

WORKING SEMINARS AND PEER REVIEWS

LJUBLJANA REPORT

D.T2.1.1.

09 2020





1. Technical report

Date and location of the seminar:

The 9th of September, 2020; Abi Falafel, Trubarjeva cesta 40, Ljubljana, Slovenia
(dine-in, take away, deliver, migrant run restaurant)

Present stakeholders and their affiliations:

1. Ognjen Radivojević, Slovenska Filantropija, a non-governmental organisation, integration department: <https://www.filantropija.org/migracije/>
2. Merima Sarajlija, a member of the political party Levica, <https://www.levica.si/>
3. Samer Arkawi, a refugee with status, student of political sciences, film-maker
4. Katja Utroša, a community organiser, Infokolpa activist group, <https://www.facebook.com/infokolpa>
5. Nevenka Preslenkova, employed at the Advocate of the principle of equality, associate partner <http://www.zagovornik.si/en/>
6. Danilo Hovnik, employed at the Advocate of the principle of equality, associate partner <http://www.zagovornik.si/en/>

Other participants:

1. Jure Gombač, ZRC SAZU, ISIM, project partner, organizer
2. Barbara Beznec, ZRC SAZU, ISIM, project partner, organizer
3. Aigul Hakimova, Kulturno društvo Gmajna, KDG /PP3, project partner, organiser



2. Content report: Analyzing and evaluating the local governance dynamics

Current situation in the local context

Introduction

The local (the same as national) manner of governing integration of refugees in society and the labour market in Slovenia (including Ljubljana, the capital city) is based on the Government Office's centralised management model for the Support and Integration of Migrants. The government office has two divisions; the first one is the Reception and Support division, which carries out asylum seekers' receiving and accommodation. The second one is the Integration division, which assists persons granted international protection with inclusion into the society. The integration plan signed by a refugee and the office's division for integration is usually not enough for further and substantial inclusion and adaptation. Therefore, non-governmental organisations typically carry out most of the integration programs for refugees and asylum seekers. It means that on the governance level concerning integration (level of system and structure), the integration of refugees in society (including the labour market) depends on different projects run by a few NGO's in Ljubljana and Maribor (the second largest city) and partly financed from the government. Such a situation had remained virtually unchanged from the beginning of the official integration policy in the field of migration, i.e., since 2004, when Slovenia became a member state of the European Union. Still, the access to healthcare, preschool, schooling, adult education (obstacles with granting recognition to a degree from a foreign university), labour market (authorised access, vocational courses) are equalised for all refugees with international protection status as for the republic's citizens. These rights are governed via municipalities and public institutions and financed directly by the state and cities.

Current situation

The issue of integration in public remains marginal compared to illegal crossings, border control, smuggling, and national security. On the 13th of March 2020 (declaration of the Covid-19 lock-down), the right-wing government retook office and pushed migration affairs decisively to the level of protection of borders by forecasting the deployment of the military forces, i.e., to grant the police's authorisation to the Slovenian army to stop the refugee movement at the borderline with Croatia.

In June 2020, the government announced amendments to the International protection Act and the



Aliens Act. Changes are to toughen the access to asylum, harsh integration rights (introduction of a superior integration contract that conditions the access to social allowances and other welfare rights), and exempt a defined amount of income necessary to prove sufficient means for family reunification procedure. The mentioned amendments will affect both refugees and migrants with working permissions from the former Yugoslav republics (Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, and the Republic of Kosovo).

It is significant to note that migrants from the former Yugoslav republics differ from the status of refugees from other parts of the world. Anticipating all aspects of inclusion; administrative conditions for permission to stay and work, language capacities, culture, labour, and community/diaspora availability. Almost 7% of the country's population is of foreign origin. The general picture in the dynamics of migration looks cosmopolitan, and the statistics are encouraging. However, more than 700 refugees (families and children included) with international protection status remain a tremendous challenge for the Slovenian society.

“Universality” of the local level

The Ljubljana municipality authorities support refugees' integration on the declarative level, even though its structure does not provide any specialised office for refugees' (migrants') integration. Ljubljana public educational centre Cene Štupar is a prominent public institution for adult education. Adult refugees get enrolled in free but obligatory language courses. Also, the municipality supports non-governmental organisations with smaller grants to provide a range of services to migrant women and children in open camps in Ljubljana. The practice is such that the social and other benefits of the city municipality (except for the compensation for covering the market rent - housing) are accessible to all permanent residents (refugees with status) and citizens. The migration population with temporary work and stay permit are entitled to services with a few exceptions.

