



ANALYSIS FOR SOCIAL INTEGRATION OF REFUGEES THROUGH A MUSEUM AND PRINT WORKSHOP IN VENICE

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CONCEPTS

UNHCR

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is an agency within the UN founded in 1950, responsible for safeguarding the rights and welfare of these people

According to the UN and UNHCR In 2018 there were a total of 70.8 million displaced from their homes, of which 25.9 are considered refugees.

REFUGEE

According to the Convention on the Status of Refugees (1951) is that *“Person who with well-founded fears of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, belonging to a certain social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and cannot or, because of such fears, do not want to avail themselves of the protection of such a country; or that, lacking nationality and being, as a result of such events, outside the country where he previously had his habitual residence, he cannot or, because of such fears, does not want to return ”*

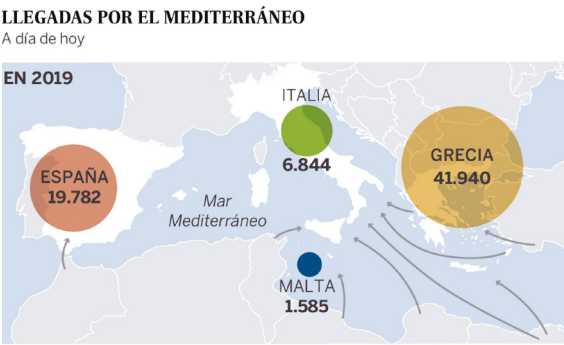
INMIGRANT

According to the UN, it is *“someone who has resided in a foreign country for more than a year regardless of the causes of their transfer, voluntary or involuntary, or the means used, legal or otherwise.”*

This definition also includes a wider field not specified. As the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs clarifies: *“(…) common use includes certain types of immigrants in the short term, such as seasonal farm workers who travel for short periods to work in planting or the collection of agricultural products. ”*

REFUGEE SITUATION

EUROPE



Context for refugee protection

- The right of asylum is reflected in art. 18 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union (December 7, 2000).
- The art. 78 TFEU states that the EU must develop a common policy of asylum, subsidiary protection and temporary protection that guarantees the principle of “non-refoulement”.

Real situations

In 2016, an EU-Turkey agreement was signed to close the route from Turkey, in exchange for 6.000 million euros and visa excess for Turkish citizenship. Turkey would welcome all people arriving on the Greek shores. But that the Turkish government declared at the end of 2019 that it would suspend the migrant re-admission agreement signed with the European Union, in response to the sanctions issued by Brussels against Ankara for its gas explorations in Cyprus waters.

ITALY

Between 2014 and 2018, around 70.000 refugees and unaccompanied minor immigrants arrived to Italy, 60.000 of them have now reached the age of majority. Among the rights that lose that are the non-return to their countries of origin, loss of rights and guarantees related to being a child, being the difference between a teenager of 17 and 18 minimum.

In the period in which Matteo Salvini was Minister of the Interior (June 2018 and September 2019), the entry of refugees and immigrants in Italy fell by 80% and 50% less asylum applications.

The Italian Parliament during the Salvini period decided to apply penalties of up to one million euros to ships and organizations that carry out migrant search and rescue operations in their territorial waters (according to UNHCR, in news of 10,000 to 50,000). The UN Refugee Agency warned of the risk of this measure in the task of saving lives in the Mediterranean and urged Europe to reach an agreement on immigration.

