



Webinar – Disabled Refugees & Liberty

*Celebrating the 5th of May, the
European Independent Living
day*

5th of May 2020 / 14:00 – 16:00 CET

Find out more and register here: <https://enil.eu/?p=18245>



Hello and welcome to our
webinar on Disabled Refugees
and Liberty!



How the webinar works:

Everyone will be on mute!

- If you want to ask a question:
 - Type your question directly in the Q&A-box
 - Raise your hand
- Today we'll have closed captions, please activate them with the "CC" button below
- If you have a problem, send a message to the 'hosts' of the webinar via chat or email: ines.bulic@enil.eu
- Please note: we are recording this webinar!
- You'll get the PowerPointPresentations after the webinar



Agenda

1. Jamie Bolling, Project Leader, Disabled Refugees Welcome (DRW), Independent Living Institute:

What is Disabled Refugees Welcome and how has it worked?
What impact has COVID-19 had on disabled refugees in Sweden?

2. Ricardo Pla Cordero, Protection Officer, Disability Inclusion, UNHCR:

The work of UNHCR to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, especially Articles 18, 19 and 20 of the UN CRPD



Agenda

3. Giampiero Griffo, Disabled People's International World Council Member:

What is needed for migrants and persons with disabilities to be accepted in society? What is the situation of persons with disabilities in emergency situations? What is the situation of migrants, asylum seekers and refugees with disabilities in Italy and the EU?

4. An-Sofie Leenknecht, Human Rights Coordinator, European Disability Forum:

EDF's work on disabled refugees



Agenda

5. Jamie Bolling:

DRW results and publications

6. Questions and discussion



Jamie Bolling, Project Leader of Disabled Refugees Welcome (DRW) of the Independent Living Institute, is talking about:

What is Disabled Refugees Welcome and how has it worked?

What impact has COVID-19 had on disabled refugees in Sweden?





**D
R
W** **DISABLED
REFUGEES
WELCOME**

För en ömsesidig integration och ett tillgängligt mottagande och etablering av migranter med normbrytande funktionalitet

Disabled Refugees Welcome

May 5th
IL Day

Jamie Bolling
jamie.bolling@independentliving.org

Independent Living

DRW – ILI project

What is Independent Living Institute?

What is Independent Living?

Ideology
Philosophy
Movement

Choice
Control
Participation
Inclusion



Presentation of DRW

What is DRW?

Who is the team?

How does DRW work?

DRW products?



DRW- Disabled Refugees Welcome

- ❖ AAF project
- ❖ 3 years
- ❖ 2017 – 2020 (December)

Aim

- ✓ Mapping of needs in relation to reception, establishment and integration



DRW start



DRW team

Projekt leader
Fieldworker
Counselor
Metod development
Kommunikation

Key:
Experience: migration and
disability



How does DRW work?

- ❖ Fieldwork
- ❖ Counseling
- ❖ Empowerment
- ❖ Political lobby



DRW Products

1. Information Handbook
2. Metod Handbook
3. List of recommendations
4. Good to know



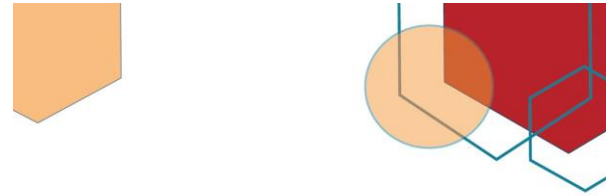
In English →

<https://disabledrefugeeswelcome.se/wp-content/uploads/Road.pdf>

In Swedish →

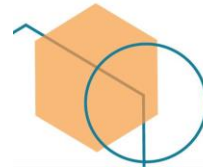
<https://disabledrefugeeswelcome.se/wp-content/uploads/V%C3%A4gar-mot-%C3%B6msesidig-integration-1.pdf>

An easy to read version will be available soon!



Integration för alla

En bok för alla som möter migranter med normbrytande funktionalitet.



DRW and Covid 19

Lack of accessible information:

- Not accessing information for health safety
- Not understanding new rules or encouragement
- Not understanding why operations are cancelled
- Not understanding that no Swedish courses means still having to do the work and report



Thank you!



