a nationally representative survey of individuals living in families with immigrant backgrounds conducted in Italy by Istat in 2011 and 2012	A representative sample of currently legal third-country immigrants in Italy	Results show that even though formerly undocumented immigrants are more likely to participate in the labour market, they are more likely to be employed in underqualified occupations than continuously legal immigrants	https://onlinelibrary-wiley-com.access-distant.science.spo.fr/doi/full/10.1111/imig.13144
4	Torre and Storer (2023)	To explore how undocumented migrants, who were predominantly male travellers attempting to cross Italy's Alpine borders, encountered Covid-19 vaccines and contemporary legislation	Ethnographic research	Interviews and observations	Interviews and observations with undocumented migrants in Oulx, along with civil society representatives and health workers throughout December 2021.	National efforts to contain a pandemic have exacerbated pre-existing harms for undocumented migrants; risk of being stuck, risk of police violence, risk of death. This, because of complex relationships of resistance and compliance performed by groups fearing state detection	https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/37155498/



No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
5	Botrugno (2023)	Explore the case of “ferry quarantine,” that is the use of commercial boats by the Italian Government to forcibly isolate migrants and asylum seekers from the rest of the population, under the pretext of health protection.	Qualitative methods	Literature review	No information	The pandemic has been used as a pretext to implement discriminatory and disproportionate measures whose main effect has been denying healthcare access to	https://flore.unifi.it/handle/2158/1303344



THE LATEST PROJECTS IN ITALY

No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
1	PRIME – Protecting Irregular Migrants		EU – AMIF	No information found	European level – research on national policies	International research and policy project that analyses the conditions and politics of irregular migrants in Europe	https://migrationpolicycentre.eu/prime/protecting-irregular-migrants/
2	PUOI – Protezione Unita a Obiettivo Integrazione (YOU CAN – Protection combined with Objective Integration)		AMIF and ESF	2019 – 2022	National	Socio-occupational integration of migrants in a vulnerable situation	https://integrazionemigranti.gov.it/it-it/Dettaglio-progetto/id/14/PUOI-Protezione-Unita-a-Obiettivo-Integrazione-
3	FARm – Filiera Agricoltura Responsabile (Responsible agriculture chain)		AMIF (Asylum, migration and integration fund)	2019 – 2021	Regional level – Veneto, Lombardia, Trento and Bolzano	Preventing and combating labour exploitation and 'caporalato' (forced labour) in agriculture, promoting the responsible agriculture supply chain	https://www.project-farm.eu/
4	PERCORSI – Percorsi di integrazione socio-lavorativa per minori non accompagnati e giovani migranti (Social and labour integration paths for unaccompanied minors and young migrants)		ESF – EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND 2014–2020	Since 2016	National level	The project prepares a national mechanism for identifying and guiding victims of human trafficking (NRM) in order to promote victim identification and secure access to assistance.	https://integrazionemigranti.gov.it/it-it/Dettaglio-progetto/id/17/Percorsi-di-integrazione-socio-lavorativa-per-minori-non-accompagnati-e-giovani-migranti



No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
5	INSIDE – INSerimento Integrazione nordsuD inclusionE (North Sud insertion inclusion)		ESF – EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND 2014–2020	2015 – 2018	National	Promotion of actions to foster the socio-occupational integration of persons enjoying international protection, accepted in the Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR)	https://integrazionemigranti.gov.it/it-it/Dettaglio-progetto/id/18/INSIDE-INSerimento-Integrazione-nordsuD-inclusionE

GOOD AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN ITALY

Title	Aims	Period	Activities	Results	Link
CLEDU – Clinica Legale (Legal Clinic)	Provide students with access to practice-focused legal education, and offer services to the local area aimed at promoting social justice.	Since 2016	Free legal service mainly addressed to migrants on international protection, regularisation of legal status and access to fundamental rights	Guidance and legal advice desk for migrants, open every Wednesday afternoon from 3pm to 6pm at the premises of the University of Palermo	https://www.unipa.it/dipartimenti/di.gi./clinica-legale-per-i-diritti-umani/
Centro Astalli	Accompanying, serving and defending the rights of refugees	Since 1981	Reception centres, canteens, co-housing	Creation of 7 independent territorial centres, each of which carries out its activities independently	https://www.centroastalli.it/



Title	Aims	Period	Activities	Results	Link
Penny Wirton School	Teach Italian language to migrants with horizontal methods and non-formal education	Since 2008	Free one-to-one lessons, often involving high school students as voluntary teachers	More than 60 schools across Italy	http://www.scuolapennywirton.it/
Donne di Benin City (Women from Benin City)	The association was set up and is made up of former trafficked women, who have been fighting to snatch Nigerian girls from the streets for more than three years.	Since 2015	Food banks (food and clothes distribution), Safe-space/phone hotline for advice, Document and translation assistance, Religious guidance	In the past year, the association has helped more than 65 girls – both minors and adults – to get off the streets.	https://donnedibenincitypalermo.wordpress.com/
Nuova Generazione – Cooperativa sociale (New Generation – Social Cooperative)	Social cooperative engaged in providing services for the needs of the community	1988 – ongoing	Providing temporary housing or access to showering and hygiene facilities. Expert providing assistance in accessing social services.	7 social welfare facilities, 3 health care facilities, 550 people assisted per year	https://www.coopnuovagenerazione.it/



Italy

THE LATEST RESEARCH IN ITALY

No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
Violence, trafficking and migration: post-traumatic disorder and the chronicisation of evil	Annamaria Fantauzzi; Salvatore Esposito (2023)	Exploring the difference between trafficking and the forms of violence to which most migrant women are forced as well as examining post-traumatic stress disorder and chronic forms of mental illness among victims of trafficking.	Ethnographic research	Oral interviews	Ethnographically researched by the authors from December 2022 to the present. The authors selected some guests from the reception centers of Paceco (Trapani, Italy) and Barcellona Pozzo di Gotto (Messina, Italy) of the Badia Grande Cooperative	Many different mental conditions and illnesses, which have been found more often related to traumatic migration experiences are worsened in victims of trafficking.	https://www.sasjournal.org/index.php/home/article/view/61
Addressing Migrant Women's Intersecting Vulnerabilities. Refugee Protection, Anti-trafficking and Anti-violence Referral Patterns in Italy	Degani and De Stefani (2020)	Explore anti-trafficking and anti-violence referral patterns in Italy to address migrant women's intersecting vulnerabilities	Qualitative	Literature review	No information	Intersectional lenses to analyse women migration; giving back agency to women migrants (no victimisation); for collaborative approach national between institutions	https://phr.g.padovauniversitypress.it/2020/1/5