Lampedusa

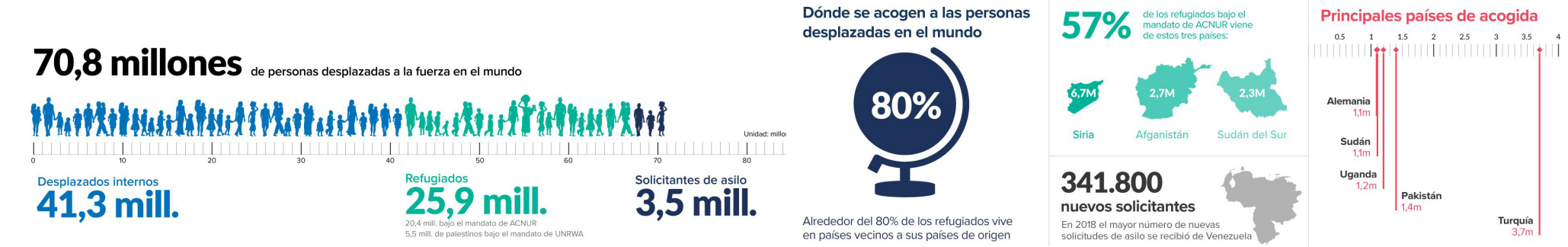
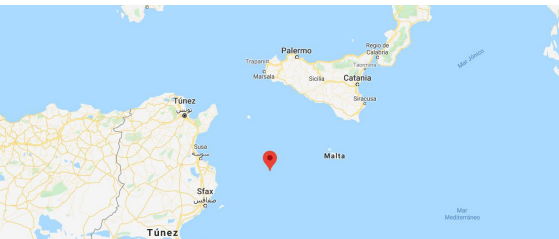
It is located on the Central Mediterranean migration route, which links Libya with Italy, is considered the most dangerous. In 2019 the deaths of migrants trying to cross the Mediterranean exceeded one thousand (1,041 as of September) and 659 specifically on the Central Mediterranean route.

Medecins sans frontieres

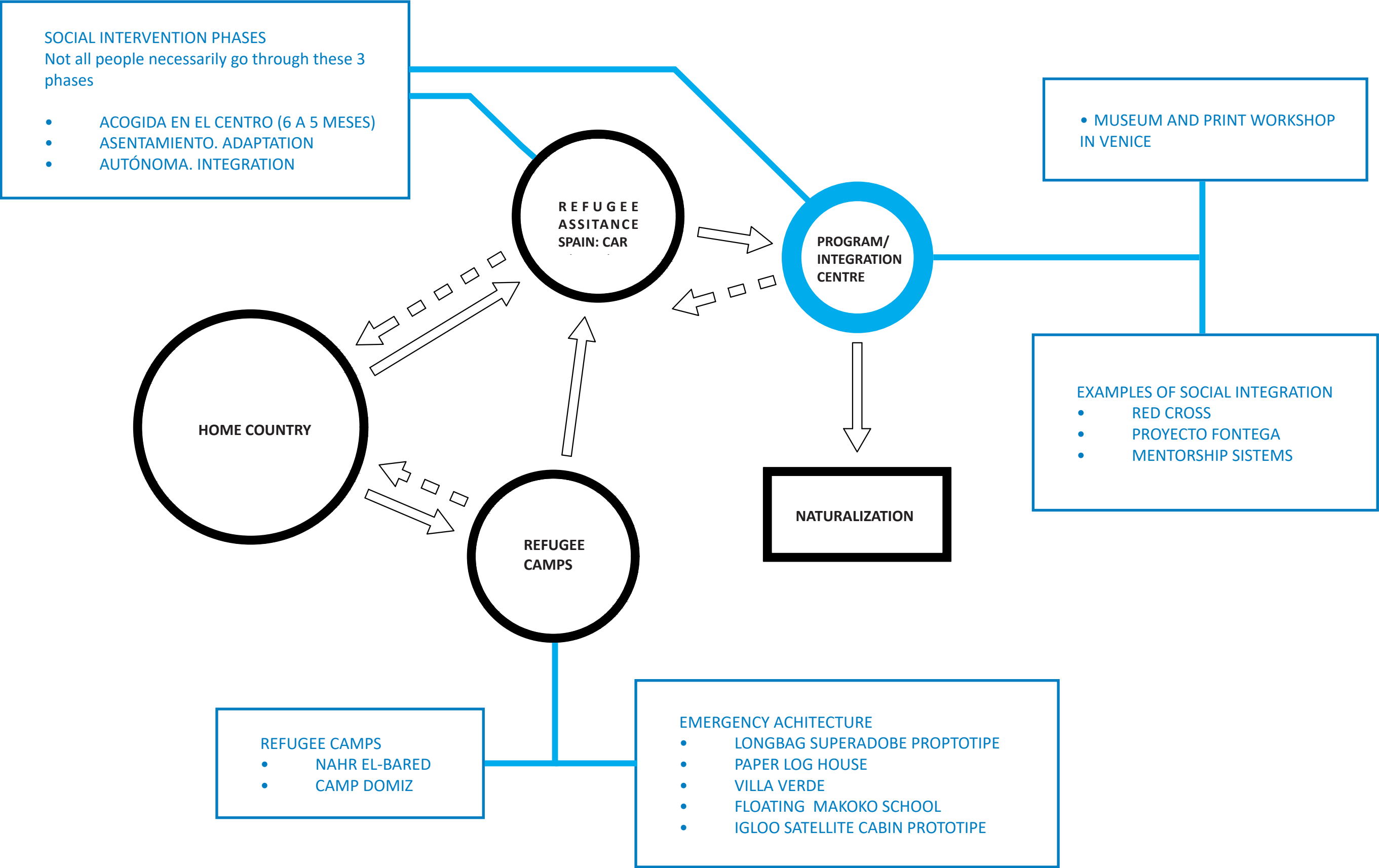
*“10,000 refugees live in inhuman conditions in Italy. These people live trapped at borders, in buildings occupied in cities and in ghettos in rural areas. They also lack access to essential goods and basic medical care.”*

