

RISK CHANGE (2016-2020)

risk change

Creative Europe (CE)

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Large Scale Cooperation Projects

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WP2: Preliminary Quantitative National Report (SERBIA)

State of the art Research on migration related interdisciplinary topics, organizations, issues and migration policies based on the current needs of partner countries

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Contents

1. Serbia and migrations
2. Camps for migrants
3. Migrant children care
4. Activities
5. Migrant Aid Organisations, Centres, Associations and Foundations
6. Legislation
7. Research and Methods
8. Research results
 - a/ Who was interviewed?
 - b/ Who participated in the interviews phase?
 - c/ Quantitative questionnaire (Integrational part)
 - d/ Interest in interdisciplinary topics and cultural projects / events
9. Conclusions from the interviews
10. Literature

1. Serbia and migrants

The theme of migration and migrants in Serbia is very complex because migrations have often occurred on this territory throughout its history.

Ever since the Second World War until today migrations have been happening continuously and with increased waves at certain periods. A larger wave took place shortly after the Second World War within the newly established state, the Federative Republic of Yugoslavia. People left the poor, mountainous parts of the country /Bosnia and Hercegovina and Montenegro/ and came to the plains with fertile soil /Vojvodina/ where they could achieve better conditions for the lives of their families.

One of the major migration waves on the territory of Serbia took place in the 1990s during the civil war, which resulted in the disintegration of the common homeland of Yugoslavia and the formation of smaller states based on national and religious identity. A large number of migrants arrived from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. They came in large groups and settled in various towns of Serbia, and the largest number settled in Vojvodina /northern Serbian region/.

All of them are ethnic Serbs who fled their homes in order to save lives and bare existence and, all this due to war destruction and persecution by the newly established authorities in the new states.

Today they are equal righted citizens of Serbia who are, with more or less success, integrated in the new community, who are economically independent and many of whom are members of the structures of the government. They also have their own associations and organisations that deal with their common problems and the specificities of their origin. Through these associations they preserve their traditions and ethno culture of the geographic region they originate from.

The new large wave of migration has occurred recently with migrants from Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria and Iran, for whom Serbia represents a part of the journey towards Western Europe and not their ultimate destination.

With its position on the Balkan Peninsula, Serbia represents a territory that connects the west and east, north and south of Europe, and the shortest route from the Middle East to Western Europe leads through it. Not all migrants could continue their journey to the desired destination, and a certain number remained in Serbia. In 2017, there are 7,500 refugees in Serbia. "This year we have a completely different scenario, because the refugee route is officially closed. Migrants do not pass through, but remain in Serbia. The plan therefore foresees how to meet the needs of refugees in Serbia in these, new circumstances," said Francesca Bonelli of the UNHCR.

Serbia also has a different migrant problem, which is migration in the opposite direction, i.e. the migration of Serbian citizens to other regions and countries, most often Western Europe,

UK / UK / , USA, Canada, etc. The great outflow of the citizens of Serbia in recent history occurred in the nineties of the last century and it continues to this day to a bigger or lesser extent.

The reasons for the departure were initially predominantly the fear of war and persecution based on national and religious diversity, then there were political and economic reasons, and today they are predominantly poor living and working conditions, corruption of society and disruption of the system of values, mobbing against an individual and certain professions, and also mobbing and the dysfunctional application of human rights over marginalized groups.

