



Baseline Study

“Participation & Exclusion of Displaced Youth with Disabilities in European Sport”

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¹ **R**=Document, report; **DEM**=Demonstrator, pilot, prototype; **DEC**=website, patent fillings, videos, etc.; **OTHER**=other

² **PU**=Public, **CO**=Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the EACEA Services, if asked), **CI**=Classified, as referred to in Commission Decision 2001/844/EC

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Partners



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM	EXPLANATION
AT	Austria
BG	Bulgaria
DYD	Displaced Youth with Disabilities
EACEA	Education, Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
GA	Grant Agreement
HPC	Hellenic Paralympic Committee
IT	Italy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PP	Project Partners
PT	Portugal
RS	Serbia
STEADY	Sports as a Tool for Empowerment of (Dis)Able & Displaced Youth
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WHO	World Health Organization
WP	Work Package

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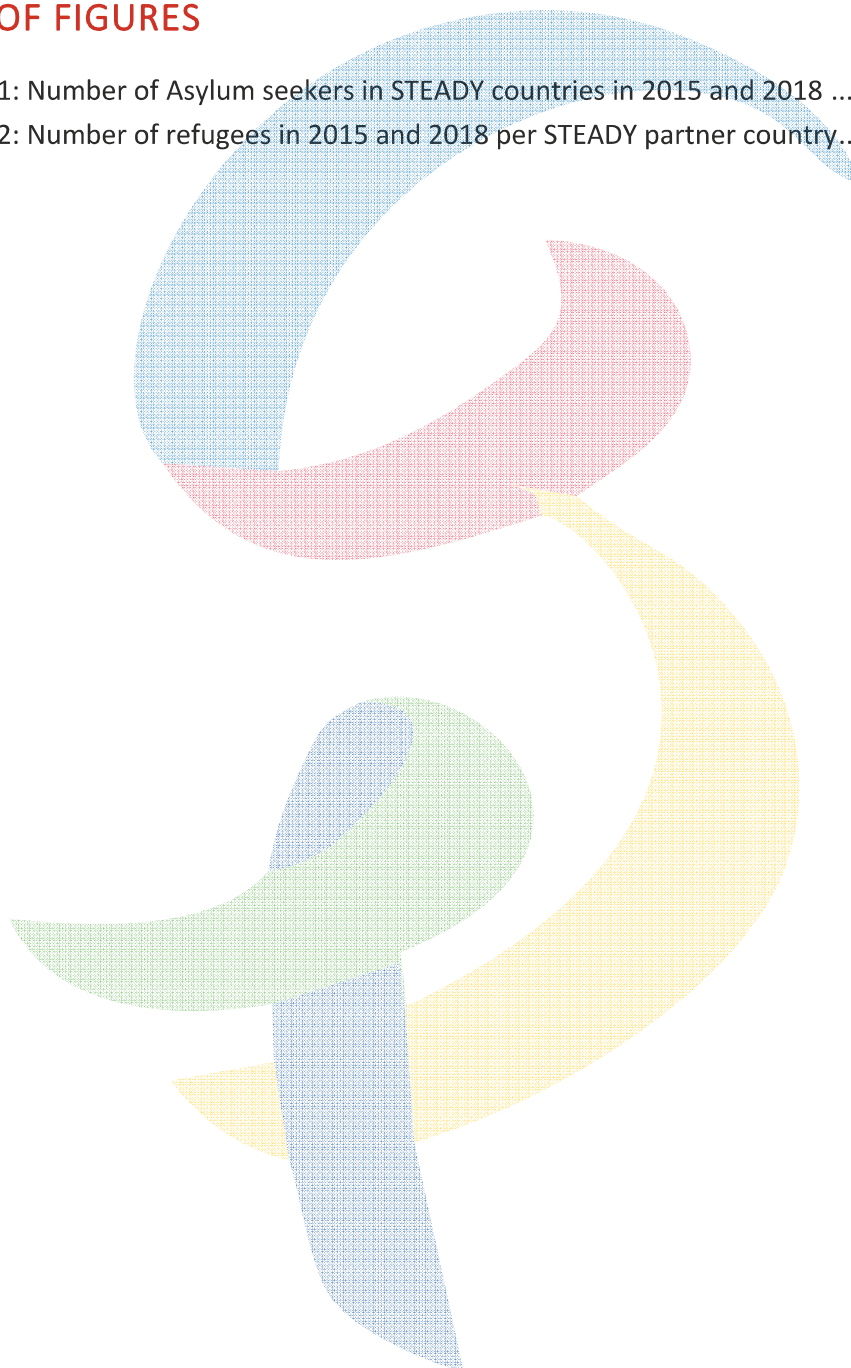
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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Document

The aim of this output (O.1.1 Baseline Study) is to collect data about the situation concerning Displaced Youth with Disabilities (DYDs) in the STEADY countries before STEADY project starts. The purpose of the baseline study is to provide an information base against which to monitor and assess STEADY project's progress and effectiveness during implementation and after the project is completed.

The study includes views from experts of sport clubs, NGOs for refugees and asylum seekers, minority and volunteer organizations, sport associations and social scientists. Case studies from Austria, Italy, Greece, Serbia, Spain and Portugal as well as International, taking a look in the practical work of minorities and migrant volunteers in sport clubs. The baseline study has a focus on sport and shows examples of initiatives across STEADY countries working in the field of sport and inclusion. The study investigates barriers preventing equal access to sports for those who are at risk of social exclusion.

In the core activity of this Output, the baseline study was conducted with the contribution of all partners.

At first partners reviewed literature, understood project and set performance indicators on national scale. They structured questionnaires and conducted the primary research on the base of the determined sample size and sampling method that is defined in previous activity. Finally, they collected primary data, analyzed them and they reported on a national scale. The partner responsible for this Output (Attivamente) analyzed all data and drew up the present final report.

1.1.1 Intended Readership

This Deliverable is "Public", thus accessible to anyone interested.

It is primarily written for the European Commission (EC) Project Officer (PO) and the consortium members of the STEADY Project in order to establish the current status of a population before the project is rolled out. More specifically, it serves as an instrument that helps them understand the current status of participation & exclusion of Displaced Youth with Disabilities in European Sport.

Nevertheless, special effort and attention has been given in making this report as a stand-alone document and comprehensible for the general public.

1.2 STEADY context

The STEADY project is planning to successfully mainstream DYD into regular sports activities through targeted individual programs to build capacity both on young refugees with disabilities experiencing sports and, secondly, on how volunteer, paid coaches and sport officials address the needs of DYD who want to participate in sports. The STEADY partners are willing to be used as referral points to identify those who require individual support programs so they will eventually be able to join mainstream sport activities.

The vision of the three-year STEADY project is to increase sports participation of Displaced Youth with Disabilities (DYD) by promoting volunteering and equal access of migrants & minorities to organized and grassroots sport.

The main subject area that STEADY develops is to combat violence and tackle racism, discrimination and intolerance and to encourage social inclusion and equal opportunities in sport.

STEADY is a project that focuses on changing the paradigm, bringing migrants and refugees with disabilities from the margins to become integral members of the sporting community.

STEADY's Objectives are:

- To promote voluntary activities in sport, together with social inclusion, equal opportunities and awareness of the importance of health-enhancing physical activity, through increased participation in, and equal access to sport for all and
- To tackle cross-border threats to the integrity of sport, in that case, violence and all kinds of intolerance and discrimination.

The proposed project will

- Develop a wide Network of Promoting Equal Opportunities of Young Migrants and Minorities with disabilities in Sport.
- Involve Refugees with disabilities to a greater extent in the promotion of "sport for all" in cooperation with sports organisations, especially in order to reach a younger population and reduce intolerance and discrimination.

- Involve social sector and national human rights institutions to a greater extent in combating discrimination in sport, promote their co-operation in running awareness-raising activities, and authorize these bodies to participate in legal actions brought to improve access to sport for all
- Showcase best practices from across Europe at international, state and local level
- Present how Paralympic committees, & NGOs can use sport as a tool to cultivate tolerance and social inclusion sharing expertise between relevant stakeholders at international, national and local level.

The project also promotes the power of sport in refugees' communities around Europe and worldwide.

Many researches' results demonstrate that sport associations, who have a clearly stated policy regarding the integration and inclusion of athletes with disabilities and take a personal approach to their members, tend to encourage participation well. Furthermore, disability sports are not seen as part of the shift towards a service delivery approach. In order to reach inclusion, disability sports and its athletes need to be integrated in all parts of the mutual support organization. In that scope the participating organizations play a highly important role in fostering participation of athletes with disabilities.

Through STEADY project, partners and interested stakeholders will increase knowledge about the range of factors that affect refugees with disabilities participating in physical activity and sport can be used to develop inclusive sports programmes.

Finally, STEADY is seen as a potential initiative to promote and facilitate sport in DYD by tackling the whole range of factors involved necessitates multi-agency involvement. Simply ensuring that DYD can attend the same facilities as native people with disabilities is not sufficient in itself to guarantee inclusion. Networking, multi-stakeholders' engagement, staff knowledge, attitudes and training that STEADY will offer are very important, as is the requisite assistance throughout the activities. STEADY will provide awareness training on inclusion in sport and serve as a resource to support any kind of organization dealing with refugees and immigrants regarding the inclusion process. STEADY will serve as a facilitator to organize individuals and groups to work together to promote the inclusion of displaced and disabled youth and the inclusion of marginalized individuals and groups in sport.



1.3 General Context

Migration flows worldwide are a stable and constant human condition. Nevertheless, in these last few years we have seen increasing flows of people forced to leave their countries due to wars, conflicts, exploitation and conditions that represent threats to their existence, especially from North Africa, the Middle East, Afghanistan and Pakistan. Since 2015, almost 1.5 million migrants and refugees have moved to Europe for a better life, including better health conditions. In this context of conflicts or natural disasters where people are displaced to flee insecurity and violence, physical and mental damages and injuries represent relevant elements that acquire a very specific and delicate dimension.

The relation between disability and forced displacement is complicated, even beyond the already complicated dimension of disability in the context of migration. On one hand, disability may be a consequence of forced displacement and conflicts; on the other hand, traumas caused by abuses, stress, fear and journeys hardships can reveal themselves at a later stage, in different ways that can affect people with physical and mental, intellectual disabilities and complications. Furthermore, refugees with disabilities are more likely to be side-lined in every aspect of humanitarian assistance due to physical, environmental and societal barriers against accessing information, health and rehabilitation services and human rights protection (UNHCR, 2011). As it is explained in many relevant studies,³ refugee trauma often precedes the primary war-related event that causes them to flee and a condition of “multi-trauma” dimension is what we have to deal with when people arrive to Europe that has an effect on the mental health of refugees as well on physical health. Both pre- and post-migration stress may become the cause of specific kinds of symptoms and distress in both children and adults, that can sum up to already existing disabilities in some cases.

³ Hollifield M, Eckert V, Warner TD, Jenkins J, Krakow B, Ruiz J, et al. Development of an inventory for measuring war-related events in refugees. *Comprehensive Psychiatry*. 2005; 46(1): 67-80.

Lindencrona F, Ekblad S, Hauff E. Mental health of recently resettled refugees from the Middle East in Sweden: the impact of pre-resettlement trauma, resettlement stress and capacity to handle stress. *Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol*. 2008; 43(2): 121-31.

Schweitzer RD, Brough M, Vromans L, Asic-Kobe M. Mental health of newly arrived Burmese refugees in Australia.

Carswell K, Blackburn P., Barker C., “The Relationship Between Trauma, Post-Migration Problems and the Psychological Well-Being of Refugees and Asylum Seekers”, *International Journal of Social Psychiatry* 57(2), 2011.

See also [The National Child Traumatic Stress Network \(NCTSN\)](#) resources on refugees’ traumas.



Besides, forced displacement also amplifies the risk experienced by refugees with disabilities to be exposed to violence, including sexual and domestic abuse, exploitation by family members, discrimination and exclusion from access to education, livelihoods, a nationality and other public services. The majority of disabled people face poverty and discrimination. However, refugees with a disability face double vulnerability: "They are among the most marginalized in an already disposed group" (Refugees International, 2003). The challenges currently facing Europe on how migrants and refugees can be successfully integrated into local communities are not short-term and will remain on the political agenda for the foreseeable future. These challenges can be seen as three-fold: economic, legal and social.

Refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities, therefore, represent an invisible group of individuals who are forced to leave their countries in strongly disadvantaged situations, but at the same time a challenge that calls the European Union and its Member States to take responsibility and action. Sport and physical activity can be extremely valuable not only for participants' physical and mental health, but also in the context of their social inclusion and integration. The vision of the three-year STEADY project is to increase sports participation of Displaced Youth with Disabilities (DYD) by promoting volunteering and equal access of migrants & minorities to organised and grassroots sport.

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that between 10% and 15% percent of the world's population live with disabilities⁴. As such, it can be assumed that between 3.5 and 5.2 million of the world's 35 million displaced persons also live with disabilities. Nevertheless, accurate data and information about this specific group are almost impossible to find and this report also wishes to contribute to collect more information that are absolutely necessary to focus effective interventions targeted on our group.

This Baseline Study represents the first Output of the STEADY project, aiming at collecting up to date data and information on our specific target group, young migrants and ethnic minorities with disabilities (/Displaced Youths with Disabilities- DYDs), giving a first overall picture at the beginning of our action through three main tools: a data and statistics survey, focus group, case studies collection.

Data collection has taken place from the very start using extensive quantitative survey, semi-structured personal interviews and focus group discussions in

⁴ WHO, World report on disability 2011 https://www.who.int/disabilities/world_report/2011/report/en/

collaboration with the other partners. The collected data describe how the stakeholders involved reach the desired targets from the program implementation.

2 Ethics Related to Baseline Study

Before conducting baseline research, it is important to all partners to be aware of any national and European guidelines on research that involves human subjects. This will specify approval processes for any research that involves gathering data from human subjects. All partners are aware of national and European standards and they incorporated ethical considerations, unpacked below, into their methodology.

This Code of Ethics in Research includes general principles of ethical conduct to guide partners' researchers toward the highest ideals of research, protecting at the same time the dignity, rights and welfare of research participants.

Adhering to ethical norms in research is of utmost importance for various reasons. Firstly, norms promote the aims of research, such as knowledge, truth, and avoidance of error. For example, prohibitions against misrepresenting research data promote the truth and minimize error. Secondly, since our baseline study involves a great deal of cooperation and coordination among many different people in different countries and institutions, ethical standards promote the values that are essential to collaborative work, such as trust, accountability, mutual respect, and fairness. Thirdly, many of the ethical norms that we set help us to ensure that researchers can be held accountable to the public. Finally, many of the norms of research promote a variety of important moral and social values, such as social responsibility, human rights, refugee's welfare, and integration policies. It is a fact that ethical lapses in research can significantly harm the research participants, and thus the research needs first and foremost protect the participants.

Overall, the credibility of the research and the perception of the public to judge and accept the research results depend heavily on the authenticity of the research results that have been published, while it is particularly important to have a clear distinction between acceptable and unacceptable conduct when human beings are involved in a study.

2.1 Principles of our baseline study

Taking the above into consideration, it is noted that the partners' researchers took a number of ethical principles into account for the implementation of the project's baseline study. At the core, these ethical principles stressed the need to (a) do good (known as beneficence) and (b) do no harm (known as non-maleficence). In practice, these ethical principles means that as researchers, we: (a) obtained informed consent from the research participants; (b) minimized the risk of harm to participants; (c) protected their anonymity and confidentiality; (d) avoided using deceptive practices; and (e) we gave participants the right to withdraw from the research.

2.2 Ethical principles underpinned the implementation of the research process

- **Objectivity**

Project's researchers avoided any bias in the research process, ensuring the impartiality in the design of the research, the application of the research methods, as well as in the data collection, data analysis and interpretation of the research results.

- **Carefulness**

The research team paid particular attention in the minimization of potential mistakes and omissions during the implementation of the research process. All aspects of the research were reviewed carefully and recorded so as to ensure that the results are credible.

- **Openness**

The project partners aims to share the research data and results so as to disseminate the knowledge gained from the implementation of the research in the field of integration through sports.

- **Legality**

The research abided by the laws and regulations in the countries in which the research was conducted. The research team conducted the research in accordance and abiding to the national laws and regulations.

- **Human Subjects Protection**

The design and implementation of the research process took specific measures so as to avoid any possible harm to the research participants, maximizing at the same time the benefits for the research participants and other people.

- **Informed consent**

Informed consent has been a core principle in the research process and the research team sought to obtain it from the participants right from the beginning of the research implementation. In this respect, the applied consent procedures were in line with those laid out by the European Commission. Statements of informed consent to carry out the study were obtained from the respective project managers of the partners and consent forms provided the necessary information to the survey respondents. The consent forms included in particular information concerning the expected time of participation, the benefits, risks and potential discomforts that the respondents could experience from their participation in the research. The respondents were also informed that the participation in the survey was completely voluntarily, emphasizing the fact that they could withdraw from the research at any time, should they decided so. After a full-informed consent was read to the respondents, oral consent to proceed with the interviews was obtained and documented by the research team that conducted the baseline study. The research team was trained to pay attention to cultural sensitivities, as well as, on privacy and confidentiality issues. In addition, taking into account that during the interviews, issues related to the topics of religion, political beliefs and racial discrimination could be brought up, the research team was trained to respect cultural notions and norms, remain neutral and provide a safe and comfortable space and context for the respondents during the research process.

- **Confidentiality of personal data**

Confidentiality of personal data is of high importance for the partners. In this respect, personal identifiers will be removed from the electronic database, while personal data in printed format will be securely stored. It is noted that the access to the electronic data will be password-protected. Finally, only research staff will have access to collected personal data.

2.3 Summary

As highlighted by the World Health Organization in the Manual “Ethical standards and procedures for research with human beings”, if an organization engages with vulnerable groups, “research ethics should govern the standards of conduct for scientific researchers”, since “it is important to adhere to ethical principles in order to protect the dignity, rights and welfare of research participants”. As such, all researchers involved were very careful in order to keep all the ethical standards.

During this baseline study we promoted the aims of research, such as expanding knowledge; the accountability of the research team for the integrity of the research process; we supported the values required for collaborative work, such as mutual respect and fairness; we ensured that the public can trust our research and we supported important social and moral values, such as the principle of doing no harm to others.



3 Methodology of Baseline Study

The study followed a simple and effective method: imaging the difficulty to gather adequate and complete of information to define the current situation about our specific target group and the access to sport practices, since there are not much literature and data on this in Europe, besides a survey that each partner was required to complete through a desk based search and interviews (by phone, mail and meetings) with key stakeholders, in order to collect at least the basic quantitative data relevant to describe the framework of policies and facts about our topic, the study is enriched by qualitative data and information collected through cases studies and focus groups. Once primary data were collected, partners proceeded to analyze them and they report on a national scale, P4 has coordinated the analysis of all data and the drawing up of this final report.

Therefore, at first, partners have reviewed literature, gained an in depth understanding of the project and set performance indicators in national scale. Then the partner responsible for the WP (P4) has structured a questionnaire template (Annex I) to allow all partners to conduct the primary research according to the defined determined sample size and sampling method.

Case studies represent practices, projects and initiatives carried out at local, regional, national level by different types of stakeholders addressing the same or similar target of our project, same needs and aiming at reaching similar goals about social inclusion of these vulnerable target groups through access to the sport practice.

Focus groups were chosen for their participatory approach, were organized and carried out by each partner at local level following a common methodology that was drafted by the partner organization VI

DC to ensure the possibility to gather similar outcomes in each different local/national context

Finally, case studies were collected (see Chapter 6) following a common method shared among partners, that includes literature and internet research, (phone) interviews, project attendance, etc. Good practices were all identified among grassroots sport clubs, sport associations and relevant groups beyond the sports sector, i.e. local councils, migrant organizations and refugee initiatives. As the scope is limited, each partner present about 2 to 3 good practice examples on a half to one page, following a common template to ensure a shared and comparable format for different studies. The contributions from each partner is in English, complete with pictures and link for further information at the end of each case presented. Each partner focus on specific content, problem areas and discourses which are important in the respective national context, but still connected and relevant to the common goal and approach of this European action and its specific activities that led to the creation of this Intellectual Output.

4 Research Findings

These part sums up the main findings of partners from the primarily and secondary research, done through the questionnaire template (Annex 1) in order to collect quantitative data and information on our target group and the situation in partners' countries to better understand the social, demographic and cultural scenario. To enrich the outcome, also considering the difficulty in finding relevant or in some case any data and information on these topics, at the end of each Topic, partners added comments to what they have found elaborating more on the results from their own point of views and experience.

Topic 1 A: Number of Displaced Youth with Disabilities detected in Partner Countries

In all STEADY partner countries, there are no statistics published concerning the group of disabled asylum seekers. However, in all countries exist special facilities for disabled asylum seekers. Regarding other statistical data, the governments are proactive in publishing quantitative data on asylum seekers, while some NGOs (such as Asylkoordination in Austria) contribute also to data completion.

The situation on the status of asylum seekers and migrants differs from country to country in Europe, and so do data related to this target group that partners have searched for.

