



Empowering Migrant and Refugee Families with Parenting Skills

IENE 8

Agreement number:

2018-1-CY01-KA202-046848

Intellectual Output 1- Mapping International Literature

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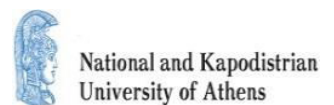
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This project has been funded with support from the European Commission. This publication reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.



1. Introduction

The Output 1 (O1) “Mapping local and international literature“ aims to collect current understanding on the needs of migrant and refugee families with children from a variety of perspectives in the form of a report.

2. Methodology

Themes

Partners decided themes to be in accordance with the Papadopoulos, Tilki and Taylor (PPT) model for developing cultural competence. Based on the literature review, partners added at the PPT model sub-categories that could be included. It was decided that the following themes and subcategories, focused on refugee or migrant parenting, should be included:

1. ***Cultural Awareness***
 - 1.1. cultural identity
2. ***Cultural Knowledge***
 - 2.1. education
 - 2.2. beliefs and values
 - 2.3. health needs
 - 2.4. protective factors
3. ***Cultural Sensitivity***
 - 3.1. psychological support/trauma
 - 3.2. compassion
 - 3.3. resilience
 - 3.4. communication
4. ***Cultural Competence***
 - 4.1. cultural assessment
 - 4.2. parenting needs
 - 4.3. parenting practices
 - 4.4. equity

Sources:

To ensure that the mapping of local and international literature will reflect the whole range of existing literature the following sources were used:

- a) Peer reviewed articles (2013-2018)
- b) Grey literature (2013-2018)
- c) Mass media reports (2016-2018)

The literature/information in the categories above should be at three levels: International, European and national level.

3. Results

Peer reviewed articles

The international peer reviewed articles selected were mainly focused on the impact of parenting and parental psychological distress during displacement on children's emotional and behavioural status. According to most of them, social and financial support together with family-focused interventions could enhance refugee families' well-being and be protective factors for maintaining positive parenting.

Referring to European scientific literature, although there is reference inter alia to the association of parenting and migrant children's mental health; yet, the main focus found in the articles is on strategies which could contribute on meeting refugee/immigrant families' special needs and on reducing health inequalities. Some themes, such as promoting cultural and linguistic diversity, are mentioned as particularly important when working with such families.

Scientific articles in German analyze immigrant/refugee families' special difficulties mainly related to childhood illness, vaccination, mental health, housing, financial situation, learning German and education. A German article introduces an aid offer for refugee parents to strengthen family skills while another article underlines the benefits of parents' own commitment. Scientific articles published in Romanian peer review journals underline the urge need to take care of migrants/refugees, mainly when referring to children. Some articles present the evolution of migrant children in the host country and the effects of migration on children left behind. An interesting difference comparing to articles published in other languages is that a Romanian article examines the perceptions of family support among Romanian children affected by parental/family migration. The Italian scientific articles included are mainly focused on new forms of citizenship and social inclusion. The impact of parenting on immigrant child's education is another issue discussed in an Italian article. This impact together with the impact of parenting on children's mental health is also described in UK scientific articles. A prolonged disruption to the parent-child relationship may have a negative impact both on children's and parents' mental well-being, thus parenting during the migration process is of great importance. Parents need support during the transition of their children to a new country and educational system. The school environment may play a crucial role in the development of refugee children as the recognition by peers has been described as an important element linked to refugees' social networking, seeking for psychological support and focusing on studying. A UK related article also mentions that there are important cultural differences referring to parents' awareness in the difficulties of maintaining optimal health for their children and this should be taken into consideration. Greek and Cypriot peer review literature on relevant issues is limited or inexistent. According to an article in Greek the chronic weaknesses of the National Health System, in combination with the increased influx of immigrants and the economic recession, have necessitated the involvement of non-profit organizations, which, in cooperation with the public health services, can contribute to more effective provision of primary health care. The main parameters for efficient functioning are actions aimed at providing quality health services, psychological support and social integration for immigrants, and protecting public health.