No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
Preventing and redressing exploitation. Methods of anti-trafficking social work outreach in Northern Italy	Zadra and Elsen (2024)	Preventing and redressing exploitation by analysing methods of anti-trafficking social work outreach in Northern Italy	Qualitative	Questionnaires and interviews	One public local authority and 8 NGOs relying on public funding	A holistic approach is preferred to issue-based approaches. Flexible and contextualised methods are better at facilitating autonomy development and integration	https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13691457.2022.2139665
Gendered impacts of the war in Ukraine: identifying potential, presumed or actual women victims of trafficking at the Italian borders	Cimino and Degani (2023)	Investigate the actions which the Italian government has put in place to prevent the trafficking of women among the Ukrainians fleeing the war in Sept 2022.	Qualitative	Interviews	Seven street-level bureaucrats working for four organisations involved in the early screening of Ukrainians arriving at the border	There are gaps in identifying vulnerable individuals at the borders and also in the framework of accommodation systems. The system set in place at the Italian borders make the identification process of potential cases of trafficking challenging.	https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fhumd.2023.1099208/full



No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
Protection of trafficked people in Italy: policies, limits and challenges	Palumbo (2015)	Analyse the Italian anti-trafficking system by examining its effectiveness in the protection of trafficked people	Qualitative	Legal analysis of the Italian anti trafficking model	No information	The article demonstrates that, though the Italian legal framework on trafficking is considered one of the most innovative and advanced, especially in the area of victim protection, a number of inadequacies in its implementation undermine the effectiveness of the measures aimed at protecting trafficked people. These concern the absence of a clear and appropriate victim identification procedure; the lack of adequate training in trafficking among professionals; the incomplete application of a procedure called the "social path" for the issuing of the residence permit; the narrow interpretation by competent authorities of the requirements for the residence permit granted to victims; the long lapse of time for the issuing of the residence permit; difficulties in the conversion of the residency permit granted to victims into a work permit; and the scarcity of economic resources	https://cadmus.eui.eu/handle/1814/39354



THE LATEST PROJECTS IN ITALY

No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
1	University of Malta (coordinator); Law and Internat Foundation; CESIE; VICESSE; Victim Support Europe	DISRUPT – Enhance Digital led InvestigationS, pRosecutions and jUdicial resPonses for dismantling Trafficking chains of children	International Security Fund (ISF)	2023–2025	Europe (Malta, Bulgaria, Italy, Austria, Belgium)	National and European partnerships and capacity building to contribute to the fight against trafficking of children for sexual exploitation.	https://cesie.org/en/project/disrupt/
2	CESIE (coordinator); KMOP; SURT; PAYOKE; Libera contro le mafie	WINGS – Supporting Women survivors of trafficking through a Comprehensive Integration Programme	AMIF	2022–2024	Europe (Italy, Greece, Spain, Belgium)	Promoting a multi-layered action addressing third-country-national women survivors of trafficking and developing the WINGS generic framework on survivor-centred social and economic inclusion.	https://cesie.org/en/project/wings/
3	Cross Culture International Foundation (coordinator); Open Gate –La Strada Macedonia; Reaching Out Romania; CESIE	YU WOK 2 END HT – Youth Workers Key to end Human Trafficking	Erasmus+	2020–2022	Europe (Malta, Macedonia, Romania, Italy)	Equipping youth workers with the competences and skills required to identify and support young victims of trafficking through the development of tailored training activities and online learning tools.	https://cesie.org/en/project/yuwok2endht/



No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
4	The project is coordinated by: Dr. Luc Leboeuf	VULNER – Vulnerabilities Under the Global Protection Regime	Horizon2020	2020-2023	Europe vs. North America vs. Africa vs. Middle East	The VULNER project focuses on migrants seeking protection in Europe (Belgium, Germany, Italy, Norway), North America (Canada), the Middle East (Lebanon), and Africa (Uganda and South Africa). For the analysis, two different yet complementary perspectives are adopted. First, the investigation will consider the ways that the “vulnerabilities” of the migrants seeking protection are being assessed and addressed by the norms and practices of decision-makers.	https://www.vulner.eu/



No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
5	Safe the children Italy; Association Réflexion Action Prévention-communautaire (ARAP Rubis) Consorzio Agorà Network (enti anti-tratta) France Terre d'Asile Mission d'Intervention et de Sensibilisation contre la Traite des êtres humains (Mist) Regione Veneto - Numero Verde anti-tratta Save the Children Spagna	PROGETTO E.V.A - PROCEDURE OPERATIVE E INDICATORI PER IDENTIFICARE E PROTEGGERE PRESUNTE VITTIME DI TRATTA E SFRUTTAMENTO	AMIF	2023- 2025	Europe (France, Italy, Spain)	The E.V.A aims to activate mechanisms to ensure, in transit zones, the early identification of victims of trafficking and exploitation or persons at risk of re-trafficking. This process is carried out through the assessment of specific indicators that emerge during the interview with potential victims and must be implemented as soon as possible to facilitate the placing of victims in protection, thanks to the transfer to specific escape houses where the survivor can safely reconstruct her identity through a process of self-determination and social re-integration	https://www.save-thechildren.it/cosa-facciamo/progetti/progetto-eva



GOOD AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN ITALY

Title	Aims	Period	Activities	Results	Link
National Referral Mechanism (NRM)	Aim is to develop and strengthen the coordination between measures for the prevention of trafficking in human beings, assistance to victims, and the procedure for the recognition of international protection	Updated in 2023 – ongoing	The NRM in Italy involves coordinated efforts between government agencies, law enforcement, NGOs, and other stakeholders to identify and assist victims of trafficking.	Better coordination between all actors assisting victims of trafficking.	https://migrant-integration.ec.europa.eu/library-document/italy-new-national-referral-mechanism-victims-trafficking-and-exploitation_en
Numero verde antitratta (Anti-trafficking hotline)	The anti-trafficking toll-free number 800 290 290 is active every day of the week, 24 hours a day, throughout the country, to encourage the emergence of the phenomenon and support victims of trafficking and exploitation.	Ongoing	Offering information on the possibilities of help and assistance and putting them in touch with territorial social welfare services.	Creation of a national reference point, which provides all necessary and current information on how to support victims of trafficking.	https://www.interno.gov.it/it/contatti/numero-verde-antitratta
Programma Unico di Emersione, Assistenza e Integrazione Sociale (Unified Programme for Emergence, Assistance and Social Integration)	The program aims to provide reception and protection to the person in the preliminary stage of ascertaining the status of trafficking victim and, subsequently, to provide him/her with the necessary tools to achieve full autonomy.	Since 2016 – ongoing	The assistance and integration programme offers reception, protection, assistance and accompaniment towards autonomy to victims of human trafficking. You may be hosted in a protected house with a secret address, receive psycho-social and legal assistance, and accompaniment for socio-economic integration. Services offered by these special centers may vary across Italy.	Protection and social inclusion of victims of trafficking.	https://www.governo.it/it/articolo/programma-unico-di-emersione-assistenza-ed-integrazione-sociale/5363