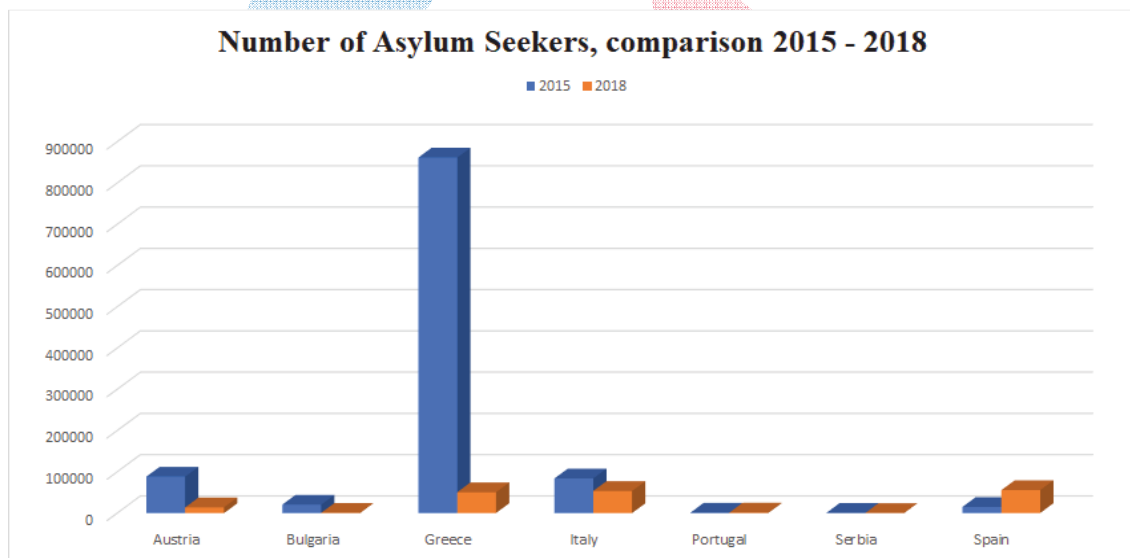
Number of Asylum Seekers, comparison 2015 - 2018

Table 1: Number of Asylum seekers in STEADY countries in 2015 and 2018

Year	Austria	Bulgaria	Greece	Italy	Portugal	Serbia	Spain
2015	88.340	20.391	861.630	83.970	872	583	14.887

2018	13.746	685	50.508	53.596	1.190	327	55.668
% difference	-84 %	-97%	-94%	-36%	+36%	-44%	+274%

Figure 1: Number of Asylum seekers in STEADY countries in 2015 and 2018

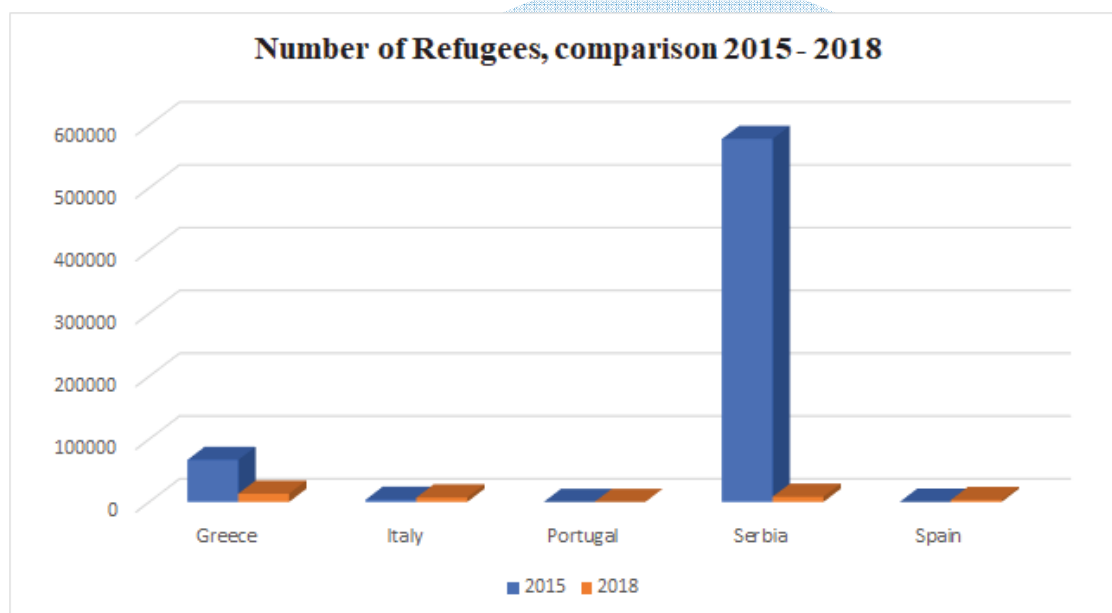


- **Number of Refugees, comparison 2015 – 2018**

Table 2: Number of refugees in 2015 and 2018

Year	Austria	Bulgaria	Greece	Italy	Portugal	Serbia	Spain
2015	16.891	4.708	66.969	3.555	286	577.995	218
2018	20.809	86	13.187	7096	161	8.436	3.173
% difference	+23%	-98%	-80%	+100%	+100%	-99%	+1356%

Figure 2: Number of refugees in 2015 and 2018 per STEADY partner country



- **Number of Migrants with Disabilities, comparison 2015 - 2018**

Table 3: Number of Migrants with Disabilities in 2015 and 2018 in STEADY partner countries

Year	Austria	Bulgaria	Greece	Italy	Portugal	Serbia	Spain
2015	no info*	no info	no info	no info	no info	no info	no info
2018	no info	no info	1897	no info	no info	no info	no info
% difference							

Topic 1 B: average time spent by Displaced Youth with Disabilities in Partner Countries

Some partners- countries, such as Bulgaria and Serbia, are transit countries where migrants do not stay long, especially in this current moment, while at the height of the crisis in 2015, migrants were spending more time in these countries as the so called “Balkan route” was still an option to reach the Western European countries. The data is available in public resources of government agencies and other organizations.

Some other countries, such as Greece and Italy, are the first landing countries for those migrants that reach Europe by the sea and they are considered as temporary destinations by most of the refugees and asylums. In these countries usually data is reported accurately in terms of asylum seekers entering the country, while it is less accurate to know exactly how many of these entering these countries would then stay in these territories.

Another partner country, Portugal, has a peculiar situation when it comes to refugees and asylum seekers, since the country at the moment is not significantly dealing with this topic as the applications are low and the ones that are accepted even less, and therefore not many structures to support refugees have been planned and developed. The number of people that benefit from relocation and re-installation programs in the scope of international protocols is even lower. For this, there are not many sources of official data to use. The organizations are hesitant, to share their experience and data, specially the public or governmental which are also hard to reach

Table 4: Findings about the time spent by DYDs in every partner country

Country	Answer	Data Source
Austria	In 2015, many Syrian, Afghan & Iraq refugees (top 3 countries) used Austria as a transit country to go to Germany. Now	https://www.fluechtlinge.wien/export/sites/fluechtlinge/downloads/FS

Country	Answer	Data Source
	<p>Austria tends to be a long-term residence country for asylum seekers. This is also because chances to receive refugee status are - compared to other EU countries - relatively high.</p> <p>In 2015 at total of 16.891 of the applications for international protection were positive (14413 obtained asylum and 2478 subsidiary protection) In 2018 20.809 asylum seekers received a positive decision (14.696 persons were granted asylum, 4.191 subsidiary protection and 1.922 a humanitarian residence permit)</p>	<p>W-FaktenFluechtlinge.pdf</p>
Bulgaria	<p>Transit country</p> <p>Bulgaria is a country on the Balkan migration route. The country is in transit, with migrants and refugees seeking to leave it without settling in it. Following the peak of migrant movements in 2015, in recent years the country has registered very low levels of new migrants, especially from Turkey.</p>	<p>http://www.aref.government.bg/</p>
Greece	<p>Transit country</p> <p>Greece is the main entry refugee country of Europe and as such the data reported are accurate in terms of refugees entering the country. Governmental organizations and UNCHR in Greece are the main sources for these data. Nevertheless, these reliable data may reflect different numbers of refugees and asylums staying in the country because Greece is mainly a transit country and most of the refugees and asylums consider Greece as a temporary destination towards their final destination to another European country.</p>	<p>PRE-PROOF</p> <p>‘Greece as “transit country”: the role of law and policy’ (Forthcoming 2019, Special Issue, A. Missbach & M. Phillips (eds), ‘Transit countries: challenges, pressures and compromises’, Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies</p> <p>PRE-PROOF</p> <p>‘Greece as “transit country”: the role of law and policy’</p>

Country	Answer	Data Source
		(Forthcoming 2019, Special Issue, A. Missbach & M. Phillips (eds), 'Transit countries: challenges, pressures and compromises', Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies Dr Dallal Stevens 'Greece as "transit country": the role of law and policy' (Forthcoming 2019), Special Issue, A. Missbach & M. Phillips (eds), 'Transit countries: challenges, pressures and compromises', Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies
Italy	<p>It's very variable, because for some, Italy is nothing but a transit Country to reach other European countries, while others settle in Italy. On average, 307 days of waiting between the request and the notification of the result. Few of the migrants who arrived in Italy by sea would stop there: they often had relatives elsewhere in Europe or felt more comfortable in a country where they were able to speak at least one language, such as France or the United Kingdom. Unfortunately, the Dublin Regulation, the European Treaty governing asylum procedures, requires that every request for international protection be handled by the European country where the newcomer first set. Since 2016, almost all European countries have increased their border controls and passed on the burden of reception to Italy and Greece; and given</p>	Medici Senza frontiere Report Disabled migrants: the double fragility that nobody cares about

Country	Answer	Data Source
	<p>that every migrant who arrives applies for international protection - otherwise he would be sent back for national laws - the two countries have found themselves dealing with tens of thousands of people.</p> <p>In 2015: No aggregated and precise data about the considered time period and target are available. Nonetheless, some insights can be extrapolated by indirect data:</p> <p>According to Osservatorio Diritti, during 2013/2014, 26.626 foreign students with disabilities were registered in the Italian public school system (11.5% of the total number of students with disabilities). In 2013, foreigners with disabilities were being aided by the public socio-sanitary system. (Data Source: <u>Osservatorio Diritti</u>)</p> <p>In 2018: "We do not know how many asylum seekers are disabled, we do not have specific instruments to assist vulnerable people. On regular migrants it could be collected data of employment offices, Inail, but our reception system does not know how to manage disability, apart from the Sprar, but relies for more than 70% on extraordinary reception centres, out of control, where diseases are not mentioned, there is no assistance for people who had asked to go to hospital." This is what Erasmo Palazzotto, Vice-President of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, said at the conference "Disabled & Migrants: in search of a possible and necessary integration" in 2017.</p>	
Portugal	Relocation Program; there are no statistics about the average time, the relocation program has a maximum duration of 18 months. 43% of refugees are autonomous	http://cpr.pt/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/CPR_Relatorio_2018_web.pdf

Country	Answer	Data Source
	at the end of the relocation program, through employment. Residence authorization is of 5 years in this program, after these refugees can apply for Portuguese nationality. Can stay for as long as they wish, no limit to permanence.	http://refugiados.net/1cpr/www/RelatorioCPR2015.pdf https://www.om.acm.gov.pt/documents/58428/652894/2019.08.20+Destaque+Estat%C3%ADstico+%2328+Asilo+e+Prote%C3%A7%C3%A3o+Internacional+dos+Migrantes.pdf/b6cf2b69-bc64-481f-b763-f81d30e1294e
Serbia	Average time spent in Serbia is less than a year. Members of the target group are trying to leave it as soon as possible using both legal and illegal methods. Usually, there are between 3.500 and 5.000 Migrants in Serbia at one moment. Estimated number of Migrants who passed through Serbia is 600.000	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325291074_Obligations_of_transit_countries_under_refugee_law_A_Western_Balkans_case_study https://refugeeaidserbia.files.wordpress.com/2019/11/0b4c9-2da51-ras_report-5_may_2018_destination-country.pdf http://www.unhcr.rs/media/docs/2019/03/AsylumOfficeStatistics-January2019.xls http://www.unhcr.rs/media/AsylumSeekers2015-05NovSRB.xlsx
Spain	Those pre-approved have a long-term residency till the resolution of their dossier that takes more a less than 2 years. Those who have entered the country illegally they	https://www.cear.es/ http://www.mitramiss.gob.es/es/organizacion/inmigracion/

<i>Country</i>	<i>Answer</i>	<i>Data Source</i>
	have to wait 3 years to apply for documents. Those not approved are repatriated to their countries of origin. Children and youth are in a short-term residency. The medium average time goes from 6 months to 2 years depending from where they come or the political moment. There is in Ceuta and Melilla what is called “the heat returns”, declared no legal but still in place, it means that they jump the barriers and are returned at the moment through a door in the same barrier.	http://www.interior.gob.es/web/servicios-al-ciudadano/oficina-de-asilo-y-refugio

Main sources for the data collected by partners are Non Governmental Organizations, Governmental Organizations as UNHCR or UNICEF, national governments official sources. Spain highlights the difficulty for NGOs and civil society organizations to share their data or experiences on this topic, representing probably a lack of networking that should be considered.

Nevertheless, all these sources provide for data and information on refugees and asylum seekers in general, when available, while there is a huge lack of information and data about STEADY specific target group, and this is probably the main finding of this initial topic.

Topic 2: Main Agencies involved in the support of Displaced Youth with Disabilities in Partner Countries

STEADY partners observed a general tendency to limit the rights of refugees to seek protection in Europe, together with a bad narrative on NGOs and organizations that work for their support and inclusion fueled by nationalist and right-wing political coalitions. This is particularly stressed in Austria and Italy, where tensions between governments and State agencies in charge of providing first support to asylum seekers, on one side, and independent NGOs and organizations on the other, that criticise the public authorities approach reporting it as a strategy to exclude NGOs from these issues.

In Greece, the first and main agency that took actions to support refugees at the beginning of the refugee crisis in 2015 was the UNHCR, that provided funding for all NGOs that later started supporting refugees in terms of accommodation and everyday living. Meanwhile, the Greek State with the funding of European Union got involved also in providing support programs for refugees. Many organizations and NGOs also operated as subcontractors of UNHCR Greece and the Greek State in providing support programs for refugees. Another organization that has recently been actively involved in supporting refugees especially in camp accommodation settings is the International Organization for Migration (IOM). These 3 entities together (UNHCR Greece, Greek State with EU grants and IOM) can be defined as the key entities leading the support of refugees in Greece.

In Serbia, the main work with this target group is made through a cooperation between OSCE Mission in Serbia, UNHCR Serbia and EU bodies with Serbian Government. Specifically, is the Serbian Commissariat for Refugees that employs staff in cooperation with different NGOs and establishes a network of the refugees centres that covers main migration routes. These centres are well equipped and professionally run. Still, there is a certain mistrust among the refugees toward governmental bodies and there are several NGOs that are offering support trying to fill the gap.

In Italy, there has been a higher presence of civil society organizations, such as associations, social cooperatives, NGOs, since the very beginning of the crisis, while the central State is less active when it comes to inclusion and support for integration. This results in a high fragmentation and diversity of interventions, varying significantly within the different territories. In general, partners noticed a scarce specialized staff involved in these processes, as most social workers have general expertise, and this has a specific impact towards sensible groups (such as migrants with disabilities, women, children). A similar situation emerges in Portugal, where the entity that decides about the refugees status is the government, but the organizations that intervene for these people integration are mainly NGO's, and there is a low level of structured cooperation between these two levels of intervention, which may cause a gap between the legislation and rules and the effective needs of refugees, especially the ones with specific needs as STEADY target group.

This same gap between government institutions and the involved NGOs and Associations is registered in Spain. Our partner noticed that the governments laws do not always reflect the real needs of migrants/refugees, for example, the lapse of time when they arrive to the country where they are undocumented with no possibility to work therefore, with no possibility to earn money, and the consequences of this situation reflects on their inclusion of country.

Table 5: Main authority/authorities in STEADY partner countries that release certificates and documents of staying to target migrants

Country	Answer	Data Source
<i>Austria</i>	Federal Office for Foreign Affairs and Asylum (Bundesamt für Fremdenwesen und Asyl - BFA). It's an authority of the federal state. BFA provides basic care for foreigners in need of help and protection who have applied for asylum.	https://www.oesterreich.gv.at/themen/leben_in_oesterreich/asyl/Seite.3210002.html#Antrag

Country	Answer	Data Source
<i>Bulgaria</i>	State Agency for Refugees. An Agency with Special Competence in the Implementation of the State Policy for Provision of International Protection in the Republic of Bulgaria. It is part of the Council of Ministers and is a legal entity with headquarters in Sofia and with territorial units in the country.	State Agency for Refugees http://www.aref.government.bg/en
<i>Greece</i>	Ministry of Migration Policy until July 2019. Since August 2019 Ministry of Citizen Protection, Asylum Service, Prefectures of Greece (Service for Foreigner citizens)	Presidential Decree – 81 /8 July 2019 Governmental Gazette - ΠΡΟΕΔΡΙΚΟ ΔΙΑΤΑΓΜΑ ΥΠ' ΑΡΙΘΜ. 81
<i>Italy</i>	The temporary residence permit is issued in Italy by the competent police headquarters according to the province in which the foreigner is located. The grant of political asylum, international protection and other special forms of tutelage and long-term permits are provided by the Commissioni Territoriali: they are departments of the Minister of Interior, in charge of evaluating the personal situation and history of every candidate and to decide whether or not they are legally entitled to full permits.	Italian Ministry of Interior
<i>Portugal</i>	SEF (Serviço de Estrangeiros e Fronteiras); High Commission for Migrations It is a government department that regulates immigration issues on national territory and is assigned the competence to evaluate and decide asylum applications; High Commission for Migrations manage the relocation programs.	https://www.sef.pt/pt/Pages/homepage.aspx https://www.acm.gov.pt/-/novo-site-om
<i>Serbia</i>	Issuing authority for refugees and asylum seekers certificates and documents is Asylum Office which is part of the Ministry of Interior.	Regulated by Serbian Law on Migration and Law on Asylum
<i>Spain</i>	Ministerio de Justicia e Interior -	https://www.cear.es/

Country	Answer	Data Source
	Government authority and their autonomic agencies. We have to add the organizations approved by the ministry.	http://www.mitramiss.gob.es/es/organizacion/inmigracion/ http://www.interior.gob.es/web/servicios-al-ciudadano/oficina-de-asilo-y-refugio

Table 6: Main agencies that give support to target migrants

Country	Answer	Data Source
<i>Austria</i>	Legal counselling for asylum seekers is granted/paid by the state (260 €) and operated by two NGOs (ARGE-Rechtsberatung und VMÖ) besides there are some NGOs like Caritas that offer free legal counselling without state-gratification. Social support is organized by the federal states (Bundesländer) mostly operated by NGOs (Caritas, Volkshilfe, Diakonie). There are specialized facilities for vulnerable groups (unaccompanied minors, single women, disabled and mentally ill persons).	Asylkoordination (www.asyl.at)
<i>Bulgaria</i>	State Agency for Refugees (Government institution). Bulgarian Red Cross (NGO, National). Caritas Sofia (NGO, regional)	Bulgarian Red Cross - NGO, National - https://en.redcross.bg/
<i>Greece</i>	UNHCR, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Ministry of Interior and Migration Policy, NGOs, Asylum Service, Municipalities and Municipal Services, Prefectures	Ministry of Citizen Protection, List of organisations supporting refugees
<i>Italy</i>	The main agencies are: Prefecture, implementing body of the Reception Centre (CAS, CARA, SIPROIMI), training bodies and voluntary associations.	Italian Ministry of Interior

Country	Answer	Data Source
Portugal	<p>Conselho Português de Refugiados, PAR, Alto Comissariado para as Migrações (ACM); Associação de Refugiados de Portugal, União de Refugiados de Portugal, Portuguese Red Cross. Portuguese Olympic Committee - NGO's; Governmental agencies</p>	<p> http://cpr.pt/; https://www.refugiados.pt/ https://www.acm.gov.pt/-/novo-site-om https://www.facebook.com/pg/ARPrefugiados2010/about/?ref=pag https://www.cruzvermelha.pt/apoio-social/grupos-vulner%C3%A1veis/migrantes-e-refugiados.html http://comiteolimpicoportugal.pt/viver-o-desporto-abracar-o-futuro/ https://urep.pt/ </p>
Serbia	<p>Main support provider to refugees and asylum seekers in Serbia is Commissariat for Refugees and Migration of the Republic of Serbia.</p> <p>Other stakeholders are OSCE Mission to Serbia, International Organization for Migration - Mission in Serbia, Danish Refugee Council, Swiss Cooperation - Mission in Serbia, UNDP, Red Cross, UNHCR, UNICEF, ADRA, Refugee Aid Serbia and the Delegation of EU - Mission in Serbia</p>	<p>Commissariat for Refugees and Migration Republic of Serbia</p>
Spain	<p>Government agencies, NGO's (UNHCR Spain, Caritas, CREA, Accem, Adoratrices, Apip-Acam, CEAR, CEPAIM, Cruz Roja Española, Dianova, La Merced</p> <p>Migraciones, Provienda y Red Acoge)</p> <p>The governmental side is more of</p>	<p> https://www.cear.es/ http://www.mitramiss.gob.es/es/organizacion/inmigracion/ http://www.interior.gob.es/web/servicios-al- </p>

Country	Answer	Data Source
	information portals and the NGO's / national, regional local institutions or authorities are more on providing services aide.	ciudadano/oficina-de-asilo-y-refugio https://www2.cruzroja.es https://eacnur.org/es https://www.accem.es http://comrade.es https://www.asociacionkaribu.org

STEADY partnership notice a general involvement of public institutional agencies and private nonprofit NGOs and organizations that everywhere reveal difficulties in cooperating effectively and in reaching our target group, that have specific needs and require specialized interventions.

Topic 3: The situation of "Sport for All" in partner countries: inclusive organizations, laws, policies, practices and opportunities for target migrants

Following the massive arrival of refugees in Europe since 2015, we can say that in most of European countries the civic society organizations, including grassroots sport sector (sport clubs, associations, fan groups) have developed a network to support the newly arrived immigrants, either by providing shelter (for example opening sport halls or locker rooms) or welcoming refugees during training sessions or in stadiums, as well as activities and initiatives for social inclusion of people in a migrant position.