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Independent
Living Institute
independentliving.org



ALLMÄNNA
ARVSFONDEN

Ricardo Pla Cordero, Protection Officer of Disability Inclusion and UNHCR, is talking about:

The work of UNHCR to promote the rights of persons with disabilities, especially Articles 18, 19 and 20 of the UN CRPD





Refugees with disabilities and Liberty

Overview

- UNHCR Policy framework;
- Promotion of CRPD Arts. 11, 14, 18, 19, 20:
 - Identification and registration;
 - Community-Based Protection;
 - Human Rights Mechanisms;
 - Participation.

UNHCR Policy Framework

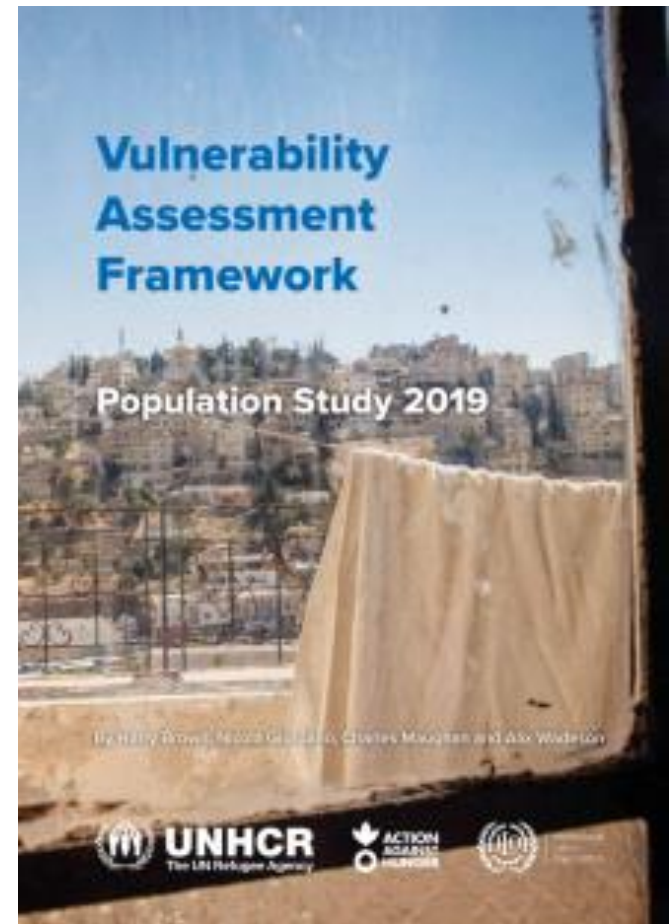


- Age, Gender and Diversity Policy 2018;
- Executive Committee Conclusion No. 110 (LXI) – 2010;
- Global Compact on Refugees;
- UN Disability Inclusion Strategy – UNDIS.



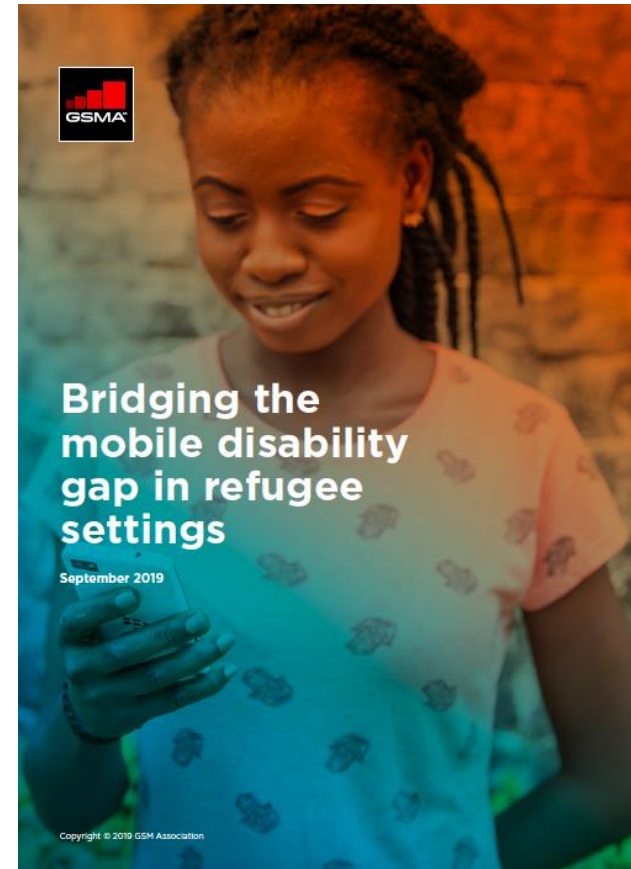
Identification and registration

- Integrating the Washington Group Questions in identification and registration processes;
- Strengthening knowledge and capacity of field staff to ensure provision of accessibility and reasonable accommodation during processes.



