

Newsletter

Formation of migrants in the entrepreneurial reality



COMPLITION OF THE ENTREPERNUAL GUIDEBOOK AND UPCOMING WEBINARS

Since 2015, the number of non-EU migrants has been increasing sharply. Even though the socio-economic benefits of migration have been well-documented, they are frequently ignored or underreported in public discussions, leaving many ambitious migrants with entrepreneurial ideas in a disadvantaged position. Their position has been further affected by the emergence of the COVID-19 crisis. Therefore, the need to provide migrants with tools to get access to a job and improve their social and economic position is more important than ever. The importance of improving migrants' situation has been recognized by five partners (IKIGAI, IGEA, GRIIO, VAEV, and LLD) from Spain, Turkey, Austria, and Germany that joined forces for the project FORMER. FORMER aims to provide migrants with helpful knowledge, and support, to launch their businesses. To help migrants avoid administrative obstacles and prevent cultural business misunderstandings, the partners have developed an entrepreneurial guidebook, which partners will finish by the end of November. The partners will later translate the guidebook into their native language. The knowledge and support will not stop after the completion of the guidebook. The partners from each country will provide youth migrants with two tailored learning courses (webinars) by the end of January 2023. The webinars will strengthen migrants' entrepreneurial knowledge and skills. It will also give participants the possibility to interact with each other and form connections for future partnerships. By providing the guide and giving training, project FORMER aims to make it easier for young migrants to establish a company in their host nation and earn a steady income. As a result, the quality of life for migrants in the host nation will improve as well as their sense of self-worth.



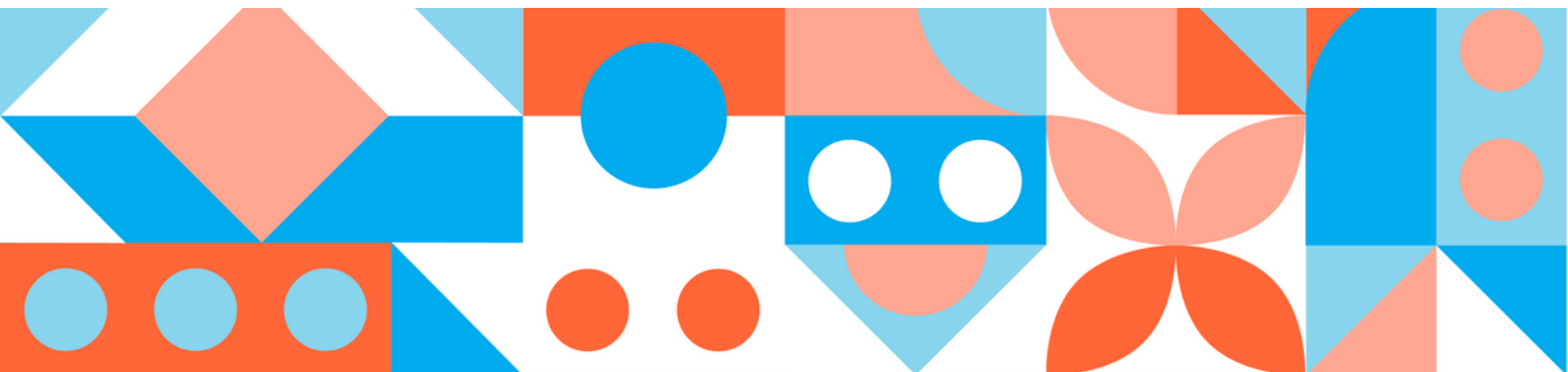
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SOCIAL ASSISTENCE IN SPAIN FOR MIGRANTS

The legal framework on the rights and freedoms of foreigners in Spain has a long history. The first milestone occurred in 1985 when the Spanish government passed law 7/1985 that established foreigners' rights and liberties. It was repealed fifteen years later by Law 4/2000, the country's first comprehensive immigration law that included measures for immigrants' social integration, including accessing social benefits. Since refugees and migrants are prone to prejudice, the same law established the Observatory of Racism and Xenophobia responsible for promoting equality and fighting against racism and xenophobia. Since law 4/2000 represents the basis of social integration, it also defines housing conditions. According to the law foreigners who are legally residing in the country are

entitled to public housing aid under the same terms as Spaniards. When it comes to refugees and asylum seekers, the same rules apply. Both are allowed to reside in governmental founded apartments run by the NGOs for 18 months. After staying in a governmental founded apartment for six months, the recipients are assisted in finding their housing, which is still paid for by the government, up until the end of a total stay of 18 months. Compared to asylum seekers and refugees, irregular migrants in Ceuta and Melilla are only eligible to stay in governmental founded houses for 3 months. Just like housing, Spanish legislation provides full access to the public healthcare system for all people under the status of protection and illegal migrants. Furthermore, it also provides access to more specialized care for those who have experienced torture, severe physical or mental abuse, or traumatic events. However, despite the availability of those services, there is a lack of adequate medical facilities. Six months after their formal acceptance of their asylum claim, those seeking refuge are legally permitted to begin working while their application is being reviewed. After the initial six months have passed, candidates can ask to have their "red card" (Tarjeta Roja) renewed. However, many applicants face various limitations, including complicated administrative procedures and a lack of basic skills. To reduce the gap between low-skill and high-skill refugees and migrants, Spanish integration schemes provide services like occupational training, active job-seeking support, and personalized guidance interviews. Furthermore, it provides refugees and migrants with the Spanish language course. If towards the end of the 20th century Spain was known as a country of emigration, this trend changed at the beginning of the new millennium. With its foreign-born population rising from 2% in 2000 to 11% in 2007, the nation experienced one of the largest increases in immigration in history throughout the early 2000s. This tendency slowed down with the Euro financial crisis of 2008, but in 2015, the nation once more recorded a positive migration rate, which continues to rise.



FORMATION OF MIGRANTS in the ENTREPRENEURIAL REALITY

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