Title	Aims	Period	Activities	Results	Link
Telefono Azzurro (Blue hotline)	Aims to promote total respect for the rights of children and adolescents.	Ongoing	Telefono Azzurro is an Italian helpline and support service for children and adolescents at risk of exploitation, abuse, or trafficking. It offers counseling, intervention, and assistance to vulnerable children, including victims of trafficking.	Supporting children's and adolescence potential for growth and protects them from abuse and violence that can impair their well-being and growth path.	https://azzurro.it/

INFORMATION ON ANY OTHER IMPORTANT ASPECT

Title	Programme	Type	Aims	Period	Implementation level	Main results
ITASTRA – Italian language school for foreigners	FAMI 2014–2020	Social inclusion of undocumented migrants	To realise free Italian language courses for foreigners starting from the basic level at the University of Palermo	No information	Local– Palermo	No information



Title	Programme	Type	Aims	Period	Implementation level	Main results
P.I.U SU.PR.EME – Percorsi Individualizzati di Uscita dallo Sfruttamento (Individualised Exit Routes from Exploitation)	ESF – EUROPEAN SOCIAL FUND 2014–2020	Prevention of exploitation of irregular migrants	Implement an interregional systemic action to complete and strengthen existing initiatives in the field of prevention, identification and contrast to labour exploitation and irregular work	Since 2019	Interregional – regions of Apulia, Basilicata, Campania, Sicily	Expected results: 3000 third-country nationals involved in career information and guidance actions; 1500 third-country nationals involved in social and work integration programs; over 50 new businesses
CNCA – National Coordination of Welcoming Communities	RUNTS Lazio	Social promotion association organised in 14 regional federations and 1 local coordination, with approximately 240 member organisations in almost all regions of Italy	The promotion of citizenship rights and social welfare in the areas of marginalisation	Since the 1980s	National level	In one year, the Federation's member organisations take care of 4,000 households and 45,000 people, while they come into contact with 20,000 families and 153,000 people.



Title	Programme	Type	Aims	Period	Implementation level	Main results
Department for civil liberties and immigration	Ministry of the interior	Daily data on the phenomenon of landings and the reception of migrants at facilities managed by the Central Directorate for Civil Services for Immigration and Asylum	Transparency and availability of data on irregular migration	Since 2017	National level	Everyone can have access to data on landings – two reports per month since 2017
PICUM – Platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants	Financial compensation from private foundations, international organisations and member organisations	A network of organisations working to ensure social justice and human rights for undocumented migrants	Advocate for policies at the EU level that ensure the human rights of undocumented migrants	Since 2011	European level	Establishment of a network of 158 organizations across Europe



Slovenia

THE LATEST RESEARCH IN SLOVENIA

No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
1	Bučar Ručman (2013, 2014)	To explore the link between international migration and criminal activity, and the influencing factors.	The author conducted both quantitative and qualitative research on migration and criminality in the Municipality of Velenje, Slovenia.	Statistical analysis, semi-structured live interviews, participant observation	Key stakeholders, general public, migrant workers (n=73), snowball sampling, non-representative sampling	The perpetrators exploit both Slovenian and foreign workers who are facing challenging economic and social situations. They systematically recruit victims through fraud, deception, false promises, and by providing misleading information about working conditions and payment. They commit criminal acts by violating labour rights and forcing workers to engage in illegal activities, with the goal of making a profit. Victims often do not realize that they are being exploited and are afraid to speak out due to the fear of losing their jobs and the precarious situation they are in. When workers resist, the perpetrators may threaten to send them back to their country of origin, and in some cases, report the workers to the police, for example, when their work permit has expired. The state played a significant role in such exploitation due to inadequate legislation, such as the conditions for obtaining a personal work permit.	Bučar Ručman, A. (2014). Migracije in kriminaliteta: Pogled čez meje stereotipov in predsodkov. Založba ZRC SAZU. https://plus.cobiss.net/cobiss/si/sl/bib/odklj/277053952
2	Gomboc et al. (2021)	To identify various reasons against purchasing ethical products to enhance our understanding of this gap.	Qualitative study	Semi-structured interview	Theoretical and convenience sampling (n=43)	There are two main reasons why consumers do not purchase fairly-traded products despite being aware of unethical practices. The first group takes personal responsibility regarding unethical trade, listing reasons such as the product's features, distrust of the Fair-trade system, and lack of information. The second group, however, does not feel empowered to resolve this issue and believes they have no influence.	https://doc.es.amnesty.org/ms-opac/recordmedia/1@000032723/object/43787/raw



No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
3	Jalušič (2019)	To gain a deeper understanding of some of the most common policing and criminalization practices of migrants and those providing them with different types of assistance through the lens of the actors.	Qualitative study	Semi-structured interview	Members, employees, and volunteers of various civil society associations or more loosely organized groups from Slovenia and four neighbouring countries (n=10). There is no data about sampling.	Five types of crimmigration policies and practices of authorities and other actors were identified which produce cumulative effects and decrease space for political and human action: discursive criminalization, involving intimidation and suspicion; the bureaucratic tightening of the space for civic action; banning access and the possibility of monitoring; the introduction of substantial restrictions and attempts to justify the whole process of penalization and surveillance by legal means.	https://www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:doc-KBMCA3EI/70c3ef51-6d30-4104-88d6-ea1f0b6ab8d2/PDF