Community-Based Protection

- Communication with communities;
- Community support – access to community services;
- Cash and Voucher Assistance;
- Protection - referral mechanisms;
- Accommodation for refugees and asylum-seekers with disabilities;
- Legal counselling;
- Access to assistive technology;



Human Rights Mechanisms



- CRPD monitoring and advocacy;
 - Improvement of living conditions in collective centres and urban / open accommodation;
 - Accessibility standards in premises where migration procedures take place;
 - Deinstitutionalization;
 - Access to national support schemes;

*Refugees wait to cross the border from Greece to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.
Text: Tania Karas/UNHCR*

Participation



The 2017 High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges was used to take stock of progress made in the development of the global compact on refugees, ahead of the release of the 'zero draft' in January 2018.

© UNHCR / Jean Marc Ferré

Participation

- Global Refugee Forum, December 2019
- Guidance developed in collaboration with the International Disability Alliance;
- 14 pledges with substantial commitments on rights of persons with disabilities
 - 6 disability-specific;
- Areas for improvement: disability disaggregated data and accessibility of reception and transit areas

Voices of refugees and IDPs with disabilities

“They underestimate us. They put us apart”

(Woman with a disability in Chad)

“Our capacity is so big, but they don’t know about that”

(Woman with a disability in Iraq)

“When you have a disability other people want to be far from you”

(Adolescent girl with a disability in Chad)

“I want to be a leader in this sense... the idea is for each [person with a disability] to be very active”

(Young woman with a disability in Ukraine)

“We feel like guests here now, there is no more welcome from the community”

(Man with a disability in Ukraine)

Discussion

- What could be the role of OPDs in providing support and assistance to displaced persons with disabilities to access independent living (e.g. to overcome language barriers and lack of knowledge of local systems)?
- What roles can OPDs potentially have in promoting inclusion of refugees with disabilities in local communities (e.g. overcoming isolation)?
- What support (e.g. information) do OPDs need to have a stronger role in advocating for inclusion of refugees with disabilities at the national and regional level?



Ester Barboza (centre), a 17-year-old girl from Venezuela, relaxes with her parents, Alexandra Sanchez and Johnny Barboza, and her young brother, Abraham, at the Casa del Abuelo shelter in Riohacha, Colombia. © UNHCR/Andrew McConnell.

References

- [UNHCR Age, Gender and Diversity Policy](#)
- [Conclusion on refugees with disabilities and other persons with disabilities protected and assisted by UNHCR No. 110 \(LXI\) - 2010](#)
- [UNHCR Working with persons with disabilities in forced displacement](#)
- [UNHCR'S Approach to persons with disabilities in displacement](#)
- [Global Compact on Refugees](#)
- [IDA Participation in the Global Refugee Forum](#)
- [IASC Guidelines on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action](#)

Giampiero Griffo, Disabled People's International
World Council Member, is talking about:

What is needed for migrants and persons with
disabilities to be accepted in society?

What is the situation of persons with disabilities in
emergency situations?

What is the situation of migrants, asylum seekers
and refugees with disabilities in Italy and the EU?



Disability and migrations

By Giampiero Griffo

Disabled People's International Italy

International Convention on the rights of Persons with disabilities and Migrants

International legal binding instrument

Recognise Human rights approach

Promote policies, legislation & programs

**Support equalisation of opportunities & non
discrimination**

Article 13

(1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

(2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Main goal of Human Rights strategy

SOCIAL INCLUSION

Exclusion

Integration

Inclusion

162 States has signed the Convention

92 States has signed the Optional Protocol

181 has ratified the Convention (93,7%)