Situations vary significantly from country to country in Europe, that shows that there is still a lack of a solid common EU policy on migration and asylum: it is well known as Greece has received far more migrants than its infrastructure and civil services can handle, struggling with new arrivals and a lack of a comprehensive migration policy by the central government until recently. Throughout the refugee crisis since, Greece went through different stages that reflect the results we found on this topic. At the beginning of the crisis national and international services were focused on dealing with the emergencies of accommodation and everyday survival of the refugees. Even if there were integration programs such as language courses, or social/sport offered, most of the time refugees would not respond and participate on a voluntary basis. After the first shock of the massive refugee entrance in 2015, from 2016 until today more and more human and financial resources are offered for integration programs and activities. Additionally, legislation has been more inclusive due to the new reality in Greece, including the new sport law that allows for refugees and asylum seekers to participate officially in national and local sport clubs.

Italy has experienced a very similar situation and, with local and central authorities struggling to provide for stable and organic programme for inclusion and education, grassroots sport organisations have proven to be a rich and vital resource to this extent, both through national networks, organisations and associations and also

small local organizations, with a strong autonomous nature and bottom-up vocation to target specific groups of users usually marginalized by professional and organized sport (as athletes with disabilities, migrants, marginalized youths).

In other countries, as Portugal, the situation differs significantly, since it is not a country with a major role in refugee reception, and therefore these issues related to asylum seekers inclusion did not emerge yet. Nevertheless, in these last months, governmental bodies have started to prepare services and responses addressing this target group (e.g. in the next few months Portugal will host 1000 refugees that are in Greece waiting for reinstallation or relocation) and we can image that this topic will become more significant even in those European societies that so far were not directly affected by the topic. STEADY project found out a similar situation for Serbia also: as a transit country, there is a lack of central interventions organized by national or local authorities, causing an absolute lack of support also for sports activities for migrants and asylum seekers transiting in the country, and the few example that have been found are activities developed by single enthusiastic individuals or small groups of sport activists.

We conclude mentioning the case of Spain, where despite a growing number of asylum seekers and refugees have been relocated lately, the national laws do not help to improve the impact of their arrivals by promoting inclusive activities, as sport. Despite this, a high number of NGOs and grassroots associations try to do their best to propose sport activities to this target group.

Table 7: Inclusive organizations, laws, policies, practices and opportunities for target migrants in STEADY partner countries

Country	Answer	Data Source
Austria	On disability sport: The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Austrian National Action Plan on Disability and agreements between the IOC and the IPC are decisive for equality for disabled sports. On the inclusion of migrants & refugees	https://www.bmoeds.gv.at/sport/behindertensport.html https://sportintegration.at/arge/ https://sportintegration.at/

Country	Answer	Data Source
	<p>through sport: In the Austrian sport law the integration of migrants through sport is explicitly mentioned. After 2015 the 3 umbrella sport federations (ASKO, Sport union & ASVO) have all received funding from the ministry of sport to organise sport actives for refugees with a focus on refugee homes. In general, NGOs such as VIDC-fair play receive funding from the sport ministry to promote the social inclusion of refugees and migrants with a focus on women and girls. Also, the Working group on Sport & Integration of the sport ministry where all main stakeholders in the field of inclusion of migrants & refugees are represented is vital.</p> <p>Equality in the form of inclusion is carried out at several levels: at the funding level by promoting the disabled sports associations, by including athletes in federal funding programs, by providing support through sports aid and at the organizational level where more and more professional associations are taking on disabled athletes.</p> <p>Refer to the websites and publications in the next box.</p> <p>In the SPIN Good Practice Guide you will find several examples of integration:</p> <p><u>Sport welcomes Refugees</u> <u>Sport Welcomes Refugees</u></p> <p><u>A Guide to Good Practice in Europe</u></p> <p>On page 10 a description of the general situation in Austria;</p> <p>page 13 the Working Group in Integration of the Sport Ministry;</p> <p>On page 16 the Rugby Club Danube Union Vienna;</p> <p>on page 24 Mammanet and page 27 FC Sans</p>	<p>at/arge/</p> <p>https://sportintegration.files.wordpress.com/2016/05/manual-ik-sport.pdf</p>

Country	Answer	Data Source
	Papiers.	
Bulgaria	<p>There are a number of organizations (NGO), some of which are international branches that develop Sports for All model. All of them have previously identified sport as a social instrument and have the appropriate expertise, there are practically no organizations that use sports as a complementary tool to their other methods. Among the most active organizations in working with migrants are the Bulgarian Red Cross, Caritas, CVS, the Bulgarian Council on Refugees and Migrants. Among the organizations that use sports activities for the integration of migrants and refugees are: Caritas, CVS, Sports Management Bulgaria, Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sport, Bulgarian association Sport for all, and Association Footura.</p>	<p>https://www.refugee-integration.bg/</p> <p>https://www.aspiresport.eu/about</p> <p>http://refugeeproject.eu/</p> <p>https://matchinclusion.eu/</p> <p>http://news.bnt.bg/bg/a/integratsiya-na-bezhantsite-chrez-sport</p>
Greece	<p>Until February 2019 refugees and immigrants not having Hellenic nationality or citizenship could only compete informally in sport programs, clubs, competition. They mostly participated in sports programs organised individually from NGOs, the Olympic and Paralympic Committee but could not participate in leagues, and official competitions organised by the national sport federations. Since March 2109 with the legislation of the law 4603/2019 it is allowed for refugees to participate formally in sports clubs and they cannot be refused their participation in local, regional or national competitions. Therefore, all sports federations and their sport club members are allowed and open to include refugees and asylum seekers in their sport structures. However, refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities faces additional obstacles and restrains to participate in any sports programs. Activities are organized, for</p>	<p>law 4603/2019</p> <p>Greece Agitos project "Paralympic Education & Development for Refugees and Asylum Seekers with Disability":</p> <p>Link 2</p> <p>Link 3</p> <p>Link 4</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ze18Ufie-6s</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ze18Ufie-6s</p>

Country	Answer	Data Source
	example: Greek language courses. English language courses, IT skills courses, Job fair for refugees, sports events	
<i>Italy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ UISP (Unione Italiana Sport Per Tutti), a National, anti-fascist and anti-racist Association inspired by the principles of the Italian Constitution, against any form of discrimination. It promotes and supports the values of sport against all forms of exploitation and alienation. ★ CONI, social projects: actively engages in social projects, in synergy with institutions, bodies and partner companies, promoting the principles of brotherhood, respect for sports loyalty and fair play, to ensure the development of the community of tomorrow and an inclusive society in every sense. ★ CUS Padova: Centro Universitario Sportivo, it is the sport branch of the University of Padua. They focus on inclusive sport for everyone. Their wheelchair basketball team is achieving good results and involving a growing number of young athletes ★ ASD Quadrato Meticcio: Anti-racist, anti-sexist and anti-fascist soccer association in Padua. They promote integration through sport, working and playing in a marginalized neighbourhood with a high percentage of migrants and foreign families. ★ San Precario: The sports club Sanprecario was born in 2007 in Padua with the dream of imagining in our territories a sport for everyone. It is a bet, a challenge to overturn the official horizon of sport, 	<p>http://www.uisp.it/nazionale/pagina/atto-costitutivo-statuto-e-regolamenti</p> <p>https://www.coni.it/it/progetti-nel-sociale.html</p> <p>http://polisportivasanprecario.blogspot.com/</p>

Country	Answer	Data Source
	where the only imperative is to win by any means. We believe it is possible to build a different way of living the sport. The reference points for playing and winning are the respect of the opponent, loyalty, the fight against all discrimination.	
Portugal	<p>There is no specific policies for inclusive sports for refugees. But, there are specific policies for disabled people, promoting the access to sport.</p> <p>Laws:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Constitution of the Portuguese Republic; Law No. 30/2004, of 21 July - Basic Law sports; ★ Law No. 38/2004 of 18 August - Basic Law on Prevention and Rehabilitation and Integration of Persons with Disabilities; ★ Decree-Law No. 272/2009, October 1st - High Performance and National Selections; ★ Ordinance no. 103/2014, of 15 May - Awards prizes to citizens with disabilities who qualify in one of the first three places of the Paralympic Games or World Championships or the Boccia World Cup; 	<p><u>Organizations:</u></p> <p>www.inr.pt/;</p> <p>www.paralympic.org.</p> <p>www.fpdd.org;</p> <p>www.acapo.pt;</p> <p>www.anddem.pt;</p> <p>www.lpdsurdos.org.pt</p>
Serbia	According to Serbian Law on Sport, all members of Serbian society are equal in their rights and obligations. One of the consequences is that Para-athletes and Olympic athletes have absolutely the same treatment - in case of achieving top-level results (winning medals or qualify in the finals in European or World Championships or in Olympic or Paralympic Games) the benefits for athletes and their coaches are the same. According to the Law on Sport the Paralympic Committee of Serbia is recognized as the national umbrella	<p>http://azil.rs/en/projects/</p> <p>https://www.azilsrbija.rs/category/social-and-integration-support/?lang=en</p> <p>http://rs.n1info.com/Vesti/a417370/Deca-migranti-idu-u-skolu-u-Srbiji.html</p> <p>http://library.fes.de/pdf</p>

Country	Answer	Data Source
	<p>organization for the Sport for persons with disability and has its representatives in all commissions that are tailoring national policies in sport.</p> <p>At the moment, Migrants in Serbia are supported in their sport activities by ADRA, Refugee Aid Serbia and Danish Refugee Council.</p>	<p>files/bueros/belgrad/15003.pdf</p> <p>http://azil.rs/childrens-services-recreational-occupational-and-sport-activities/</p> <p>https://www.drc.org.rs/news/football-tournament-in-bujanovac</p>
Spain	<p>When we talk of inclusive sport we need to differentiate if it is for the target group of refugees. Laws in Spain contemplate inclusive sport as a key component of our society, all though when it falls on refugee/migrant people it ends under the scrutiny of society. Nevertheless, there are a huge number of organizations (NGO's), national and some international branches that develop Sports for All model. All of them use sports as a social instrument for inclusion, health habits and well-being and have the appropriate expertise to conduct education and activities. All though they have problems accessing sporting infrastructures or to play in leagues or competitions.</p>	<p>www.playandtrain.org</p> <p>https://fundacion.fcbarcelona.es</p> <p>https://www.barcelonacua.org/es/refugiadosyimmigrantes</p> <p>www.playandtrain.org</p>

HOW MANY AGENCIES / ORGANIZATIONS OFFER INTEGRATION ACTIVITIES FOR THE TARGET MIGRANTS

Austria: All of the mentioned organizations.

Bulgaria: All of the mentioned 7 organizations offer different integration activities.

Greece: UNHCR, International Organization for Migration, NGOs, Municipalities also offer integration activities in general.

According to the recent legislation all sport organizations are allowed and open to

offer inclusive sports programs for refugees with disabilities. Nevertheless, only a minimal number of sport organizations offer programs for refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities and they need strong guidance and financial support in order to do so. The Hellenic Paralympic Committee started a pilot program in 2016 which led to the participation of one refugee athlete with a disability in the Rio 2016 Paralympic Games. Following that the Hellenic Paralympic Committee with the support of the Agitos Foundation by the International Paralympic Committee organised a structured program which facilitated the inclusion of 25 refugees with disabilities in Paralympic Sports. Since then many disability sport clubs' welcome refugees with disabilities in their sport programs.

Italy: Avll of the mentioned organizations offer different integration activities.

- ★ SameSportSameRights is one of the Sanprecario's campaigns and deals with gender discrimination in the world of sport through the organisation of initiatives, debates, meetings and participation in events on the subject.
- ★ The amateur sports association "Quadrato Meticcio" was born in 2012 in Padua, in particular in the Palestro district to the south-west of the city, just outside the ancient walls.
- ★ The association is committed not only in the field of sports-but through this it expands its range of activity and action, creating cultural activities, after-school activities, film forums and Italian courses, creating aThe idea of community, social inclusion and opportunities for marginalized people.

To date, the Association has 6 sports projects: three youth teams (under 16, 10 and 8), an 11-a-side football team, a women's team and a male five-a-side kick.

Portugal: 8 main organizations work with refugees, not specifically for disabled and sports, only one program for refugees and sports by Portuguese Olympic Committee

Serbia: Commissariat for Refugees of the Republic of Serbia is offering free primary and secondary education to the minor population of refugees and asylum seekers.

Example of integration:

- ★ Education for the minors
- ★ psycho-social support to the target groups
- ★ job finding support to the asylum seekers

NGOs that offers integrational activities for migrants are:

- Refugee Aid Serbia – Serbian, English, German, French, Maths, Piano and Sports
- ADRA – Economic empowerment, literacy in mother tongue, basic healthcare education, Sports and Arts

Spain: Not all of the organizations working with refugees offer the possibility of practicing sport, though it is recognised as a key component for integration they land more in areas of language, art, culture, searching for the inclusiveness of the people. The organizations that provide sports, find the inclusive situation difficult to achieve.

Nevertheless, all these organizations provide some way of social integration:

ACNUR, Caritas, Cruz Roja, Accem, Comrade, and multiple associations and NGO's

HOW MANY OF THE MENTIONED ORGANIZATIONS OFFER SPORTS INCLUSIVE ACTIVITIES FOR THE TARGET MIGRANTS

Austria: All of the mentioned organizations.

Bulgaria: 6 of the mentioned organization offer sports inclusive activities for the target migrants - Caritas, CVS, Sports Management Bulgaria, Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sport, Bulgarian association Sport for all, and Association Footura.

Greece: In Greece the Hellenic Paralympic Committee (HPC) made the difference by using as the first organization sports as an integration activity for refugees with disabilities. HPC started a pilot program in 2016 which led to the participation of one refugee athlete with disability in Rio 2016 Paralympic Games. Following that the Hellenic Paralympic Committee with the support of the Agitos Foundation by the International Paralympic Committee organized a structured program which facilitated the inclusion of 25 refugees with disabilities in Paralympic Sports. According to the recent legislation all sport organizations are obliged to open and offer inclusive sports programs for refugees with disabilities.

Italy: All the mentioned organization offer sports inclusive activities for the target migrants.

Portugal: None specifically

Serbia: Neither Paralympic Committee of Serbia nor its members at the moment do not offer integration activities for the target group.

Spain: a low number of private organizations working specifically on the field of disabilities.

STEADY partnership found a relevant number of initiatives and practices carried out by grassroots and non formal sport organizations in particular, that develop concrete activities that put into practice the so called “Sport for All” policies.

In general, sport programmes and activities were not offered at the beginning of the refugees crisis, but developed later on, as the needs for inclusion and support of migrants changed and evolved from the first aid. In Austria, for example, right after Autumn of 2015, several non-formal sport initiatives such as Kicken ohne Grenzen

Play the Game evolved in cities such as Vienna which landed their support to mainly young refugees, which demonstrated the dynamic and proactive response from Austrian civil society actors.

But it seems that the only country where specific programme for refugees with disabilities have emerged is Greece: as underlined by the Italian and Spanish partners, this can also be connected to the evident the lack of data and public policies about migrants with disabilities: they can legitimately be considered an “invisible” segment of the population, with no specific data, tailored services and initiatives are available for them.

Topic 4: Main barriers for the target migrant in accessing sports activities in partner countries

Table 8: Barriers for the target migrant in accessing sports activities in STEADY partner countries

Country	Answer	Data Source
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Social Barriers: ★ Normative Barriers <p>In the SPIN publication "SPORTS FOR REFUGEES - Challenges for instructors and their support needs" you will find the major barriers which hinders refugees to participate in sport.</p>	https://sportinclusion.net/fileadmin/mediapool/pdf/spin/2017_SWR-Camino_Sports-for-refugees_Challenges-for-instructors-and-their-needs.pdf www.sportinclusion.net
Bulgaria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Social Barriers: The main obstacles are the lack of information for mass sports activities, the language barrier and the lack of funding ★ Normative Barriers: The lack of document righteousness is one of the few barriers that hinder refugees and migrants to participate regularly in club, university, mass, amateur or other sporting activities 	<p>Bulgaria media publications</p> <p>Focus groups conclusions</p> <p>Current findings based on the work of Footura and other partner organizations</p>
Greece	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Social/Normative Barriers: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) accessibility issues 2) lack of information, lack of existing programs 3) social reluctance of local communities to welcome refugees in their sport programs (xenophobic reactions) 4) language barriers 3) lack of adapted sports equipment 	<p>Focus Group Minutes & Conclusions HPC</p> <p>EQUAL SOCIETY</p>

Country	Answer	Data Source
	5) lack of knowledgeable coaches and technical staff 7) cultural peculiarities of the refugees towards their participation in sports (gender limitations, religious restrictions) 8) recent traumatic experiences limit their will to participate in sports 9) depression	
Italy	★ Social Barriers: The barriers that target migrants face are manifold and complex. The linguistic barrier is for sure the first and most immediate one, being the Italian courses and integration paths funded by the State widely insufficient. Legal barriers are present as well, being a regular documentation necessary to register to the majority of organized sport association. Structural and material barriers must be considered as well, as many sport venues and areas of the cities in which they are located are not specifically designed to be utilized by people with disabilities. ★ Normative Barriers: The lack of document righteousness is one of the few barriers that refugees and migrants to participate regularly in sporting activities	Focus Group
Portugal	★ Social Barriers: Language; lack of specific activities, lack of information ★ Normative Barriers: Inexistence of specific programs, Access to the documentation required for federated or competitive sport	Focus Group
Serbia	★ Social Barriers: Cultural and religious differences and language barriers. Gender issues. ★ Normative Barriers: Thanks to the support of EU, UN and different NGOs, most of the normative barriers are eliminated. Still, there are barriers due to the lack of communication among the stakeholders.	http://kirs.gov.rs/?lang=2
Spain	★ Social Barriers: 1) social reluctance to accept refugees on the club, on the sport program, etc 2) gender limitations, religious restrictions by refugees 3) lack of existing programs specific to refugees 4) lack of adapted equipment, 5) lack of coaches and technical staff certified in disabled sport. ★ Normative Barriers: Lack of funding, language problems, social acceptance by our society to include them and let them use sport infrastructures	NGOs

Topic 5: How many targets migrants' access / participate in sports activities in Partner Countries

As it is quite evident from the data themselves, the main result from this topic is that there is not enough data available, in most cases no data at all. This is a significant result nevertheless, proving that STEADY's target group needs specific attention and actions to be properly supported. Some countries, as Italy, highlighted as appointed institutions, as national Olympic committees and migration institutions, should take into consideration that more information on this target group would help all stakeholders targeting them to offer a better service and support for their inclusion in our societies.

STEADY consortium, thanks to the experiences and networks of partners, can only get an approximate idea by indirect methods - namely the existence of projects and initiatives aimed at developing sports and healthy mobility practices among migrants; but the lack of data and sources of information is absolutely impactful on our baseline study findings.

The coordinator and the partnership, through this project, are trying to build a culture of awareness and action on this topic, and this is a long-term process. Greece is one of the few countries which has good practice examples on the inclusion of refugees with disabilities in and through sport, especially the coordinator HPC that, as the umbrella organization for disability sports above most sport organizations practicing sports programs for people with disabilities, also helps to raise the public's awareness of the situation of refugees with disabilities and to facilitate cross-cultural encounters. Nevertheless, their findings are also below the expectations: compared with the total number of refugees living in Greece, partners were expecting a higher number of refugees with disabilities participating in disability sport programs, but they do not. Therefore, we can say that the results revealed that there is space for many more sports programs for refugees with disabilities.

Table 9: Number of DYDs participating in sports activities

Partner Countries	TARGET MIGRANTS	Physical disability	Cognitive - mental disability
AT	no info	no info	no info
BG	no info	no info	no info
EL	50	40	10
IT	no info	no info	no info
PT	no info	no info	no info
RS	2	2	no info
ES	no info	no info	no info

Considering the generalized lack of data that unify all partner countries with slight differences, we think that an European approach is absolutely an added value, also to bring contributions to the context of European policies for dealing with these migrants.

Also, a joint European effort could contribute to develop better tools and approaches to collect specific data on this, overcoming or correctly addressing privacy issues and difficulty of assessing some kind of disability different from physical visible disabilities. Most of all, an European action as STEADY could improve awareness and attention to the topic, as well as developing important recommendations in creating a coherent system of informing members of the target group about the possibilities and the benefits of practicing sports in transit and target countries.

Topic 6: How many sports facilities can be accessible "for All" in partner countries

As stated bellow, a slightly better situation concerning infrastructures has been found by STEADY partners: some data are available and although there is surely room for improvement, still there is a base to start from where it is possible to develop activities for STEADY specific target group.

However, it is relevant that most of the data consider "Sport for All" infrastructures and facilities, and in many cases it is not possible to be sure that accessibility for athletes with different kinds of disabilities is ensured. This is particularly true for Italy, that reveals a higher general scarcity of data about dedicated infrastructures.

Some partners proposed that a systematic and specifically funded survey on this topic might give a genuine insight on the current situation, and might be very useful.