No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
4	Medvešek et al. (2022)	To understand the current attitudes of the majority population in Slovenia towards immigration, immigrants, and their integration. Additionally, the goal is to identify the factors that influence the formation of these attitudes and the relationships between them.	Quantitative study	Survey questionnaire	Random sampling, representative sampling (n=5,000)	The research showed that the majority of the population in Slovenia has a multidimensional attitude towards immigration, immigrants and their integration. The respondents' opinions vary depending on their socio-demographic characteristics such as gender, age, immigrant or non-immigrant background, level of education, and urbanization level of their place of residence. Generally, it was found that individuals belonging to one or more of the following groups tend to have a more negative attitude or opinion: men, older individuals, people without an immigrant background, those with lower levels of education, and those living in rural areas.	http://www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:doc-BE3C5QTX/9e51453e-78b1-40c0-ae5e-abc87759ffe8/PDF
5	Vah Jevšnik (2016)	To analyse the impact of migration statuses on the risk of domestic violence and the vulnerability of female migrant victims of domestic violence in Slovenia.	Qualitative study	Semi-structured interview	Professionals who meet with the victims of domestic violence (n=30). There is no data about sampling.	Undocumented migrant women usually do not report violence because they do not know the aid system, do not have social networks, are afraid of deportation, and are economically dependent on their perpetrators. In emergencies, they might be transferred to a crisis centre and later to the Centre for Foreigners, or they may face deportation from the country. In such cases, social workers are faced with helplessness, uncertainty, and discomfort.	https://www.revija-socialnodelo.si/mma/Vpliv_URN_NBN_SI_DOC-A00YYR6L.pdf/2018112614315002/



THE LATEST PROJECTS IN SLOVENIA

No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
1	12 partners from 11 countries; from Slovenia: Caritas Slovenia (Slovenska karitas) and SLOGA	MIND – Migration. Interconnectedness. Development.	DEAR programme	2017–2020	The project's outcomes include enhancing public understanding of the connection between global sustainable development and migration, exploring its impact on the EU and developing countries, and the EU's involvement in development cooperation across 11 EU Member States. Government authorities, civil society organizations, individuals, and other potential development contributors are becoming more involved in tackling the underlying causes of migration and investing in migrants and refugees as participants in development	To promote positive perspectives and encourage active engagement from European society on development issues, including expanding opportunities for people to gain a better understanding of the connections between migration, sustainable development, and the need for compassionate and respectful responses to these issues.	https://dearprogramme.eu/project/mind-migration-interconnectedness-development/



No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
					across 11 EU Member States.		
2	6 partners from 4 countries; from Slovenia: Social Chamber (Socialna zbornica), Gerontological Research Institute (Gerontološki raziskovalni inštitut), Institute of the Republic of Slovenia for Vocational Education and Training (Center republike Slovenije za poklicno izobraževanje)	Holistic approach for successful integration of migrants	Erasmus+	2016–2018	Project results include a vocational education and training program for professionals working with migrants; a catalogue of skills proficiency check for professionals and employees in the field of work migrants; professional basis for a new professional qualification "coordinator/counsellor working with migrants"; a guide for trainers/training providers; and a model of co-ordination network of experts on the integration of migrants: https://www.hasi.m.eu/ .	To design and implement a comprehensive approach for the successful integration of migrants, professionals from different fields such as education, social and health care, employment, and other areas should receive specialized training to work with migrants. This would involve standardized verification of professionals' qualifications to work with migrants and establish the foundational elements for a new national professional competency of "coordinator/counsellor working with migrants." Furthermore, this initiative aims to standardize practices for working with migrants and provide opportunities for experts from various fields to participate in coordination networks for working with migrants	https://www.szslo.si/integration-of-migrants ; https://cpi.si/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/I04_vodnik_slo.pdf



No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
3	9 partners from 5 countries; from Slovenia: SLOGA	MigratED, Migrations and human rights enhanced through technology in education	Erasmus+	2018–2021	Youth and the educational community are participating in a digital awareness campaign to promote a culture of sharing and inclusivity in Italy, Portugal, Slovenia, Cyprus, and Greece.	To advance impactful educational practices in the areas of intercultural dialogue, migration, and human rights. To empower teachers, educators, and younger generations with essential knowledge in these areas, utilizing digital and multimedia tools.	https://www.migrated.eu



No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
4	Project manager: Mojca Medvešek, Institute for ethnic studies, Slovenia	Izzivi integracije priseljencev in razvoj integracijske politike v Sloveniji (Challenges of immigrant integration and the development of integration policy in Slovenia)	ARRS J5-9351	2018-2021	The project involves analysing the legal and political framework of integration, evaluating the content of integration policies and specific measures, assessing governance structures, examining the integration status of immigrants and their descendants across various areas, studying the perspective of immigrants and their descendants regarding integration and integration policies, and analysing the perspective of the majority of the population in Slovenia on immigration, immigrants, and integration.	To investigate the processes of immigrant integration in Slovenia. This includes identifying the needs and perceptions of immigrants and their descendants regarding their inclusion in Slovenian society. Additionally, it involves studying the attitudes of members and institutions of the majority society toward immigrants. The aim is to examine how Slovenian integration policy and legislation align with the practical needs that arise.	https://cris.cobiss.net/ecris/si/en/project/17341



No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
5	Project manager: Neža Kogovšek Šalamon, Peace Inštitut, Slovenia; Partner in project: Institute of Criminology at the Faculty of Law, Slovenia	Crimmigration between Human Rights and Surveillance (Krimigracije med človekovimi pravicami in nadzorom)	ARRS J5-7121 (B)	2016–2018	Project results included the international conference "Understanding Causes and Consequences of the Criminalization of Migration" (May 2018) and the publication of several scientific articles and monographs: https://www.mirovni-institut.si/en/projects/crimmigration-between-human-rights-and-surveillance/	The project aims to achieve the following objectives: to enhance understanding of the processes of criminalization and the expansion of the punitive state before, during, and after migrants' entry into the EU; to gain insight into border management, externalization of border control, and the role of Frontex; to analyse crimmigration through the perspective of theories of equality, racism, and xenophobia; to deepen understanding of the underlying motivations of migration policies and criminalization; to evaluate the strengths, weaknesses, and ongoing challenges of EU legislation in balancing fundamental rights and the need for control; to develop new theoretical concepts in the field of criminal migration; to raise awareness of the relationship between control and fundamental rights within the Slovenian scientific community through the publication of research results in Slovenia; and to contribute to the academic discourse at the EU and international levels by publishing research results in international journals, thereby promoting Slovenian research achievements on the global stage.	https://cris.cobiss.net/ecris/si/en/project/10034



No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
6	Project manager: Sonja Novak-Lukanović, Institute for ethnic studies, Slovenia	Manjšinske in etnične študije ter slovensko narodno vprašanje Ethnic and minority studies (Slovene national question)	ARRS P5-0081	2009–2014	The project has successfully fulfilled its primary objectives by conducting ongoing and thorough research on ethnicity and (inter)ethnic relations in Slovenia, Europe (with a focus on neighbouring countries), and globally. This has been coupled with the creation of original research data and databases to ensure the production of high-quality theoretical work.	The project explores the significance of ethnicity, minority membership, and ethnic identities in plural societies. It is based on the hypothesis that these factors play a vital role in shaping societies and their development, as well as contributing to their stability. The project specifically focuses on studying ethnic and minority issues in the context of economic and social crises, as well as the responses of societies and states to these challenges. The research found that minority and marginalized communities experienced a worsening of their position, along with frequent incidents of intolerance and xenophobia. Additionally, in some contexts, there was a deterioration of (inter)ethnic relations.	https://www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-MOVW4DT7/aac44ad0-a0db-4d23-ba74-ecf5989bf056/PDF