PEER REVIEWED ARTICLES

A.1. INTERNATIONAL

| <p>Description: The information below relates to international peer reviewed articles concerning current understanding relating in empowering migrants and refugee families on parenting skills. Short descriptions of each article are provided as are links and/or PDF files.</p> <p>Key words: Migrant/refugee parents/parenting skills, cultural identity, health needs, psychological support</p> <p>Years: 2013-2018</p> | | |
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| | Summary | Reference/Link |
| 1 | <p>Refugee parents have to face not only the challenges associated with their own transition but also challenges associated with raising their children in a society whose cultural ideals vary greatly from their own. In this article different sources are integrated leading to the creation of a framework for developing family-focused interventions to enhance refugee families' well-being. The primary goal was to support parents or caregivers to develop a bridge between the values, beliefs, and traditions they left behind and the postmigration or resettlement challenges they face in the United States. Authors introduce five recommendations for implementing family-focused community-based interventions for refugee families:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Engage the family as the central unit for intervention. 2. Utilize community leaders and address barriers 3. Ensure the family's basic needs are being met. 4. Utilize a psychoeducational approach to support mental health needs. 5. Celebrate the families' strengths and resiliency | <p>Pejic V, Alvarado E, Hess R, & Groark S. (2017). Community-Based Interventions with Refugee Families Using a Family Systems Approach. <i>The Family Journal: Counseling and Therapy for Couples and Families</i>; 25(1) 101-108 https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1066480716680189.</p> |
| 2 | <p>Forcibly displaced children face several difficulties leading to negative outcomes. It is considered as very important to find ways to support war-affected caregivers in promoting children's psychosocial</p> | <p>Sim A, Fazel M, Bowes L & Gardner F.(2018). Pathways linking war and displacement to parenting and child adjustment: A qualitative study with Syrian refugees in Lebanon. <i>Soc Sci Med</i> ;200:19-26</p> |

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| | <p>resilience. This article presents the results of a qualitative study which examines the mechanisms underlying the effects of war and displacement on parenting and child adjustment. These results could be used to inform intervention development. Three interrelated pathways linking daily displacement stressors to various dimensions of parenting were found: (1) economic hardship prevents parents from meeting their children's basic needs and forces adaptation strategies that impair positive parent-child interactions; (2) parental psychological distress contributes to harsh parenting; and (3) perceptions and experiences of insecurity in the community results in increased parental control. Social and financial support may be protective factors for maintaining positive parenting despite exposure to war and displacement-related adversity.</p> | <p>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29355827.</p> |
| 3 | <p>This article presents the results of a study which examines predictors of emotional problems amongst a nationally representative cohort of recent immigrants in Canada. The authors examine the effects of parenting status, given the association between parenting stress and mental health. Sociodemographic characteristics and self reported emotional problems over time were considered as a function of parenting status (Two Parent, Lone Parent, Divorced Non-Parent, Non-Divorced Non-Parent). Odds of emotional problems were higher among Two Parent, Lone Parent and Divorced Non-Parent, immigrants compared to Non-Divorced Non-Parents. Immigrant parents seem to be at risk for emotional health problems during the post-migration period.</p> | <p>Browne DT, Kumar A, Puente-Duran S, Georgiades K, Leckie G & Jenkins J (2017) .Emotional problems among recent immigrants and parenting status: Findings from a national longitudinal study of immigrants in Canada. PLoS ONE 12(4): e0175023 https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0175023</p> |

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| 4 | <p>Parenting during displacement (transitional, pre-resettlement stages) is expected to have impact on children's emotional and behavioural status. This article presents the results of a qualitative study which aimed to examine the parenting experiences of Syrian families living in refugee camps. The main focus of the study was to examine the impact of their displacement on parenting and parenting changes. Challenges identified were structured in three themes; 1) environmental challenges; 2) child specific challenges; and 3) parent specific challenges. One major emotional stressor for parents was the feeling that they were no longer in control. Parents struggled physically and emotionally to support their children. Such challenges could be addressed by parenting interventions for families in refugee camps. This way parents could better parent and support their children and probably reduce their trauma.</p> | <p>El-Khani A, Ulph F, Peters S & Calam R (2016). Syria: the challenges of parenting in refugee situations of immediate displacement. <i>Intervention</i>; 14 (2):99– 113.DOI: 10.1097/WTF.0000000000000118 https://www.interventionjournal.com/sites/default/files/Syria_the_challenges_of_parenting_in_refugee.3.pdf.</p> |
| 5 | <p>This article presents the results of a randomized controlled trial examining the impact of a family-based intervention delivered to Burmese migrant families displaced in Thailand on parenting and family functioning. The intervention included 12 sessions and was delivered by lay facilitators. Parent-child relationship quality, discipline practices, and family functioning were assessed using adapted standardized and locally derived measures. The intervention group (compared with the control) was found to have improved quality of parent-child interactions on scales of parental warmth and affection and negative relationship quality. Relationship quality and family functioning (including family cohesion) were also found improved, while negative interactions were found decreased. Family communication was improved according to children and harsh discipline was decreased according to caregivers. It is suggested that a behavioral family-based approach implemented by lay providers in community settings is a promising intervention approach for increasing protective aspects of family well-being for migrant children and caregivers.</p> | <p>Puffer ES, Annan J, Sim AL, Salhi, C & Betancourt TS. (2017). The impact of a family skills training intervention among Burmese migrant families in Thailand: A randomized controlled trial. <i>PLoS one</i>, 12(3), e0172611. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0172611 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5369700/</p> |