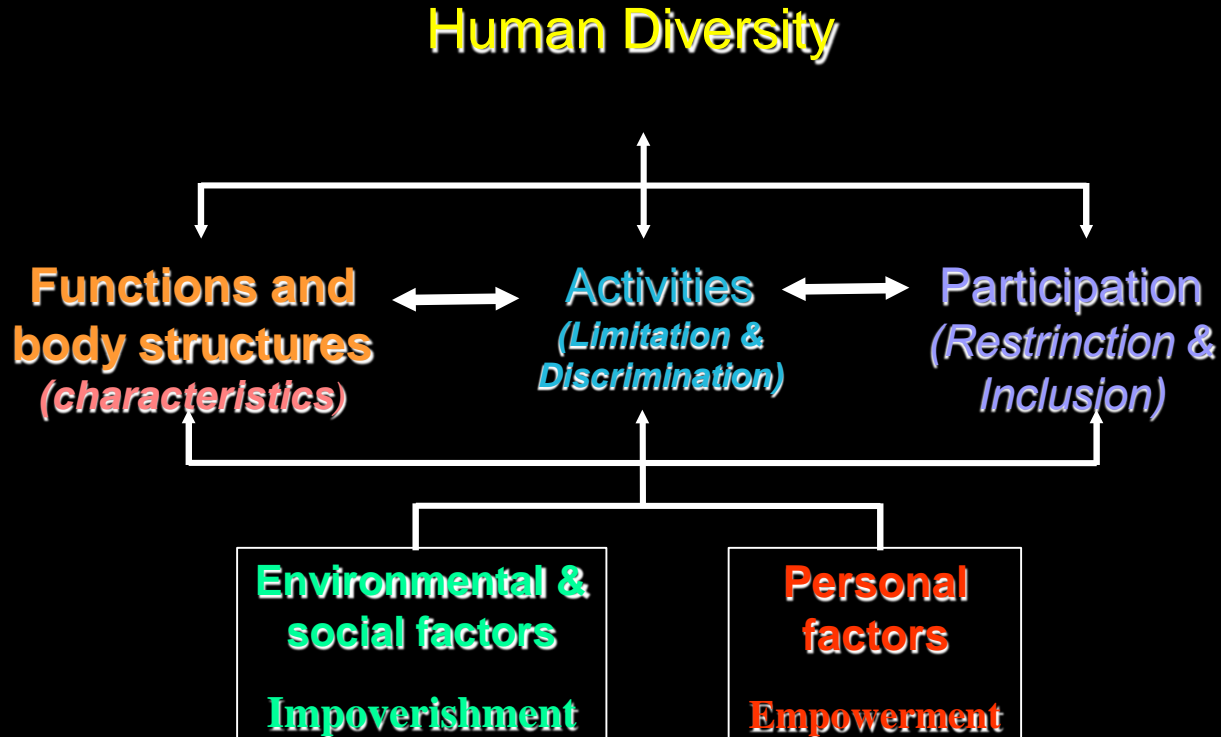
92 has ratified the Optional Protocol (47%)



Definition of disability into UN Convention

“disability results from the interaction between persons with impairments and attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others”
(preamble e)

International Classification of Functioning Disability and Health - ICF WHO 2001



Society «disabling» persons
with determinated
characteristics

Current estimates are that there are **244 million** international migrants globally (or **3.3% of the world's population**).

Global displacement is at a record high, with the number of internally displaced at over 40 million and the **number of refugees more than 22 million**

- <https://www.iom.int/world-migration-report-2018>

Millions of migrants with Disabilities

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| 244 millions of migrants | 36,6 |
| 40 millions of migrants per year | 6,0 |
| 22 millions of refugees | 3,3 |

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Article 11 - Situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies

States Parties shall take, in accordance with their obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, all necessary measures to **ensure the protection and safety of persons with disabilities in situations of risk, including situations of armed conflict, humanitarian emergencies and the occurrence of natural disasters.**

Social and cultural stigma

Discrimination & lack of equal opportunities

Social exclusion

SYNDROME “Oi Barbaroi”

In the ancient Greece the city-States have various approach to foreign persons:

A) the «xenos» was the persons, no citizen of the town, who visit the town as tourist or for specific reasons

B) the «barbaros» was the persons, no citizen of the town, who attempt to the identity and existence of the Town

Common cultural approach on Disability and migration

Person with disabilities are :

out of the benefit of society and
partially out of society

An improductive cost of society that
not invest to remouve barriers and
discriminations

Considerated Different and need to
be rehabilitated in separated places

Subjected to a strong stigma and
discrimination

Migrants are :

out of society

Dangerous for the identity of Nation

Thief of the resources and
opportunities of the national citizen

So different that need to put in
separate places before enter in society

Subjected to a strong stigma and
discrimination

Examples

- Person with disabilities
 - Are segregated in special places (institution, special schools, special work enclosures...)
 - Need to be classified (for benefits and facilities)
 - Because are excluded, the addressed Policies must be
- Migrants
 - Are segregated in special places (different solution in the EU countries)
 - Need to be classified (asylum seekers, economic migrants, etc.)
 - Because are excluded, the addressed Policies must be

If you are migrants with disabilities
you are in very hard condition



Lack of accessibility (transport, accomodation, higyenic and health condition, travel in the sea, ...)