GOOD AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN SLOVENIA

Title	Aims	Period	Activities	Results	Link
Initiative for fair-trade cities in Slovenia	Establishing a program to grant Fair-Trade Town status to Slovenian cities.	Ongoing	In the first step, we will create a commission consisting of representatives from the non-governmental sector, the public sector, and companies to launch the initiative for designating fair-trade cities in Slovenia. This commission will provide diverse viewpoints on how Slovenian cities can incorporate the principles of fair-trade. The campaign aims to inspire municipalities, educational institutions, and local businesses to embrace the challenge of meeting the criteria and achieving Fair-Trade City status.	Publications available that provide information on how to attain Fair-Trade City status in Slovenia: - https://pravicna-trgovina-v-slove.shopamine.si/s/u/BROSpravLAST12LINKI_Xaktiv.pdf - https://pravicna-trgovina-v-slove.shopamine.si/s/u/lezikovni_prirocnik.pdf	https://www.pravicna-trgovina.si/projekti/mesta-pravicne-trgovine
3 MUHE fair-trade shop	First fair-trade shop in Slovenia	Since 2004	To improve living conditions in economically neglected countries, eliminate exploitation, provide opportunities for change, and demonstrate fair-trade.	The fair-trade shop 3 MUHE offers both an online and physical store in Ljubljana.	https://www.pravicna-trgovina.si



Title	Aims	Period	Activities	Results	Link
EtnoBotanika	Fair-trade online shop	Ongoing	EtnoBotanika is a company that prioritizes sustainability and social responsibility. They focus on producing high-quality products and promoting fair-trade. EtnoBotanika aims to support modern ethnic communities and individuals with traditional knowledge to be integrated into society.	The shop assures that the products are chosen based on ethical and fair-trade principles. Everyone involved in the production process is paid fairly, and the process itself does not exploit animals or natural resources.	https://www.etnobotanika.eu
Free Slovenian language courses	Initial integration of immigrants	Ongoing	The single (ZIP) program is offering an integrated approach to learning the Slovenian language and gaining an understanding of Slovenian society.	The single ZIP programmes are provided free of charge to participants, with the associated costs covered by the Government Office for the Support and Integration of Migrants and the European Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF).	https://infotujci.si/en/integration-into-slovenian-society/free-slovenian-language-courses/ ; https://www.luniverza.si/files/dokumenti/zip-kranj.pdf
Migrant Integration Academy (Akademija za integracijo migrantov)	Integration of migrants	6.-7. 2016	The training aims to provide 20 individuals with information and skills to organize events and workshops on migrant integration in their local environment. The goal is to promote a respectful and open attitude towards refugees.	The training was part of the project "Strengthening NGOs for Work with Migrants and Strengthening the Supportive Environment," supported by the United States Embassy in Ljubljana. It was free for all participants. To participate, individuals needed to commit to organizing at least two events on the topic of migrant integration in their living area and be present for the entire workshop.	https://www.sloga-platform.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/05/SLOCA-Vabilo-na-usposabljanje-za-integracijo.pdf



INFORMATION ON ANY OTHER IMPORTANT ASPECT

Undocumented Migrants and Fair-Trade Policies is closely linked to criminal investigation, particularly in the areas of crime detection, prevention, and the protection of vulnerable populations. Undocumented migrants often face heightened risks of exploitation, trafficking, and illegal labour practices, which are areas of concern within criminal investigation. Law enforcement agencies are tasked with the detection of crimes like human trafficking, forced labour, and exploitation within industries that often employ undocumented workers.

Additionally, prevention plays a key role in criminal investigation. By promoting and enforcing fair-trade policies, authorities can help reduce the demand for illegal labour and ensure that undocumented migrants are not exploited in industries like agriculture, manufacturing, or service sectors. Fair-trade policies establish legal frameworks that promote ethical labour practices and reduce the conditions that lead to exploitation. By aligning these policies with criminal justice efforts, criminal investigation contributes to preventing crimes linked to undocumented migration, such as wage theft, unsafe working conditions, and human rights abuses.

In summary, the intersection of undocumented migrants and fair-trade policies with criminal investigation is multifaceted. Criminal investigation is integral to the detection of crimes such as exploitation and human trafficking, the prevention of these crimes through enforcement of fair-trade policies, and the protection of migrants through social inclusion efforts aimed at reducing vulnerability to criminal networks. This comprehensive approach helps ensure both the protection of human rights and the maintenance of legal and ethical standards within global trade and migration systems.

There are numerous NGO organisations in Slovenia who are helping undocumented migrants and educating them about fair-trade policies. The biggest one is PIC (Legal centre for the protection of human rights and the environment – pic.si) which provides you with free legal information about asylum in Slovenia and helps you file the asylum application. Their lawyer can also represent you in the asylum proceedings free of charge.

See website of UNHCR for further details about organisations who offer help from legal or family reunification advice to support on trafficking:

<https://help.unhcr.org/slovenia/services/>

Slovenia is taking part in the Empowering Migrant Voices on Integration and Inclusion Policies (EMVI) project, along with Austria, Germany, Greece, and Italy. The project aims to facilitate and enhance the involvement of migrants in shaping and carrying out policies that directly impact them, and to bring attention to the challenges they encounter to local, national, and European policymakers. The activities of the project involve creating practical tools and implementing tested activities in each partner country.

The participating countries have varying levels of migrant political participation. In Slovenia, third-country nationals with permanent residency permits have voting rights at the local level, while integration is based on social systems at the national level.



Further, The Peace Institute (Mirovni inštitut), the Gmajna Cultural Society (Kulturno društvo Gmajna), and the Association of Municipalities and Towns of Slovenia (Skupnost občin Slovenije), Slovenian partners in the EMVI project, have put forth an initiative to collaborate with the Municipality of Ljubljana (MOL) to establish a council for migrant integration, inspired by the successful practice of Graz, Austria.