Table 10: Accessible sports facilities in STEADY partner countries

Country	Answer	Data Source
Austria	According to the Federal Disability Equality Act (Bundes-Behindertengleichstellungsgesetz) since 2016 all public infrastructure & services including sport facilities -have to be fully accessible ("designed for all").	considering architectural barriers and other possible social / economic barriers to access for our target group / see also: https://www.sportaustria.at/de/schwerpunkte/soziales-und-gesellschaftspolitik/inklusion/barrrierefreiheit https://www.oeis.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Barrrierefreie_Fussballstadien_Anforderungskatalog_Final.pdf
Bulgaria	About 150-200. Actually, this kind of facilities are not so many in Sofia, Bulgaria. Of course, in Sofia there are public sports facilities in almost every neighbourhood, and recently similar facilities in many other cities are developing. The problem with them is that they are unguarded and unprotected, there are no events that attract people, they are not illuminated, no quality flooring is used, there was no thought of the surrounding space - eg. to have parking, to be accessible for disabled people, to be near neighbourhoods with high anti-social risk, to have no streets nearby, etc.	DIRECTORATE "PREVENTION, INTEGRATION, SPORTS AND TOURISM" Sofia Municipality - https://www.sofia.bg/en/web/sofia-municipality/ Ministry of youth and sports - http://mpes.government.bg/Default.aspx Map of sport in Sofia - https://footura.com/index.php/karta-na-sporta-sofia/
Greece	Considering architectural barriers and other possible social / economic barriers to access for our target group, approximately 80% of sports facilities in Greece are accessible. This conclusion is taken from the mapping of all data offered for sport venues in Greece by the State General Secretariat of Sports.	http://gga.gov.gr/athlegatastaseis/xartografhsi-athlitikon-egk
Italy	A remarkable number of sport facilities have a "for all" inspiration and operatively, in Italy. Nevertheless, there's a clear lack of specific venues and association with a focus on the target migrants.	
Portugal	By law, every sport facility should be accessible to disabled people: Decree-Law No. 123/97 of May 22 - Adoption of a set of basic technical standards for the elimination of architectural barriers in public buildings, public facilities and public roads to improve accessibility for people with disabilities.	https://dre.pt/pesquisa/-/search/397953/details/maximized
Serbia	All refugee centres, 9 of them, have basic sport and childcare facilities. According to Law on Sport all sport venues built after 2008 MUST be accessible (which they are). Sport infrastructure in Serbia is well developed	http://www.kirs.gov.rs/media/uploads/Azil/profiles/SP-EN-2019-01.pdf

Country	Answer	Data Source
Spain	By law nearly all sport infrastructures have to be accessible or friendly accessible. We cannot number them as we have been unable to find correct information.	

Table 11: Number of sports facilities for people with disabilities

Partner Countries	OPEN AIR	INDOOR	SWIMMING POOL	ARENA	STADIUM	OTHER
Austria	no info	no info	no info	no info	no info	no info
Bulgaria	150	5	5	3	6	20
Greece	80% of the total number of national facilities	80% of the total number of national facilities	80% of the total number of national facilities	80% of the total number of national facilities	80% of the total number of national facilities	80% of the total number of national facilities
Italy	no info	no info	no info	no info	no info	no info
Portugal	no info	no info	no info	no info	no info	no info
Serbia	1000	1000	20	20*	35**	200
Spain	no info	no info	no info	no info	no info	no info

- Organization offering sports activities for our target

Table 12: Organizations offering/ designed to offer sports facilities for DYDs in STEADY partner countries

Country	Answer	Data Source
Austria	no info	
Bulgaria	1 organization does it regularly – Sports Management Bulgaria, managing Team of hope – Tang-Ra composed of migrants who competes weekly in various football tournaments	http://nacionalite.org/homeless-world-cup/
Greece	Hellenic Paralympic Committee, National Sport Federation for Persons with Disabilities, Disability Sport Clubs	focus groups discussions conclusions from NGOs reports
Italy	There are few sports organisations where social inclusion is facilitated by language teaching.	http://www.fishonlus.it/files/2012/05/ReportMigranti_Unar_Regioni_Ob_Con.pdf

Country	Answer	Data Source
Portugal	There are many organizations that provide sports for disabled people, but no specifically to migrants or refugees.	https://paralimpicos.pt/mapa-inclusao-desportiva
Serbia	<p>Paralympic Committee of Serbia and its members. The number of Sports facilities accessible for people with disabilities is so big because according to Serbian Law on Sport every sport hall and playground in any school has a treatment as a sport venue</p> <p>*If “arena” is the main sport facility such as football stadium with more than 20.000 seats or sports hall for more than 5000 seats that this number is 9</p> <p>**Number of stadiums with sitting places officially certified for different sports (mainly football)</p>	Evidence of PCS
Spain	Some NGOs, associations and clubs working with refugees offer sport activities	Cruz Roja, Caritas, Fundacion Futbol Club Barcelona, Ayuntamiento Barcelona, Play and Train, Fundacion Cruyff

- Types of activities offered by the organizations

Table 13: Types of activities (can be/) offered to DYDs in STEADY partner countries

Country	FORMAL COMPETITION ACTIVITIES	INFORMAL NON-COMPETITIVE ACTIVITIES	TEAM SPORTS ACTIVITIES	INDIVIDUAL SPORTS ACTIVITIES	THERAPEUTIC REHABILITATION SPORTS ACTIVITIES /
AT	no info	no info	no info	no info	no info
BG	Sports Management Bulgaria	Several organizations organize more informal and unsystematic sports activities - Caritas, CVS, Association Footura, etc.	Sports Management Bulgaria	no info	no info
EL	local regional and national competitions organised by the Hellenic Paralympic Committee and the national sport federation for persons with disabilities	sports activities organised by disability sport clubs, municipality sports programs	wheelchair basketball, goalball,	para athletics, para swimming, powerlifting, wheelchair fencing, para cycling, boccia,	swimming, supervised weight training,
IT	no info	no info	no info	no info	no info

Country	FORMAL COMPETITION ACTIVITIES	INFORMAL NON-COMPETITIVE ACTIVITIES	TEAM SPORTS ACTIVITIES	INDIVIDUAL SPORTS ACTIVITIES	THERAPEUTIC REHABILITATION SPORTS ACTIVITIES /
PT	no info	no info	no info	no info	no info
RS	Local sport clubs and sports associations of persons with disability members of PCS	Local sport clubs and sports associations of persons with disability of PCS	Sitting volleyball	Para Athletics, Para Swimming, Para Shooting, Para Table Tennis, Powerlifting	no info
ES	no info	no info	Football, wheelchair basketball	Surfing, snow sports, Swimming, para cycling	no info

Concluding the research findings concerning accessibility of sport facilities, the situation varies in STEADY partner countries: It covers a wide range of states starting from Austria, where the access to new sport facilities for fans or athletes with disability is rather good, due to the new legal provisions, until Spain where it is reported a complete lack of information on this.

In general, recent law provisions seem to draw more the attention to specific accessibility needs of people with disabilities. In Serbia for example, according to the Law on Sport, all newly built sports venues since 2008 had to be accessible to persons with disabilities, and also where information are less, partners could say that sport infrastructures accessible for people disabilities are quite available, still not sufficient, but yet the situation is quite positive, but anyway, it is evident the lack of information and studies on accessibility of sport venues for migrants.

Topic 7: Main problems for integration of displaced youth with disabilities in partner countries

All partners benefit a lot from the focus groups organized within the project to gain more information on this topic, that otherwise were not sufficient.

In all partners countries, with slight difference on intensity, emerges the struggle of gaining consideration, resources and dedicated attention to the group of displaced people with disabilities, but this is exacerbates where athletes with disabilities, and people with disabilities in general willing to practice physical activity, do not have enough supports and accessible devices to help them in practicing sport. There is a huge and evident problem in most of European countries in this field, emerged particularly in Italy and Spain, and of course it does reflect into the specific target group of refugees and migrants, that sums up other specific needs and difficulties, besides bias and discriminatory issues from the society that make even harder to develop an effective inclusive approach for the target group.

The integration issue is fundamental described above are essential for the more active integration of this target group, than more than others need to be supported with specific initiatives and actions that can help overcoming the several barriers that they face in accessing sport, as well as other services and sectors of our societies that could enhance their inclusion and wellbeing.

- **3 Main problems for integration of the target migrants in partners' country, according to their experience**

Table 14: Obstacles for Integration for DYDs in STEADY partner countries

Country	Answer	Data Source
Austria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial effort (for a sports participation) for families often too big • Young people are very burdened with the demands of everyday life • Language difficulties • Discrimination and Intolerance 	Focus Groups
Bulgaria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Documentary and administrative burden that is being done at the beginning and during a certain period, especially if it is intended to be established, work, etc. All this hinders integration because it creates procedures that negatively and resourcefully burden both the administration and the migrants. 2. The lack of enough events of all kinds - sports, cultural, social, etc. that bring people closer in informal settings. <p>There are not enough statutory social packages to cover the basic human needs of people from marginalized social groups, and for migrants.</p>	Bulgaria media publications
Greece	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural issues, recent traumatic experiences cause depression, accessibility restrictions, language barriers, lack of human and financial resources, lack of capacity 2. Accessibility restrictions, Depression 	Focus groups conclusions
Italy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural barriers: Italian athletes with disabilities are still struggling with a situation characterized by ignorance, lack of adequate policy planning and budget, thickness of the social tissue. Considering migrants, the situation, unfortunately, is made even more complex by xenophobia and lack of inclusive education; 2. Lack of proper monitoring and data collection: no census or precise data were ever elaborated; therefore, creating a favourable and inclusive environment is impossible, and thus an effective integration becomes nearly a mirage. 3. Absence of specialized associations and personnel: the budget, mentality and monitoring issues previously described produce this immediate consequence, hence affecting the 	Findings based on the work of Footura and other partner organizations

Country	Answer	Data Source
	quality and magnitude of the sport integration and inclusion practices.	
Portugal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language 2. Lack of acceptance 3. Cultural differences 	
Serbia	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural differences and language barrier 2. mistrust and belonging to the closed group 3. mutual disinterest in integration 4. lack of the available sport venues and prosthetic devices/wheelchairs 	
Spain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social reluctance and acceptance. 2. Problems with documentation 3. Religion 	Mostly information emerging from our focus group and no profit organizations that we work with. No official statements or documents found so far

Italy and Greece are the countries where most barriers were detected, and this is probably linked with the higher and massive number of arrivals of refugees, and emergency plans set to tackle surge of migrant arrivals could not fix the lack of preparation to deal with the specific needs of this massive number of refugees fleeing war, poverty and persecution and refugees, and on top of this people with disabilities requiring even more specialized and dedicated interventions and competences for which most of countries were unprepared.

Spain also underlines that the high number of refugees/migrants outsources the capabilities to provide them with proper support, and also provokes a social rejection within the society.

As highlighted by the situation in Bulgaria, most practices developed were not coordinated and could be further supported mostly by State, NGOs and the specialized private sector. All these good practices and concepts can be discussed and mutually reinforced, especially in an European context, also to give a contribution to elaborate European policies for dealing with this specific disadvantaged group of migrants.

Topic 8: Main problems for access in sports of displaced youth with disabilities in Partner Countries

3 Main problems for integration / access in sports of the target migrants in partners countries according to their experience

First result that we see is the lack of official published data, by institutions and organizations that deal with this target group. So most of the conclusions and data come from partners' experience, focus groups realized within STEADY project and

other relevant initiatives carried out by partner organizations or their collaboration with other NGOs and experienced organizations.

Lack of organized information and, as underlined by Spain, lack of a systematic approach are the main results that STEADY project gathers from the topic.

All these problems in reaching integration, described above, are essential to allow or not a more active integration of displaced youth or people with disabilities, and therefore deserve clear strategies of interventions to be removed.

Table 15: Problems for integration / access in sports DYDs face in STEADY partners countries

Country	Answer	Data Source
<i>Austria</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficult accessibility of the sports venue; venues hard to reach by public transport prevent participation (not only from DYD). • Financial effort (for a sports participation) for families often too big • Young people are very burdened with the demands of everyday life • Language difficulties • Parents are also cited as barriers to participation by DYD. • Mental stress; for example, traumas complicated sport participation of young people. • Racism, Stigmatization of persons with disabilities in the majority Austrian as well as migrant societies 	Focus Groups
<i>Bulgaria</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the first is the documentary and administrative burden that is being done at the beginning and during a certain period, especially if it is intended to be established, work, etc. All this hinders integration because it creates procedures that negatively and resourcefully burden both the administration and the migrants. 2. The lack of enough events of all kinds - sports, cultural, social, etc. that bring people closer in informal settings. 3. There are not enough statutory social packages to cover the basic human needs of people from marginalized social groups, and for migrants. 	Bulgaria media publications Focus groups conclusions Findings based on the work of Footura and other partner organizations
<i>Greece</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. cultural issues, recent traumatic experiences cause depression, accessibility restrictions, language barriers, lack of human and financial resources, lack of capacity 2. accessibility restrictions 3. depression 	Lack of published data. Conclusion is based on focus group report
<i>Italy</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of information 2. lack of opportunity to cover participation fees, distance, equipment, etc. 3. Mutual ignorance and distrust between migrants and the majority of Italians 	Focus group and contacts with relevant local stakeholders
<i>Portugal</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Language 2. Lack of acceptance 3. Cultural differences 	Focus group

Country	Answer	Data Source
<i>Serbia</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of statistical information about the target group that leads to the lack of systematic approach 2. Cultural differences and language barrier 3. Disinterest 	According to the enclosed NGO reports
<i>Spain</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social acceptance 2. Religion 3. Gender 	Resource from NGO's reports

Given that lack of organized and systematic approach is evident, further support by State and main agencies and NGOs would help to evaluate and mutually reinforce the good practices and approaches developed, especially in an European view. Serbia's consideration, underlining a lack of formal strategies, coordination and communication between the target group, NGOs and other stakeholders, impact on the almost total lack of evidence and adequate sport programs for DYD that emerges in all countries.

STEADY partners think it is important to highlight the importance of considering the specific disadvantaged group in accessing sport, as well as consider the absence of female refugees with disabilities engaging in para sports, to prove once more that gender equality is still among the biggest issues to be tackled. As underlined by STEADY coordinator, it is more difficult for females to participate in para sport programs due to cultural reasons mainly, that match the general fact that females face more barriers to participate in sports in general.

Despite the recent general acknowledgement of the importance and effectiveness of sport as a tool of social inclusion for groups with disadvantages, including people with disabilities and people facing challenges due to their migration status, there is a general lack of specific action and attention by the appointed institutions to act in order to promote effective inclusion of these target groups and even more of our specific target group, that combines the features of both groups, that could give a real impact and coordination of the spare fragmented activities promoted by non profit organizations, sports clubs and single stakeholders.

Topic 9: Most common type of disability, among displaced youth in partner countries

Table 16: Types of disabilities among DYDs in STEADY partner countries

Coun try	COGNITIVE / MENTAL	PHYSICAL	Data Source
AT	no info	no info	

Coun try	COGNITIVE / MENTAL	PHYSICAL	Data Source
BG	No information about the target group	No information about the target group	
EL	No info	No info	
IT	In 2012, 338 of the 2,593 children with disabilities and mental disorders living in residential, social and health care facilities were foreigners (13%). Among adults with disabilities and psychiatric disorders (49,159) 846 are foreigners (1.7%). Among the non-self-sufficient elderly (205,258) 0.1% are non-Italian citizens (278).	no info	http://www.fishonlus.it/files/2012/05/ReportMigranti_Unar_Regioni_Ob_Con.pdf
PT	no info	no info	
RS	no info	no info	
ES	no info	no info	

Partners agree that a more in-depth research among organisations with specific expertise on disability might help producing more useful data. Information on the topic, again, is hard to reach, and mostly comes from unofficial resources based more on experience than statistics and organized research.

This is the main reason why STEADY project thinks it is important to start from awareness and visibility on this topic, to then make it possible to proceed with more data that can guide relevant studies and evaluations.

Some partners expected the under-representation of females, as it is in line with the negative trend of possibility for girls to participate in sport, especially in some cultural groups where cultural and religious barriers sum up to the general social, legislative, economic ones that we have already mentioned.

Topic 10: Context data about the sports offer in partner countries for people with disabilities in general

Most of the partners could find some information about this topic, mostly through official sport sources, as National Olympic and Paralympic Committees websites, with exception for Austria and Portugal. But data address people with disability in general and people classified as refugees, asylum seekers, migrants in general. It is only possible to suppose a matching between these two groups, but no official validation was found.

Beyond the mere data, there is a very little in depth analysis or research: STEADY project is trying to build a culture of awareness and attention on this target group and the relevance of access to sport to improve their wellbeing, social and cultural inclusion.

Table 17: Problems for integration / access in sports DYDs face in STEADY partners countries

Country	Answer	Data Source
<i>Austria</i>	no data	
<i>Bulgaria</i>	The main role in the development of sport for people with disabilities is carried out by a commission to the Bulgarian Olympic Committee. They also develop athletes for Paralympic championships in and outside of Bulgaria. Among the commitments of the National Sports Academy is to develop specialists for working with elderly people and people with disabilities, they also have the appropriate sports facilities. We also have Bulgarian Paralympic Association whose work is directly related to helping people with disabilities, they also develop athletes for Paralympic championships in and outside of Bulgaria.	Bulgarian Olympic Committee - https://www.bgolympic.org/home-en Bulgarian Paralympic Association - https://www.paralympic.org/bulgaria
<i>Greece</i>	The Hellenic Paralympic Committee and the National Sport Federation for Persons with Disabilities are the key organizations offering sports programs for persons with disabilities, mostly physical and visual impairments. Concerning mental disabilities the Special Olympics HELLAS is the main sport organization in Greece.	paralympic.gr , eaom-amea.gr
<i>Italy</i>	In Italy there are 3 million and 119 thousand severely disabled people, more than 2 million do not play sports, despite the many associations that deal with Para sports. 75% of disabled people who practice sport say they are satisfied with their lives. Only 2% of those who do not practice sport are satisfied (ISTAT).	https://ognisportoltre.it/struttura?utm_source=Repubblica.it&utm_medium=banner https://www.repubblica.it/speciali/sportsenzabarriere/news/2018/11/25/news/sport_e_disabilita_istat_migliora_la_percezione_della_qualita_della_vita_-212571573/
<i>Portugal</i>	See section above	
<i>Serbia</i>	Estimated number of persons with disability in Serbia is 5 to 6%, so between 350.000 to 400.000 persons. Less than 1% of persons with disability practice sport in regular basis. At the same time, there is a well-developed network of the clubs that offer sport activities to persons with disability contained mainly by members (clubs and associations) of PCS	Membership evidences of PCS
<i>Spain</i>	It is a complex issue to give an estimated number of persons with disability in Spain, due to the different sources. These sources, although varied, are not complete, and are affected by different biases. We can say that more or less the number is around 4.117.300 persons. There is no correct information regarding people with a disability and sport; the only numbers we have are from a report and the	CERMI

Country	Answer	Data Source
	disabled federations that gives a number 12.989 persons what represents a 0,32% of the total population.	

In general, partners agree that a much more in depth analysis, with dedicated time and work force, would be interesting and definitely useful to know more on this topic, that at the moment is under evaluated and not explored.

The main conclusions after the studies, focus groups and partners experience are that there are resources and opportunities available, especially in the grassroots sport context, but a lot of specific work and expertise is needed to adapt and make efficient sporting opportunities and infrastructures to include this target group, and as our partner from Bulgaria suggests, an individual approach could bring this impact to a much greater extent. Probably, specific funding would help, but from the reached outcomes, we think that what is mostly needed is the effort to develop an structured and common integration strategy/policy in Member States and also, at European level. This could be a great chance for an European approach.

We found out that lack of communication between NGOs running sports programs for migrants and asylum seekers and sport institutions, as Paralympic Committees or other relevant sport organizations for people with disability have a negative impact on the offer of sport activities to the target group, mostly on the possibility for interested groups to know about these opportunities and get to access them.

Topic 11: Characteristics of displaced youth with disabilities in partner countries

Mostly it was hard for partners to reach data and information on this specific topic. The only indication emerges from a direct experience developed from the coordinator, otherwise no relevant contributions have emerged. It is only possible to assume that DYD people experiencing the highest rates of discrimination are in line with general rates and attitudes on discriminations on people coming from minorities and most disadvantaged groups, but without any reliable evidence.

Table 18: Characteristics of DYD people experiencing the highest rates of discrimination cases in STEADY partners countries

Country	Answer	Data Source
Austria	no data	
Bulgaria	Discrimination is indirect - notably through the lack of conditions for a meaningful life - infrastructure, social incentives, opportunities for inclusion, etc.	Bulgaria media publications Focus groups conclusions Findings based on the work of Footura and other partner organizations

Country	Answer	Data Source
		and Bulgarian Olympic Committee - https://www.bgolympic.org/home-en Bulgarian Paralympic Association - https://www.paralympic.org/bulgaria National Sports Academy Vassil Levski Sofia - http://www.nsa.bg/en
Greece	females are mostly excluded from sport activities due to religious and / or cultural reasons, persons with disability with high support needs (severe disabilities)	Focus groups conclusions
Italy	Disabled migrants represent an unknown world. Little is known about it and in the end refugees with disabilities suffer double discrimination. Discrimination is direct and indirect, notably through the lack of conditions for a meaningful life - infrastructure, social incentives and opportunities for inclusion.	
Portugal	No information	
Serbia	No information	
Spain	No information	

Table 19: Characteristics of DYD people engaging in sports activities in Partner Countries

Country	Answer	Data Source
Austria	No information	
Bulgaria	People with disabilities regularly do sports thanks to organization as Bulgarian Olympic Committee, Bulgarian Paralympic Association and the National Sports Academy	https://www.paralympic.org/bulgaria https://www.bgolympic.org/ https://www.nsa.bg
Greece	18-30 years old, vast majority young males, disabilities with lower support needs (mostly ambulatory) mostly from Syria and Iraq	Findings based on the work of the Hellenic Paralympic Committee and other partner organizations
Italy	No information	
Portugal	No information	

Country	Answer	Data Source
<i>Serbia</i>	No information	
<i>Spain</i>	No information	

STEADY conclusions on this topic, after the studies, focus groups and our experience, is that the lack of adequate conditions for an active and healthy lifestyle is a form of discrimination. Much more effort is needed to ensure good conditions for all - both established residents and displaced migrants, for both people with/without disabilities. Despite the differences among partner countries, we think that Europe should develop specific attention and policy indications on this topic, to fully ensure effective access to sport for all, as illustrated in EU policies for sport. AS for the general issue of refugees inclusion, as states our partner Equal Society, also taking into consideration these specific disadvantaged groups among the general group of DYD is a collective European responsibility, important to avoid the spreading of inequalities and discriminations within European societies.