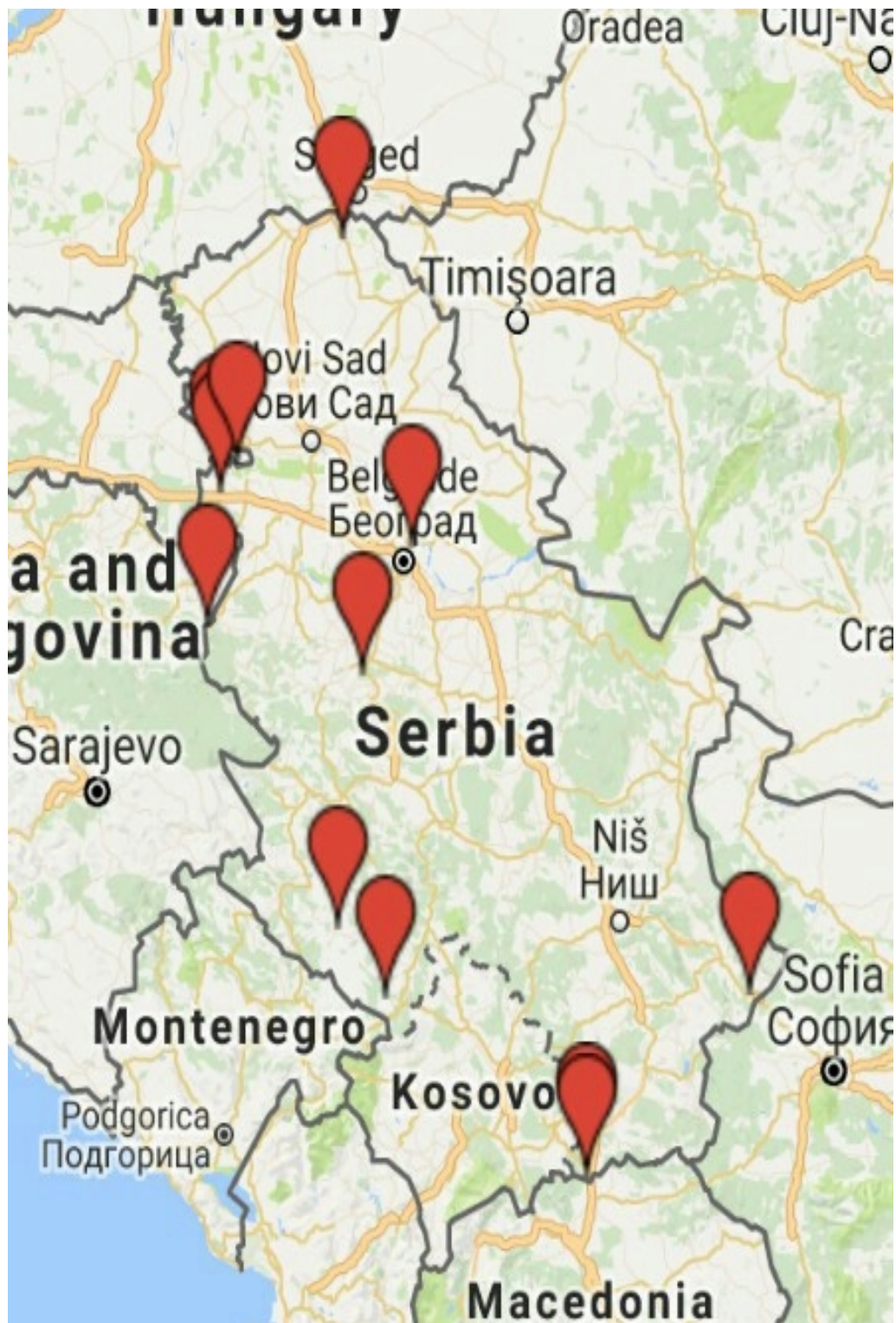
2. Camps for migrants

The latest migrant crisis in Serbia due to the arrival of the refugees from the Middle East has imposed the need for establishing refugee camps, i.e. shelters where it would be able to provide assistance to migrants, provide the necessary advice and a place of residence.

Hence, today, in Serbia, there are several refugee camps. Some represent the haven for the accommodation and stay of migrants, and some are places where migrants can receive certain advice and may be provided with the necessary legal or medical assistance. Also, there are refugee camps founded by the Danish government on several locations in Serbia.

List of campsites for migrants:

Number	Town	Institution
1	Šid	Reception - transit centre for migrants, Train Station
2	Preševo	Temporary centre for registration and reception of migrants
3	Dimitrovgrad	Transition-registration centre for migrants
4	Šid	Reception - transit centre for migrants "Adaševci"
5	Šid – border crossing Sot	Reception - transit centre for migrants "Principovac"
6	Kanjiža	Shelter/reception centre
7	Miratovac	Shelter/reception centre
8	Banja Koviljača	Asylum Centre
9	Bogovađa	Asylum Centre
10	Sjenica	Asylum Centre
11	Tutin	Asylum Centre
12	Beograd	Asylum Centre "Krnjača"



3. Care for children migrants

On the territory of the Republic of Serbia, there currently are two shelters for placing children, i.e. unaccompanied foreign minors – the Institute for education of children and youth Belgrade and the Institute for the education of children and youth Niš. A minor foreign person without the guardianship of a parent or guardian is a child under the age of 18 who is outside his or her country of origin due to seeking asylum, due to fear of persecution or lack of protection due to violation of human rights, armed conflict or unrest in the country of origin or is a victim of trafficking or sexual or other exploitation, as well as due to the escape from poverty in the country of origin.

The practice of determining the age of asylum seekers and other migrants is based on the statements of the persons themselves unless they do have identification documents with them. Since the absence of documents is the most common occurrence, the state organs and institutions, including the centres for placement of the underage foreign citizens give faith to the statements of the unaccompanied minors themselves. All unaccompanied foreign minors that are placed in one of the two above-mentioned shelters. The competent local social welfare centre appoints a temporary guardian from the institution of acceptance to all unaccompanied minors who are accommodated in one of these two shelters. The appointed interim guardian is responsible for his/her protégé (unaccompanied minor) and every time the minor leaves the shelter, he/she must be accompanied by his/her temporary guardian. One person may be appointed as a temporary guardian for several unaccompanied minors.