The Guardian

The British newspaper publishes a long report on how the mafia has infiltrated the asylum system of Italy. Crime families are benefiting from the ‘refugee industry’. *“Immigrants are more profitable than drugs,”* says a gangster. Traffickers impersonate asylum seekers in the camps, attract women under the pretext of shopping or other excursions and hand them over to Nigerian women who control forced prostitution. They are then forced to prostitute themselves under threats of violence. Several refugee centers have become the subject of criminal investigations, which reveal corruption at the local and state levels and the infiltration of powerful criminal groups.









NAHR EL-BARED

It is located in Lebanon. This Palestinian refugee camp that currently houses 31.000 people (5.500 families), began serving in 1949. In 2007, an offensive by the Lebanese army against Islamist radicals Fatah al-Islam, which settled within he would cause the almost total destruction of the camp.

After the destruction, a Commission of Reconstruction of Nahr-el-Bared for Studies and Civil Actions (CRNB) formed by professionals, activists and people from the same field would be established, it was discussed how to face reconstruction after the conflict, from these meetings the following would come points:

- To maintain the urban and social tissue of the countryside
- To preserve the neighborhood
- To maintain neighborhood structures and landmarks
- To preserve the type of family buildings
- To improve the living conditions of the countryside, taking into account the previous lack of light and ventilation

The problem was that there was no basis on which to work, since there was no prior documentation. So a plan was drawn up based on collective memory. For public spaces of an apple, scale models 1/1 would be reached. After the base plan, the dwellings would be defined one by one through interviews with the families.



Destruction of the camp



Designing the public space



One of the re-built neighborhoods



Collective mapping



Section of a new house

CAMP DOMIZ

Created in 2012, it has become the largest refugee camp in Iraq, with 32.000 people of Syrian origin in approximately 110 ha.

There are “urban rules”: For example, you cannot build more than one floor or you cannot extend the houses without permission.

Newly arrived families are given a tent, which in theory has a shelf life of 6 months, but in many cases it is prolonged.

The documentary “Refugee Republic” has visualized this field through an interactive documentary that can be accessed from the website: <https://refugeerepublic.submarinechannel.com/>. In it, you can travel certain roads and allows you to stop to know the life of a series of inhabitants of the countryside.