In 2023, a joint meeting was held between the EMVI project partners and MOL representatives, at the invitation of MOL's deputy mayor, Dejan Crnek. During the meeting, discussions took place about MOL, the area with the highest concentration of migrants in Slovenia, establishing a council for migrant integration following the model of the Immigrants' Council of the city of Graz. The meeting concluded with an agreement for cooperation and further activities to establish such council in Ljubljana.

More information on EMVI project: https://diaspora-participation.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/EMVI_ENG_Flyer_A5_template.pdf



Spain

THE LATEST RESEARCH IN SPAIN

No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
1	Vasileva and Reynaud (2021)	To provide a first step towards obtaining a comprehensive overview of current and past public policies on Fair Trade, as well as and past Fair-Trade policies, as well as related policy fields.	Qualitative	Pre-selection phase: pre-selection and analysis of 23 countries, desk research, a first round of interviews with regional producer networks and 46 key country experts. Analytical phase: focus on 8 case studies from the pre-selection phase, desk research, semi-structured interviews with 40 key country experts.	46 key country experts.	Fair-Trade contributes to the achievement of the SDGs. All the cases examined have demonstrated the importance of the involvement of different stakeholder groups in the process of developing public policy on Fair Trade. Also, governmental commitment and institutional support as indispensable for their implementation.	https://co.merciojusto.org/publicacion/politicas-publicas-sobre-comercio-justo/



No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
2	Guijarro Ruiz (2022)	The Coordinadora Estatal de Comercio Justo presents the sector's report in which current data and the development of this movement in recent years in Spain are collected and analysed. This publication is produced annually on the basis of information provided by member organisations.	Qualitative and Quantitative research	Data analysis		After the COVID-19 pandemics, Spain kept its level of sales loyalty to Fair Trade products. In 2021, the organisations carried out more than 600 awareness activities, reaching more than 40,000 people. Also, 39,000 students and 910 teachers from 312 centres participated in related training activities.	https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/eneam/recursos/paginas/web/comercio-justo-espana2021.html
3	Gobierno de España, Ministerio del Interior (2023)	Periodic report carried out by the Spanish Ministry of Interior to count the number of undocumented migrants.	Quantitative research	Data analysis	Irregular migration to Spain has decreased, which is more evident in entries by sea, both in the number of irregular migrants and in the number of boats. Illegal arrivals by sea fell (in the case of boats too).	A holistic approach is preferred to issue-based approaches. Flexible and contextualised methods are better at facilitating autonomy development and integration	https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/se rviciosdeprensa/notas prensa/interior/Paginas/2023/03-0123-datos-inmigracion-inregular.aspx



No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
4	Amnistía Internacional (2021)	Analysis of migration policies in the Canary Islands, Spain.	Qualitative and Quantitative Research	Data Analysis		The Canary Islands became one of the most dangerous migration routes. Throughout the year 2021, 23,023 people arrived in, an increase of 756% compared to 2019. The majority were from Morocco, Senegal, Mali, Ivory Coast, Guinea and Gambia. By the end of year, the total number of arrivals also increased.	https://do.c.es.amnesty.org/m?s=opac/doc?q=%3A*&start=0&rows=1&sort=fecha%20desc&fq=norm&fv=*&fo=and&fq=mssearch_fld13&fv=EUR41700021&fo=and



No	Author (year)	Study purpose	Study type	Data collection	Participants and sampling	Main findings	Link
5	OIM Spain (n.d.)	Achieving the migration dimensions of the Sustainable Development Goals in Spain.	Qualitative	Collection of interviews	400 questionnaires to migrant people along Spain.	Migrant People increasingly represent a larger percentage of the world's population. This trend is also observed among the population of Spain, where they currently represent almost 12 per cent of the total. The impact makes it necessary to work to promote migration as a driver of development.	https://spain.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1141/files/documents/2023-08/nexo-ds-logrando-las-dimensiones.pdf



THE LATEST PROJECTS IN SPAIN

No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
1	UNIVERSIDAD POMPEU FABRA	Schools 4 Inclusion	Erasmus+	2019-2022	Greece, Portugal, Romania, Spain, United Kingdom	The “Schools 4 Inclusion” project proposed the elaboration of an effective strategy for the evolution of the school into an inclusive environment, conducive to the successful integration of children of migrant background.	https://www.upf.edu/web/schools4inclusion/
2	Horuelo	VAMOS	Erasmus+	2019-2022	Greece, Italy, Spain, United Kingdom	Vamos has a double aim. On the one hand, to value the experience of migrants to improve their skills and abilities in order to increase their employability in the third sector by acquiring the necessary knowledge to carry out this work, but also to use their own experience as a working tool.	http://projectvamos.eu/
3	ASSOCIACIO GLOBERS	International Dialogue on Migration	Erasmus+	2019-2022	Czechia, Georgia, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Spain, Türkiye	The main objective of the project was to generate positive change and support the implementation of the European policy agenda for growth, peace-building, integration and inclusion through non-formal education.	



No	Author (year)	Title, Acronym	Programme	Period of project	Implementation level	Main objective	Link
4	FUNDACION SENARA	Welcome to Europe	Erasmus+	2017-2018	Bulgaria, Cyprus, France, Greece, Spain	'Welcome to Europe' primary aims was to raise awareness and encourage volunteerism among young people with refugees in Europe. In the last years, because of the attacks produced in Europe, it has been detected a rejection of hosting refugees.	
5	IES BREAMO	Words Over Walls. The Value of Experience	Erasmus+	2017-2019	Finland, Iceland, Spain	The first objective of the association was to provide the students with a complete and documented insight of the migration phenomenon.	



GOOD AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES IN SPAIN

Title	Aims	Period	Activities	Results	Link
NUEVA VIDA TEXTIL	Create real opportunities for the people we serve to develop an autonomous and independent life. At this point, integration into the labour market in dignified and stable conditions is fundamental.	From 2021	A social business project for the economic and social integration of people at risk of exclusion, especially women survivors of sexual exploitation.	A total of 22 people participated in this project (18 women and 4 men). 8 women in a context of sexual exploitation, 3 people under international protection, 1 couple in a situation of homelessness and 10 people at risk of exclusion. 19 people were trained, 10 are already working.	https://asociacionnuevavida.org/nueva-vida-textil/
NAZARET PROJECT	The project promotes intercultural coexistence and encourages the development of awareness-raising and social advocacy actions on the social reality of immigration.	2022	Housing, accompaniment, training and social and professional integration of migrants.	59 people in 2022	https://caritas-sevilla.org/que-hacemos/programas-y-proyectos/migrantes