During their stay in shelters, children are provided with accommodation, regular meals and snacks, as well as free health care. The Centre for Protection and Assistance to Asylum Seekers (APC / CZA) provides free legal representation throughout the asylum seeking procedure and psychosocial protection and is regularly present at the shelter, and also in the Centres for Asylum where children are accommodated until they are reunited with their families by a special engagement of the CZA.

4. Activities

- **Legal assistance to asylum seekers / persons who received protection** – implies representation at all stages of the asylum procedure, before all other institutions and bodies, in all other administrative and judicial procedures (administrative, misdemeanour, constitutional, criminal, etc.) and assistance in resolving all current, everyday problems asylum seekers are encountered by. Legal assistance includes the legal representation of persons who were granted asylum (refugee status or subsidiary protection) in all types of procedures from registration to obtaining documents, of health care, social protection, rights to work, etc.
- **Psychological assistance to asylum seekers / persons who received protection** - providing individual and group psychological counselling with the goal of empowering and overcoming existing problems, preventing and eliminating psychological difficulties.
- **Pedagogical support for asylum seekers / persons who received protection** - is provided through individual and group pedagogical interviews and assistance in order to identify problems and find possible ways to overcome them. Special attention is paid to individual and specific characteristics of asylum seekers and their specific and vulnerable position in Serbia.
- **Workshops with asylum seekers / persons who received protection** - realization of empowering, creative, cultural and health workshops with asylum seekers in all asylum centres and elsewhere, with a special focus on women, children and young people as particularly vulnerable groups of asylum seekers.
- **Activities in local communities** (Bogovađa and Lajkovac, Banja Koviljača and Loznica, Sjenica, Tutin, Belgrade, Krnjača, Subotica and elsewhere) - through joint workshops of local children and asylum children, lectures, workshops in local schools, asylum seekers' exhibitions, concerts, street events and fairs, football matches between local citizens and asylum seekers, youth camps, promotion of the traditions of the countries of origin of asylum seekers (traditional cuisine, henna drawing, making kites, African hairstyles, etc.) with the aim of establishing intercultural dialogue, interaction and building trust and understanding in the local environment.
- **Collection, preparation and publication of Asylum Stories** - authentic asylum seekers' stories gathered through the fieldwork of APC / CZA with these people about the reasons for leaving the countries of origin, their journey and expectations for the future are being prepared and published in special APC / CZA editions of Asylum Stories.

- **Assistance to asylum seekers during medical examinations** - assisting the asylum seekers when going to hospitals and providing health care, providing translation assistance to hospitals, assisting in legal and administrative matters for hospital administrations.
 - **Activities in Subotica and other towns at the border with Hungary** are done in the form of regular visits to informal settlements of refugees and migrants, providing information on their rights and obligations in Serbia, monitoring developments in the border zone and also include distributing humanitarian aid.
 - **Trainings for representatives of local and state institutions, civil society, activists, translators** - in the field of asylum and human rights, COI research, providing psychosocial assistance and legal assistance to asylum seekers and migrants, intercultural and other contexts of migration, integration, work with vulnerable groups, all with the aim of raising the capacity of relevant actors in the asylum system and improving asylum protection and the asylum system.
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- **Regional cooperation, exchange of experience and good practice** - through joint projects and activities with regional sister organizations, with the aim of learning about problems in other asylum systems, exchange of experience and practice, joint advocacy, in order to learn from other people's examples and experiences how to respond to new challenges through regional initiatives.
 - **APC / CZA local and international student practices** - practices of local and foreign students of law, political science, sociology, social work and psychology, organized through fieldwork and office work in APC/CZA with the aim of transferring knowledge, expertise, experiences and spirit of APC/CZA to the youth professionals who will be active in the asylum system and work with migrants/asylum seekers/refugees in Serbia or abroad.
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- **Advocacy and public campaigns** - in order to raise the awareness of the professional and general public about the asylee profile, their protection and needs, to prevent prejudice and xenophobia and work hard to strengthen the asylum system in Serbia.
 - **Inclusion of children of asylum seekers in education** - through legal assistance, realization of preparatory workshops, language workshops for children and capacity building of relevant local and central actors who are in charge of education of children of asylum seekers.
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- **Work with juvenile/minor asylum seekers and asylum-seekers without parents:**
 - workshops with minors promoting creative expression, interaction with children from local communities, with the goal of preparing them to participate in structured group activities, develop tolerance and raise children's self-esteem and knowledge.
 - work with unaccompanied minors accommodated in the Shelter for Children Foreigners at the Institute for the Education of Children and Youth and in Asylum Camps by providing comprehensive legal and psychosocial assistance, representing them in asylum procedure and in the best interest of children.