Due to the stakeholders' opinions and experiences, there is a crucial need for integration places in Ljubljana's suburbs. The Covid-19 pandemic has revealed and emphasised the solitude of single elderly refugees residing in the city's outskirts. As the integration on all levels is outsourced to NGOs and carried out as projects, more refugees need long-term (systematic) support to socialise and connect with the local population in different states of the art and period.

Activist, art, and informal (grassroots) self-organised groups play a vital role by providing support



(24/7) that is not attached to regular offices' working hours. Voluntary work done by different NGOs and activist groups is crucial, yet it is more like the fire extinguisher and not comprehensive response to open problems and challenges.

During the study visit in Ljubljana in January 2020, we will be able to get to know the practice of one of the grassroots movements in Ljubljana that work daily with refugees and covers the issue of collective expulsions from Slovenia to Croatia.

Possible improvements by the implementation of new practices/initiatives/policies:

Apart from the official program run by the state body, we would like to notice the work of informal groups and non-governmental organisations; the reliability and proactivity of the grassroots initiatives, which do help refugees not only with daily inclusion and socialisation but also support them to unite with families from different parts of the world by collecting funds. Despite the COVID-19, the grassroots initiative helped two refugees to reunite with their family members. Due to law, a refugee with status has to provide required documents during the 90 days, if not, the whole procedure costs (plus travel costs) should be taken by refugee himself/herself.

The activists' engagement is important not only in the frame of daily work with refugees, but it is also cardinal in advocacy and making the issues of shortcomings in integration and freedom of movement, as well as right to stay public and visible. Grassroots initiatives follow horizontal participation principles in their activities by including refugees, asylum seekers and sans-papier (undocumented migrants) in decision-making processes, especially if problems relate to the cases of discrimination, systematic lag of implementation of rights and lack of legal assistance. Since the integration and freedom of movement are basic human rights, the building up solidarity structures in the European Union is a matter of joint struggles and not only services.

Possible obstacles/barriers on the way:

There are a few points that were mentioned by stakeholders that would affect the integration of refugees and the general picture of migrants staying in Slovenia soon:

Slovenia is part of the Balkan Route; since 2018, more than 20 thousand people have been pushed back from the border of Slovenia to Croatia and further to Bosnia and Herzegovina. The general narrative, including the public opinion, is divided since the right-wing media and politics urge the



hysteria about the national security and the crossing the border.

In light of the announced changes of two Acts concerning aliens that influence refugees' integration, migrant's family reunification and the status of specific rights for asylum seekers, we expect the aggravation and reduction of existing practices. The government agency that is taking care of the refugees' accommodation and inclusion into society is planning to introduce a particular integration contract that would make the conditions for welfare rights for refugees harder to achieve. Their arguments are based on the rate of employment of refugees, which is 50%. It is a weak indication, and instead of introducing more diverse and welcoming programs, the state body is currently deciding to discipline refugees by conditioning the existing welfare allowances.

The Covid-19 pandemic added fuel to the fire; the sectors of small businesses where refugees usually met their first labour experiences are not employing any more. The basic income for most of the refugees is the state social allowance that is equal for all (also citizens), which is 402,00 EUR per month. Many refugees do voluntary work (helping with translations to peers, assisting with necessary inclusion steps), by law, receive an additional 80 EUR per month. For the refugees who are still eligible for accommodation allowance, the situation is still bearable, for the ones who have already completed this right (1,5 years, or three years upon achieving particular criteria), the social conditions are severing. That is why many decide to move to another European country after three years of residence.

On the local level, we put an accent on the work of informal groups and the daily struggle of different non-governmental organisations, which assist in the sense of orientation. Informal groups offer another (not traditional) way of inclusion by inviting refugees to participate horizontally in the activities that matter freedom of movement and right to stay. To take part in decision making, to make the needs of refugees visible, to let the refugees to speak for their rights by themselves, to raise awareness about the specific conditions of refugees coming from different countries. Non-governmental organisations, including KDG, the partner of the SiforREF project conduct smaller projects to give a possibility of income for migrants. This approach is original since it advocates from the beginning the equal vision and involvement, comes up with potent social ties and respects the dignity of a migrant.