Title	Aims	Period	Activities	Results	Link
Princess Letizia Municipal Reception Centre	To provide support and accommodation to vulnerable people, including victims of trafficking.	Since 2019	- Temporary accommodation. - Basic services: canteen, shower, laundry, cloakroom and left-luggage office. - Socio-educational care. - Access to other basic services is facilitated in collaboration with other social services. - As a social centre, programmes to promote employment and leisure activities are also developed.	Social projects in practice developed on deprivation of liberty; sexual exploitation; homelessness, prevention and so on.	https://asociacionnuevavida.org/centro-de-acogida-princesa-letizia/
BIOALVERDE Economic solidarity	Our objective is the socio-occupational integration of people in a situation of or at risk of social exclusion, as well as the promotion of fair, sustainable, ecological and responsible consumption through short distribution channels, by raising people's awareness.	Nowadays	Training courses in organic farming so that the people most affected by unemployment have access to free training and can work with Bioalverde. We also receive visits to our garden, mainly from schoolchildren, who learn first-hand about the production of the food they eat every day.	Online shop Recycled clothing shop Textile recycling Organic vegetable garden	http://bioalverde.com/



Title	Aims	Period	Activities	Results	Link
Labour market integration programme for migrants – EmpleaIN.	Actions aimed at the integration into the labour market of migrants who are in a situation of social exclusion or at risk of such exclusion, through the development of individualised integrated pathways for labour market integration.	2022-2023	Assessment and diagnosis. Pre-training in language learning or co-official languages, socio-labour context, social skills, labour legislation, digital literacy and new technologies. Employment counselling. Accompaniment for access to vocational training. Identification of employment opportunities and placement assistance.	Geographical scope: National (provinces of Almería, Málaga, Sevilla, Murcia, Alicante, Castellón, Valencia, Barcelona, Zaragoza, Teruel, Gijón, Ávila, Burgos, León, Segovia, Guadalajara and Madrid).	Programa de inserción laboral para personas inmigrantes – EmpleaIN – Accem

INFORMATION ON ANY OTHER IMPORTANT ASPECT

Title	Programme	Type	Aims	Period	Implementation level	Main results
Programa de Protección Internacional (Accem)		Protection	Although focused on refugees, this programme also attends to undocumented migrants in need of protection, providing accommodation, legal assistance, psychosocial support, and labour integration programmes.	Currently	Spain	/



Title	Programme	Type	Aims	Period	Implementation level	Main results
Programa de Atención a Personas en Situación de Vulnerabilidad Social (Cruz Roja Española)		Social inclusion, assistance, support...	Offers comprehensive support to undocumented migrants, including healthcare, social and legal assistance, as well as training and job orientation programmes.	Currently	Spain	/
Programa de Atención Integral a Inmigrantes (PAII) de Cáritas Española		Social inclusion, assistance, support...	Provides basic assistance, legal advice, training, and support in job searching to undocumented migrants.	Currently	Spain	/



References

- Amnesty International Belgium. (n.d.). <https://www.amnesty-international.be/wat-we-doen/events>
- Amnistía Internacional. (2021). Canarias: Un año de análisis, décadas de fracaso de políticas migratorias. <https://doc.es.amnesty.org/ms-opac/image-file/byte?f=/opt/baratz/mediasearch/image-cache/raw/1/00000021/000033856/45370.pdf>
- Bäckman, L., & Iljanka, M. (2022). Paperittomien palvelut Turussa. Ei julkaistu.
- Botrugno, C. (2023). Ferry quarantine: The pandemic as a pretext to deny healthcare access to undocumented migrants and asylum-seekers in Italy. *International Migration*, 61(5), 262–268. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.13134>
- Bučar Ručman, A. (2013). Lahko v dehumanizaciji delavcev migrantov v Sloveniji in njihovi transformaciji v blago prepoznamo trgovino z ljudmi? In Prezrto: Trgovanje z ljudmi in korupcija (pp. 7–33). Društvo Ključ – center za boj proti trgovini z ljudmi.
- Bučar Ručman, A. (2014). Migracije in kriminaliteta: Pogled čez meje stereotipov in predsodkov. Založba ZRC SAZU.
- EMN. (2024). Illegal employment of third-country nationals: 2017–2022 situation analysis. National report of Finland. https://emn.fi/wp-content/uploads/EMN_Illegal_Employment_of_Third-Country_Nationals-EN-FI-Final.pdf
- Figura, M., Arcadi, P., Vellone, E., Pucciarelli, G., Simeone, S., Piervisani, L., & Alvaro, R. (2024). Living in a multicultural context: Health and integration from the perspective of undocumented Mediterranean migrants, residents, and stakeholders in Italy. A qualitative-multimethod study. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 80(8), 3382–3394. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jan.16036>
- Finnish Migration Services. (2024a). Help for victims of human trafficking. <https://ihmiskauppa.fi/en/>
- Finnish Migration Services. (2024b). Annual report on human trafficking 2023. <https://ihmiskauppa.fi/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/AnnualReport2023.pdf>
- Finnish Red Cross. (2024). Undocumented migrants. <https://www.redcross.fi/get-help-and-support/help-for-undocumented-immigrants/>
- Fiorini, G., Franchi, M., Pellegrini, G., Rigamonti, A. E., Sartorio, A., Marazzi, N., Corrao, G., & Cella, S. G. (2023). Characterizing non-communicable disease trends in undocumented migrants over a period of 10 years in Italy. *Scientific Reports*, 13(7424). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-34572-3>