5 Focus Groups

As underlined in the introduction, through the STEADY project we aim at analyzing and pointing out actions to increase and support the participation and inclusion of Displaced Youth with Disabilities (DYD) by gathering experts and direct stakeholders that work with the specific target group or, where and identify good practices across the EU. In order to integrate the quantitative analysis, qualitative data for the study has been gathered through focus group interviews in each of the partner countries, following a common methodological approach due to a guideline document provided by the partner organization VIDC, whose expertise on this method is recognized by partners.

The collected data describe how the stakeholders achieved to involve the desired target groups through programs and initiatives. Given the scarceness of stakeholders exactly experienced on the target group of our project, partners had chosen a mix group of participants, inviting athletes, representatives of sport organizations, experts and social workers working with refugees and displaced youth.

What are focus groups?

- A focus group is a small group of **five to ten** people led through an **open discussion** by a facilitator. The group needs to be large enough to generate rich discussion but not so large that some participants are left out.
- The facilitator's goal is **to generate a maximum number of different ideas and opinions** from as many different people in the time allotted.
- Focus groups are structured around a set of carefully **predetermined questions, but the discussion is free-flowing**. Ideally, participant comments will stimulate and influence the thinking and sharing of others.

Aims of our focus groups:

- to identify and to describe the **barriers and successful strategies to include Displaced Youth with Disabilities (DYD)** in sports
- to have an empirical base for **developing recommendations** for the inclusion of DYDs in and through sport

Participants of our focus groups:

- sport educators, sports coaches, sports clubs, volunteers working with or training DYDs, young refugees or young people with disabilities who have a refugee, migrant or ethnic minority background
- representatives of sport associations or clubs who have an interest furthering the inclusion of DYDs as well as refugee, migrant or ethnic minority athletes with disabilities (both women and men)
- teachers and social workers working with DYDs or disabled with a migrant or minority background in sports
- NGOs, initiatives, social projects working DYDs or young people with disabilities who have a refugee, migrant or minority background

5.1 Focus Group Austria

<i>Organization</i>	VIENNA INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION - VIDC	
<i>Where</i>	Vienna, Austria	
<i>When</i>	18 November 2019	
<i>Number of participants</i>	Female: 3 Male: 3	
<i>Members of sports clubs (sports instructors, coaches, volunteers) working with DYDs, or young disabled with a refugee, migrant or minority background</i>		
<i>NGOs and initiatives working with DYDs, or young disabled with a refugee, migrant or minority background</i>		1
<i>School teachers or school social worker working with DYDs, or young disabled with a refugee, migrant or minority background</i>		
<i>Members of migrant / refugee organizations working with persons with disabilities -</i>		1

<i>NGOs and initiatives working with Displaced Youth – doing or not doing sport</i>		3
<i>Other</i>	Austrian Paralympic Committee	
<i>Relevant Results</i>	There is a great need for sport activities for young people with an escape background.	
<i>Main barriers detected</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Ministry of Education has no data on disabled youth in the regular schools, due to data protection it is not possible to get information. • Despite interest DYD do not take part in the offers • Refugees often lack access to services for young people in general • Resources are missing; initiatives, projects for refugee youth lack resources that would be necessary for the intensive care of DYD. • Difficult accessibility of the sports venue; venues hard to reach by public transport prevent participation (not only from DYD). • Financial effort (for a sports participation) for families often too big • Young people are very burdened with the demands of everyday life • Language difficulties • Parents are also cited as barriers to participation by DYD. • Mental stress; for example, traumas complicated sport participation of young people. • Discrimination and Intolerance • Racism, Stigmatization of persons with disabilities in the majority Austrian as well as migrant societies 	
<i>Successful strategies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to young people (with a history of escape, but without disabilities) through sport • Through the sports offers can be slowly established a basis of trust to the youthful refugees, then we also offered youth work. (Sports & Culture Association of Refugees / Migrated People, Afghanistan) • Even at Kicken ohne Grenzen (“Football without Borders”) young people are reached via football. In addition, there are offers concerning labour market integration, e.g. training of soft skills. 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversations and personal contacts made it possible to include people with mental / cognitive impairments (without touching on the personal history of fleeing the country) in sports clubs • Information about word of mouth offers directly to communities • Personal invitation of the teenagers
<i>Recommendations</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before bid reflection on racism and inclusion • No additional stigmatization • Qualified staff (trainers, etc.) • Personal contact and intensive communication necessary • Inviting only is not enough for long-term participation. • Inclusion at all levels of sport • Provide perspectives • Include DYD in projects • Think about gender aspects • The possibility to wear headscarf / burkini • Offers exclusively for women • Offer childcare • Collaboration with community organizations • Parents work, consideration of the family situation • Provide transport / Arrival
<i>Comments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaching the target audience via offers in the context of sports and cultural events • Role models (if necessary, bring them to the public), for example the Ibrahim Al-Hussein field to Greece from Syria. Swimmer Al-Hussein was a member of the first Independent Paralympic Athlete (IPA) team to take part in the Paralympic Games in Rio 2016. Athletes like Al-Hussein can act as role models for other refugees with disabilities. • Cooperation with organizations / associations of refugees and counseling centers working with DYD and fleeing families. • The reverse approach - to look for facilities for people with disabilities after adolescents with a

	flight history - does not seem very promising.
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5.2 Focus Group Bulgaria

Organization	Association Footura	
Where	Sofia, Bulgaria	
When	09.07.2019	
Number of participants	8 National youth forum - Ilina Moutafchieva (President), Bulgarian council on refugees and migrants Vladimir Milev (General Secretary), Bulgarian rafting federation Pavlina Mihaylova (General Secretary), educational and youth organizations representatives, JCI Junior Chamber International, etc	
Members of sports clubs (sports instructors, coaches, volunteers) working with DYDs, or young disabled with a refugee, migrant or minority background		2
NGOs and initiatives working with DYDs, or young disabled with a refugee, migrant or minority background		2
School teachers or school social worker working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		1
Members of migrant / refugee organizations working with persons with disabilities -		2
Other		1
Relevant Results		
Main barriers detected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Difficulty in identifying participants (on the one hand, due to the fact that Bulgaria is a transit country and does not keep migrants long, and on the other the specific target group we are looking for) • Difficulty working with them, because the problems are double on the one hand they are in a foreign country and in a foreign society and on the other they are traumatized by physical or other means. 	
Possible solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More initiatives and commitment to opportunities from all; better conditions for 	

	inclusion and inclusion through sport; more opportunities for one-off, short-term and long-term inclusive initiatives, whether or not related to sports
<i>Comments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All guests agreed that the project could provide great opportunities and prospects for the participants and it is worthwhile working on it and looking for options for cooperation.



5.3 Focus Group Greece

<i>Organizations</i>	<i>Equal Society & Hellenic Paralympia Committee</i>	
<i>Where</i>	Santaroza 1 Athens Equal Society Offices – OAKA Spyroy Lui Av. Marousi. Hellenic Paralympic Committee Offices	
<i>When</i>	01/08/2019	
<i>Number of participants</i>	9	
<i>Members of sports clubs (sports instructors, coaches, volunteers) working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background</i>		4
<i>NGOs and initiatives working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background</i>		
<i>School teachers or school social worker working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background</i>		
<i>Members of migrant / refugee organizations working with persons with disabilities -</i>		1
<i>Other</i>	1 member from Ministry of Education 3 members from Hellenic Paralympic Committee	
<i>Relevant Results</i>	Marginalization of refugees stemmed mainly from practical reasons: (difficulties in communication/language, in transportation) and some other times due to post war traumatic syndrome (depression symptoms, fear to socialize). The lack of a structured daily activities routine was depicted as a major restriction that prohibits their engagement in sports activities. Especially during their first period of entering Greece, the lack of any organized daily program for the ones living in refugee camps or evening apartments makes it difficult for them to follow a	

	<p>structured and organized sports activities program. Moreover, many DYDs do not have previous knowledge about sports and para sports and this is also a reason that marginalizes them from such programs, even when such programs exist and are offered to them. It was also emphasized that the marginalization of refugees with disabilities can be attributed to a general lack of trust that they have developed towards all new people they meet. Therefore, the planning of activities to gain their trust is very important. does not differ from the marginalization of persons with disabilities and that Greek people with disabilities face similar problems as well. Most participants also pointed out that in refugee communities and camps, people with problems are widely supported by their social environment. Last, it was a shared idea that marginalization of refugees with disabilities does not differ from the marginalization of persons with disabilities and that Greek people with disabilities face similar problems as well.</p>
<p><i>Main barriers detected</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● gender restrictions against females mostly due to cultural or religious reasons. Girls and women are more difficult to be engaged in sport activities as compared to men. ● The reluctance of sport federations to cooperate, the lack of trust in NGOs, language difficulties, physical exposure issues and mixed sports. ● The difference between the approach of refugees living in apartments and those living in camps was emphasized. ● Significant lack of activity for men and underage boys in the camps, suggesting that the gap could be filled with organized sports activities. ● Refugees engagement and the extent to which the appropriate information is given to stakeholders

	and organizations.
<i>Suggested Practices</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sport activities in the refugee camps in order to avoid transition costs and coordination issues ● Incentives to sports clubs and sports federations ● Cooperation of NGOs, government and sports federations ● Changes in the legal framework in order to encourage refugees with disabilities engagement in sports ● Promote the participation of DYD in team sports ● Cooperation with NGOs ● sport programs target to youth and be organized separately from sports programs offered to adults. ● Sport programs targeting to female refugees as a method to encourage more women to participate <p>1. Sport activities in the refugee camps in order to avoid transition costs and coordination issues: This practice could be very useful when that transportation of refugees and asylum seekers to sports venues can be very demanding due to distance or high cost expensive factors. Nevertheless, this practice should not be a rule of thumb for all cases, as it does not promote the inclusion of refugees into the local communities. Therefore, this practice should be considered only under special situations and for a limited period of time.</p> <p>2. Incentives to sports clubs and sports federations: Sport clubs and federations could do more if additional funding could be provided to them by the state and NGOs concerning the support of refugees with disabilities in terms of sport clothing, sport equipment, nutrition and transportation needs</p> <p>3. Cooperation of NGOs, government and sports federations: It was mentioned that there is a need for a cross disciplinary cooperation between sport organizations and refugee related organizations, since sport organizations cannot have easy access to refugee camps or even to refugees accommodated in houses offered by NGOs. Therefore, there should be an emphasis in creating a strong and trustworthy networking among sport clubs, federations and refugee related organizations.</p> <p>4. Changes in the legal framework in order to encourage</p>

	<p>refugees with disabilities engagement in sports: Legislation limitations was reported to be a major restricting factor until last March 2019 as refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities were not allowed to participate in official leagues and sport competitions in Greece. Nevertheless, since last March sport clubs and federations are allowed to issue sport IDs and sport licenses to all refugees and asylum seekers, which is a major motivation for sport clubs to include them in their sport programs and also facilitate their participation in official sports competitions.</p> <p>5. Promote the participation of DYD in team sport: It was mentioned that although it is easier practically to organize the participation of refugees with disabilities in individual sports, their participation in team sports would increase the possibility to be included better and faster in the local sport communities. Team sports create a more communal environment since many people come together to play and this is very likely to develop more social relationships among them.</p>
<p><i>Comments</i></p>	<p>Regarding the athletic background of the refugees with a disability who have already been distinguished in sporting events, a spokesman from the Hellenic Paralympic Committee stressed that most of them had nothing to do with sports before and that their involvement with sports has already improved their lives. The STEADY program does not seek to lead refugees with disabilities to the highest level of sport distinction, but it aims at improving their lives through sports.</p> <p>It was also mentioned that the European Union-funded ASPIRE program, which aimed at training European organizations and sport associations in the adoption of sport and social policy to accommodate refugees and immigrants in sport centres. The manual that was created by the Aspire program can be used as a training tool.</p>

5.4 Focus Group Germany

Organization	Agitos Foundation	
Where	Focus Group in Germany, Skype for business coordinated from IPC Headquarters.	
When	29/10/2019	
Number of participants	Female: 0 Male:6	
Number of members of sports clubs (sports instructors, coaches, volunteers...) working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		3
NGOs and initiatives working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		2
School teachers or school social worker working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		
Members of migrant / refugee organizations working with persons with disabilities		
Other	International Paralympic Committee	
Main barriers detected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainability, continuity of activities is dependent on continuous support in terms of equipment and transference of knowledge to continuously form coaches and administrators on site. ● Female engagement is particularly difficult, not only men are over represented in the refugee population but also cultural traditions restrict the access of females to activities not led by other females. ● “Braindrain” refers to the fact that quite often, key persons trained on the ground end up being recruited by other organisations in the ground able to provide better conditions. ● M&E and language barriers limits the capacity of completing the necessary review of the processes 	

	<p>during implementation as well as transferring knowledge and engaging participants at the camps.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPC's high-performance approach lacks a strategy to support the PRT before and after the Games thus creating a dependency on NPCs or IFs to engage athletes. • Access to and contact with refugees outside refugee camps and without the contacts relevant to the identification of potential beneficiaries. • Lack of buy in of the IPC member organisations to engage in activities that are not related to their core business. <p>IPC lack of a strategy that dedicates resources and provides a framework to align the efforts of the Agitos Foundation.</p>
<p><i>Possible solutions</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus should highlight entering partnerships with organisations operating at the refugee camps and the regions where these are located to facilitate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – access to the camps and to the target population – translation services – access to facilities and physical spaces to deliver the activities – access to clubs and national federations to involve talents in the national para sport structure – delivery of activities – provision of legal documents • Engage female coaches and administrators to reach out to the females among the target population. • Lobby with and/or within the relevant organisations to win their buy in and establish more concrete and specific strategies to promote inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers through the practice of Para sports. • Continuously seek to communicate the power of sports as a tool of social inclusion and reconciliation.



5.5 Focus Group Italy

Organization	Attivamente	
Where	Focus Group in Casa del Sole 10, Piazza Donatore di Sangue, 35136, Padova (PD), Italy	
When	12/11/2019	
Number of participants	Female: 3 Male: 4	
Members of sports clubs (sports instructors, coaches, volunteers...) working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		3
NGOs and initiatives working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		0
School teachers or school social worker working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		
Members of migrant / refugee organizations working with persons with disabilities -		5
Other		
Relevant Results	<p>Foreigners practice sport at an amateur level, since it is only evaluated the ability of the individual and not the colour of their skin, so the contexts are more welcoming. The general impression is that there is much more predisposition among disabled immigrant children to do sports than among disabled Italians (we are talking about motor disabilities). Italians with disabilities desist from fatigue, they often have other passions: music, study... while for foreigners, sport is a unique opportunity for</p>	

	inclusion. An obstacle for foreigners to access to sports, may be the fees and costs of sport, such as buying a wheelchair to play basketball, or mental limits of the disabled who considers that they cannot practice sport.
Main barriers detected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enormous difficulties in understanding how many DYDs actually arrive in Italy. These numbers are low, since the distance (the Mediterranean Sea requires a very tiring crossing) is an obstacle for them to arrive in Italy. Even the ULSS (Local Social and Health Units) are not able to establish a precise number of asylum seekers with pathologies, or how many of them have accessed. It is difficult to intercept disabled people in order to introduce them to the practice of sport even among Italians: it is not possible to have in-depth data for reasons of privacy. Even the Paralympic movement cannot have access to the numbers of disabled people and the type of disability that citizens have in Italy. • International regulations that "limit" the number of foreigners, excluding their participation in Italian teams, for example in basketball: series A tries to protect the presence of Italians, limiting the maximum number of foreign players, while in series B the access constraint is to have the documents in order. • cultural theme is also a major obstacle for both Italians and foreigners with disabilities: there is little awareness and publicity about the issue, which leads to the lack of information of those directly concerned. In addition, even if there is a very wide coverage with respect to the types of sports that children with disabilities can practice, the limit is the addressing and understanding of disability. A functional classification that is difficult to make. • Top down: Cannot identify the target group • Bottom up: Difficulty in directing the person • Few foreign women participate in sports, as the presence of children often hinders. There is also an important cultural discourse, which prevents easy

	<p>access to the world of sport. It is enormous the difficulty faced by a girl with a disability, whether foreign or Italian, to join a mixed team, a difficulty especially related to age as the average age of disabled people in sport is high.</p>
<i>Possible solutions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intercept the target group of young people through the prefectures or through the INPS (National Social Security Institute). At the moment there are more occasions of promotion in orthopedics (private) and in schools. In addition, INAIL (National Institute for Insurance Against Accidents at Work) reports a good practice that through the information desks, directed to sports associations affiliated, unfortunately the numbers of memberships are low and the average age is high! • Create a strong and widespread network, the mapping of various places <p>Relate in a more structured and effective cooperatives and sports proposals structuring a territorial map, which addresses the pathology of the person.</p>
<i>Comments</i>	<p>There have been occasions when the presence of Captain Chiara Coltri of the national wheelchair basketball team has been requested to show that even a girl can practice sport. Often disabled girls are over-protected and have little incentive for autonomy. Other international contexts are much more advanced in the theme and inclusion through sport.</p> <p>On a media level, excellent results have been achieved for the Paralympics in Rio: Italy has reached the first place in the broadcast, the television attention of the Paralympic movement is growing, but the Paralympics are held every 4 years ... The government could push and give more constantly, not exceptionally.</p>

5.6 Focus Group Portugal

Organization	Centra Social Soutelo	
Where	Centro Social Soutelo, Liceu Martins Fernandes	
When	14/11/2019 - 14:30-16:30	
Number of participants	Female: 3 Male: 3	
Members of sports clubs (sports instructors, coaches, volunteers...) working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		1
NGOs and initiatives working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		2
School teachers or school social worker working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		2
Members of migrant / refugee organizations working with persons with disabilities -		
Other	1 psychologist with experience about young migrants	
Relevant Results	<p>Sport is fundamental for people with disabilities. It allows the development of soft skills, promotes the socialization and effective inclusion. It is also a mechanism for normalizing the routine and experience of the disabled person, promotes personal fulfilment and equal access to "normal" life experiences (e.g. in classes of adapted surf with blind people, many of the adults' participants have contact with the sea and the sand for the first time. Despite the challenges identified, the integration of young refugees in sport is considered one of the most effective strategies to promote social inclusion, it usually requires</p>	

	and increases effort and accompaniment by the technical teams of social services to promote this inclusion, because local sports clubs and organizations aren't completely ready to receive this population.
<i>Main barriers detected</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no specific projects and actions to promote the sport practice of young refugees with disabilities in Portugal. This is due to the current national context and to the low number of refugees who are either integrated into existing relocation or reinstallation programs or received authorization to remain in the country for humanitarian reasons. • There are no conditions to the effective integration of young refugees or migrants, with or without disabilities. There is a non-significant number of people in this situation. The creation of specialized sport services is hampered for this reason. • Lack of organized and official information about this population (number, type of disability, cultural specificities, place of residence, etc.) • Little financial support to create conditions conducive to the practice of adapted sport. This often requires specific material at high cost. • Difficulties in traveling to training venues, overprotection from the family, difficulty at being recognized as autonomous and entitled to self-determination, dismissal of the caregivers to provide the essential conditions to the disabled people's practice. Regarding the practice of adapted sport with refugees or migrants with disabilities there is a unanimous opinion in the group, that these constraints can be deeper and amplified. It is considered a double phenomenon of exclusion/discrimination. • Insufficient publicity and a diminishing interest of the general public in this topic, specifically at the competition sport, which is worse in sports for refugees and migrants. • The involvement of coaches in adapted sport is rewarding from a professional point of view, due to the impact it has on participants, despite the

	<p>existence of multiple challenges in the financial sustainability of the associations that promote this type of sports offer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Language, difficult access to health care and adaptation to cultural differences are barriers on the global integration of young refugees with or without disability. • Lack of knowledge of the territory and sport organizations, lack of knowledge about culture (culture of the refugees' unknown to people living in the place of reception of young refugees, but the culture of the host country is unknown for refugees), the fear of the unknown and difference, the isolation of the refugees are some of the main challenges and barriers to their integration into sports. • Discrimination against this population exists even in formal services e in a wide range of people (e.g. not only in groups of economic and socially vulnerable people, who sometimes consider refugees to be privileged in the social support systems). • Understand cultural differences. Women and female young refugees with or without disabilities from countries with a patriarchal society where female sports practice is conditioned by the traditions and social restricted patterns and rules, are particularly vulnerable to these factors. Intolerance and misunderstanding can occur in areas like sportswear, hygiene patterns or diet restrictions.
Possible solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advocacy strategies to promote the definition of public policies that favor the financial support to sports practice to people with disability and adapted to young displaced people with or without disability, with the involvement of the main adapted sport structures, federations and associations. • Spread information and develop training actions to families' e sports organization about this target group and their necessities and strengths. • Intervene with sports clubs and associations, in order to promote the effective integration of young refugees with or without disability

	<p>(eliminate linguistic barriers, advocate with peers to the acceptance of the young refugees, create a tutor, guarantee the mobility of athletes to the training venues, create mentoring strategies to motivate athletes to remain in sport structures).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing training actions to sports clubs to prepare them to intervene with young athletes in citizenship education, soft skills, tolerance, non-discrimination, fight against racism and xenophobia. • Advocate with sports federations and associations, to minimize the procedures that are related with the formal inscription of migrant athletes in competition sport. • Promote networking between organizations that work with social support to refugees, governmental departments and sports organizations. <p>Involve the national Olympic and Paralympic Committees in the creation of communication tools like sensibilization campaigns in order to promote awareness to the importance of sport practice to all the people including refugees and people with disability.</p>
<i>Comments</i>	<p>Although there is an easy acceptance to integrate young refugees athletes with or without disabilities, most of the local sport structures are unprepared to promote effective integration of displaced youth with or without disabilities (logistical and coaching, promotion of peer acceptance, prevention of bullying and re-victimization – sometimes the displaced young people are asked to share their experiences and their stories and this exploration of traumatic personal experiences can be a source of emotional pain and also a source of undesired attention or positive discrimination).</p>

5.7 Focus Group Serbia

Organization	<i>Paralympia Committee of Serbia</i>	
Where	ADRA Community Centre, Popova bara nova 2. 5, 11000 Belgrade, Serbia	
When	5 December 09.00 – 10.30	
Number of participants	5 (all male)	
Members of sports clubs (sports instructors, coaches, volunteers...) working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		
NGOs and initiatives working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		1
School teachers or school social worker working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		
Members of migrant / refugee organizations working with persons with disabilities -		1
Other		2
Relevant Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Being knowledgeable and sensitized about the cultural specifics. - Get informed how disability is perceived in that culture and let that inform your decisions, programming etc. - Involving DYD in deciding what to do, and organize, in terms of events, etc. - Adapting the approach to their real and felt needs. For example, while we have on many occasions been convinced to know what they need, they did not want to receive it or get involved in such and such programmes. Managing expectations is important while continually raising awareness. - For UAM: Working with groups because DYD often times, for cultural reasons and especially the migratory phase of their life and context they are, are collectively minded, and do everything as 	

	<p>groups. Working with their leaders (informal or formal).</p> <p>For DYD who live with families: having their families on board as much as possible.</p>
<i>Main barriers detected</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of available facilities and orthopaedic accessories, - Cultural differences, ● Gender issues
<i>Possible solutions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing "one-stop-shop" centres in local communities (not in government facilities), with accessible recreational/sport facilities - Promoting these centres/one stop shop facilities among all stakeholders so that youth (DYD and from the housing community) own them as their own and frequent them. <p>Built around the sport/recreational events/contents should be other socializing, intercultural programs again bringing together different subgroups (in terms of disabilities, nationalities, interests, ages, etc). Most importantly, fostering and facilitating joint small humanitarian and other community building activities of all these youths so that they both learn to work together in building the community, learning to be contributors and accountable for their contribution (not passive recipients) and giving good examples to the wider community.</p>

5.8 Focus Group Spain

Organization	<i>Play and Train</i>	
Where	La Molina	
When	7 December 2019	
Number of participants	Female: 5 Male: 4	
Members of sports clubs (sports instructors, coaches, volunteers...) working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		2
NGOs and initiatives working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		4
School teachers or school social worker working with DYDs, or young disabled with a migrant or minority background		2
Members of migrant / refugee organizations working with persons with disabilities -		0
Other	1	
Relevant Results	General agreement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education of the society on the country, schools, universities - Need to start a database of number of DYD and organizations working with them. More communication with ngo's and local organizations.	
Main barriers detected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial - Lack of information - Reluctance from organizations governmental or not to give information 	
Possible solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Education in schools, university and society about the situation Starts a database on numbers of group, clubs and facilities	

6 Case Studies

As we already mentioned, the baseline study qualitative analysis was completed with a presentation of good practices examples regarding the inclusion of young refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities that partner organizations has spotted in their local and national context through this initial phase of desk based and on the field research. The aim of introducing a first recognition of relevant case studies in this initial phase is giving partner organizations and stakeholders that will be reached at this stage, as well as in the following phase, a first overview of practical examples of activities and initiatives carried out with STEADY target group and relevant connected target groups and stakeholders, as contribution for a more complete understanding of the baseline situation in partners countries. This section is also directly connected and will be further enriched by the good practices stemming from pilot actions that partners will realize within WP3, that will also be promoted by other stakeholders such as sport organisations, foundations and relevant organizations.