Lack of support (families? Friends?)

Terrible weather condition (hot or cold meteorological condition, raining, snow, see travel, etc.)



In Italy for ex. , where the travel in by see, the majority of migrants with disabilities are persons stressed by the travel condition (cross desert or mountain, abuse, violence and rape, inhuman treatment in places of detention, etc.): psychological consequences, mental disorder, ...



Lack of data and information on MwD



Officially are registered
2,7% of population, an
evaluation based to the
questions of Washigton
group has registered
about 27%



The attention from public and private organisations on the rights and needs of MWD is very low

The competences of the staff that attend these persons non have often any training on disability issues

The system of hospitality is inadequate for various reason:

Rescue

Assessment

First accomodation not accessible (camps, toilettes, etc.)

Lack of attention on dietary needs

Support of health services

Long Time to asylum process

Receive different treatment and benefit in EU countries, depending on the national legislation

For examples access to:

health services

Social protection

education

Employment

Housing

...



International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families are not ratified by EU countries

Only Albania in Europe

Austria – Caritas in Styria region

Italy – Public authorities delegate NGO, Caritas, Sprar system (municipality and region, now changed)

Greece – public authorities and NGO

Finland – UNHCR and public authorities

Emancipatory disability research

Peer counselling of emergency in Gaza

Building and empower the organisation of MwD

Training 15 palestinian peer counsellors

Working in DPOs and CBOs

Met more of 500 PwD in Gaza area, empowering they living condition

Building up self help groups

Influnce society and families on disability rights

Now we plan a independent living center in Gaza

Emancipatory disability research

- Results in **India, Palestine**:
 - - Collect information on the condition of PwD
 - - Growth of awareness on disability of involved pwd and DPOs
 - - Growth of competences on the research skills from pwd and DPOs
 - - New instruments of work (relationship between self-help groups and DPOs, video, new strategies on policies and issues)
 - EDR as permanent instrument on CBR programmes

Born in the 2007 with the collaboration with the municipality and the association VERBA, with the goal to integrate public and no profit private activities addressed to PwD

In the 2009 born the Disability and Immigration service (SDI), aware about the target «migrant with disabilities»

Various areas touch this target: the health-therapeutic, bureaucratic, social assistance, work, housing, one related to the quality of life and the mere information is not enough (multi discrimination)

two types of tools: front office tools, that is those put in the field in direct contact with the user and therefore active listening, accompaniment, the educational relationship and peer education, and the back office tools, that is those used in the work of strategy and planning

Co-planning: external and internal (educators, psychologists, OSS and peer educators continuously share skills and competences)

Networking: environment familiar and domestic, the neighborhood in which he lives, places and groups he attends

The task of the SDI is to activate paths to approach or consolidate the links between the person and cooperatives, voluntary associations, public services, activate the nodes of the network, after having agreed them together with the user, and develop or bring out the best tools to orient themselves and make the most of the network itself :

inclusion of children for migrant children, providing entertainment and leisure activities, promoting integration, facilitating integration into the world of work, providing support psychological, initiate institutional and non-institutional management pathways, facilitate the search for a suitable housing place, provide legal support, direct and hold the ranks of the often complex health situation, etc. suitable housing place, provide legal support, direct and hold the ranks of the often complex health situation, etc.