- **Distribution of the humanitarian aid for asylum seekers and refugees** in Belgrade and other places where they are located in Serbia through the fieldwork of the APC / CZA teams that directly and daily distribute hygiene products, baby and child care, water, food, tents, sleeping bags , raincoats and every other type of humanitarian aid.

5. Organizations, Centres, Associations and Foundations for Helping Migrants

There are organizations, centres, associations and foundations in Serbia that have been established for the purpose of helping migrants. They help in solving legal and status problems of migrants, provide medical and psychological assistance, also have educational mission, provide escort assistance, and translators and provide the necessary financial resources for the needs of refugees.

List of centres and associations for assistance to migrants:

Number	Centre/Institution/ Organisation	Goal	Place(town)	Contact
1	Serbian Refugee Council (SSI)	Finding sustainable solutions for refugees, displaced persons and other people affected by migration	Beograd, Novi Sad, Niš	office@ssi.org.yu nshc@eunet.yu centar@protecta.org.yu
2	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Work on integration and improvement of the living conditions of refugees, internally displaced persons and socially vulnerable populations	Beograd, Kragujevac, Kraljevo, Subotica, Niš, Preševo, Dimitrovgrad	www.drc.org.rs
3	Nexus	Protection and improvement of mental health of refugees as well as linking with relevant institutions	Vranje	nexusvranje@gmail.com
4	Educational – Humanitarian Organisation (EHO)	Education on basic democratic, ethnic and moral values and providing assistance to vulnerable persons	Prokuplje	ehopk@ptt.yu

5	Movement for Peace, Disarmament and Freedom	Free legal aid to refugees and displaced persons	Beograd, Niš	belgrade@mpdl.org nis@mpdl.org
6	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Assistance in the care of refugees, displaced persons and asylum seekers in Serbia	Beograd Kraljevo	srbbe@unhcr.org srbkr@unhcr.org
7	Italian Consortium for Solidarity (ICS)	Educational and recreational program for refugee and displaced children in Serbia	Niš	www.icsserbia.org
8	Commissariat for Refugees			
9	Praxis	Aim to help refugees and displaced persons to achieve lasting solution, return or integration.	Kraljevo	kvoffice@praxis.org.yu

Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has been present and active in Serbia for 24 years. This council is a humanitarian, non-governmental and non-profit organization founded in 1956, operating in more than 30 countries around the world.

The Danish Refugee Council mission has been active in Serbia since 1993, carrying out numerous activities related to the integration and improvement of the living conditions of refugees, internally displaced persons and socially vulnerable domicile populations.

DRC supports a wide range of durable solutions - local integration and return/reintegration through the following sectors:

- Housing solutions and small-scale infrastructure
- Social and economic re/integration (income activities, return packages, social and medical assistance)
- Technical assistance to central and local institutions / capacity building of NGOs and social mobilization
- Legal expertise – access to rights, personal documents, property rights and anti-discrimination
- Protection and representation of persons in need, provision of accommodation and distribution of non-food products

DONORS

- Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Serbia
- UNHCR Serbia
- ECHO
- UNICEF
- UNFPA
- US Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration
- Danish Embassy
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway
- UNHCR Kosovo
- DFID/Start Network

6. Legislation

There is an asylum law in Serbia that was enacted in 2007 ("Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia", No. 109/2007).

This law prescribes the principles, conditions and procedure for obtaining and terminating asylum, as well as the position, rights and obligations of asylum seekers and persons granted asylum in the Republic of Serbia.

The provisions of this law shall be interpreted in compliance with the Geneva Convention, Protocol and generally accepted rules of international law.

This law regulates the asylum seekers rights to stay in the Republic of Serbia, the rights to accommodation and basic living conditions, the right to health care, the right to primary and secondary education and the right to social care, it regulates the rights of refugees as equal to the rights of the citizens of the Republic of Serbia and permanently resident foreigners and the right of refugees to accommodation and integration.

The "Basic Principles" of this Law regulate the basic and important issues of asylum seekers. As an example and confirmation, we quote a part of this law that deals with basic principles.

II BASIC PRINCIPLES

Prohibition of expulsion or return

Article 6

No person shall be expelled or returned against his/her will to a territory where his life or freedom would be endangered by his/her race, sex, language, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political views.

The provision of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to a person reasonably considered to present a threat to the security of the country or to the person by a final verdict convicted of a serious criminal offense which is why he/she presents a threat to the public order

Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, no person shall be expelled or against his/her will returned to the territory where there is a risk of being subjected to torture, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Principle of non-discrimination

Article 7

In the process of granting asylum in the Republic of Serbia, any discrimination on any grounds is prohibited, in particular on grounds of race, colour, gender, nationality, social origin or similar status, birth, religion, political or other belief, property status, culture, language, age or intellectual, sensory or physical disability.

The principle of impunity for illegal entry or stay

Article 8

The asylum seeker shall not be punished for unlawful entry or stay in the Republic of Serbia, provided that without delay he/she submits a request for asylum and provides a valid explanation for his/her illegal entry or stay.