EMERGENCY ARCHITECTURE



Paper Log House (1995): Shigeru Ban

Mainly built based on cardboard tubes that form the supporting structure. The versatile structure has been used in places as diverse as Kobe, Japan, in 1995; Rwanda, in the Byumba refugee camp, in 1999; Kaynasli, Turkey, in 1999; Burj, India, in 2001; Haiti, in 2010 or in the Philippines, in 2014.



Villa Verde (2010): ELEMENTAL

It is a relocation of a community that was affected by the earthquake in 2010. There is a participatory process for the development of housing and the neighborhood. A basic program is developed in the middle of the building, the other half is left for future extensions.



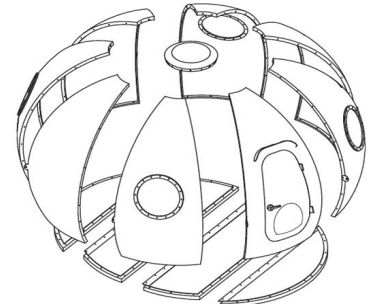
LongBag Superadobe (1995): Nader Khalili

So far, the Superadobe Longbag has been used in geographies as diverse as Iran, Mexico, Canada, India, Thailand, Siberia, Brazil, Chile and the United States. It is patented, but it is offered for free for self-construction.



Escuela flotante Makoko (2012): NLÉ Architects

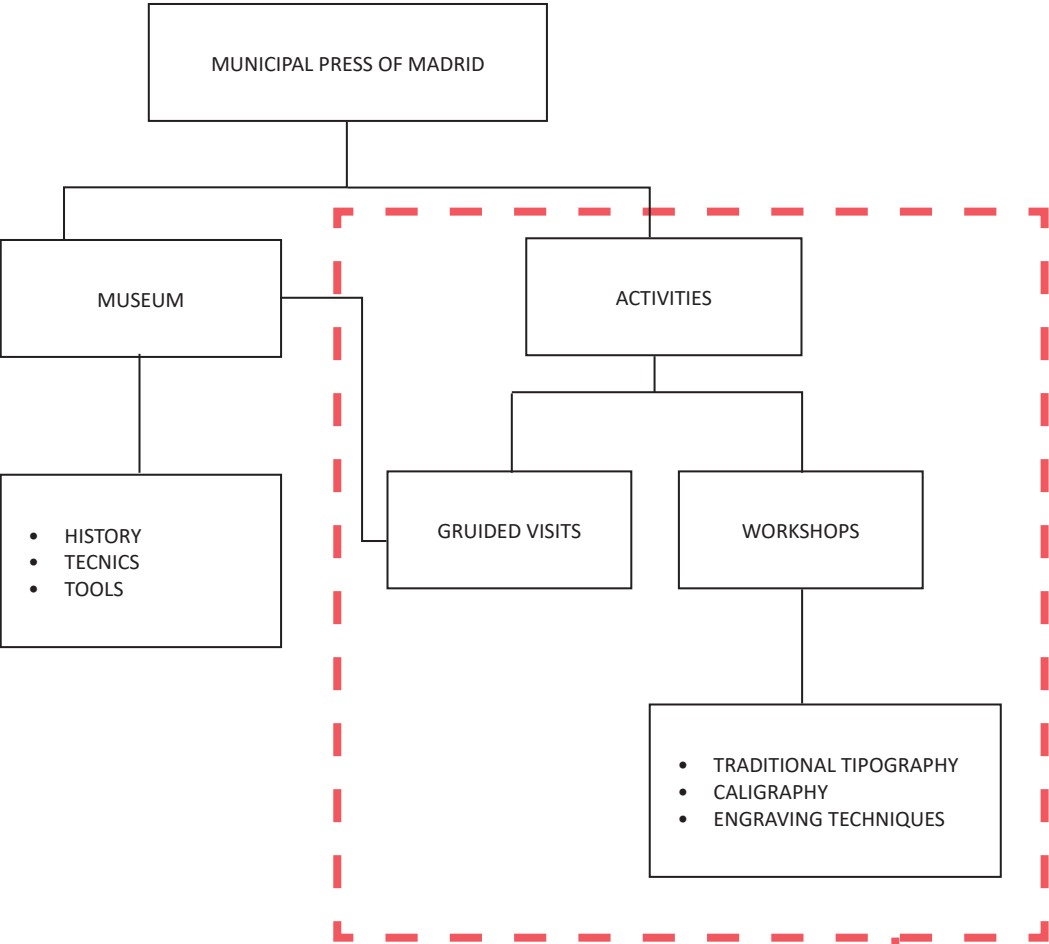
Its purpose is to provide access to education for children in a community with limited resources in a floating city. In addition to facing storms, floods and rising water levels as a result of climate change.