A.2. EUROPEAN

Description: The information below relates to peer reviewed articles concerning current understanding relating in empowering migrants and refugee families on parenting skills in the Europe. Short descriptions of each article are provided as are links and/or PDF files.

Key words: Migrant/refugee parents/parenting skills, cultural identity, health needs, psychological support

Years: 2013-2018

| | Summary | Reference/Link |
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| 1 | <p>A migration status itself can often be postulated as a risk factor for children’s mental condition. This review considers the current prevalence of emotional and behavioral problems of native children and adolescents in comparison with children with a migration background in European countries. 36 studies published from 2007 up to 2013 chosen from a systematic literature research were included and analyzed.</p> <p>Migrant childhood in Europe could be declared a risk in increasing internalizing problem behaviour while the prevalent rate in externalizing problem behavior was comparable between native and migrant children. Furthermore, several major influence factors in migrant children’s mental health could be pointed out, such as a low socio-economic status, a Non-European origin, an uncertain cultural identity of the parents, maternal harsh parenting or inadequate parental occupation, a minority status, the younger age, gender effects or a specific culture declaration in diseases.</p> | <p>Belhadj Kouider, E, Koglin, U. & Petermann, F. (2014) Emotional and behavioral problems in migrant children and adolescents in Europe: a systematic review. <i>European Child Adolescent Psychiatry</i> 23: 373. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00787-013-0485-8</p> <p>https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00787-013-0485-8</p> |
| 2 | <p>Migration is an increasingly commonplace phenomenon for a number of reasons. People migrate from rural to urban areas or across borders for reasons including economic, educational or political. There is increasing recent research evidence from many countries in Europe that indicates that migrants are more prone to certain psychiatric disorders. Because of their experiences of migration and settling down in the new countries, they may also have special needs such as lack of linguistic abilities which must be taken into account using a number of strategies at individual, local and national policy levels. In this guidance document,</p> | <p>Bhugra D, Gupta S, Schouler-Ocak M, Graeff-Calliess I, Deakin NA, Qureshi A, Dales J, Moussaoui D, Kastrop M, Tarricone I, Till A, Bassi M, Carta M; European Psychiatric Association. (2014). EPA Guidance mental health care of migrants. <i>European Psychiatry</i>. 29 (2): 107-115 https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0924933814000054</p> |