3. Summary of the peer-reviews

The working seminar took place in Abi Falafel, a dine-in, delivery, and take away restaurant located in Ljubljana. A migrant from an Arabic speaking country, who, as a student, moved to Slovenia during the Yugoslavia times, almost 45 years ago, found this company nearly 15 years ago. It is one of the oldest migrant run businesses, offering fast and traditional food from the Middle East. The organisers have chosen this practice because the company, as an employer, possesses vast experiences working with migrants, refugees, and locals, especially since 2015, since the "long summer of migration." Today, it is a family-run restaurant offering jobs (part-time, student work, full employment) to almost 30 people, including refugees and migrants. It is an alive and busy spot located in Ljubljana's "multicultural" heart full of various activities. There is an open camp for asylum seekers, two squats, and historic down-town near the spot.

1. Labor market integration
2. Education
3. Religion
4. Building relations with local communities
5. Overcoming institutional barriers
6. Participation of migrants in civil society

3.2. Summary of peer reviews grades and comments by peer reviewers:

3.2.1: Does the presented practice/initiative/policy respect the **initiative, equality and agency** of the refugees?

Average grade from 1 to 5: 3,2 points (Satisfactory)

As a small company offering food from the Arabic culinary, it provides a specific job framework for refugees, asylum seekers and migrants (also local population) to obtain the first labour experiences in Ljubljana. To get introduced to the system of employment, to know rights, laws and obligations. To understand how the Slovenian Public Employment Service functions and supports the employer and employees, too.

According to the presentation of the company, specifically after 2015, with the enlargement of the business itself, the employer put an accent on employing refugees, speaking the Arabic language (and not only), familiar with the elements of the cuisine. Abi Falafel took on many migrants in the late five years, including female migrant workers. As an employer, this practice respects the equality of refugees concerning working conditions, working rights and inclusion in the working collective. Another employer of the company, present at the seminar, emphasised collegiality among the employed, the common space (one time per week joint meetings) for sharing opinions, critique, conflict solving processes, the mutual care and respect.

Comments by the peer reviewer: The practice presents the initiative, equality and agency of refugees



as much as legal regulations

3.2.2: Does the presented practice/initiative/policy increase the **capability** of the target group? (For example, in terms of skills, access to resources, knowledge?)

Average grade from 1 to 5: 2,8 points (Satisfactory)

For many refugees since 2015, the peer-reviewed practice has played a crucial role as a first introduction to the labour market in Slovenia. It was not merely an experience of accumulating working skills, but also an experience of cognition of often rigid bureaucratic procedures related to official employment, the nature of work (job, career) in one of the European country. The manager of the company highlighted the difficulties in explaining the rules of the labour market, the system of payment, compulsory salary contributions, taxes and other, obligated by state, allowances deriving from the flat rate salary. It is a rule in the company to translate the employment contract to the migrant worker with the help of the interpreter, in case the worker does not speak any language apart from the mother tongue. In terms of skills, access to resources and knowledge, the practice definitely increases the capability of the target group. The company gives a person energy and impulses to launch or begin a new life, own company or many other opportunities. One of the former employees of the company has had established his own company (also catering and culinary from the Middle East) and became one of the most successful young migrant entrepreneurs. So from the status of asylum seeker and refugees with status, some employees had had chances to go forward and enlarge their personal and business capacities.

Comments by the peer reviewer: Mostly, although some workers are overqualified, still this job opportunity let them live independent lives.

3. 2. 3: Does the presented practice/initiative/policy encourage **active participation** of refugees?

Average grade from 1 to 5: 3,0 points (Satisfactory)

Yes, it encourages the active participation of refugees in the professional field of the company's occupation. However, the manager of the company explained the difficulties encountered during the period of enrolment of refugees to a job position. From colossal bureaucracy that is mostly related to the official residency permit of a migrant, what kind of papers the person possess to be officially employed in Slovenia to the inability of solving them fast and efficiently. If a person fulfilled all legal obligations (work permission, right to stay), then the employment procedure is not complicated at all. At this moment, the employer pointed out that the Slovenian Employment Office works correctly, by the rule, but the results are not always efficient.

On the other side, the official employment demands a particular time to get to the first pay-check. For many refugees, the fact that the pay-check arrives one month later upon the official date of employment is not acceptable. The needs are usually very urgent (to pay rent, to help family members in very rush matters). In this case, the company allowed them to borrow some amount of money. The way how the companies employ and pay workers differ from the regions refugees are coming. In comparison to, for example, the Middle East, it is an extended and not pleasant practicum that demands a greater level of patience.