Prototipo Igloo Satellite Cabin 1982

Designed for scientific researches, in extreme climates.





The origin of the Municipal Printing goes back to 1853 when the Printing of the Asylum of San Bernardino was created, dependent on the Municipal Charity. **In these offices, the children were trained in these offices, while supplying the demand for printed material from the City Council.**

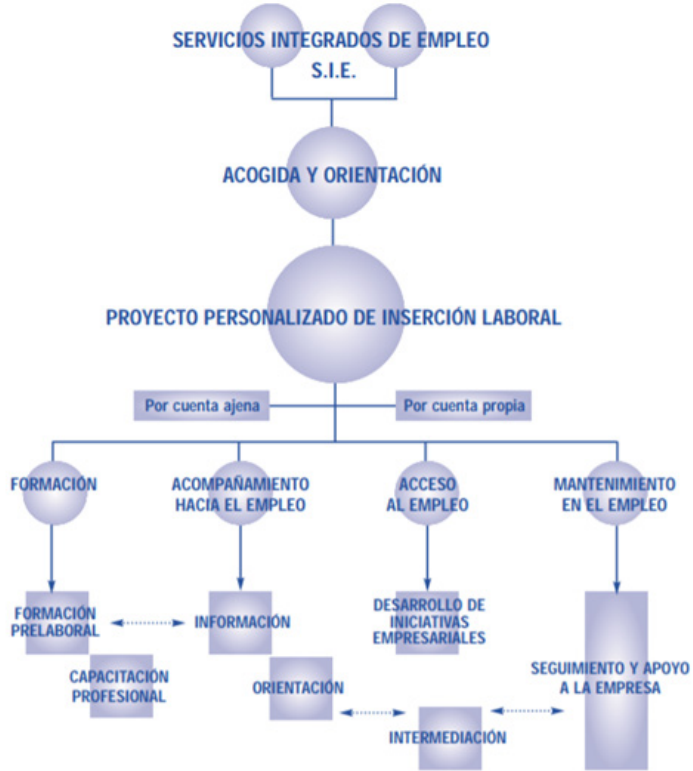
The activity of these workshops was increasing in parallel to the growth of the city and municipal needs. In 1876, the Imprint and Municipal Lithography appears on its forms.

In 1877 It is moved to the Casa de la Panadería and in 1913 It is moved to the Casa de Cisneros, on Sacramento Street, where he left in 1934 to settle, definitely, in the current building. In 1986, the Artisan Printing Office was created, which assumed the safeguarding of the historical heritage it housed and which has originated the current Municipal Printing Office. **Book Arts**



EXAMPLES OF SOCIAL INTEGRATION

Spanish Red Cross. Employment Plan



Proyecto Fontego in Venice

It arose after the problem that involved integrating the Yugoslav refugees from the Balkan War, the City Council, asked the public how to deal with that situation.

The name of this initiative refers to the palaces that temporarily housed travelers in Venice, one of them is the Fontego dei Tedeschi, currently rehabilitated by OMA.