Partners used a common method to describe the good practice examples include literature and internet research, (phone) interviews, project attendance, etc. Good practices are identified among sport clubs, sport associations and groups beyond the sports sector, i.e. local councils, migrant organisations and refugee initiatives.

The case studies presented concern the following topics:

1. Strategies/activities/programmes for achieving inclusion of DYDs / young migrants & minorities with disabilities in and through sports at national level.
2. Strategies/activities/programmes for achieving inclusion of DYDs / young migrants & minorities with disabilities in and through sports at regional level.

3. Strategies/activities/projects for achieving inclusion of DYDs / young migrants & minorities with disabilities in sports developed by national and regional sports associations.
4. Strategies/activities/projects for achieving inclusion DYDs / young migrants & minorities with disabilities in and through sports, developed by Sport Clubs.
5. Strategies/activities for achieving inclusion of DYDs / young migrants & minorities with disabilities through sports, developed by refugee support initiatives, migrant organisations, refugee welcoming networks etc.
6. Strategies/activities for achieving inclusion of DYDs / young migrants & minorities with disabilities through sports in other contexts.

On the other hand, the described good practice examples cover:

- Objective
- Target groups
- Outreach strategies
- Activities
- Framework
- Specific challenges/problems/success
- Effects/impact
- Contact information and internet resource (when available), duration of project/programme

The criteria used for selecting good practice examples try to cover:

- different types of sport
- different target groups (e.g. examples targeting women and/or girls)
- different outreach strategies (e.g. cooperation with local migrant organisation, diverse public relation strategies)

different type of strategies/activities (e.g. open days, projects combining sports with other objectives, cooperation projects between councils and sport clubs)



Table 21: Case study (Austria) description and lessons learned

Context

Participants had the opportunity to try 10 different Paralympic sports including badminton, archery, athletics, cycling, wheelchair basketball, rowing, wheelchair tennis, swimming, sailing and table tennis. In the morning the programme was aimed primarily at students and in the afternoon at individuals.

Due to the great interest and to support the inclusion process, children with physical or visual impairment were invited to join the events together with all of their non-disabled classmates. To exercise sport together raises awareness and promotes the elimination of barriers and fosters inclusion. More than 250 children and adolescents with and without disabilities attended the two events. Many tried out Paralympic sports for the first time.

The medical technology company Ottobock provided sports prosthetics and sports wheelchairs for the participating children and adolescents. Overall funding came from the Austrian Lotteries.

Together 22 Paralympic stars such as Thomas Geierspichler, Andreas Onea, Natalija Eder, Heinrich Popow and many more gave valuable tips and spoke about their own beginnings in Para Sport.

Parallel to the sporting activities, workshops and information events for parents, teachers and caregivers took place.

Action/Project/Initiative	The aim of the pioneering project of the Austrian Paralympic Committee (APC) was to familiarize children and adolescents with physical or visual disabilities with the Paralympic sport.
Target or target Group	<p>Outreach strategies (access to target groups)</p> <p>To reach out to children aged 8 to 18, the events were accompanied by an Austrian-wide information and media campaign.</p> <p>Potential young talents were mobilized by contacting 2,230 schools across Austria. In addition, a variety of communication channels were used including the public broadcaster ORF TV, ORF radio Oe3 and the daily</p>

newspapers Kronen Zeitung, Standard and Kurier as well as social media.

The ORF TV spot featuring Thomas Geierspichler and Natalija Eder was aired 206 times on ORF1 and ORF Sport Plus. The spot was aired during live broadcasts such as the Nordic Ski World Championships, the Alpine Skiing World Cup Final, ski jumping and Formula 1.

Adverts on Facebook were specifically targeted at potential young participants, in total 264,398 people were reached through Facebook posts. 45 print articles were published with a maximum range of 13 Million readers. In addition, 40 online articles with a total of 211,636 visits on the respective pages were registered in the course of a media value analysis. The Talent Days website was called 9,896 times.

In addition to reach out to sports clubs and disabled organizations the Talent Days 2019 also reached out to refugee organizations.

On 26 March the Austrian Paralympic Committee and the STEADY project partner fairplay initiative at VIDC called hosted a meeting with the title "Sport for refugees with disabilities".

The aim was 1) to exchange experiences between organizations in the field of sport & refugees and the Paralympic movement as well as the little-noticed target group of refugees with disabilities; 2) to increase awareness of the Paralympic movement both among organizations working in refugee work and among refugees with physical or visual disabilities and last but not least 3) presentation of the youth and physical activity promotion project TALENT DAYS 2019, where young refugees should be actively invited to participate.

Ali Walizadeh from "New Start" said that their association offers taekwondo, football and volleyball. He stressed the need to reduce prejudices towards disabled people among their members who are mainly refugees. This is because in their home countries no offers such as awareness-raising workshops exist. Often there would be no awareness of what discrimination means at all because it often happens unconsciously.

This meeting between mainstream sport stakeholders,

	<p>disability sport organisations, refugees, NGOs and public bodies was the first of its kind in Austria to discuss the challenges of the inclusion of refugees and migrants with impairments.</p>
Partners	<p>In total 11 different organisations participated in the exchange meeting, including the Austrian Disabled Sports Association, the Austrian Ministry for sport, Sport Austria-Austrians Sport Organisation, Afghan Wulas Association, Caritas Cage League / Special Violets, MAMANET, Afghan Sports and Culture Association "NEW START, the association Spielerpass -At home in the club and Diakonie refugee service.</p>
Key action/project/ initiative successes	<p>Finally, the success to involve young refugees with disabilities was not overwhelming, despite some efforts. Project manager Christine Kogler of APC said:</p> <p>"We can only speculate about young refugees. One person has been informed through a refugee organization and registered for both events, but has not come to any of the events. Prior to this I advised the mother of this young refugee about the prosthetic prosthesis test. However, communication was somehow difficult due to the poor knowledge of German. At the event at BSFZ Südstadt in Maria Enzersdorf a young person took part together with the parents, who have an Afghan or Pakistan background.</p> <p>In my view, the biggest barriers are certainly the language and the transport (arrival and departure to the sports facility). And people would probably only really come if a person of trust, for example from the refugee organization, would accompany them to the event and so they did not have to worry about the transport question. However, for disabled sports organizations it always makes sense to network with the local refugee organizations, only without personal contact / support it will not work".</p>
Lessons Learned	<p>The TALENT DAYS are providing a platform for a sustainable partnership between children and young people, the educational sector, sports federations,</p>

disability organizations, rehabilitation centres, the media, medical technology, refugee organizations, volunteers and many more. Everyone involved is interested in continuing the project. Or as the two-time Paralympics gold medal winner Heinrich Popow said: "This event is unique in the world!"

A positive outcome of the extensive media work was that the awareness for disabled sports and the Paralympics was increased.

APV president Maria Rauch-Kallat concluded: "With the premiere of TALENT DAYS, we have set a milestone in Austrian sports that will certainly find international imitators - and I can promise: to be continued!"

Quotes and images



6.1.2 Case study 2

Table 22: Case study (Austria) details

Case study collector	VIENNA INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION VIDC – Fairplay
Action/Project/Initiative Title	Spielerpass – Balltonnen
Country and city	Austria, Vienna
Organisation or person leading?	Spielerpass
When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	2017-2019
Related website(s) or other reference info?	Official Page: http://www.SPIELERPASS.at

Table 23: Case study (Austria) description and lessons learned

Context	<p>The non-profit association SPIELERPASS was founded in the year 2016 in Austria. Through innovative and creative sport and cultural projects the association wants to contribute to a more inclusive society. In addition to the below described project “BALLTONNEN” the association organizes football tournaments (SPIELERPASS CUP) and inclusive parties such as the SPIELERPASS WEIHNACHTSCLUB and the BEACHPARTY, where people with and without disabilities are able to tear down walls of reservation towards each other.</p> <p>In all of the SPIELERPASS projects people with and without disabilities as well as people with migration background are shaping the events and thus, helping to create socially inclusive events.</p>
Action/Project/Initiative	<p>Project “BALLTONNEN”</p> <p>In cooperation with the organisation “Jugend am Werk”-trainees with migration background from eight different</p>

	<p>nations (between 16 and 30 years) transformed old rubbish bins of the city of Vienna to “BALLTONNEN” (ball tons). “BALLTONNEN” were then filled with donated footballs and given to Special Needs Teams (sport teams for people with mental or physical disabilities) and inclusive sport projects all over Europe without any additional costs for the teams.</p> <p>“BALLTONNEN” offer a new, space-saving and mobile storage opportunity for sport equipment. They can be properly secured with a padlock and easily transported as they are coming with wheels. Furthermore, a healthy posture is enabled, as lifting and carrying items is prevented. This circumstance is especially important for people with disabilities as studies show that obesity and postural deformities are a big problem within this group. With the help of the “BALLTONNE” it is possible for everyone to participate in the practices and get a feeling of being included.</p>
Target or target Group	Youth with migration background from eight different nations (between 16 and 30 years)
Partners	<p><i>main partner: NGO “Jugend am Werk”</i></p> <p><i>clubs: SKN Sankt Pölten, Special Needs Krems-Wachau, Team LOS, SV Werden Bremen (Germany), Rapid Wien, Austria Wien, SCR Altlach and FC Admira</i></p>
Activities	This project enabled the trainees of “Jugend am Werk” to get involved with social and inclusive projects within society.
Key action/project/initiative successes	For their work they received work certificates for their commitment towards the project. With this measure the chances on the job market were strengthened. Furthermore, a transfer of values was encouraged, as social cohesion and respect and help for people with disabilities were lived upon, meaning that, a positive aspect to the integration of the trainees was contributed.
Lessons Learned	Through this initiative physical activity and sport for people with disabilities is encouraged and enabled because required equipment for football is donated to this group.

Quotes and images

Link to TV report about the initiative:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Vss4w2ihxWw&feature=emb_logo



6.2 Case studies Bulgaria

6.2.1 Case study 1 FC Concordia Sofia

Table 24: Case study (Bulgaria) details

Case study collector	Association Footura
Action/Project/Initiative Title	FC Concordia Sofia
Country and city	Bulgaria, Sofia
Organisation or person leading?	Concordia Foundation
When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	2015 / Yes
Related website(s) or other reference info?	http://www.concordia.bg/nashite-proekti/futbolen-klub/

Table 25: Case study (Bulgaria) description and lessons learned

Context	<p>Many researches confirm that sports can be a mean for overcoming discrimination, it can build social connections and can attract young people to out-of-school educational programs, which can achieve substantial improvements in literacy and numeracy. Sport can be also quite helpful in dealing with youths-related problems connected with inadequate usage of the spare time, growing aggression, inclination to follow negative social models, etc. Sport sector can be the messenger for many social values and norms. Research also suggest that it can be an arena for developing social skills like cooperation, responsibility, empathy and self-control, as well as promote good citizenship, social success, positive peer relations, leadership skills, and a sense of initiative. Targeted</p>
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sport activities implemented by sports clubs, NGOs and coaches are also a great opportunity for inclusion of disadvantaged social groups as people with disabilities, migrants, ethnic minorities, economically disadvantaged people, etc. - the most positive and fastest effect of it is visible when it concerns to children and youths.

Action/Project/Initiative	Identifying specific needs in dealing with marginalized communities and individuals at risk, football club Concordia develops and implements sports-social projects aimed at working with children and adolescents. The main aim of the football club is through sports children learn tolerance, discipline and respect for each other, gain social experience and communication skills, to improve their health and nutrition culture and to increase their interest in sport.
Target or target Group	Today more than 60 young players are trained in the club, some of them are users of social services, and others are from the community in the neighborhoods "Hadji Dimitar", "Orandovtsi", "Malashevtsi", "Hristo Botev", "Faculty" and "Filipovtsi"; there are also refugees from the "Military Ramp" Centre.
Partners	The club maintains extremely good relations with all other teams and boasts that it is one of the many friends of the eight-time champion - PFC Ludogorets Razgrad. The sports and technical staff of Concordia Football Club travelled to the Ludogorets Football Academy to learn about the methods of working at the school of the most successful Bulgarian club in recent years. The activity of the club is carried out under the honorary patronage of H.E. Roland Hauser - Ambassador of the Republic of Austria to Bulgaria.
Key action/project/initiative successes	The club participates in the official championships of the Bulgarian Football Union. The training sessions are held three times a week at the "Athanas Mihailov" Stadium in Orlandovtsi, while the official matches are played on the "Bonsist" base in Student city.
Lessons Learned	Participating in sports not only enhances physical health, but also has positive social and psychological effects, including increased self-esteem, development

	of life skills, decreased involvement in risky behaviors, etc. Of course, sport is also the perfect tool for social inclusion of disadvantaged social groups and individuals.
Quotes and images	

6.2.2 Case study 2 Team of Hope Sofia

Table 26: Case study (Bulgaria) details


Case study collector	Association Footura
Action/Project/Initiative Title	Team of Hope Sofia
Country and city	Bulgaria, Sofia
Organisation on person leading?	Sports Management Bulgaria
When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	2011 / Yes
Related website(s) on other reference info?	http://nacionalite.org/

Table 27: Case study (Bulgaria) description and lessons learned

Context	Many researches confirm that sports can be a mean for overcoming discrimination, it can build social
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connections and can attract young people to out-of-school educational programs, which can achieve substantial improvements in literacy and numeracy. Sport can be also quite helpful in dealing with youths-related problems connected with inadequate usage of the spare time, growing aggression, inclination to follow negative social models, etc. Sport sector can be the messenger for many social values and norms. Research also suggest that it can be an arena for developing social skills like cooperation, responsibility, empathy and self-control, as well as promote good citizenship, social success, positive peer relations, leadership skills, and a sense of initiative. Targeted sport activities implemented by sports clubs, NGOs and coaches are also a great opportunity for inclusion of disadvantaged social groups as people with disabilities, migrants, ethnic minorities, economically disadvantaged people, etc. - the most positive and fastest effect of it is visible when it concerns to children and youths.

<i>Action/Project/Initiative</i>	One of the best examples of successfully matching of social engagement with sport is an initiative by "Sports Management Bulgaria" and its president - Mr. Victor Kirkov, called "Team of Hope". The goal of the project is through football and through the creation of fresh, resourceful solutions to promote the social integration of disadvantaged young people who, for one reason or another, have been ignored and rejected by society. Certainly, there is no more appropriate tool for this than sport, which builds qualities such as discipline, determination, sacrifice, self-control and respect for others, creates a team spirit and many new friendships.
<i>Target or target Group</i>	Migrants and ethnic minorities
<i>Partners</i>	UEFA, UN
<i>Key action/project/initiative successes</i>	This team work mainly with migrants and youths from ethnic minorities (often these are children without families) in Bulgaria and train and plays every weekend in the Futsal championship of Sofia. Youths there are usually 18 years old (but they also play as older ones), as the idea is to start their positive social life (out of institutions) in a friendly environment and with a

	<p>chance to demonstrate their skills and character. This team forms Bulgaria Homeless national team which participate every year in Homeless World Cup*, which is actually very big event. The right management of this project brings sponsors and supporters in order to give this social opportunity for the youths through their favourite game – football.</p>
Lessons Learned	<p>Participating in sports not only enhances physical health, but also has positive social and psychological effects, including increased self-esteem, development of life skills, decreased involvement in risky behaviours, etc. Of course, sport is also the perfect tool for social inclusion of disadvantaged social groups and individuals.</p>
Quotes and images	

6.2.3 Case study 3 Inter Campus Bulgaria

Table 28: Case study (Bulgaria) details

Case study collector	Association Footura
Action/Project/Initiative Title	Inter Campus Bulgaria
Country and city	Sofia, Bulgaria
Organisation on person leading?	Footura

When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?

Since 1997

Related website(s) on other reference info?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rZtbXNfdy_8
<https://intercampus.inter.it/programma/bulgaria-4/?lang=en>

Table 29: Case study (Bulgaria) description and lessons learned

Context

Participating in sports not only enhances physical health, but also has positive social and psychological effects, including increased self-esteem, development of life skills, decreased involvement in risky behaviours, etc. Of course, sport is also the perfect tool for social inclusion of disadvantaged social groups and individuals. Many researches confirm that sports can be a mean for overcoming discrimination, it can build social connections and can attract young people to out-of-school educational programs, which can achieve substantial improvements in literacy and numeracy. Sport can be also quite helpful in dealing with youths-related problems connected with inadequate usage of the spare time, growing aggression, inclination to follow negative social models, etc. Sport sector can be the messenger for many social values and norms. Research also suggest that it can be an arena for developing social skills like cooperation, responsibility, empathy and self-control, as well as promote good citizenship, social success, positive peer relations, leadership skills, and a sense of initiative. Targeted sport activities implemented by sports clubs, NGOs and coaches are also a great opportunity for inclusion of disadvantaged social groups as people with disabilities, migrants, ethnic minorities, economically disadvantaged people, etc. - the most positive and fastest effect of it is visible when it concerns to children and youths.

Action/Project/Initiative

The Foundation supports the development of the arts for young people and, together with Inter Campus, uses recreational and sports activities to encourage children

	to express themselves better in marginalized and isolated areas, including Roma communities
Target or target Group	200 children aged between 6 and 14 years
Partners	Since then cooperates with the “Stefan Noykov”. The Foundation has charity goals. They are aimed at supporting the development of distinguished talents and individuals in need of support for a fulfilling life, with the main target group being young people and children.
Key action/project/initiative successes	Recreational and sports activities to encourage children to express themselves better in marginalized and isolated areas, including Roma communities.
Lessons Learned	Participating in sports not only enhances physical health, but also has positive social and psychological effects, including increased self-esteem, development of life skills, decreased involvement in risky behaviors, etc. Of course, sport is also the perfect tool for social inclusion of disadvantaged social groups and individuals.
Quotes and images	 

6.2.4 Case study 4 International MATCH initiative

Table 30: Case study (Bulgaria) details

Case study collector	Association Footura
Action/Project/Initiative Title	International MATCH initiative
Country and city	Palermo, Italy
Organisation on person leading?	CESIE Italy
When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	2016, YES
Related website(s) on other reference info?	https://matchinclusion.eu/

Table 31: Case study (Bulgaria) description and lessons learned

Context	<p>Working with different social groups at European level. The project is based on the understanding that sport is highly inclusive and is targeted mainly at migrant communities in different European countries (Italy, Bulgaria, Greece, the Netherlands, etc.).</p>
Action/Project/Initiative	<p>The International Training Course “Inclusive sport” took place in Palermo (Italy) from 15th to 21st of July 2017. The training gathered 24 sport trainers and youth workers from Italy, The Netherlands, Bulgaria, Greece, Spain and Bosnia and Herzegovina, with an aim to share and discuss practical experiences in the field of social inclusion, specifically aiming towards singling out the best methods, tools and competencies required for the social integration and inclusion of refugee asylum seekers and other socially vulnerable groups, as one of the requirements for the implementation of following local project activities.</p> <p>After the International Training Course in Palermo, each partner organized and implemented a local training</p>

	course, led by the participants of the previous international training course. The aim of these training was to coach a group of disadvantaged youth interested in being sport educators in following MATCH local activities. / MATCH social inclusion - Collaborative Partnerships project co-funded by the Erasmus+ programme
Target or target Group	Refugees, asylum seekers, migrants and disadvantaged young local people by fostering and increasing participation in sport activities.
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CESIE Italy • Club Natació Banyoles Spain • Euricon Netherlands • University of Sarajevo, Faculty of Sport and Physical Education • Bosna and Hercegovina • Association Footura Bulgaria • Greek Forum of Refugees Greece HANDALA Italy
Key action/project/initiative successes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International training course "Inclusive sport" • Local training "Coaching sport in social inclusion" • Local sport and educational activities • Jobshadowing and Mediterraneo antirazzista festival • Local Anti-racist festivals • Pedagogical Manual Final conference
Lessons Learned	Sport and sporting and universal values are a multinational tool for inclusion, exploration and realization.