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| | we briefly present the evidence and propose that specific measures must be taken to improve and manage psychiatric disorders experienced by migrants and their descendants. This improvement requires involvement at the highest level in governments. This is a guidance document and not a systematic review. | |
| 3 | <p>There is increasing international interest in universal, health promoting services for pregnancy and the first three years of life. Drawing on a narrative review of literature, this paper explores mechanisms by which such services might contribute to health improvement and reducing health inequalities.</p> <p>The analysis revealed health visiting practice as potentially characterized by a particular ‘orientation to practice.’ This embodied the values, skills and attitudes needed to deliver universal health visiting services through salutogenesis (health creation), person-centredness (human valuing) and viewing the person in situation (human ecology). Research about health visiting actions focuses on home visiting, needs assessment and parent–health visitor relationships. The detailed description of health visitors’ skills, attitudes, values, and their application in practice, provides an explanation of how universal provision can potentially help to promote health and shift the social gradient of health inequalities.</p> <p>Identification of needs across an undifferentiated, universal caseload, combined with an outreach style that enhances uptake of needed services and appropriate health or parenting information, creates opportunities for parents who may otherwise have remained unaware of, or unwilling to engage with such provision.</p> | <p>Cowley S, Whittaker K, Malone M, Donetto S, Grigulis A, Maben J (2015). Why health visiting? Examining the potential public health benefits from health visiting practice within a universal service: A narrative review of the literature. <i>International Journal of Nursing Studies</i> 52 (1): 465-480 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijnurstu.2014.07.013</p> <p>https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0020748914001990</p> |
| 4 | <p>Although the number of immigrant families is increasing in Finland, the research on their perspectives on early childhood and care (ECEC) services is scarce. The objective of this small-scale case study was to increase the understanding of immigrant families’ perspectives on ECEC practices. Through the qualitative content analysis of interview-based data, four themes emerged as particularly important for working with immigrant families: (a) fostering dialogue and mutual understanding; (b) promoting cultural and linguistic diversity; (c) encouraging cooperative partnership; and (d) providing support and individualized attention. This study contributes to the development of more inclusive and supportive ECEC practices for better support families with immigrant backgrounds.</p> | <p>Lastikka AL and Lipponen L., (2016). Immigrant Parents’ Perspectives on Early Childhood Education and Care Practices in the Finnish Multicultural Context. <i>International Journal of Multicultural Education</i>. 18 (3): 75-94 https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1118772.pdf</p> |

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| 5 | <p>The study is about the exploration of stakeholders’ perspectives on the health needs of Syrian refugees in Greece following the 2016 European Union-Turkey agreement. By 2017, more than 500,000 Syrian refugees had passed through Greece seeking safety and asylum. Understanding how their health needs evolved over the refugee crisis in Greece and in relation to changing migration policy, and exploring the challenges involved in delivering their healthcare is timely as NGOs transition health service provision to the Greek health authorities. Key challenges to service delivery included a narrow model of healthcare provision and insufficient referral mechanisms for social support and mental health services. Language and gender differences between refugees and healthcare providers, and a lack of privacy and space in clinics impeded the quality of care.</p> | <p>Hémono R, Relyea B, Scott J, Khaddaj S, Douka A and Wringe A. (2018), “The needs have clearly evolved as time has gone on.”: A qualitative study to explore stakeholders’ perspectives on the health needs of Syrian refugees in Greece following the 2016 European Union-Turkey agreement. <i>Conflict and Health</i> 12:24</p> <p>https://doi.org/10.1186/s13031-018-0158-9</p> |
| 6 | <p>The refugee and migrant crisis in Europe has drawn international attention to the issue of sexual exploitation of unaccompanied and separated refugee boys, requiring humanitarian actors and service providers to quickly develop responses in the absence of an established evidence base. A combination of approaches, addressing risk factors at multiple levels, such as building individual-level knowledge and skills, providing community- or family-level protection in the absence of traditional support mechanisms, and structural interventions to address economic vulnerability, is likely needed in order to significantly reduce the vulnerability of unaccompanied and separated boys to sexual exploitation.</p> | <p>Freccero J, Biswas D, Whiting A, Alrabe K, Seelinger KT. (2017). Sexual exploitation of unaccompanied migrant and refugee boys in Greece: Approaches to prevention, <i>PLOS Medicine Journal</i></p> <p>https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1002438</p> |
| 7 | <p>The health of asylum seekers is of cardinal importance for the future health of Europe. The aim of the present cross-sectional study was to assess malnutrition prevalence among refugee children living in reception areas in northern Greece. A total of 192 refugee children (1–18 y old), inhabitants of the refugee reception centres in Drama and Kavala, were evaluated for acute and chronic malnutrition according to the WHO growth standards and charts. In the total sample, 13.0% of the participants had at least one form of malnutrition, the prevalence of underweight was 7.8% and stunting affected 7.3% of the children. Moreover, a greater proportion of adolescent girls from the Drama centre (38.5%) demonstrated at least one form of malnutrition compared with the children in Kavala.</p> | <p>Grammatikopoulou MG, Theodoridis X, Poulimeneas D, Maraki MI, Gkiouras K, Tirodimos I, Dardavessis T, Chourdakis M. (2018), Malnutrition surveillance among refugee children living in reception centres in Greece: a pilot study, <i>Oxford Academic, Int Health</i>. 1;11(1):30-35. doi: 10.1093/inthealth/ihy053.</p> <p>https://doi.org/10.1093/inthealth/ihy053</p> |