The city of Venice, together with the Ministry of Interior, established this project. It is responsible for orienting and protecting 110 people. Build refugee welcome center

Among other things they teach the Italian language, give psychological support and tools for integration

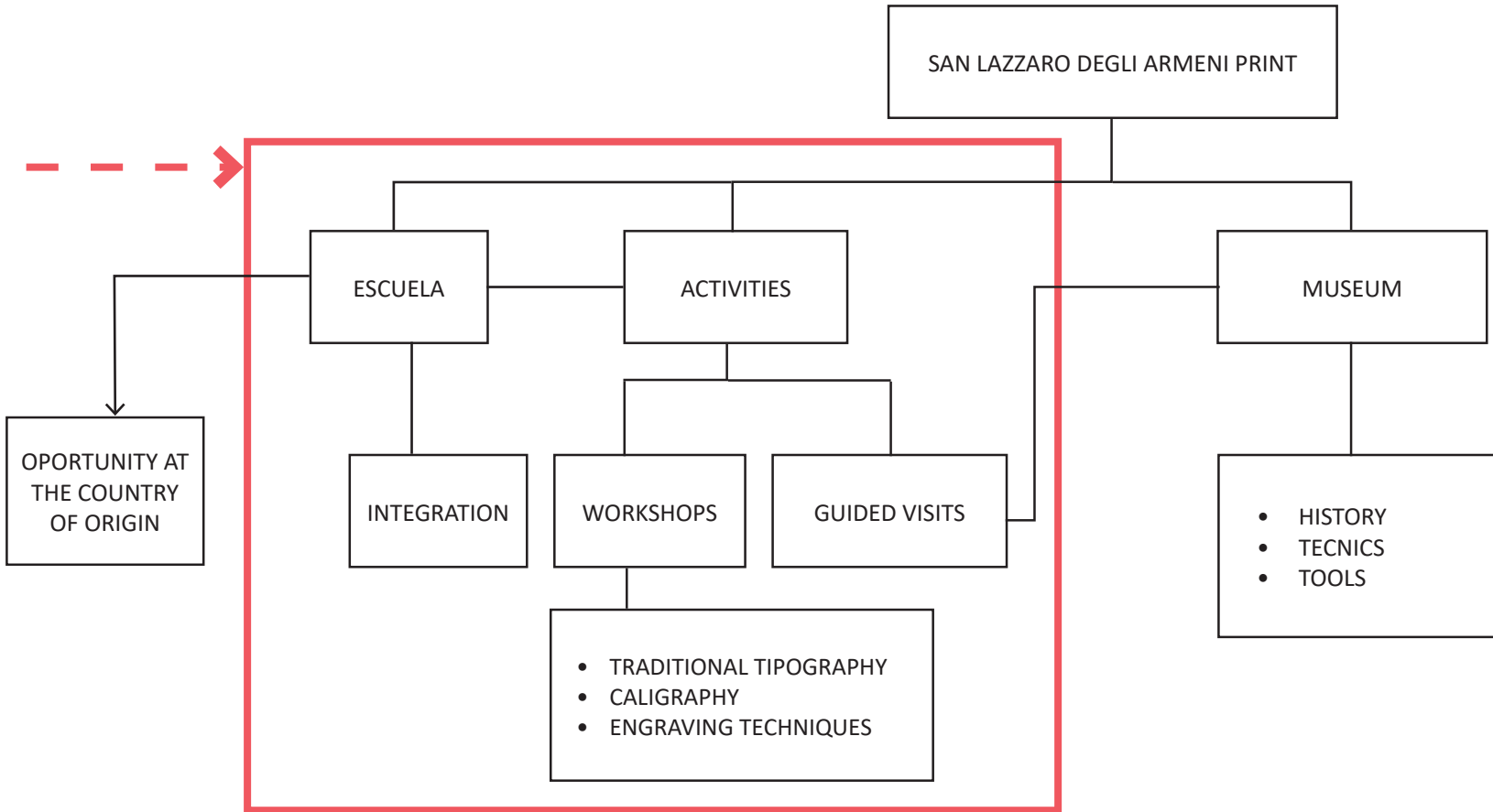
Mentorship system

This way of social interation it is made of volunteers who can help immigrants and refugees in two ways: either by emotional, linguistic support and help in the search for work among others, or they can be volunteers directly involved in the training of these people.