Quotes and images



6.3 Case studies Greece

6.3.1 Case study 1: Planning Together

Table 32: Case study (Greece) details

<i>Case study collector</i>	<i>Equal Society</i>
Action/Project/Initiative Title	Planning Together: Empowering Refugees with Disabilities
Country and city	Greece
Organisation on person leading?	NCPD Greece
When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	July 2017 -End of 2018
Related website(s) on other reference info?	https://www.esamea.gr/publications/others/4093-ncdp-newsletter-planning-together-empowering-refugees-with-disabilities

Table 33: Case study (Greece) description and lessons learned

Context	Based on enrolment data by UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and partners, 1,071 refugees with disabilities live in Greece, of which 269 are children and 802 are adults (as of 01 November 2018). Trying to respond to this situation, the NCDP implemented the project titled: "Planning together: Empowering refugees with disabilities" funded by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) from 1st of July 2017 until 30th of September 2018.
Action/Project/Initiative	Implementation of awareness-raising and training seminars on disability and chronic diseases issues addressed to staff active in the provision of services to

	<p>refugees and asylum seekers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotline for the provision of specialized information and guidance to organizations. <p>active in the refugee field and the provision of services to refugees with disabilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hotline for the support of refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities and/or chronic diseases through also Arabic and Farsi languages. • Conduct of individual meetings and provision of individualized information and guidance to refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities and/or chronic diseases and to their families. • Implementation of consultation meetings with refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities, chronic diseases and their families. • Implementation of peer counselling sessions for refugees and asylum seekers who are parents of children with disabilities.
Target or target Group	Refugees with disabilities living in Greece.
Partners	UNHCR
Key action/project/initiative successes	<p>From January to September 2018, NCDP implemented 6 Peer Counseling Sessions for refugees who are parents of children with disabilities, 3 Consultation Meetings, 50 Individual Meetings and the hotline has been providing support on disabilities' issues to 225 persons. 353 refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities have benefited in total of the abovementioned actions. According to the graph 2, 289 professionals have already benefited, in total, who support directly or indirectly the refugees. 131 persons of them have attended training for disabilities and chronic diseases' issues through the NCDP's Seminar and 158 professionals received support though the Hotline.</p>
Lessons Learned	<p>✓ Reinforcement and continuing training of staff in social and health services in order to support efficiently the refugees with disabilities and/or chronic diseases.</p> <p>✓ The asylum seekers who are accommodated either in</p>

sites or apartments are not always eligible for disability allowance. Recommendations and interventions should be made so this policy is changed.

✓ Supported structures of living should be provided for refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities and who have no supportive framework and they cannot take care of themselves.

✓ Creation of programs which will contribute to the integration of refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities based on sporting and educational activities.

Quotes and images

"We continue to push for specialized care for persons with disabilities and chronic diseases and for their families, so that their rights are respected and protected."

6.3.2 Case study 2: #SameField

Table 34: Case study (Greece) details

<i>Case study collector</i>	<i>Equal Society</i>
Action/Project/Initiative Title	#SameField
Country and city	Greece
Organisation or person leading?	EPO Hellas
When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	Launched in 2017.
Related website(s) or other reference info?	https://www.epo.gr/News.aspx?a_id=48367&NewsType=21

Table 35: Case study (Greece) description and lessons learned

Context	<p>The EPO was seeking to promote the joy of playing football among vulnerable social groups and help integrate refugees into Greek society. The key objectives of the #SameField initiative, which was launched in 2017, was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To inform Greek citizens about the problems faced by refugees • To inform refugees about opportunities to participate in sport • To organise education and activities for refugees
Action/Project/Initiative	Through the #SameField initiative, the EPO organizes football tournaments for refugees in Athens, as well as training sessions and study groups looking at nutrition, exercise and psychology in other cities and Greek

	<p>islands which have Refugee Education Host Structures.</p> <p>These events are implemented with the help of regional associations and EPO partner organisations and include the offer of a medical examination. Before players participate in a football match/training sessions, doctors and nurses provide basic check-ups. Such medical examinations are important, as they can help uncover possible health conditions or risk factors that may come out during physical activity.</p>
Target or target Group	500 refugees and vulnerable groups
Partners	EPO sponsors, General Secretariat of Sports, football academies, regional associations, other partner organisations
Activities	Football tournaments for refugees in Athens, as well as training sessions and study groups looking at nutrition, exercise and psychology in other cities and Greek islands which have Refugee Education Host Structures
Key action/project/initiative successes	<p>The outcomes of this project were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The transmission of the joy of playing for vulnerable social groups • The improvement of living conditions • The fostering of the social dimension of football • The promotion of volunteering • The dissemination of social messages arguing against all forms of separation • A number of refugees receiving medical check-ups.
Lessons Learned	<p>The outcomes of this project were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The transmission of the joy of playing for vulnerable social groups • The improvement of living conditions • The fostering of the social dimension of football • The promotion of volunteering • The dissemination of social messages arguing against all forms of separation • A number of refugees receiving medical check-ups.

Quotes and images

"We are all in the same field."



6.3.3 Case study 3: UEFA Foundation 4 Children

Table 36: Case study (Greece) details

Case study collector	Equal Society
Action/Project/Initiative Title	UEFA Foundation 4 Children
Country and city	Greece
Organisation on person leading?	UEFA foundation
When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	2014-Ongoing
Related website(s) on other reference info?	https://uefafoundation.org/

Table 37: Case study (Greece) description and lessons learned

Context	<p>The beneficiaries are young people between 12 and 18 years old that live in and around the disadvantaged Kolonos district of Athens. Their families face financial issues and are at risk of social exclusion, with limited opportunities for engaging in athletic activities (lack of motivation or financial resources, gender stereotypes). Some of these young people face high stress, domestic violence, social exclusion and a lack of creative and life-skills education, which leads to fewer opportunities. The challenges they face can lead to depression, aggressive behaviour, misbehaviour, academic failure, inability to interact with other youngsters, a lack of self-esteem and a lack of guidance. Family ties are often broken and the link to the community can be problematic.</p>
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Action/Project/Initiative	<p>The RISE project is a youth empowerment through football programme, led by international football player Dimitris Papadopoulos. It provides children with life values and skills, and enables them to have a better life, dignity and opportunities to develop themselves and their communities. Football players are role models for young people and can empower them to fight for a better life. Their role will be crucial in implementing and disseminating the project.</p> <p>ActionAid is working closely with football clubs, national football associations and the Super League at national level to raise awareness of the methodology and potential of football as a driver for change and development in the communities.</p>
Target or target Group	<p>young people between 12 and 18 years old that live in and around the disadvantaged Kolonos district of Athens. 80 beneficiaries of other organisations directly engaged in matches (diverse gender, ages, social status, ethnic origin)</p> <p>40 beneficiaries of national level organisations directly engaged in matches</p>
Partners	International football player Dimitris Papadopoulos, ActionAid
Activities	<p>FOOTBALL</p> <p><u>Football3 match with famous national football players to 'lead by example'</u></p> <p>Dimitris Papadopoulos and other famous football players (men and women) will demonstrate that, by changing the rules of the game, we can change ourselves and our society for the better.</p> <p><u>Football matches with mixed teams</u></p> <p>Bring together civil society associations, football clubs and athletics associations to share, play together, discuss and interact by taking part in friendly matches based on Football3, with mixed teams of girls and boys, locally and regionally. The aim is to give children from diverse vulnerabilities – migrants, children living in</p>

	<p>poverty, girls – the chance to interact.</p> <p><u>Other football clubs' matches</u></p> <p>Initiate and train football clubs in the region on Football3 methodology to multiply the impact of this programme and raise awareness of the values that children can acquire from football.</p>
Key action/project/initiative successes	<p>The foundation's activities to support children with disabilities are designed to improve their living conditions and promote respect for their dignity and fundamental right</p> <p>Sports facilities in Belskoye Ustye orphanage</p> <p>Goal Plus - The project aims to use football and the passion it creates to enable all disabled children and teenagers, including those who use wheelchairs, to play football.</p>
Lessons Learned	<p>UEFA Foundation for Children's aim is to safeguard children rights in the area of health, education, access to sport, personal development and integration of minorities.</p>
Quotes and images	<p><i>"Football is more than just a game - it's a vehicle of change, hope and possibility for many children around the world. Football is used to develop important life skills, communication, teamwork and respect, and the opportunity to lead, excel, and gain confidence."</i></p>

6.3.4 Case study 4: Paralympic Education & Development for Refugees and Asylum seekers with Disabilities


Table 38: Case study (Greece) details

Case study collector	Hellenia Paralympia Committee
Action/Project/Initiative	Paralympic Education & Development for Refugees

Title	and Asylum seekers with Disabilities
Country and city	Athens, Greece
Organisation or person leading?	Hellenic Paralympic Committee - HPC
When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	2016-2019
Related website(s) or other reference info?	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ze18Ufie-6s https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rMZGrPSj8CA

Table 39: Case study (Greece) description and lessons learned

Context	In this project, refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities were reached out and invited to participate in para sports (Paralympic sports for people with disabilities)
Action/Project/Initiative	Paralympic Education & Development for Refugees and Asylum seekers with Disabilities
Target or target Group	An average of 20 beneficiaries participated in this project (refugees and asylum seekers with disabilities).
Partners	The key partnership for the initiation of this project was UNHCR in Greece, as the information database of refugees with disabilities and their accommodation providers (NGOs working with refugees) was initially provided to the Hellenic Paralympic Committee and this cooperation gave access to reach out for potential beneficiaries
Activities	Besides training opportunities, the beneficiaries were also given opportunities to participate in local and national level competitions for Paralympic sports in Greece and three of them were given the opportunity to also compete in international competitions. The refugees and asylum seekers participated in Paralympic

	sports such as wheelchair basketball, wheelchair fencing, powerlifting, boccia, athletics and swimming.
Lessons Learned	<p>The Paralympic Education & Development for Refugees and Asylum seekers with Disabilities allowed the organization to make a first outreach to refugee population in Greece and locate persons with disability and make attempts to bring them into sport programs and through this tool include them into society. The experience showed that it is very difficult to locate persons with a disability among refugee populations and the cooperation of organizations in the field and/or government agencies is necessary to locate the. Data protection makes it more difficult. Secondly there is a difficulty to approach this population as they are not informed about Paralympic sport. It needs time, personal contact and building trust with everybody involved in order to persuade them to start doing sport. The disability is a factor that makes it even more difficult.</p> <p>However, the population exists and is numerous and is very isolated. Only after coming in contact with Para-sport most of the cases showed vivid interest and the vast majority continued to train regularly having tremendous impact on their socio-psychological integration process into society.</p>
Quotes and images	<p>Najib Al Hajali (14 years old, Para Athletics athlete)</p> <p>“Through this project I discovered a good reason to start living again after the war traumatic experience and my injury. I feel optimistic again to set goals and strong enough to try for them and achieve them.”</p>  <p>Rajab Rajab (22 years old, Power lifting and Wheelchair Basketball athlete)</p>

“After five difficult months in Greece, they visited me from the Hellenic Paralympic Committee and told me about para sports. Now we are living our lives through sports. Since I have started practicing para sports, I feel nice and comfortable. We want to participate in competitions, and live sport experiences we could not live before.

Wisam Sami (27 years old, Wheelchair Fencing athlete)

“Wheelchair Fencing is my favorite sport. I love it and I take the power out of it. Doing Para sports gives me power for my body but also for my heart.





6.3.5 Case study 5: Hope Refugee United

Table 40: Case study (Greece) details

Case study collector	Hellenia Paralympia Committee
Action/Project/Initiative Title	Refugee Football Team - Hope Refugee United
Country and city	Greece, Skaramagas
Organisation or person leading?	Organisation EARTH
When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	2016-now
Related website(s) or other reference info?	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GQmIt5UiDPo#action=share https://www.voanews.com/media/1961156/embed

Table 41: Case study (Greece) description and lessons learned

Context	In this project, refugees and asylum seekers were reached out and invited to participate in Soccer.
Action/Project/Initiative	There are more than 3,200 refugees living at the container migrant camp at Skaramagas, near Athens and now thanks to the help of the local NGO, a group of talented athletes have formed a new soccer team that will be competing in the Greek Soccer League.

Target or target Group	Hope Refugee FC was created by Organization Earth and consists of refugee and asylum seeker football players. It all started with a few young men kicking a football around at a refugee camp near Athens. The newly formed team has played only a few games as Hope Refugee United. Now, the players are dreaming bigger as they take part in trials to form an official league team. Their hope is to compete against some of Greece's best teams in the coming weeks.
Partners	Selected athletes among 3,200 refugees living at the container migrant camp at Skaramagas
Activities	Organisation Earth, local NGOs
Lessons Learned	Soccer Games, sport trips, trainings (open to children as well)
Quotes and images	 

6.4 Case studies International

(Represented by Agitos Foundation)

6.4.1 Case study 1: Rio Paralympic Games

Table 42: Case study (International) details

Case study collector	Agitos Foundation
Action/Project/Initiative Title	Rio Paralympic Games
Country and city	Brazil
Organisation or person leading?	AGITOS Foundation
When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	During the Rio Paralympic Games (2016, from September the 7th to September the 18th).
Related website(s) or other reference info?	https://www.unhcr.org/news/latest/2016/9/57d10c734/displaced-athletes-historic-debut-paralympic-games-rio.html

Table 43: Case study (International) description and lessons learned

Context	<p>The team competed under the Paralympic flag, and marched first at the Opening Ceremony on 07 September. For official presentations, such as medal and village welcoming ceremonies, the Paralympic anthem was played.</p> <p>The team was accompanied in Rio de Janeiro by a Chef de Mission, coaches and support staff, and the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) covered their travel and other associated expenses.</p> <p>Before their arrival, the IPA team underwent medical checks and received anti-doping education. Upon arrival in Rio de Janeiro, they stayed in the Athletes' Village</p>
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alongside more than 4,300 athletes from around 160 countries.

In order to compete in the IPA team at Rio 2016, those nominated needed to provide their official refugee status verified by the United Nations and also possess the relevant travel documentation.

The IPA was created in **solidarity** with the International Olympic Committee's Refugee Olympic Team after National Paralympic Committees approached the IPC when they became **aware of Para-athletes** who were refugees or asylees training in their countries.

- **Ibrahim Al-Hussein** was one of the athletes to compete at Rio 2016 Paralympic Games.

Action/Project/Initiative	Participation of refugees Parathletes to the Paralympic Games, inauguration ceremony included. Medical checks, anti-doping trainings.
Target or target Group	Group of refugee and asylum Para athletes, part of an Independent Paralympic Athletes (IPA) team at the Rio 2016 Paralympic Games.
Partners	Chief of Mission, Assistants, International Paralympic Committee.
Activities	Participation during the entire duration of the Paralympic Games, residence at the Paralympic Village with all the other Paralympic Athletes.
Key action/project/initiative successes	The initiative showed remarkable signs of success and recognition. Some of the refugee para athletes were able to continue the sport career they had in their native countries and, in some cases, to boost it and achieve greater levels. Remarkably, some of the athletes participated, later on, to the Paralympic Games held in 2018.
Lessons Learned	<p>The visibility gained is a key factor to take into consideration in the efforts towards working to raise general awareness about the issue. Therefore, efforts continue to be made to build upon the momentum gained in with the IPC at the Rio2016 Paralympic Games.</p> <p>Identification and support to potential athletes should continue to be promoted and facilitated. Preparations for</p>

	a new delegation of refugee Para-athletes competing under the Paralympic flag at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympic Games is essential.
Quotes and images	<p>“I have been dreaming of this [competing at the Games] for 22 years.” “I thought my dream had gone when I lost my leg but now it is back for real. I can’t believe I am going to Rio.”</p> <p>Ibrahim al Hussein, 26 August 2016</p>  <p>Credit UNHCR, Achilleas Zavallis</p> <p>IPA Team Rio2016 Credit IPC (picture sent by email)</p>

6.4.2 Case study 2: Paralympic Development and Education for Refugees with Disabilities in Cyprus

Table 44: Case study (International) details

Case study collector	Agitos Foundation
Action/Project/Initiative Title	Paralympic Development and Education for Refugees with Disabilities in Cyprus
Country and city	Cyprus
Organisation or person leading?	AGITOS Foundation

When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	2017-2019 (still ongoing).
Related website(s) on other reference info?	https://www.facebook.com/1707409096160260/posts/the-cyprus-national-paralympic-committee-cnpc-has-reached-an-agreement-for-a-gra/2269863399914824/ https://www.facebook.com/24wres.alphacy/videos/409599402923315/

Table 45: Case study (International) description and lessons learned

Context	The program, implemented in Cyprus, aims at integrating refugees with disabilities into the Paralympic Sports and to further promote their inclusion in society through Para sport.
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Action/Project/Initiative	<p>The main objectives of the program are (i) for refugees to get involved with Paralympic Sports and participate in indoor and outdoor competitions and (ii) to promote inclusion through the practice of Para sport and so facilitate getting to know the people and the culture of the country hosting them.</p> <p>The activities concentrate on replicating the approach adopted by their Greek counterparts: establishing relations with the organisations in charge of supporting the refugee and asylum-seeking population arriving in Cyprus to identify participants and reach out to introduce the Paralympic Movement to them, as well as establishing relations and agreements with National Federations and local sports clubs to facilitate the access to regular practice of Para sports.</p>
Target or target Group	Refugees and displaced people with disabilities.
Partners	Hellenic Paralympic Committee, Cyprus Paralympic Committee, Local Sport Associations, UNHCR.
Activities	The activities concentrate on replicating the approach adopted by their Greek counterparts: establishing

	<p>relations with the organisations in charge of supporting the refugee and asylum-seeking population arriving in Cyprus to identify participants and reach out to introduce the Paralympic Movement to them, as well as establishing relations and agreements with National Federations and local sports clubs to facilitate the access to regular practice of Para sports. The participants are also engaged in broader awareness activities of the Cyprus National Paralympic Committee, presenting their stories and how Para sport changed their lives in schools and universities throughout the country</p>
Key action/project/initiative successes	<p>There were two refugees actively practicing Para sports (Archery, Swimming and Powerlifting) and efforts to engage private philanthropists were identified as the best way to provide sustainability to the activities. The efforts were successful and funding was secured to continue implementation during 2019 and so be able to provide clothing, equipment, training and transport of the participants to trainings and competitions.</p> <p>In March 2019 the profiles of the participants were highlighted by the local TV reaching into the households of the Cypriots at large.</p> <p>Federations are approaching the Cyprus National Paralympic Committee to seek ways to co-operate and deliver activities in refugee camps as a result of the efforts made to consolidate the support network to provide access to Parasport for refugees and asylum seekers in Cyprus. The private sector is also reacting and partnerships to provide equipment as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility schemes have been achieved.</p>
Lessons Learned	<p>When replicating the initiative, a diagnostic would facilitate the identification of the level of support and stakeholders needed in every given context.</p> <p>Strengthen approach to increase female refugees in sports by removing some of the barriers that prevent them from participating through creating different partnerships than those initially identified in Greece, e.g., if the issue is that there is no one to provide childcare during training, perhaps there are other</p>

	organisations that could provide this service to refugees.
Quotes and images	<p><i>“Raber called me some days ago and praised his coach for all the help being provided and the new feeling he has in his life. Participating in social activities has already provided him with new friends and he feels more integrated.”</i></p> <p>Antonis Tsolakis, NPC CYP Project leader</p>



6.5 Case studies Italy

6.5.1 Case study 1

Table 46: Case study (Italy) details

<i>Case study collector</i>	<i>GEA Coop Sociale</i>
<i>Action/Project/Initiative Title</i>	We Want to Play. Nessuno è illegale per giocare a pallone! (No one is illegal to play football!)
<i>Country and city</i>	Italy, multiple cities (see below).
<i>Organisation on person leading?</i>	All the societies, grassroots sport organizations, amateur associations, reality of independent sport anti-racist and popular mentioned below.
<i>When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?</i>	The campaign "WeWant To Play - no one is illegal to play football" started on January 31st 2016. Its purpose is the modification, or complete repeal, of some rules of the FIGC regulations that arbitrarily restrict access to membership for athletes from outside the EU. With the official communication number 117/L published on October 19, 2017, the Italian Football Federation amends, among others, Article 40c of the NOIF, abolishing the time constraints that prevented the enrolment of athletes from countries outside the EU and thus allowing everyone to participate in the championships. With immediate effect, it will be possible to begin the practice of membership of aspiring players who until yesterday were excluded from the possibility of taking part in federal competitions.
<i>Related website(s) on other reference info?</i>	http://www.sportallaroveschia.it/sar5/campagne/we-want-to-play/893-we-want-to-play-il-testo-dell-appello http://www.sportallaroveschia.it/sar5/campagne/we-want-to-play

Table 47: Case study (Italy) description and lessons learned

Context

Many sports realities with teams registered in the FIGC (Federazione Italiana Giuoco Calcio - Italian Football Federation) tournaments, have encountered and denounced great difficulties with athletes "extra-EU".