All employees considered equal and required a respectful relation to each other regardless of the status of a person. Cooperation is encouraged, daily obligations are managed in teamwork with full esteem and acclaim of refugee workers. Almost 200 people (local population and refugees) have



worked in the company. Young refugees usually do job a year or two and go forward because they have plans for the future. So the working force is most valuable and most hard to achieve for a more extended period. In this regard, the active participation of refugees is relevant and always a topical issue.

3.2.4: Does the presented practice/initiative/policy increase **trust** between local population and refugees? (Encircle the number)

Average grade from 1 to 5: 3,2 points (Satisfactory)

Yes, it increases trust between the local population and refugees. First of all, it is located in Trubarjeva street, which is the most "multicultural" area in Ljubljana hosting many different occupations.

Bars, arts, crafts, shops, restaurants, catering, workshops, coffee shops and many other activities are held there. It is very diverse place and still feels as a community. A new book on **Trubarjeva cesta** was published¹: it is about 14 persons who do create non-conformist paths, which are not necessarily in line with the general mainstream climate and do not pursue the profit only businesses. So, Abi Falafel played and still plays a significant role in the inclusiveness of migrants into the society via the prism of the whole story of this most special street in Ljubljana, and its' business, obviously. Refugees, who have a chance to work part-time or full time on Trubarjeva street, have an opportunity to find out more about other localities and make new contacts and friendships. The spot itself is located near the open camp for asylum seekers (single man) and two squats, one of them is the biggest squat in the Balkans, which established many recognized social migrant struggle spaces and initiatives. One of these practices will be present during the study visit to Ljubljana in January 2020.

Comments by the peer reviewer: The employer takes care of the team regardless of its origin.

3.2.5: Is the presented practice/initiative/policy **open to other key actors and stakeholders**?

Average grade from 1 to 5: 3,4 points (Satisfactory)

The practice is open to stakeholders and other key actors. The business possesses positive experiences working with the Slovenian public employment service (key actor) and with other services dedicated to worker's rights and running private business. Although the COVID-19 pandemic has had reduced the chances for more refugees to get an opportunity for the first employment or job trial, the company struggles to survive and work further.

3.2.6: **Other comments** about the presented practice/initiative/policy

N.a.

3.3. Short conclusions (500 words)

¹https://www.total-slovenia-news.com/lifestyle/5521-new-book-trubarjeva-expressions-of-a-street-in-transition?fbclid=IwAR1miGdbkmnOZ5PwvLvZxUtjiEN73ot0BhHg7qAY9S7ol6ISXdfpE_hVL8Y (English news)



- the presentation of the practice was detailed;
- the practice follows the legal regulations with respect to the refugees' initiatives, agency and equality;
- the business itself helps refugees to obtain many different experiences in a new environment, and the most valuable outcome is the experiences in the labour market;
- the general situation with integration into society as well as individual perspectives influence on job acceptance, job trial and attitude to the job position;
- fluctuant job positions, the temporality of the majority and stableness of a few workers;
- there are a few more local small businesses in the close area of the practice (Trubarjeva street) offering job opportunities to refugees, the whole area is considered as multicultural and recognized by the public population; thus, refugees could have more social contacts and further developments of personal inclusion into society;
- peer-reviewers reacted positively, although the evaluation is modest;
- refugees recognize the practice as of an employer and starting point to financial independence;
- refugees learn the basics of legal employment conditions;
- the practice assists in both fields, integration into society and labour market.

Additional documents:

1. Invitation and agenda (attached to the report, two pages)
2. List of participants (scanned, attached to the report, one page)
3. Photos and other materials (attached to the report, four pages)
4. Peer reviews (scanned, related to the report, 15 pages)

Spoštovana_i!

Vabimo Vas na **Delovni seminar in strokovno oceno dinamik in pristopov lokalnega upravljanja na področju vključevanja beguncev v družbo in na trg dela**, ki bo potekal **v sredo, 9. 9. 2020 ob 11.30 uri** v prostorih ABI FALAFEL na Trubarjevi cesti 40 v Ljubljani.

Delavnico organiziramo v okviru projekta SiforREF (Integrating Refugees in Society and Labor Market through Social Innovation), namen katerega je raziskovanje, analiziranje in testiranje rešitev, ki podpirajo vključevanje beguncev v družbo in na trg dela po njihovem prihodu v eno izmed štirih srednjeevropskih držav.