Working with the network is also orienting people on the territory by accompanying the mailings with a shared reflection and a longer lasting path that allows the person to develop autonomy in the choices helping the person to help themselves

Examples of accompaniment include sporadic appointments with public bodies such as the police station or the registry office or medical examinations at the hospital or other outpatient clinics: this is a fundamental accompaniment for the mediation between the user and the subjects with whom will come into contact

Interpret the educational and training needs:

- **1 person in charge of the Municipality of Turin** in an Organizational Position with the task of establishing operational practices, supervising the entire team of public and private social operators and guaranteeing the governance of each individual project

1 coordinator with the task of activating networks of public and private subjects and maintaining the network meshes and receiving the requests of new users through constant communication with the operators

- **5 educators with reception tasks** (first interview) by telephone or vis a vis and educational accompaniment of users through network nodes

- **3 peer educators with disabilities** with linguistic and cultural mediation tasks, especially with regard to health, illness and disability issues

The number of MwD growth: **from 11 in 2013 to 31 in 2017**

- **not all types of residence permits allow the take-up by the Social Services of the City of Turin and, therefore, access to social-welfare services;**
- **orienting oneself in the maze of bureaucracy and health requires specific and targeted help**, not so much from a linguistic or cultural point of view: a careful reading of the need reveals how often clarifications are needed on the cultural categories within which to place certain pathologies;
- **often migrants with disabilities, unlike Italian citizens, have no proximity network to refer to.** It follows that sometimes they resort to us not only to seek solutions to the problems of everyday life but also for the pleasure of finding active and unhurried listening.

Global compact of refugees (2018)

IASC team group to apply the Charter of Istanbul on inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian activities □ UN Guidelines (2019)

I. Introduction - (iv) Prevention and addressing root causes

III. Programme of action

Human rights and disability

3. Key tools for effecting burden- and responsibility- sharing - 3.2 A multi-stakeholder and partnership approach

Participation of persons with disabilities (points 34, 40, 44)

3.3 Data and evidence

Collect data on disability (46, 51)

1. Reception and admission - 1.2 Immediate reception arrangements

Support specific needs of persons with disabilities (54)

1.4 Registration and documentation

Collecting disaggregated data (58)

1.5 Addressing specific needs

Needs of persons with disabilities and rights to education (59, 69)

2.2 Jobs and livelihoods

Promote economic opportunities for persons with disabilities (70, 71)

2.3 Health

Facilitate access to national health system (72)

2.4 Women and girls

Access to justice and the security and safety for women with disabilities (75)

2.5 Children, adolescents and youth

Take into account the specific vulnerabilities and protection needs (76)

2.7 Food security and nutrition

Facilitate access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food (80)

- 3.1 Support for countries of origin and voluntary repatriation
- Support countries of origin upon their request with respect to social, political, economic and legal capacity to receive and reintegrate returnees, notably persons with disabilities (89)
- IV. Follow-up and review
- Facilitate meaningful participation of refugees, including persons with disabilities in Global Refugee Forums (106)

The standard to have access to the policies related to disability rights, even the CRPD are ratified by all EU country members and EU too, for migrant with disabilities are disomogeneous country by country

Reason are:

Competences of EU in the fields of social policies are low

The real EU competence in disability field is a non discrimination legislation (Treaty of Lisbon, Charter of fundamental rights, social pillar)

- The Committee expressly solicits the EU to explain how the Directorate General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) ensures that humanitarian aid and relief from the EU are inclusive of and accessible to all persons with disabilities. Overall, the Committee requires reliable information about the situation of refugees with disabilities in the specific context of the European Union.

In the 2017 the EU Commission has financed AMiD project





- Head coordinator EASPD

European partner: Assembly of European Regions, European Disability Forum, Solidar

Partner Chance B Gruppe (Austria), Cardet (Cyprus), Praksis and National centre for persons with disabilities (Greece), Kehitysvammaisten PALVELUSAATIO (Finland), ARCI E DPI Italia (Italy)

The project aims to support an efficient management of reception and integration of asylum seekers and migrants with disabilities in the EU

- www.easpd.eu/en/content/amid

Needs Assessment Tool - NAT - to empower NGOs, local authorities and professionals to assess and support with adequate responses migrants and refugees with disabilities in the EU.

Guidance Modules and Workshop Sessions to practice the NAT and transfer skills and competences among staff working with migrants and disabled, aiming to improve knowledge and responses of multidisciplinary professionals

Targeted meetings and operative manual to tune the NAT to European local authorities, to create a permanent cooperation among NGOs, local authorities and EU Agencies and to transfer project's results in Europe.

A research in 4 countries (Austria, Finland, Greece, Italy) on the condition of refugees and asylum seekers.