The principle of family unity

Article 9

The competent authorities will undertake all available measures to maintain the unity of the family during the asylum procedure and after obtaining the right to asylum.

Persons granted asylum are entitled to family reunification, in accordance with the provisions of this law.

The principle of information and legal assistance

Article 10

A foreigner who has expressed the intention to seek asylum in the Republic of Serbia has the right to be informed about his/her rights and obligations during the entire asylum procedure.

A person seeking asylum may use free legal aid and representation by UNHCR and non-governmental organizations whose goals and actions are aimed at providing legal assistance to refugees.

The principle of free translation

Article 11

A person seeking asylum who does not understand the official language of the proceedings, shall be provided free translation services into the language of the country of origin or to the language he/she understands.

The asylum seeker may engage an interpreter of his/her choice and at his/her own expense.

The obligation to provide the free translation service referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall also include the use of the gestural language and the availability of material in the Braille letter and other accessible formats.

The principle of free access to UNHCR

Article 12

The asylum seeker has the right to contact UNHCR officials at all stages of the asylum procedure.

The principle of personal delivery

Article 13

All written documents are submitted to a person seeking asylum or his/her legal representative. Written documents are deemed to be delivered when they are received by any of the said persons.

The principle of gender equality

Article 14

A person seeking asylum will be provided to be heard by a person of the same sex, that is, a translator or interpreter of the same sex, unless this is possible or is inconsistent with the disadvantage of the authority conducting the asylum procedure.

The principle referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall always apply in the course of searches, physical examinations and other actions in the process involving physical contact with the person seeking asylum.

Principle of care for people with special needs

Article 15

In the asylum procedure, the specific situation of persons with special needs seeking asylum will be taken into account, such as minors, persons completely or partially deprived of their legal capacity, children separated from parents or guardians, disabled persons, elderly persons, pregnant women, single parents with minor children and persons who have been subjected to torture, rape or other serious forms of psychological, physical or sexual violence.

Principle of representation of unaccompanied minors and incapacitated persons

Article 16

Unaccompanied minors, as well as the incapacitated persons who do not have a legal representative, the guardianship authority shall, before applying for asylum, appoint a guardian in compliance with the law.

The guardian shall be present at the hearing of the unaccompanied minor, i.e., the incapacitated person referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

Principle of immediacy

Article 17

Any foreigner who has submitted an application for asylum has the right to be heard verbally and directly by authorized officers of the competent organizational unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, on all the facts relevant to the recognition of the right to shelter or assignment of subsidiary protection.

The principle of confidentiality

Article 18

The data on asylum seekers obtained in the course of the asylum procedure, constitute an official secret and may only be available to persons authorized by law.

The data referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be disclosed to the country of origin of the asylum seeker, unless it is to be returned to the country of origin after the completion of the procedure and the rejection of the application for asylum. In this case, the following data can be given:

The data referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be disclosed to the country of origin of the asylum seeker, unless the asylum seeker must be returned to the country of origin after the completion of the procedure and the rejection of the asylum application. In this case, the following data can be given:

1) Identification data;

- 2) data on family members;
- 3) data on documents issued by the country of origin;
- 4) address of residence;
- 5) fingerprints and
- 6) photos.

7. Research and methods

In our research on migrants, we used an interview method involving 50 interviewees. Most of them wanted to remain anonymous, and no one wanted to be filmed by video cameras or audio methods. This was a big problem for us so we had to be satisfied with the interviews with the interviewees, as well as with them completing our previously prepared questionnaire.

The interviews lasted 20-30 minutes and were conducted in Novi Sad and Belgrade during April, May and June 2017.

8. Research results

a/ Who was interviewed?

No.	Date	Place	Duration in minutes	Female/Male	Age	Position towards migration
1	11/04/17	Novi Sad	20-30 min	Female	30	Permanent resident
2	11/04/17	Novi Sad	20-30 min	Male	35	Citizen
3	11/04/17	Novi Sad	20-30 min	Male	45	Temporary resident
4	11/04/17	Novi Sad	20-30 min	Male	35	Economic migrant
5	11/04/17	Novi Sad	20-30 min	Female	32	Permanent resident
6	28/04/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	55	Permanent resident
7	28/04/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	42	Economic migrant
8	28/04/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Male	32	Person without status
9	28/04/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Male	49	Citizen
10	28/04/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	34	Temporary resident
11	28/04/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	37	Temporary resident
12	28/04/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Male	33	Asylum holder
13	28/04/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	40	Economic migrant
14	28/04/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	37	Temporary resident
15	28/04/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Male	50	Citizen
16	28/04/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Male	32	Asylum seeker
17	28/04/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	42	Temporary