REFERENCE POINT (Catalonia. Spain). Mentors share their knowledge to train these people.

MENTORING PARTERSHIP (Toronto, Canada). Promoted by the city council itself from the Toronto Region Immigrant Employment Council. The supervised must have previous experience in their field and not have a job.

MOLTIVOLTI (Sicily, Italy). Restaurant that includes local people and immigrants.



SOCIAL INTEGRATION

REFUGEE INTEGRATION IN THE EU

As part of its mission to help countries fulfill their obligations with regard to asylum seekers and refugees, the UNHCR European office has conducted assessments in several European Union member states to detect obstacles to the integration of refugees and other people who need international protection.

PROBLEMS:

- **Difficulties due to ignorance of the native language and of different cultures.**
  - Discrimination and unresponsive attitudes towards foreigners
  - Lack of understanding by the host societies of the specific situation of refugees
  - **Psychological impact caused by prolonged inactivity during the asylum application procedure**
  - **Limited access to rights** for people who need subsidiary protection.
- The long procedures for obtaining asylum represent an obstacle to a good social, economic and cultural integration of the welcome. They cause insecurity and inactivity during the process. All this causes consequences such as damage to the mental health of refugees, causing depression, dependence syndrome, apathy and lack of self-confidence, thereby blocking access to employment and the use of social skills after the granting of status. Dilated procedures have a specific impact on children.

OBJECTIVES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ASYLUM PROCEDURE:

- To **minimize the isolation** and separation of host communities.
- To facilitate an **effective development of linguistic and professional skills**, as well as assistance in obtaining employment.
- Language teaching from the beginning of the asylum application procedure and transmission of key information from the host society.
- Recommendation that the period of prohibition of access to employment for asylum seekers does not exceed 6 months.
- Providing access to the labor market and vocational training can reduce reception costs and facilitate reintegration in the country of origin by allowing asylum seekers returning to their homes to do so with a high degree of financial independence or competence acquired labor, or future integration.
- **That the accommodation allows interaction with the host community.**
- According to UNHCR, permanent residence should be granted to those who have been granted a subsidiary protection, at most, at three years of residence.
- To provide specialized care, psychological counseling and other health services ...
- **To facilitate family reunification.**

Naturalization closes the legal dimension of the integration process and causes the cessation of refugee status.

SCHOOL TRADITIONAL PRINTING WORKSHOP FOR 10-20 STUDENTS  
+ MUSEUM  
DEPENDENCIAS ESCUELA TALLER:

- 1-2 CLASSROOM
- 1 POLIVALENT ROOM: INFORMATICS, LIBRARY, STUDY
- 1 CLASSROOM WORKSHOP
- 1 WORK SPOSITION AREA

- ADMINISTRATION:
- 1 OFFICE ADDRESS
  - 1 SECRETARY OFFICE
  - 1 TEACHER ROOM
  - RECEPTION / INFORMATION

- WAREHOUSE  
WC

STUDENT RESIDENCE:

- SINGLE FAMILY HOUSES** (IN BLOCK, ROW HOUSES, ISOLATED) Nº?
- INDIVIDUAL ACCOMMODATIONS**, Nº ?.
- COMMON AREAS** (MEETING AREA, DINING-CAFETERIA, KITCHEN AND ANCIENT DEPENDENCIES). **SEPARATION BY SEX ?**. **APARTMENTS OR ROOMS)**

ACNUR: <https://www.acnur.org/es-es/datos-basicos.html>

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ONU: <https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/es/definitions>

Refugee Republic: <https://refugeerepublic.submarinechannel.com/>

SOS Refugiados. <https://sosrefugiados.wordpress.com/centros-acogida/>

Spanish Red Cross: <https://www.cruzroja.es/principal/web/empleo/si-buscas-empleo>

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