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| 8. | <p>Previous research has identified a high prevalence of growth abnormality among Syrian refugees in refugee camps in Jordan and Lebanon. There are few published data describing the growth status of children who are refugees in Europe. Refugees with up to 5 completed years of age in four refugee camps in Northern Greece were invited to participate in growth screening for clinical purposes. Mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC), weight for age (WFA), weight for height (WFH) and height for age (HFA) were measured. The World Health Organization (WHO) normal ranges and 'WHO Anthro' were used to calculate the prevalence of high WFH and low WFA, WFH, HFA, or MUAC. Results demonstrated low prevalence of underweight for height, but high prevalence of stunting, suggesting chronic malnutrition.</p> | <p>Walpolea SC, Abbarab A, Gunstc M, Harkenseed C, (2018). Cross-sectional growth assessment of children in four refugee camps in Northern Greece. Public Health. 162:147-152. doi: 10.1016/j.puhe.2018.05.004. Epub 2018 Jul 31. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.puhe.2018.05.004</p> |
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A.3. NATIONAL

A.3.1. CYPRUS

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| <p>Description: The information below relates to peer reviewed articles concerning current understanding relating in empowering migrants and refugee families on parenting skills in the Cyprus. Short descriptions of each article are provided as are links and/or PDF files. Key words: Migrant/refugee parents/parenting skills, cultural identity, health needs, psychological support, education, psychological trauma Years: 2013-2018</p> | | |
| | Summary | Reference/Link |
| 1 | 0 docs were found in Cyprus peer reviewed journals | |

A.3.2. GREECE

Description: The information below relates to peer reviewed articles concerning current understanding relating in empowering migrants and refugee families on parenting skills in Greece. Short descriptions of each article are provided, as are links and/or PDF files.

Key words: refugee parents, health needs, refugee children, mental health, trauma

Years: 2013-2018

| | Summary | Reference/Link |
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| 1 | <p>The increase in the influx of immigrants that has taken place in recent years in Greece, and in particular the year 2015, when the number of their arrivals, demonstrates the need to implement a strategic one planning to protect public health and addressing the dysfunctions of primary health care provision. The meaning of the provision of PRM to migrants and refugees presents multi-faceted socio-economic dimension ensuring social cohesion, the promotion of the health of all non - discriminators and the integration of migrants into the productive fabric of the country. The chronic weaknesses faced by the National Health System (NHS), combined with the large increase in the influx of migrants and the economic downturn, impose the activation of non-profit organizations, such as non-governmental organizations (MKO), which, in association with public health structures can contribute to the most effective provision of primary health services.</p> | <p>Terzoudis S, Bogiatzidis P, Costakiolas P. (2017). Primary health care for immigrants during their reception in Greece: Planning in a non-governmental organization polyclinic, ARCHIVES OF HELLENIC MEDICINE 2017, 34(1):113-122 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312814495_Primary_health_care_for_immigrants_during_their_reception_in_GreecePlanning_in_a_non-governmental_organization_polyclinic</p> |

A.3.3. ITALY

| <p>Description: The information below relates to peer reviewed articles concerning current understanding relating in empowering migrants and refugee families on parenting skills in ITALY. Short descriptions of each article are provided as are links and/or PDF files.</p> <p>Key words: refugee parents, health needs, refugee children, mental health, trauma</p> <p>Years: 2013-2018</p> | | |
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| | Summary | Reference/Link |
| 1 | <p>The theoretical contribution illustrated in this article is aimed at highlighting the vast potentialities emerging from the intersection of citizenship studies, ethics of care studies and the sociology of emotions; in other words, emerging from the intersection of the concept of citizenship with the concept of care and the emotional dynamics revolving around them. The analysis is developed within the context of our rapidly changing global societies and in light of some of the most recent developments concerning the so-called European refugee crisis. The overall objective is getting insights in the multiple ways in which new forms of citizenship and social inclusion are creatively performed at the local level, i.e. at the level of micro-interactions, even when forms of exclusion, borders-defence attitudes and racism persist at the institutional and political level.</p> | <p>Pratesi A. (2016).Cittadinanza e inclusione sociale tra emozioni e pratiche di cura. Il caso dei rifugiati e dei richiedenti asilo in europa, in: <i>Etica & Politica / Ethics & Politics</i> (2016) XVIII/3", Trieste, EUT Edizioni Università di Trieste, 2016: 363-379</p> <p>Full text available by clicking below: http://hdl.handle.net/10077/13520</p> |
| 2 | <p>A refugee father and a father who adopted two refugee kids without father: through two fieldworks, the Authors give voice to the common traumatic past, faced as a transition through the pain, and not as a penalizing aspect labelling as victims, in order to become aware of his own strengths.</p> | <p>Papadopoulos R & Gionakis N. (2017). Padri rifugiati. Vulnerabilità e resilienza, in <i>Terapia Familiare. Rivista interdisciplinare di ricerca ed intervento relazionale/Family Therapy</i>, n.113, FrancoAngeli, Milano: 222-243</p> <p>https://www.francoangeli.it/Riviste/Scheda_Rivista.aspx?IDarticolo=58843</p> |
| 3 | <p>Our contribution is as theoretical and methodological reflection on the specific phenomenon of new immigrant, interfaith families. Some questions were asked about this matter: what happens within these families? Are identity and origin of each parent important</p> | <p>Iavarone ML, Marone F, & Sabatano F. (2015). Genitorialità migrante: un'esperienza di formazione interculturale con madri immigrate a Napoli, in <i>Rivista Italiana di Educazione Familiare</i>, n.1, Firenze</p> |

