



## Reshaping Attention and Inclusion Strategies for Distinctively vulnerable people among the forcibly displaced

*RAISD's newsletter to stay in touch, share results and inspire action in areas that are important for migrants who are forced to flee their homes.*

### The Problem

Forced Migration is a migratory movement which, although the drivers can be diverse, involves force, compulsion, or coercion. [Almost 80 million people](#) around the world have been so far forced to flee their homes. Forced displacement can be due to armed conflicts, terrorism and persecution of minorities because of race, religion or sexual orientation. It can put people like women, [children](#), the elderly and disabled at great risk. Most of the current assistance programs and strategies for forced migrants are too general and end up not considering the specific needs and challenges faced by some of these vulnerable migrants.

### Why RAISD?

The project's overall objective can be divided into three parts:

Identify the most Vulnerable Groups (VGs) among the Forcibly Displaced People (FDP)

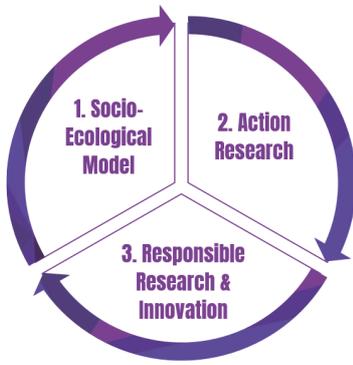
Understand their specific challenges and needs

Discover and provide Tailored Attention and Inclusion Strategies (TAISs) for them

RAISD strongly believes that is the context that makes migrants vulnerable. That's why it developed an innovative tool called the [Vulnerability Context](#). In other words, RAISD wants to identify specific migration settings to better help FDP both in transit and host countries.

### RAISD methodology

The main working hypothesis in the project is that effective and appropriate strategies of attention and inclusion to Vulnerable Groups of Forcibly Displaced People (FDP) need to be tailored to their specific [Vulnerability Context](#) (VC). Defining that context and what works in it can only be achieved through the actual participation of the involved actors.



The methodological triangulation made up of Socio-ecological Models, Action Research and [RRI](#), has enabled a comprehensive approach when it comes to designing attention and inclusion strategies for the forcibly displaced and gets the FDP themselves involved at multiple levels, including the design of these strategies.

**Learn more:**

- [Work Methodology and Guidelines](#)
- [Manual Researchers – Interview Guidelines](#)
- [Manual Researchers – Ethics and Gender](#)

## The ARUs: Action-Research Units

ARUs are multidisciplinary groups set up in each partner city and distributed throughout Central-Eastern (Hungary), Southern (Spain and Italy) and Northern (Finland) parts of Europe, Eastern Europe from Asia (Turkey) and Middle East (Jordan, Lebanon). The locally based Units collaborate with local organisations to explore the potential conflict and intrinsic difficulties of addressing both the local demands of society on the issues of FDP inclusion, and the local and global demands to contribute to a more equitable and sustainable society.

ARUs are responsible for gathering information that characterise the migrants and their lives, as well as related institutions and societal actors to define the novel concept of [Vulnerability Context](#).

Summarizing for early 2019, the project has gathered **26 ARUs meetings**. More than **320 people** have participated in the ARUs activities and they represented more than 100 entities, including FDP. Most of them are representatives from civil society associations and NGOs (45%); Representatives from Academia, including educational and research entities (30%); FD (11%); policy makers (10%); and business and industry representatives (4%).

At the beginning of 2020 all the ARUs have been set up and [are operational](#), working in order to increase the number of FDP and business and industry representatives.

## Contact the ARU of your country for further details

[See contacts](#)



ARU meeting at Yarmouk University, in Jordan

## Vulnerability Profiling

**178 interviews** to Forcibly Displaced People (FDP) and **85 interviews** to other stakeholders have been done.

In terms of vulnerabilities found, these vary depending on the local context and type of migrants interviewed, but there are some common features. These include trauma as a result of the often long and troublesome migration journey, during which many have suffered physical and sexual violence, have witnessed murders, forced labour and slavery. The majority have migrated by irregular means, victims of human trafficking, human smuggling and dangerous death-threatening journeys by sea or land. Libyan camp and detention centre survivors share terrifying stories of human rights violations and extreme violence. Another factor that augments the vulnerability of many of these forcibly displaced people is the lack of education, the school drop-out due to war and poverty are frequent among them. The fate of the ones with further education is usually better and they feel better integrated. Also, many have large families to support either with them or back in the home country. Many families have been torn apart in the exile process, some have lost family members who have been killed or kidnapped in the conflict areas. PTSD (post-traumatic stress disorder) and other psychological disorders are therefore frequent among them, though many do not mention these aspects directly. Also, many migrants suffer from chronic and other diseases, some of the result of the hardness and lack of proper food and sanitation conditions during the journey.

## About RAISD

RAISD stands for Reshaping Attention and Inclusion Strategies for Distinctively vulnerable people among the forcibly displaced. This project has received funding from the [European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme](#) under grant agreement No 822688.

Date of project: 01/02/2019 – 31/01/2022

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Co-funded by the Horizon 2020 programme  
of the European Union

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