Partnerji iz šestih mest in štirih srednjeevropskih regij smo združili moči, da bi preučili, primerjali in ocenili inovativne ukrepe, ki imajo potencial, da izboljšajo vključevanje beguncev v družbo in na trg dela. Glavni cilj projekta SiforREF je bistveno izboljšati obstoječe politike integracije beguncev na regionalni in lokalni ravni. Prizadevamo si za uveljavitev učinkovitih družbeno inovativnih in vključujočih ukrepov. Pri tem ne gre le za izmenjavo dobrih praks, temveč je naša naloga, da skupaj oblikujemo in implementiramo metodologije ter opredelimo družbeno inovativne pogoje, ki morajo biti izpolnjeni. Glavni rezultati projekta bodo orodja za ocenjevanje in oblikovanje družbeno inovativnih praks in pilotnih programov, katerih rezultat bo vključujoča politika integracije beguncev.

Ob razpravi o obstoječih lokalnih politikah oz. pristopih glede vključevanja beguncev v družbo, se bomo seznanili z delom podjetja kot prakse, ki prikazuje tako primer integracije beguncev (migrantov, prosilcev za azil) na trg dela kot tudi ponazoritev podjetništva z migrantskim poreklom. Sledi kratka predstavitev načrta študijskih obiskov, ki se bodo odvijali na Dunaju, v Ljubljani, v Bologni/Parmi ter v Berlinu. *Dnevni red seminarja je predstavljen na naslednji strani.*

Na delavnico smo povabili osebo s statusom mednarodne zaščite, predstavnico aktivistične skupnosti, ki se aktivno bori za pravice migrantov, predstavnika nevladne organizacije, ki je izvajala projekt za vključevanje beguncev na trg dela, predstavnico politične stranke, ki zagovarja vključujočo



družbo in blaginjo za vse
Zagovornika načela



njene člane ter predstavnico
enakosti.

Potek delovnega seminarja:

11.30	Prihod in registracija udeležencev ob kavi
11.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Predstavitev projekta in vmesnih rezultatov: Barbara Bezec, Aigul Hakimova in Jure Gombač• Predstavitev udeležencev seminarja
12.00	Razprava o pristopih lokalnega upravljanja na področju integracije beguncev v družbo in na trg dela
13. 00	Predstavitev družbene inovacije s področja zaposlovanja prosilcev za azil/ beguncev/ migrantov
13.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Predstavitev načrta za študijske obiske (Dunaj, Ljubljana, Bologna/Parma ter Berlin)• Ocena družbene inovacije in diskusija
14.30	Zaključek s kosilom

V upanju, da boste potrdili svojo udeležbo, Vas lepo pozdravljamo. Udeležbo lahko potrdite na mail aigul.hakimova@gmail.com ali jure.gombac@zrc-sazu.si do petka, 4. 9. 2020.

S spoštovanjem,



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
SLUŽBA VLADE REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE ZA RAZVOJ
IN EVROPSKO KOHEZIJSKO POLITIKO

Delavnica je del projekta CE1527 SiforREF, ki se izvaja v okviru programa Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE, ki je financiran s strani Evropskega sklada za regionalni razvoj (ERDF).

Jure Gombač, ZRC SAZU
Aigul Hakimova, Kulturno



(ISIM)
društvo Gmajna



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
SLUŽBA VLADE REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE ZA RAZVOJ
IN EVROPSKO KOHEZIJSKO POLITIKO

Delavnica je del projekta CE1527 SiforREF, ki se izvaja v okviru programa Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE, ki je financiran s strani Evropskega sklada za regionalni razvoj (ERDF).

Delovni seminar in strokovna ocena dinamik in pristopov lokalnega upravljanja na področju vključevanja beguncev v družbo in na trg dela

Sreda, 9. 9. 2020, 11.30 - 14.30, ABI FALAFEL, Trubarjeva cesta 40, Ljubljana

Lista prisotnosti * Attendance list**

No.	Ime in priimek	Organizacija	E-naslov oz. tel.št.	Podpis
1.	JURIG GOMBAČ	ZRC SAZU	jgombac@zrc-sazu.si	
2.	BARBARA BERNEC		bbernec@mcromp.si	
3.	SAMER ARKAWI		samer.arkawi@gmail.com	
4.	MERIMA SARALIJA	LEVICA	meri.sorolija@gmail.com	
5.	OGNJEV RADIVOJEVIČ	SLOVENSKE FILANTROPNE	ognjev.radivojevic@filantropna.org	
6.	KATJA UTROŠA	Infokolpa	katja.utrosa@gmail.com	
7.	DANILO HOVNIK	ZAGOVORNIK MAJCA ENAKOSTI	danilo.hovnik@zagovornik-ks.si	
8.	NINA PREŠLENKOVA	-11-	nevenka.preslenkova@zagovornik-rs.si	
9.	AIGUL HAKIMOVA	KD GMAJNA	aigul.hakimova@gmail.com	
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				