- <http://www.easpd.eu/en/content/amid>

Lack of representation of
MwD in DPOs and in the
migrant organisations

No organisation of MwD

Social Inclusion

Inclusion is a right based on full participation of concerned Persons in all fields of life on equal basys by the others, without discriminations, respecting dignity and valorising human diversity, throught appropriate interventions, removing barriers and prejudices and support based on mainstreaming to live in local communities

It is a systemic process both political and technical
Is based on change of rules and cultural approach
Need to Involve different actors
Important role play the community



Inclusion is effective only
with direct participation of
excluded and discriminated Persons

Create a strong coordination at national and local level between public authorities, DPOs, NGOs and migrant organisations

Define a specialized protocols for the registration of refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities

Elaborate an Individualised project for each MwD

Guarantee the accessibility of the hospitality places

Support specific needs during the asylum recognition process

Enforces the access to the rights for MwD

Define specific measures in the national action plan of refugees

Promote inclusion of the MwD in the inclusive national policies

Create the organisation of Mwd

Training the organisation of migrants on the rights and opportunities for MwD

Training public and private staff related to rights and needs of MwD

THANKS

Giampiero Griffo

email giambatman1@gmail.com

An-Sofie Leenknecht, Human Rights Coordinator of the European Disability Forum (EDF), is talking about:

EDF's work on disabled refugees





EDFs work on refugees with disabilities

5 May - DRW Webinar on Disabled refugees and Liberty

An-Sofie Leenknecht, Human Rights Coordinator (EDF)

Content

1. CRPD Committee's recommendations on article 11
2. EDFs work on refugees with disabilities
3. Situation in Europe
4. Our policy demands towards EU leaders

European Disability Forum

- Represents 80 million persons with disabilities in Europe
- Organisation of persons with disabilities
- Umbrella organisation with national platforms and European federations, such as ENIL
- Represents the diversity of persons with disabilities - expert group on refugees and migrants with disabilities
- Promotes the human rights of persons with disabilities at European Union & international level

CRPD Committee's recommendations on article 11

- The CRPD applies to **all persons with disabilities** (PWD) regardless of their legal status or nationality, so **including refugees, asylum seekers and migrants**
- Adopt or reform **national emergency response plan and protocols**, making them inclusive of and accessible to PWD in their design and implementation
- **Mainstream PWD** in their migration and refugee policies and in all humanitarian channels

CRPD Committee's recommendations on article 11

- **Participation of DPOs** in these measures, with due consideration accorded to their input and recommendations
- **Safety of children with disabilities** must be ensured and prioritized
- Situation of PWD living in the **refugee camps** should be **monitored**, with the purpose of ensure an adequate standard of living
- **Administrative detention** of PWD in migration and asylum seeking contexts is **not consistent** with the CRPD.

EDFs work - in partnership

- EDF Board meetings in [Amsterdam](#) and [Brussels](#)
- At our General Assembly 2017, young woman with disability and a refugee spoke on her journey: [Nujeen Mustafa](#)
- [Working](#) with **UNHCR** and their disability advisors
- [Influence](#) **EU policy makers**: letters to the Council and Commission
- Met twice with [former EU Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management](#), and with current Commissioner [Schinas](#)
- [Hearing](#) in 2017 the **European Parliament** with Human Rights Watch and Norwegian Refugee Council

EDFs work - in partnership

- [EESC Mission to Greece](#) in October 2016, with support of our Greek member [NCDP](#): a series of meetings and visits to local authorities, international and local organisations and reception centres in Athens and Lesbos
- [Report](#) on the mission and the situation in Greece
- EDF and EESC **event** at the **CRPD Conference of States Parties** in June 2017 to mainstream PWD in the [Global Compact on Refugees](#) and the [Global compact for Migration](#), the two intergovernmental agreements covering the international response to refugees and migrations

EDF toolkit on inclusion of refugees in DPOs work

- 2020 [toolkit](#) provides information and practical guidance on this topic to organisations of persons with disabilities:
 - A brief background about the situation of refugees and migrants in Europe
 - Good practices and ideas on how to include the voices of refugees and migrants with disabilities in DPOs work
 - Recommendations on advocating to political decision-makers for disability inclusive refugee policies
- One of the good examples is the Disabled Refugees Welcome project.