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| | <p>predictors of children’s educational models? Which of the two lineages prevails: motherhood or fatherhood? What paths of parenting? Are there differences of gender? These questions will have only partial answers in this reflection; however, our aim is to develop a pedagogical model of the phenomenon, through the description of an educational practice. In terms of education quality, the first question that arises is to bring together these multiplicities and differences within an educational model, whose characteristics of stability, consistency and functionality may help to avoid the risk of confusion and disorientation in subjects who live in real-life complex situations.</p> | <p>University Press: 53-75.</p> <p>http://fupress.net/index.php/rief/article/viewFile/16383/15344</p> |
| 4 | <p>The quality of relationships among different social groups represents one of the most complex problems of our societies. This complexity has become even more evident in relation to the growing flow of immigrants who look at Europe the possibility of escaping from war and poverty and to find better life conditions.</p> <p>In this frame, both social and psychological sciences may provide useful tool in order to make the conditions of civil and reciprocal social-life. In fact, these sciences, on one hand, could cope with stereotyping and ideological simplification integration processes, on the other hand, they could give the useful tools for analysing and intervening in field of community.</p> | <p>Licciardello O. (2016). Diversità e integrazione: tra pregiudizi e identità, in <i>International Journal of Developmental and Educational Psychology</i>, vol. 1, núm. 1, 2016: 377-382</p> <p>https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/3498/349851776041.pdf.</p> |

A.3.4. ROMANIA

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| <p>Description: The information below relates to peer reviewed articles concerning current understanding relating in empowering migrants and refugee families on parenting skills in ROMANIA. Short descriptions of each article are provided as are links and/or PDF files.</p> <p>Key words: refugee parents, health needs, refugee children, mental health, trauma</p> <p>Years: 2013-2018</p> | | |
| | Summary | Reference/Link |
| 1 | <p>Children are affected by this phenomenon in different ways: some of them are left behind by migrant parents; some are brought along with their migrating parents and some migrate alone, independently of parents and adult guardians. Independent migrant children should be Europe’s top priority as they are significantly affected by the absence of protection and support from their families, becoming in this way vulnerable, especially when they have nobody to guide them. Therefore, it is a need</p> | <p>Adam Andrada E (2017). Migrant children - a vulnerable category for visible, needed protection. <i>Revista de investigare a criminalitatii</i>; 10(1): 81-85.</p> <p>https://search.proquest.com/openview/72492ae4eb69af</p> |