DELIVERABLE D.T2.1.1 PHOTO-MATERIALS

Activity - A.T2.1 Working seminars and peer reviews on refugee local governance dynamics and approaches

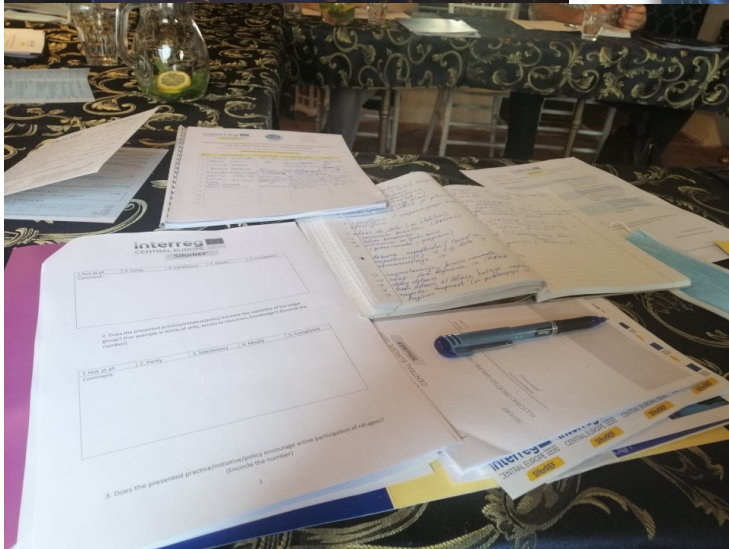
PP3 & PP2
KD GMAJNA & ZRC SAZU (ISIM)

Ljubljana, September 9, 2020









Working seminar, 9.9.2020 - Peer review questionnaire (D.T2.1.1)

Activity A.T2.1 (Ljubljana, Slovenia)

1. Data on the peer reviewer

Name of the reviewer	Nina Prešlenkova
Institution of the reviewer	zagovornik načela enakosti
Contact of the reviewer	nevenka.preslenkova@zagovornik-rs.si

2. Questions

1. Which area of integration is covered by the practice/initiative/policy? Choose one or more areas.

- Labor market integration
- Education
- Religion
- Building relations with local communities
- Overcoming institutional barriers
- Participation of migrants in civil society

2. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy respect the initiative, equality and agency of the refugees? (Encircle the number)

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 4. Mostly	5. Completely
<p>Comment:</p> <p>as much is possible according to the legal regulations as it</p>				

SiforREF

**3. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy increase the capability of the target group?
 (For example in terms of skills, access to resources, knowledge?) (Encircle the number)**

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
<p>Comment: mostly because some people are overqualified but of course it helps them live independent life</p>				

**4. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy encourage active participation of
 refugees? (Encircle the number)**

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
<p>Comment:</p>				

SiforREF

5. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy increase trust between local population and refugees? (Encircle the number)

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
Comment: <i>the employer takes care of the team regardless of their origin</i>				

6. Is the presented practice/initiative/policy open to other key actors and stakeholders? ?
 (Encircle the number)

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
Comment:				

7. Other comments about the presented practice/initiative/policy

Working seminar, 9.9.2020 - Peer review questionnaire (D.T2.1.1)

Activity A.T2.1 (Ljubljana, Slovenia)

1. Data on the peer reviewer


Name of the reviewer	DANILO HOVNIK
Institution of the reviewer	ZAGOVORNIK NAŠEA ENAKOSTI
Contact of the reviewer	danilo.hovnik@zagovornik-rs.si

2. Questions

1. Which area of integration is covered by the practice/initiative/policy? Choose one or more areas.


- Labor market integration
 - Education
 - Religion
 - Building relations with local communities
- Overcoming institutional barriers
 - Participation of migrants in civil society

2. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy respect the initiative, equality and agency of the refugees? (Encircle the number)