						resident
18	28/04/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Male	55	Citizen
19	28/04/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	31	Economic migrant
20	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Male	33	Asylum seeker
21	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	37	Economic resident
22	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	38	Permanent resident
23	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	41	Citizen
24	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Male	36	Economic migrant
25	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Male	56	Permanent resident
26	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Male	30	Economic migrant
27	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Male	38	Asylum seeker
28	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	32	Asylum seeker
29	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	33	Temporary resident
30	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Male	42	Asylum holder
31	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Male	30	Asylum seeker
32	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	35	Economic migrant
33	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Male	38	Permanent resident
34	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	55	Permanent resident
35	18/05/17	Belgrade	20-30 min	Female	52	Temporary resident
36	25/05/17	Novi Sad	20-30 min	Male	48	Asylum holder
37	25/05/17	Novi Sad	20-30 min	Male	35	Temporary resident
38	25/05/17	Novi Sad	20-30 min	Female	45	Permanent resident
39	25/05/17	Novi Sad	20-30 min	Male	70	Citizen
40	25/05/17	Novi Sad	20-25 min	Male	65	Citizen
41	25/05/17	Novi Sad	20-25 min	Male	33	Temporary resident
42	25/05/17	Novi Sad	20-25 min	Male	39	Asylum seeker
43	25/05/17	Novi Sad	20-25 min	Male	42	Asylum holder
44	06/06/17	Novi Sad	20-25 min	Female	37	Economic migrant
45	06/06/17	Novi Sad	20-25 min	Male	44	Permanent resident
46	06/06/17	Novi Sad	20-25 min	Female	37	Permanent resident
47	06/06/17	Novi Sad	20-25 min	Male	50	Citizen
48	06/06/17	Novi Sad	20-25 min	Male	34	Asylum seeker
49	06/06/17	Novi Sad	20-25 min	Female	49	Asylum holder
50	06/06/17	Novi Sad	20-25 min	Male	36	Economic migrant

b/ Who participated in the interviews phase?

Age

30 – 40 yrs: 29

40 – 50 yrs: 13

50 – 60 yrs: 6

Over 60 yrs: 2

Nationality

Iranian: 4

Afghan: 3

Syrian: 4

Iraqi: 2

Bosnia: 8

Croatia: 9

Brazilian: 4

Russian: 7

Chinese: 9

c/ Quantitative questionnaire (Integrational part)

On a scale from 1 to 5 (1 being the least, 5 being the most accurate for you), how would you assess your willingness to integrate into the society of your host country?

	1 - Not willing to integrate	2 - I don't have notable motivation for integration	3 - I am willing to integrate on one hand, but on the other, not so much	4 - I'm quite willing to integrate	5 - I am most certainly willing to integrate
Level of my readiness for integration into society and social circumstances of my host country	/	/	7	10	33

On a scale from 1 to 5, how would you assess engagement of your host country in your integration into its society (quality of language courses, social activities, hospitality of people, etc.)?

	1 - Utterly insufficient.	2 - Insufficient.	3 - Not sufficient, not insufficient.	4 - Sufficient	5 - Exceptionally sufficient
I evaluate engagement and involvement of my host country in my integration into its' society as:	/	7	9	26	8
Other					

QB3 - Which factors in your opinion contribute the most to your acceptance of a foreign culture and willingness for your integration into that culture?

	1 - Least important	2 - Not so important	3 - Neither important, neither nor unimportant.	4 - Pretty important /	5 - Very important.

	1 - Least important	2 - Not so important	3 - Neither important, neither nor unimportant.	4 - Pretty important /	5 - Very important.
Openness and hospitality of people		2	7	17	24
Employment			3	21	26
Time I'm willing to spend in this country, for my stay here is only temporary		3	9	18	20
Presence of minor/major religious groups I can affiliate with or condemn	10	13	11	9	7
High living standards and general atmosphere among people		1	12	17	20
Readiness of host country for quality language courses		2	6	27	15
Other: Provide safety					2
Other: To be with family					3
Other ability of the country to provide asylum					1
Other: In general decent living conditions and sufficient welfare provision					1
Other: Education provided				1	2
Other: Organized tours around the city or courses to teach the history and culture/ inform about the location				1	1
Other: be in good terms with the locals of the host country				1	
Other: where someone things it's ideal to raise children					2
Other: food and weather conditions					2
Other: climate					1
Other: have an asylum system					1

Choosing a value from 1 to 5, assess the frequency of attending social events

	1 - I never attend them.	2 - Hardly ever	3 - I attend here and there, a few time per year.	4 - I visit quite a few social events.	5 - I actively follow social activities and visit plenty of events.
The frequency of attendance of social and other events:	3	11	12	16	11

Choose the value from 1 to 5 to assess how much your expectations and goals have been satisfied since your arrival in the host country. Choose the value if your stay here has been too short to offer an adequate answer...