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| | for setting out concrete actions to better protect, support and take care of the best interests of all children arriving in the European Union | 7d93a391bae13c9b74/1?pqorigsite=gscholar&cbl=2029647 |
| 2 | Migrants / refugees challenge the states in the MENA and Europe, forcing governments to mobilize material and human resources to find appropriate response, either to rescue, take over and integrate them, or to halt the wave of migration. Europe's response to the wave of migration has also been heavily influenced by the wave of attacks claimed by the Islamic State (ISIS, ISIL or DAESH) since 2014. This paper aims to analyze some aspects of the current wave of migration from MENA to Europe and the responses formulated by both the EU and some European states, underlining that the arrival of refugees was one of the effects of the Arab Spring, but migrants from poor countries to rich countries are constant phenomena in the history of mankind. | Gajdo A (2018). The effects of the Arab Spring in Europe: refugees, solidarity and Islamophobia. Editura Ovidius University Press, XV (14-15): 69-78 https://www.ceeol.com/search/articledetail?id=715438 |
| 3 | Using a mixed research design, the authors followed the evolution of migrant children in the host country | Roth M& Mihai-Bogda L (2016): Capacitatea copiilor, tinerilor si familiilor/Empowering Children, Youth and Families. Revista de Asistenta Sociala; Bucharest (2): 3-10. http://search.proquest.com/openview/3c0e7a268ba9b624a6af76d54d2ec3ec/1?pqorigsite=gscholar&cbl=105838 |
| 4 | The study focuses on perceptions of family support among Romanian children affected by parental/family migration. | Popa N (2012). Perceptions of Family Support Among Children of Romanian Migrants. Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences (46): 4097-4101 https://bit.ly/2B967vi . |
| 5 | The paper proposes an analysis of works and studies on migration and its effects on families and the children left behind. The methodology is based on reports of public or private institutions, studies and articles, so that can better grasp the phenomenon and potentially lay down some conclusions and recommendations. | Păduraru M (2014). Romania – emigration's impact on families and children. Journal of Community Positive Practices XIV (1) :27-36 http://www.jpcc.ro/reviste/JCPP%20Nr.%201%202014/articole/art03.pdf |

A.3.5. GERMANY

Description: The information below relates to peer reviewed articles concerning current understanding relating in empowering migrants and refugee families on parenting skills in Germany. Short descriptions of each article are provided, as are links and/or PDF files.

Key words: Migrants / Migranten, refugees / asylum seekers/ Flüchtlinge, Parenting / Erziehung / Elternschaft, Education / Bildung, Ausbildung, Children / Kinder / Minderjährige, cultural identity / kulturelle Identität, health care needs / Gesundheitsbedürfnisse, psychological support / psychologische Unterstützung, Psychotherapie, psychological trauma / psychisches Trauma, Diversity / Diversität, Gesundheit des Kindes / Child health

Years: 2013-2018

| | Summary | Reference/Link |
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| 1 | The searches generated 1,190 hits; 52 articles met the inclusion criteria. Of these, 41 were quantitative studies (78.9 %), 10 qualitative (19.2 %), and 1 was a review (1.9 %). A total of 30 primary articles (58.9 %) analysed mental health aspects, followed by infectious diseases ($n = 12$, 23.5 %). Qualitative studies, mainly ethnographies and case studies, explored mental health and social determinants of health, providing evidence for the impact of living conditions on health and medical care. Few studies analysed chronic diseases ($n = 3$) or childhood illnesses ($n = 6$). No studies analysed the health needs or medical care of asylum-seeking women during pregnancy and child birth. In 62.7 % of the primary studies, a single sampling point was used to recruit asylum seekers. Nationwide external validity was given in two quantitative studies. The priority research areas identified are chronic diseases and childhood and maternal health. The divergence and heterogeneity of the studies hamper a comprehensive and comparable acquisition of knowledge and emphasize the need for collaborative research to close the existing evidence gaps. | Bozorgmehr K (2016).Systematic review and evidence mapping of empirical studies on health status and medical care among refugees and asylum seekers in Germany (1990–2014).Bundesgesundheitsblatt - Gesundheitsforschung - Gesundheitsschutz. 59 (5): 599–620 https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00103-016-2336-5 |
| 2 | The health of children and adolescents from families with insecure residence status could be poorer compared to other children with permanent residence permits inGermany due to exposure before and during flight. Their insecure residence status and their comparably low social status in the destination country may contribute towards access barriers to health care. However, selection effects might also lead to | Wenner J, Razum O, Schenk L, Ellert U, Bozorgmehr K. (2016). The health of children and adolescents from families with insecure residence status compared to children with permanent residence permits: analysis of KiGGS data 2003–2006. Bundesgesundheitsbl |