What should be a simple federal membership turns out to be an obstacle course that often leads to negative outcomes. The problems concern article 40, paragraph 11 of the NOIF (Internal Organisational Regulations of the FIGC), which had to be repealed several years ago but is still in force.

Two points in particular make this article discriminatory:

- Art 40 quarter comma 1.1 Punto b NOIF: it provides for a residence permit that does not expire before 31 January of the year following the start of the football season as a condition for membership.

"copy of the residence permit, which must expire no earlier than 31 January of the year in which the sporting season for which the player/football player applies for membership ends".

- Art 40 quarter comma 1.1-point c NOIF: provides as a constraint to membership, the residence in the municipality in which the athlete practices sport activity

"certificate of residence in Italy"

The arbitrariness and discriminatory nature of these rules are evident. To make the date of arrival in our country, which is linked to the renewal of the residence permit, or the fact of living in one of those municipalities where asylum seekers are granted residence and not only residence, a player can participate in the federal championships and another not, as necessary conditions for membership.

- There are clear cases of racial discrimination. Children and athletes who train every week are forced to watch their teammates from the stands because of the country of origin and this is not acceptable.

Action/Project/Initiative	<p>Launched on January 31, the campaign "We want to Play" has been signed and participated to by dozens and dozens of companies, sports clubs, amateur associations, independent sports reality anti-racist and popular. In every territory heterogeneous initiative have been produced inside and outside the playing fields. Friendly, debates, in-depth studies, symbolic actions and legal information desks. In Veneto, Campania and Lazio, the same appeal for modification was delivered to the territorial committees FIGC (Federazione Italiana Giuoco Calcio - Italian Football Federation) in an attempt to involve the regional presidents and to open negotiations with the central bodies. Everyone must be guaranteed free access to the sports disciplines, without distinction of creed, colour or ethnicity. "We want to play" means this. To demand for everyone equal accessibility to sport and the inalienability of the right associated with it: the right to play.</p>
Target or target Group	extra UE players
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polisportiva San Precario (Padova) • Polisportiva Sans Papier (Schio) • Polisportiva Clandestina (Trento) • Polisportiva Indipendente (Vicenza) • AfroNapoli United (Napoli) • Lions Ska Caserta (Caserta) • Polisportiva Ackapawa (Jesi) • Extravaganti (Jesi) • Black Panthers (Milano) • Baraonda Calcio (Milano) • Mi-grato FC (Milano) • Partizan FC (Milano) • Multietnica Naga har (Milano) • Antifa United Bresso (Bresso) • Atletico Rebelde (Fano) • Spartak Lecce (Lecce) • Atletico Brigante (Benevento)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atletico San Lorenzo (Roma) • Mondiali Antirazzisti • UISP (Unione Italiana Sport per Tutti) • Atletico Diritti (Roma) • ASD Quartograd (Quarto NA) • CIAC - Centro immigrazione asilo e cooperazione onlus (Parma) • La Paz Antirazzista (Parma) • Atletico Ubuntu (Arezzo) • Arising Africans (Padova) • Quadrato Meticcio (Padova) • Atletico No Borders (Fabriano) • Internazionale Le Alte (Montecchio Maggiore) • No Racism Cup (Lecce) • Asd Birilli(Roma) • Unione Sportiva Stella Rossa (Brescia) • Centro Storico Lebowski (Firenze) • UISP Parma <p>ASD Certosa di Padula (Salerno)</p>
Key action/project/initiative successes	<p>WHAT'S CHANGED</p> <p>Article 40 (11) of the NOIF (Internal Organisational Rules FIGC) is amended. It provided as a constraint to membership a residence permits valid until 31 January of the year following the start of the football season. This time limit prevented in practice the enrolment of athletes from countries outside the European Union, placing as binding requirements unrelated to any sporting ability and therefore devoid of legal validity. Precisely on the basis of this shortcoming, the judge of the court of Lodi: Federico Salmeri, on 28/04/2010, upheld the appeal of the sports club G.S. Azzurra regarding the prohibition to register a footballer of Togolese nationality. It ascertained the discriminatory nature of the behavior of the Italian federation. He imposed the membership previously denied and sentenced the FIGC to a compensation of € 5,000, stating that:</p> <p>"The Court of Strasbourg has repeatedly stated that Article 14 of the C.E.D.U. prohibits the different treatment, without objective and reasonable justification, of persons placed in comparable situations not being enclosable other ratio than that of</p>

	introducing a foreclosure intended to exempt aspiring non-EU players as such ... Article 40 of the NOIF is in conflict with Article 3 cost. and all the rules mentioned above to combat any form of discrimination.
Lessons Learned	Today Article 40, paragraph 11 is definitively transformed. It is abolished by the federation all reference to the time constraint. A valid residence permit is placed as a requirement. A result of historical importance that should be read and interpreted as the result of a path that has been successfully directed from the base of the football system to its top.
Quotes and images	 

6.6 Case studies Portugal

6.6.1 Case study 1: “Live the Sports – Embrace the Future”

Table 48: Case study (Portugal) details

Case study collector	Centra Social Soutelo (Renata Martins/Carlos Ferraz)
Action/Project/Initiative Title	“Live the Sports – Embrace the Future” – Portuguese Olympic Committee
Country and city	Portugal
Organisation or person leading?	Portuguese Olympic Committee
When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	2017-2019 (still ongoing).
Related website(s) or other reference info?	https://www.facebook.com/1707409096160260/posts/the-cyprus-national-paralympic-committee-cnpc-has-reached-an-agreement-for-a-gra/2269863399914824/ https://www.facebook.com/24wres.alphacy/videos/409599402923315/

Table 49: Case study (Portugal) description and lessons learned

Context	This project aims not only to give access to sports, but also to raise awareness to the effective situation of refugees’ inclusion in the country.
Action/Project/Initiative	The project “Viver o desporto – Abraçar o Futuro” (in free translation “Live the sports – Embrace the future”) is promoted by the Portuguese Olympic Committee and it aims to promote the inclusion of refugees through sports. In this project sport is considered an effective way to promote social integration and social cohesion,

	developing a most effective acceptance of refugees in the communities. Sport also plays a role in the normalization of the routines of refugees and a therapeutic role.
Target or target Group	Refugees and asylum seekers
Partners	NGOs, Portuguese Olympic Committee
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplying free sports equipment for individuals' practice or occasional sport experiences (e.g. fencing). • Promote the placing refugees in local sport structures in order to facilitate their integration and sport practice near their living area, favoring integration in team sports. • Placing refugee athletes with high sport performance in an international program called "Olympic Solidarity" that is promoted by the International Olympic Committee. The athletes receive financial support to develop their sport activity and skills with the final purpose of integration in an international Olympic team composed by refugees.
Key action/project/initiative successes	This program has been supporting about 323 people since 2016. The data that is available shows that from these participants, 103 were male, 27 were female, 24 were male children/young people and 20 were female children/young people.
Lessons Learned	Sport is an effective way to promote social integration and social cohesion, developing a most effective acceptance of refugees in the communities. Sport also plays a role in the normalization of the routines of refugees and a therapeutic role.

Quotes and images



Image Credits: <http://comiteolimpicoportugal.pt/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/GOGOLFE.jpg>



Image credits: <http://comiteolimpicoportugal.pt/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/REF.jpeg>

6.6.2 Case study 2: Adapted Sport – Futebol Clube do Porto

Table 50: Case study (Portugal) details

Case study collector	Centra Social Soutelo (Renata Martins/Carlos Ferraz)
Action/Project/Initiative	Adapted Sport – Futebol Clube do Porto

Title	
Country and city	Portugal
Organisation or person leading?	Futebol Clube do Porto
When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	No specified beginning date/Still active
Related website(s) or other reference info?	https://www.fcporto.pt/pt/modalidades/desporto-adaptado

Table 51: Case study (Portugal) description and lessons learned

Context	Futebol Clube do Porto is one of the major sports structures in Portugal and it was founded in 1893. It is mainly known for their football team, that competes frequently at the European level. This is a sports structure with a very active role in the social responsibility area. For example, in 2015, FC Porto started a fund-raising campaign, suggesting UEFA that European Clubs could donate 1 euro for each ticket sold to help refugees and migrants, because of the humanitarian crisis that was installed in Europe. 1,3 million euros were raised.
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Action/Project/Initiative	The Adapted Sport Team of FC Porto shares these values of social responsibility and it aims to promote the access to sport from disabled people. It offers a variety of modalities not only at the competing level, but also in a noncompeting level, trying to include disabled young people and adults that are in social vulnerability and that are deprived from integration opportunities.
Target or target Group	People with disabilities practicing sports.
Partners	Futebol Clube do Porto
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Goalball; table tennis, swimming indoor soccer,

	football for seven, basketball and boccia.
Key action/project/initiative successes	During the years, the project was able to gather a conspicuous number of participants and athletes (97 in total): 7 goalball athletes, 12 table tennis athletes, 22 swimming athletes, 17 indoor soccer athletes, 19 football athletes, 12 basketball athletes, and 8 boccia athletes. The eldest athlete is 52 years old and the youngest is 14 years old. The median age of the athletes is 31 years old.
Lessons Learned	Through and inclusive, well planned and financially sustainable approach to sports, marginalization of people with disabilities can be effectively tackled and reduced.
Quotes and images	Not allowed/able to take pictures

6.7 Case studies Serbia

6.7.1 Case study 1

Table 52: Case study (Serbia) details

Case study collector	Paralympia Committee of Serbia (Bojan Jacimovic)
Action/Project/Initiative Title	Celebrating Diversity
Country and city	Serbia, City of Sid, City of Obrenovac
Organisation or person leading?	Ana and Vlade Divac Foundation
When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	June – August 2019
Related website(s) or other reference info?	https://www.divac.com/Development-of-Democracy-and-Support-to-Local/2622/Celebrating-Diversity.shtml

Table 53: Case study (Portugal) description and lessons learned

Context	Organizers of the Project started from the statistics published by Psycho-Social Innovative Network that a migrant in his or her native country survive up to 13 traumas and up to 10 more along their route to the target country. Same study states that the migrants claim that the most important thing for them is to be accepted in the target society. Thus, organizers combined sport and cultural activities in order to bridge the differences between migrants and local population.
Action/Project/Initiative	“Celebrating Diversity” covers activities within the framework of EU Support to Migration Management in the Republic of Serbia. The aim of the activity is to create a community and common area for refugees and local people in Serbia, with less prejudice and more understanding.

	<p>It is combined with the "Live Books" project in which persons, similar to the books, have the unique titles and opportunity to be 'read'. The project aims to reduce the challenges faced by migrant and local populations, and to create a common space for communication and the exchange of experiences. With people as books, the awareness of the domicile population of the experiences of migrants, their needs and desires should be raised.</p>
Target or target Group	Migrants in local refugee centres in Sid and Obrenovac and local residents
Partners	Oxfam and the Mission of the European Union in the Republic of Serbia
Key action/project/initiative successes	Over the course of two months, 21 socializing with migrants, locals and the media in Sid, Obrenovac and surrounding areas, Nis and Subotica were realized. About 700 participants of the activity testify to the possibility of coexistence of people who had to leave their homes and people in Serbia who have overcome all obstacles that may arise in such situations
Lessons Learned	All of us are sharing the same dreams – usually regarding our future and education.
Quotes and images	



6.8 Case studies Spain

6.8.1 Case study 1

Table 54: Case study (Spain) details

Case study collector	Play and Trian (Ester Noguera – Sylvana Mestre)
Action/Project/Initiative Title	Programme with unaccompanied young migrants
Country and city	Spain
Organisation or person leading?	Futbol Club Barcelona
When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	2011 Active
Related website(s) or other reference info?	https://youtu.be/eCKiUD454lw https://youtu.be/QQuO9qGukaM

Table 55: Case study (Spain) description and lessons learned

Context	Due to the increased influx of young migrants without family references in Catalonia during 2018, the Barca Foundation initiated their project with the FutbolNet social intervention methodology, in several reception centres to improve the integration of these young people in Catalonia. The FutbolNet project was initiated in 2011 worldwide.
Action/Project/Initiative	The project works from a weekly session with FutbolNet methodology (during two hours) in sports facilities preferably integrated in an urban area and where young foreigners are associated with young people of the municipality.

	<p>This encourages all participants to have a guaranteed space for fun and weekly sport, and for young migrants to start having links with the host society to promote their integration. In addition, it offers them more possibilities to build a full life in Catalonia, both personally and professionally.</p> <p>According to the tools offered by the FutbolNet methodology, the program pays special attention to the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the creation of new links between young immigrants without adult references and the host population. • Facilitate the acquisition and development of socio-emotional skills and competencies to prevent and reduce risky situations and behaviours. <p>Work on social inclusion and equal opportunities to contribute to the stigmatization of the collective.</p>
Target or target Group	320 young people, migrants protected by the DGAIA and local entities.
Partners	Barça Foundation
Lessons Learned	<p>Year after year, FutbolNet is being consolidated in Catalonia as leading methodology, with proven effectiveness as a tool for social and gender inclusion. Some statistics from 2016/2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 30k participants, with an outstanding increase of participation of people with disabilities. • Consolidation of exchange between different FutbolNet centres • 15% increase in female participants

Quotes and images



6.8.2 Case study 2

Table 56: Case study (Spain) details



Case study collector

Play and Trián (Ester Noguera – Sylvana Mestre)

Action/Project/Initiative Title	Camps with youth at risk of social exclusion or vulnerability (migrants) with functional diversity and non-disable youth
Country and city	Spain
Organisation on person leading?	Play and Train
When did this intervention/action/initiative start? Is it still active?	2017
Related website(s) on other reference info?	https://youtu.be/oyunD0F7uog https://youtu.be/9it595hJT0c

Table 57: Case study (Spain) description and lessons learned

Context	<p>To help the social inclusion of children and young people at risk of social exclusion and/or disability through the participation in sports and leisure activities in a natural environment.</p> <p>The camps are intended mainly for youth between 10 and 17 years from the region of La Cerdanya.</p>
Action/Project/Initiative	<p>Realization of educational multi-adventure camps youth at risk of social exclusion or vulnerability (migrants) with functional diversity and non-disable youth.</p> <p>The camps run in a natural environment what did facilitate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stimulation of social skills. - Stimulation of emotional-affective abilities. - Strengthening the link with nature (respect, knowledge, conservation).
Target or target Group	Youth at risk of social exclusion or vulnerability (migrants) with functional diversity and non-disable youth
Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fundacion Probitas, - Ajuntament de Fontanals,

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estación de Montaña de La Molina, - Fundación ADIS (Puigcerdà) - Asuntos Sociales (Puigcerdà). Trabaja conjuntamente con Asuntos Sociales de la Seu de Urgell. - Cáritas (Puigcerdà) - Cruz Roja (Puigcerdà)
Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mountain trekking - Adventure park - Plant trees - Swimming pool and tubbing - Canoeing - BTT - Learning workshops - Afternoon games
Lessons Learned	Coexistence within the group has allowed children to check the importance of interacting and sharing day-to-day situations, which has led to an improvement in their self-esteem.
Quotes and images	 

7 Conclusions

People with disabilities in Europe are not a homogenous group – they have different capacities and needs and contribute in different ways to their communities. Although the international normative framework has broadly recognized the importance of addressing the needs of persons with disabilities in the fields of human rights and development, it has historically overlooked the subgroups within the disabled people in the context of migration, including refugees with disabilities. The field of Sport it is not an exception when it comes to the visibility and inclusion of refugees with disabilities.

The study followed a simple and effective method: imaging the difficulty to gather adequate and complete information to define the current situation about our specific target group and the access to sport practices, since there are not much literature and data on this in Europe. Besides a survey that each partner was required to complete through a desk based search and interviews (by phone, mail and meetings) with key stakeholders, in order to collect at least the basic quantitative data relevant to describe the framework of policies and facts about our topic, the study is enriched by qualitative data and information collected through cases studies and focus groups. Once primary data were collected, partners proceeded to analyze them and create a report on a national scale, P4 has coordinated the analysis of all data and the drawing up of this final report.

Among the interesting outcomes emerged from this report: first of all, the premises of STEADY project are confirmed by the lack of specific data and information on our target group. It is, absolutely, evident reading and comparing both the quantitative and qualitative results that DYD are not beneficiaries of specific attention, policies and initiatives. It is therefore hard to have a precise overview of these people, and consequently develop tailored interventions that can create a positive impact addressing their specific needs through an effective approach, considering their peculiar multiple vulnerabilities. As emerged from the examined case studies, sport is fundamental for people with disabilities, it really does change their life with a positive impact. Nevertheless, this result clearly clashes with what emerged from the focus groups: despite a general easy acceptance to integrate young refugee athletes with (as well as without) disabilities in sport, in practice these results were very hard to accomplish and were rarely pursued. The main reasons are due to the fact that most of the local sport organizations that could work with this target group are unprepared to promote effective integration of displaced youth with or without disabilities, because most of their staff is unpaid, does not have specific skills, does not receive support in terms of competences and resources by public institutions

and organizations that have specific expertise on refugees and asylum seekers. This underlines another common problem: the few initiatives detected are fragmented, isolated and without a scale up strategy, while it clearly emerges that there is a need for a strong cooperation and networking between different stakeholders that could create databases and coordination tools to connect relevant organizations (e.g. “one stop shop” model was suggested in the SPC focus group).

Gender discriminations emerged as one of the main barriers, stressing the issue of multiple discriminations that this target group faces, together with legislative restrictions in national and international regulations in sports that does not facilitate the access to sport of our target group. Changes in the legal framework as well as in the social and cultural paradigms are required in order to develop effective programmes and initiatives tailored to this specific target group. To confirm this, we have seen that data and information are more available in those countries that have already developed actions specifically addressing this target group and their issues, while there is a huge lack of complete information in countries where this target group is still not specifically considered in their social, economic, health needs. The fact that in most of the countries it was not possible to obtain complete and accurate data and information, and that in some it was not possible to achieve any data at all, clearly shows the general low attention and action for this specific target group and the scarce knowledge of their needs.

Finally, we would like to mention “Role Models” as an effective practice to reach young DYD, that would also contribute to give in general more positive visibility to this target group, too often depicted in a stereotyped or victimized way that does not reflect their real potential and does not valorise the incredible drive that sports can have in order to improve quality of life of these people, as well as their possibility to enrich the sports environment itself, as well as our social and cultural environments. For it is true that “through sports a basis of trust can be slowly established to the refugee youth” (Sports & Culture Association of Refugees and Migrant People, cited in VIDC focus group).

8 References

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9 ANNEX I – Secondary's research Questionnaire Template

Table 58: Questionnaire template

ITEM	ANSWER	NOTES
Who are you		YOUR EMAIL
Your country		YOUR COUNTRY
N° of target group (asylum seekers and refugees) in your country in 2015		if you don't have data describe why
N° of target group (asylum seekers and refugees) in your country in 2018		if you don't have data describe why
N° of target group (asylum seekers and refugees) with disabilities in your country in 2015		if you don't have data describe why
N° of target group (asylum seekers and refugees) with disabilities in your country in 2018		if you don't have data describe why
Avarage time spent by target group in your country		describe if transit country, short term residency country, long term residency country...
What is the main authority/authorities that release certificates and documents of staying to target group		describe kind of authority
Which are the main stakeholders that give support to target group in your countries		describe if governmental or NGO / national, regional local institutions or authorities
Describe the situation of inclusive sport in your countries: inclusive organizations, laws, policies, practices and opportunities for target group		if possible, add data sources

ITEM	ANSWER	NOTES
How many of the above-mentioned agencies / organizations offer integration activities for the target group		if possible, add data sources
How many of these organizations offer sports inclusive activities for the target group		if possible, add data sources
If possible, describe some example of integration (link o doc)		if possible, add data sources and files / links
Describe what are the main social barriers for the target group in accessing sports activities		if possible, add data sources
Describe what are the main normative barriers for the target group in accessing sports activities		if possible, add data sources
How many targets migrants' access / participate in sports activities		if possible, add data sources
How many target groups with cognitive / mental disability access / participate in sports		if possible, add data sources
How many target groups with physical disability access / participate in sports		if possible, add data sources
How many sports facilities can be accessible for people with disabilities in your country		considering architectural barriers and other possible social / economic barriers to access for our target group
If possible, describe among the categories listed below:		
<i>Open air</i>		
<i>Indoor</i>		
<i>Swimming pool</i>		

ITEM	ANSWER	NOTES
Arena		
Stadium		
Other		
Organizations offering sports activities for our target		
Formal competition activities		if possible, report number of activities that have emerged and organizations involved
Informal non-competitive activities		if possible, report number of activities that have emerged and organizations involved
Team sports activities		if possible, report number of activities that have emerged and organizations involved
Individual sports activities		if possible, report number of activities that have emerged and organizations involved
Therapeutic / rehabilitation sports activities		if possible, report number of activities that have emerged and organizations involved
Describe 3 main problems for integration of the target group in your country,		

ITEM	ANSWER	NOTES
according to your experience		
1		add more in notes if relevant
2		add more in notes if relevant
3		add more in notes if relevant
Describe 3 main problems for integration / access in sports of the target group in your country, according to your experience		
1		add more in notes if relevant
2		add more in notes if relevant
3		add more in notes if relevant
Which is the most common type of disability among the target group in your country?		
Cognitive / mental		
Physical		
Some context data about the sports offer in your country for people with disabilities in general		add more in notes if relevant
Characteristics of DYD people experiencing the highest rates of discrimination cases: add data and information if available		
Characteristics of DYD people engaging in sports activities: add data and information if available		