	1 - Have not been realized.	2 - Have been realized only slightly.	3 - I've learned the language basics.	4 - Many expectations and goals have been realized.	5 - I have achieved all of them.	0 - Unable to answer
My expectations and goals have been realized:	4	7	10	17	10	2

1.1 Qualitative questionnaire (In-depth interview)

What are/were your expectations and goals you've set for yourself to accomplish in the host country?

Expectations/goals	No of replies
Find job/keep working	33
Find a way to study in a University/ to continue studies	4
Seeking a better future/ quality of life/ financial comfort in a peaceful country	13
Just be reunited with the rest of the relocated family members	

<p>Make family/have kids</p> <p>To be safe/ survive/ find peace</p> <p>Learn the language and try to fit in the local society/ make friends</p> <p>I only want education for children/ grandchildren</p> <p>Be relocated</p> <p>Manage to raise some money</p> <p>Get asylum</p> <p>Help in any way possible other family members that are still in the country of origin</p> <p>Finish my studies in another European country</p> <p>To travel around Greece</p> <p>Find lost family members</p> <p>My expectations are about the country in which I want to settle in, not my host country</p> <p>Make friends</p> <p>To get the refugee card</p> <p>To make a career as a singer</p> <p>Get away from religious fanatics</p> <p>Raise my children with dignity</p> <p>Travel around the world</p> <p>Being able to practice my religion</p> <p>To learn English and more about the European culture</p> <p>No expectations</p>	
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Were these expectations and goals fulfilled (answer only if your stay here has been long enough for your goals to set in)?

Expectations/Goals Fulfilled	No of replies
No	0
Yes	33
Partly Yes	17

Their stay has not been long enough	0
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Is there anything you like or dislike about your host country? Please, state some examples of both.

Positive replies/Reasons	No of replies
Serbian people (hospitality, kindness, openness, warmth, solidarity etc.)	43
Weather	21
Landscapes	23
I don't dislike anything	0
Serbian food	15
Archaeological sites/culture	9
Liberty	5
Constitution/system of government	3
Very low market prices	10
I like everything about Serbian	5
To associate with the locals	7
The place I leave in	1
Serbian employers	1
Serbian schools/ teachers	2
Opportunities	1
Living conditions	2
Religion	3
Many options on how to spend my free time	1

Negative replies/Reasons	No of replies
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Racist groups attacking refugees/ the camp or racism in general	1
Greek government (greedy, corrupted, unwilling to make things better, don't care about refugees, dysfunctional etc.)	9
Delays in the relocation program/in the refugee cards issue	0
Economic crisis	15
Working conditions and opportunities/ bad salaries	8
Lack of organization regarding the relocation/immigration program and asylum system or in general in every public service	0
Dangerous places	1
Bureaucracy	5
The filthy location of Eleonas refugee camp/ other camps	2
Quality of public services and social goods	2
Weather	2
Lack of education for the refugees' children	1
Criminality	1
Unemployment	2
Serbian food	3
Locals' curiosity	2
I like nothing	1
Serbian hospitals	4
Transportation	2

How would you specify the cultural differences between your culture and general culture or mentality of the host country (differences in what you do in your free time, food, mentality, openness and kindness of people, national character, social life, etc.)

Cultural Differences	No of replies
Different food	17
Serbia is a more liberal country/ people here are more open-minded	13
Mentality	5
No differences	11
Serbia is a safer place	18
Serbians are kinder/ more generous than compatriots	5
Religion/ religious everyday life/ traditions	4
Serbian difference in women's rights	6
Greece offers more options in entertainment and of better quality and more free time	5
Weather	4
Artistic production	3

Do you feel accepted and respected in your host country? Please, explain why.

Positive replies/Reasons	No of replies
Serbian people are very kind to the refugees and helpful	32
Mostly yes, except some racist minorities	3
No explanation	5
Because no one ever was irritated by our cultural differences	5
Yes, because I have many friends	5

Negative replies/Reasons	No of replies
Because of not being treated as equals to the locals/ being underpaid/ being insulted because of origin	3
Because of the living conditions in the camp	2
Because of not having a place of worship for their religion	2
Because I don't wish to stay here	1

Neutral replies/Reasons	No of replies
It depends on the people. By some yes, by some not	3
So and so	2

What do you think you could contribute to your host country to help us all build a constructive, functional and friendly community? It could be anything, an action, an idea

Replies	No of replies
I don't know	11
There should be events organized, that specifically aim towards bringing together locals and foreigners/ informing about different cultures/ teaching about equality	9
It is up to government to reach out for the refugees and use their talents to benefit the community	5
Refugees don't have the motivation to participate more actively in the local community	4
They want to find/already have a job/make business and contribute to the	

economic growth of the country (by paying taxis etc.)	8
I don't know, but I am willing to help in any way I can	7
I don't want to	1
Nothing	1

Interest in interdisciplinary topics and cultural projects / events

d/ The role of technology

Description of the trip from the technological perspective

Which technologies/means of transportation did you use for entering Greece? Or which technologies your parents used for entering Greece (in case of second generation refugees/migrants)?