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 4. Mostly	5. Completely
Comment: 				

SiforREF

3. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy increase the capability of the target group? (For example in terms of skills, access to resources, knowledge?) (Encircle the number)


1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
<p>Comment:</p> 				

4. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy encourage active participation of refugees? (Encircle the number)


1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
<p>Comment:</p> 				

SiforREF

5. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy increase trust between local population and refugees? (Encircle the number)

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
Comment: 				

6. Is the presented practice/initiative/policy open to other key actors and stakeholders? (Encircle the number)

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
Comment: 				

7. Other comments about the presented practice/initiative/policy

NO COMMENT

Working seminar, 9.9.2020 - Peer review questionnaire (D.T2.1.1)

Activity A.T2.1 (Ljubljana, Slovenia)

1. Data on the peer reviewer

Name of the reviewer	KATJA UTROŠA
Institution of the reviewer	Infololpa
Contact of the reviewer	katja.utrosa@gmail.com

2. Questions

1. Which area of integration is covered by the practice/initiative/policy? Choose one or more areas.

- Labor market integration
 - Education
 - Religion
- Building relations with local communities
 - Overcoming institutional barriers
 - Participation of migrants in civil society

2. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy respect the initiative, equality and agency of the refugees? (Encircle the number)

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
<p>Comment:</p>				

SiforREF

**3. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy increase the capability of the target group?
 (For example in terms of skills, access to resources, knowledge?) (Encircle the number)**

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
<p>Comment:</p>				

**4. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy encourage active participation of
 refugees? (Encircle the number)**

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
<p>Comment:</p>				

SiforREF

5. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy increase trust between local population and refugees? (Encircle the number)

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
Comment:				

6. Is the presented practice/initiative/policy open to other key actors and stakeholders? (Encircle the number)

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
Comment:				

7. Other comments about the presented practice/initiative/policy

Working seminar, 9.9.2020 - Peer review questionnaire (D.T2.1.1)

Activity A.T2.1 (Ljubljana, Slovenia)

1. Data on the peer reviewer

Name of the reviewer	MERIHA SARAJLIJA
Institution of the reviewer	LEVICA
Contact of the reviewer	meri.sarajlija@gmail.com

2. Questions

1. Which area of integration is covered by the practice/initiative/policy? Choose one or more areas.

- Labor market integration
- Education
- Religion
- Building relations with local communities
- Overcoming institutional barriers
- Participation of migrants in civil society

2. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy respect the initiative, equality and agency of the refugees? (Encircle the number)

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
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Comment:

SiforREF

**3. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy increase the capability of the target group?
 (For example in terms of skills, access to resources, knowledge?) (Encircle the number)**

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
<p>Comment:</p>				

**4. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy encourage active participation of
 refugees? (Encircle the number)**

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
<p>Comment:</p>				

SiforREF

5. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy increase trust between local population and refugees? (Encircle the number)

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
Comment:				

6. Is the presented practice/initiative/policy open to other key actors and stakeholders? (Encircle the number)

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
Comment:				

7. Other comments about the presented practice/initiative/policy

Working seminar, 9.9.2020 - Peer review questionnaire (D.T2.1.1)

Activity A.T2.1 (Ljubljana, Slovenia)

1. Data on the peer reviewer

Name of the reviewer	SAMER ARKAWI
Institution of the reviewer	Life experience
Contact of the reviewer	samer.arkawi@famil.com

2. Questions

1. Which area of integration is covered by the practice/initiative/policy? Choose one or more areas.

- Labor market integration
- Education
- Religion
- Building relations with local communities
- Overcoming institutional barriers
- Participation of migrants in civil society

2. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy respect the initiative, equality and agency of the refugees? (Encircle the number)

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
<p>Comment:</p>				

SiforREF

**3. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy increase the capability of the target group?
 (For example in terms of skills, access to resources, knowledge?) (Encircle the number)**

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
<p>Comment:</p>				

**4. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy encourage active participation of
 refugees? (Encircle the number)**

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
<p>Comment:</p>				

SiforREF

5. Does the presented practice/initiative/policy increase trust between local population and refugees? (Encircle the number)

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
<p>Comment:</p>				

6. Is the presented practice/initiative/policy open to other key actors and stakeholders? (Encircle the number)

1. Not at all	2. Partly	3. Satisfactory	4. Mostly	5. Completely
<p>Comment:</p>				

7. Other comments about the presented practice/initiative/policy