Situation in Europe

- [EU legislation](#) obliges member states to identify PWD in reception and detention centres
- Lack of formally defined procedures to identify and support PWD
- Many are identified on an informal or ad hoc basis, or late in the procedure

Situation in Europe

- Lack of necessary support and assistance to PWD, in the reception centers, and during the asylum seeking procedure
- Inaccessible support services or disruption of these services, being disproportionately more likely to put their lives at risk
- In some cases pre-existing health conditions which leave them more at risk of developing serious illness or dying
- Especially women and children with disabilities at heightened risk of violence, including sexual and domestic abuse
- Aggravated situation now with COVID 19

EDFs main demands

- A **human rights approach** to the refugee crisis, for all persons, including persons with disabilities
- **Revise EU migration and refugee policy to be inclusive of persons with disabilities**
- **EU funding** include as a **priority** to provide **support, accessible information and communication support to minors and persons with disabilities, and their families** on the move, in particular women and children with disabilities

- **Mainstream** the rights of PWD, with a particular focus on children and women in all activities, programmes and services provided to refugees without disabilities
- Provide **accessibility**, reasonable accommodation and support
- **Consult** with PWD and their representative organisations to develop, implement and monitor the programmes
- **Share information and good practices** between DPOs and humanitarian actors systematically
- Continue **training** of all PWD, staff and professionals involved on the CRPD and how to support PWD

Thank you!

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Jamie Bolling presents the results and publications
of DRW:





**D
R
W** **DISABLED
REFUGEES
WELCOME**

För en ömsesidig integration och ett tillgängligt mottagande och etablering av migranter med normbrytande funktionalitet

Disabled Refugees Welcome

IL day and Liberty
May 5th 2020

Jamie Bolling
jamie.bolling@independentliving.org

DRW Results

With whom has DRW been in contact?

Type of needs

Problem areas

Recommendations



With whom has DRW had contact?

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cases (April 2020) | 93 |
| Women | 20 |
| Men | 70 |
| Other | 3 |
| Countries | Middle East/African Countries |
| Norm breaking funktionality | Majority are physical |



What types of needs are there?

2020: of 93 cases has DRW interviewed 67 individuals stories with a variance of establishment grade

| | |
|----|--------------------------------|
| 48 | Living Arrangement |
| 51 | Accessible living arrangements |
| 58 | Employment |
| 42 | Care |
| 63 | Training |
| 48 | Transport |

| | |
|------------|--------------------------|
| All adults | Employment measures |
| All | Accessible recreation |
| All | Cultural life |
| All | Accessible civil society |
| | |



Problems

- ❖ Worsening of health conditions
- ❖ Isolation
- ❖ Living situation
- ❖ Quick access to services (Swedish courses, Special transport, home care, technical equipment)
- ❖ Referencing to other actors – i.e. Syncentralen
- ❖ Coordination between actors
- ❖ Parents right to keep their children



DRW Recommendations

- ❖ Different perspectives as starting point
- ❖ Increasing knowledge on culture and context
- ❖ Development of migration networks for diversity
- ❖ Individual plans with follow-up
- ❖ Target group involved at all levels of decision making
- ❖ Activity with focus on participation of the target group
- ❖ Health promotion – increasing knowledge on the need and right to health and rehabilitation



Questions and Discussion

...if you have a question:

- please type your question into the chat-box
- Or raise your hand

Then you will be called.

Shared links during the discussion

Links from An-Sofie

- Here you can find interesting information : <http://www.edf-feph.org/migration-refugees-disabilities>
- and two reports on the situation in Greece:
https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/supporting_resources/greece0117_brochure_lowres.pdf and <https://www.eesc.europa.eu/news-media/news/eesc-delegation-evaluates-situation-refugees-and-other-migrants-disabilities-reception-structures-lesbos-and-athens>
- the AMID project that Giampiero talked about also has national reports on Greece, Austria, Italy and Finland: <https://www.easpd.eu/en/content/amid>

Ines from ENIL: We would like to invite you to complete this survey: <https://www.covid-drm.org>

Ricardo points out to an UNHCR support in Ireland: <https://www.unhcr.org/en-ie/contact-us-Ireland.html>

Evaluation of the webinar

We kindly ask you to participate in our evaluation of this webinar until next week:

<https://forms.gle/FgnDck8zNvSC2wpr9>

You will get this link via email by tomorrow.



Recording of the webinar

Here is the link to the recording of the webinar:

<https://youtu.be/EvZS0ltM7Kk>

[Please note, that the subtitles will be corrected soon!

Thank you for your patience!]

You are welcome to share this information with your colleagues and friends.



Thank you for your participation



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