Walking	3
Car	9
Train/Bus	9
Boat	0
Smugglers' boat	0
Truck crypt	11
Other: Plane	18
Other: ferryboat	0

QA2 – Which technologies did you confront?

Fences	9
Thermal cameras	0
Mines' field	0
Police	15
Other: Cameras/media	5

Other: Custom officers	1
Other: non-profit organizations	1
Other: the army	3
Other: customs control	16

Which technologies/ means of transportation did you use for travelling in Serbia? Or which technologies your parents used for travelling in Serbia (in case of second generation refugees/migrants)?

Walking	3
Car	9
Train/Bus	33
Truck crypt	3
Other: Haven't reach yet the final destination	2

Did you use cell phones/internet during your travel to and inside Serbia? How did these technologies help you?

Yes: 43 persons

No: 7 persons

Please describe briefly:

For keeping contact with family members that have been relocated in another country of the EU/that had already been living in Greece/ that are still in homeland/ that are still travelling: 29 persons

I use it to communicate with my friends in Serbia: 8 persons

Navigation/route information: 7 persons

For translation: 5 persons

Personal research: 1 persons

Technical/scientific knowledge/skills

Please, state your maximum acquired education?

	No of Participants	Have you got your degree in your country or in Serbia?	
		Country of origin	Serbia
Primary school	16		
High school	19		
Faculty education (BA)	11	6	5
Faculty education (MA)	2	1	1
Doctor of science (Ph.D.)	1		1
Never gone to school	1		

Do you have any special technical knowledge/skills?

Yes: 30 persons

No: 20 persons

Please describe briefly: Computing (8 persons), Visual Arts (2 persons), Engineering (2 person), Dancer (4 person), Cooking (5 persons), Farming (3 persons), Driver (3 persons), Photographer (1 person), Hairdresser (2 persons)

Do the technical knowledge/skills you have helped you in the integration process in Serbia? Do they help you in any aspect of your life in Serbia?

Yes: 21 persons

No: 9

Please describe briefly:

Was/will be able to find a job: 18 persons

Computing skills help communication: 3 persons

Do you use computer and internet in your everyday life? Does the use of computer/internet help your integration in the local society?

Yes: 43 persons

No: 7 persons

Please describe briefly:

Keep contact with family members that have been relocated in another country of the EU or generally living elsewhere: 29 persons

Navigation: 7 persons

Translation: 5 persons

Socialize/find out about social events/ interact via social media etc. /communicate with locals: 2 persons

Do you have any personal experience on disabled people crossing the borders or people who got disabled during their effort to cross the borders?

No: 50 persons

9. Conclusions from the interviews

Write your own conclusions

We conducted interviews with very different groups of migrants. One group consists of those who came in the nineties of the last century from Bosnia and Croatia. They did not have the language barrier therefore it was easier for them to be integrated into the local community. Today, they are all employed, financially independent and have obtained the citizenship of the Republic of Serbia.

The second group consists of the migrants who came to Serbia from China and Russia due to economic reasons seeking better job opportunities. Their integration into the new society is still ongoing.

We also talked with migrants from Brazil who mostly came to Serbia for education, and in the meantime, founded families and remained in Serbia.

We were very delicate in conducting the interviews with the latest refugees from the Middle East the most of whom still live in shelters. Their original desire to settle in one of the countries of Western Europe was not realized and, due to the new policy of the European Union, they were stopped in Serbia. The sooner they decide to accept this as their final destination, the sooner they will begin their integration into a new society. Naturally, there are many objective problems here. Although many refugees in Serbia have formally announced their intention to seek asylum in Serbia, almost no one has been able to file a formal asylum application. Therefore, the vast majority of migrants and refugees reside in Serbia without a regulated legal status.

Given that the refugees who currently live in Serbia are uncertain when and whether they will be able to continue their journey to the country in which they wish to seek asylum, it is necessary to provide them with access to the asylum procedure if, during their stay in Serbia, they, nevertheless, decide to demand international protection here. It is necessary to strategically resolve the position of foreigners who cannot be expelled or returned from Serbia and who did not ask for asylum, as well as to find solutions to their social and economic rights. Every person who has expressed the intention to seek asylum in Serbia must have access to an individual, fair and efficient asylum procedure.

Serbia should develop a strategy wider than just resolving the state of emergency and the current work on the adoption of new asylum laws and laws on foreigners is a good opportunity for this.

Because of the different composition of the interviewed migrants, all the offered questions and the suggested answers in the questionnaire did not always quite suit us, so we had to omit or reduce some of them.

10. Literature list (incl. web links)

Adresar(donja crta)organizacija.pdf

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