- 🌀 Gobierno de España, Ministerio del Interior. (2023). España cierra 2022 con un descenso del 25,6 por ciento en la inmigración irregular. <https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/serviciosdeprensa/notasprensa/interior/Paginas/2023/030123-datos-inmigracion-irregular.aspx>
- 🌀 Gomboc, S., Plavšič, B., & Špan, E. (2021). Kvalitativna analiza razkoraka med namero in vedenjem etičnih potrošnikov. *Socialna pedagogika*, 25(1/2), 87–107.
- 🌀 Guijarro Ruiz, M. (2022). El Comercio Justo en España 2021. Coordinadora Estatal de Comercio Justo. <https://comerciojusto.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/INFORME-COMERCIO-JUSTO-2021.pdf>
- 🌀 IOM Spain. (n.d.). NEX-O-DS: logrando las dimensiones migratorias de los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible (ODS) en España. <https://spain.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd1141/files/documents/2023-08/nex-o-ds-logrando-las-dimensiones.pdf>
- 🌀 Jalušič, V. (2019). Criminalizing "pro-immigrant" initiatives: Reducing the space of human action. *Dve domovini: razprave o izseljenstvu*, (49), 105–123. <https://doi.org/10.3986/dd.v0i49.7256>
- 🌀 Jauhiainen, J. S., & Tedeschi, M. (2021). Undocumented migrants and their everyday lives the case of Finland. IMISCOE research series. Springer Nature Switzerland AG.
- 🌀 Katisko, M., Annala, I., Kalm-Akubardia, M., Kynsilehto, A., Marucco, C., Pehkonen-Elmi, T., & Viljanen, K. (2023). Paperittomien henkilöiden sosiaaliset oikeudet Suomessa. https://julkaisut.valtioneuvosto.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/164606/VNTEAS_2023_6.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
- 🌀 Keskimäki, I., Nykänen, E., & Kuusio, H. (2014). Paperittomien terveystalvet Suomessa. https://www.julkari.fi/bitstream/handle/10024/114941/THL_RAP2014_011web.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowed=y
- 🌀 Könönen, J. (2018). Border struggles within the state: Administrative bordering of non-citizens in Finland. *Nordic Journal of Migration Research*, 8(3), 143–150. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2478/njmr-2018-0018>
- 🌀 Kovacheva, V. & Vogel, D. (2009). The size of the irregular foreign resident population in the European Union in 2002, 2005 and 2008: Aggregated estimates. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/270789231_The_Size_of_the_Irregular_Foreign_Resident_Population_in_the_European_Union_in_2002_2005_and_2008_Aggregated_Estimates_Hamburg_Institute_of_International_Economics
- 🌀 Lambert, S., & Swerts, T. (2019). "From sanctuary to welcoming cities": Negotiating the social inclusion of undocumented migrants in Liège, Belgium. *Social Inclusion*, 7(4), 90–99. <https://doi.org/10.17645/si.v7i4.2326>
- 🌀 Marten, P. (25 March 2024). For seventh year running, Finland is first in world happiness report – other Nordics in top 7. This is FINLAND. <https://finland.fi/life-society/for-seventh-year-running-finland-is-first-in-world-happiness-report-other-nordics-in-top-7/>
- 🌀 Medvešek, M., Bešter, R., & Pirc, J. (2022). Mnenja večinskega prebivalstva Slovenije o priseljevanju, priseljencih in integraciji. Inštitut za narodnostna vprašanja.



<http://www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:doc-BE3C5OTX/9e51453e-78b1-40c0-ae5e-abc87759ffe8/PDF>

- ☞ Mescoli, E., & Lafleur, J.-M. (2016). Welfare and the creation of undocumented EU migrants in Belgium. IMISCOE Annual Conference (30 June – 1 July 2016). <https://orbi.uliege.be/bitstream/2268/192286/1/Mescoli-Lafleur-imiscoe.pdf>
- ☞ Migri. (2024). Problems at work? <https://migri.fi/en/problems-at-work->
- ☞ Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. (n.d.). Paperittomien henkilöiden SOTE-palvelut Suomessa. <https://stm.fi/en/project?tunnus=STM075:00/2021>
- ☞ Molinari, R., Impicciatore, R., & Ortensi, L. E. (2023). Traces in the shadow: Occupational outcomes of previously undocumented migrants in Italy. *International Migration*, 61(6), 75–101. <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.13144>
- ☞ OECD. (2024). OECDiLibrary. <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/9a13087f-en/index.html?itemId=/content/component/9a13087f-en>
- ☞ PICUM. (2017). PICUM terminology leaflet. Brussels: Platform for international cooperation on undocumented migrants (PICUM). Words_Matter_Terminology_FINAL_March2017.pdf (picum.org)
- ☞ SAAMO. (n.d.). TIS: Pilootproject voor mensen zonder wettig verblijf. <https://www.saamo.be/brussel/geen-papieren-wel-een-job-pilootproject-werk-voor-mensen-zonder-wettig-verblijf/>
- ☞ Samusocial Brussels. (n.d.). Zonder papieren, zonder rechten, zonder thuis. <https://sanspapiers2023.be/nl/waarom-een-campagne/>
- ☞ Sigona, N. (2012). 'I have too much baggage': The impacts of legal status on the social worlds of irregular migrants. *Social Anthropology*, 20, 50–65.
- ☞ Sisäministeriön julkaisuja. (2022). Selvitys mahdollisista kansallisista ratkaisusta maassa ilman oleskeluoikeutta olevien tilanteeseen. Sisäministeriö. <http://urn.fi/URN:ISBN:978-952-324-545-7>
- ☞ Spencer, S., & Triandafyllidou, A. (2020). Migrants with irregular status in Europe editors evolving conceptual and policy challenges. IMISCOE research series. Springer Nature Switzerland AG. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-34324-8>
- ☞ Stynen, K. (2019). Externe rechtspositie van gedetineerden zonder geldig verblijfsrecht in België. Nood aan een ander recht? [Masterproef Rechten, Universiteit Gent]. https://libstore.ugent.be/fulltxt/RUG01/002/782/664/RUG01-002782664_2019_0001_AC.pdf
- ☞ Torre, C., & Storer, E. (2023). COVID-19 vaccines, mobility, and pandemic bureaucracies: Undocumented migrants' perspectives from Italy's Alpine border. *Journal of Migration and Health*, 7, 100189. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmh.2023.100189>
- ☞ Vah Jevšnik, M. (2016). Vpliv migracijskega statusa na ranljivost žrtev nasilja v družini. *Socialno delo*, 55(1/2), 67–76.



- Van Osch, E. (2021). 'Bad parents', deportable subjects: Borders and deportability in the everyday lives of undocumented families in Belgium. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 48(7), 1555–1572. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2021.2015303>
- Van Osch, E., & Cleton, L. (2022). Voorbij 'illegaliteit' en uitsluiting. Een genuanceerdere blik op de in- en uitsluiting van migranten zonder wettig verblijf in België en Europa. <https://repository.uantwerpen.be/docman/irua/f8fb94/192309cleton.pdf>
- Vasileva, V., & Reynaud, D. (2021). Políticas públicas sobre Comercio Justo. <https://comerciojusto.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/public-policies-report-SP-FINAL.pdf>
- Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen. (n.d.). Move. <https://movecoalition.be/en/>
- Vluchtelingenwerk Vlaanderen. (n.d.). Refugee walk. <https://www.refugeewalk.be/overons/historiek>
- Website of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in Finland. (2024). As a foreign employee in Finland. <https://tyosuojelu.fi/en/about-us/publications/as-a-foreign-employee-in-finland>
- Work in Finland. Know your rights at work. (2024). <https://www.workinfinland.com/fi/why-finland/living-in-finland/know-your-rights/>
-



Contact
jointstories.eu



**Co-funded by
the European Union**

Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union. Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.