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| | <p>better health compared to other children in the destination country. This study compares the health status of children and adolescents with insecure residence status to that of other children with and without migration background in Germany. Among 17,245 children, 197 (1.1%) had an insecure residence status. Adjusting only for age and sex, an insecure residence status is associated with poorer subjective health (OR=3.12 (2.07–4.94)), mental problems (OR=1.83 (1.16–2.87)), an incomplete vaccination status (OR=2.0 (1.33–3.0)) and the use of emergency health services (OR=2.28 (1.2–4.36)). After adjusting also for social and migration status, only the association with the use of emergency care remains significant (OR=2.53 (1.18–5.43)). This association possibly indicates barriers to the use of regular primary care services, which requires further research</p> | <p>59:627–635 https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27090244</p> |
| 3 | <p>Due to war and destruction, many people have had to leave their homes in recent years and large numbers of asylum seekers and refugees sought shelter in European countries. In 2015 and In 2016, a total of more than one million people applied for asylum in Germany. This, in turn, represents the Existing health care structures face major challenges. From Public's point of view health is asking itself the question of the health and supply needs of asylum seekers and refugees. This article describes, on the one hand, the extent and legal framework of immigration. After Germany in the past two years. On the other hand, he is dedicated to the question of health and medical care for asylum seekers and refugees. It is striking that, so far, no representative data on the health situation of this population group There are. The studies so far have low case numbers</p> | <p>Frank L, Yesil-Jürgens R, Razum O, et al.(2017). Health and healthcare provision to sylum seekers and refugees in Germany. Journal of Health Monitoring. 2017; 2:22–42. https://www.rki.de/DE/Content/Gesundheitsmonitoring/Gesundheitsberichterstattung/GBEDownloadsJ/JoHM_2017_01_gesundheitliche_lage1b.pdf?__blob=publicationFile</p> |
| 4 | <p>The article focuses exclusively on illustrating the effects of migration on the family life of refugees, and in particular on the education of refugee children. An aid offer for refugee parents to strengthen family skills is discussed. Eltern-Aktiv-Refugio Munich is a parent training program that is adapted to the special needs of refugees and migrants. The manual contains five modules with pedagogical and migration-specific content intended to provide refugees and migrants with an orientation in view of the changed living conditions in exile, while making a differentiated reference to the different values and norms in Germany and the country of origin. The article takes into consideration issues related to the integrational knowledge, educational knowledge, communicational knowledge, self-care of parents and the consequences</p> | <p>Abdallah-Steinkopff, B. (2015). Kultursensible Elternberatung bei Flüchtlingsfamilien. ZFTB.Jg33(3)109-117 Culture-sensitive parental counseling for refugee families Kultursensible Elternberatung bei Flüchtlingsfamilien https://www.erzieherin.de/files/paedagogischepraxis/69332601_KiTa_Recht_Abdallah.pdf</p> |

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| | of being traumatized for children | |
| 5 | Unaccompanied refugee minors in Europe are at high risk of developing mental health problems and experiencing poor quality of life. This study investigated the frequency of emotional and behavioral problems in unaccompanied refugee minors residing in youth welfare institutions in Germany, using data from both self-reports and caregiver reports. According to both self-reports and caregiver reports, the rates of internalizing problems in this sample were significantly higher than in norms, with frequencies ranging from 35 to 61 %. By contrast, externalizing problems were rated as significantly lower than for norms, particularly hyperactivity with frequencies ranging from only 4 to 7 %. Both sets of informants reported high levels of prosocial behavior. The findings of this study confirm that unaccompanied refugee minors are a highly vulnerable group, and suggest that mental health screenings should be done regularly in the youth welfare institutions that care for them.. Appropriate support systems should be developed and implemented, including access to mental health care as well as psychosocial and educational interventions within schools and youth welfare institutions. | Möhrle B, et al.(2016). Verhaltensauffälligkeiten und Lebensqualität bei männlichen unbegleiteten minderjährigen Flüchtlingen in Jugendhilfe einrichtungen in Deutschland . <i>Kindheit und Entwicklung</i> 25 : 204-215. doi.org/10.1026/0942-5403/a000206. https://econtent.hogrefe.com/doi/pdf/10.1026/0942-5403/a000206 |

A.3.6. UNITED KINGDOM

Description: The information below relates to peer reviewed articles concerning current understanding relating in empowering migrants and refugee families on parenting skills in the UK. Short descriptions of each article are provided, as are links and/or PDF files.

Key words: refugee parents, parenting skills, health needs, migrants, refugee children, mental health, trauma, empowerment, UK, education, school, separation, well-being, health promotion, psychosocial, asylum seekers, culture, inequality.

Years: 2010-2018

| | Summary | Reference/Link |
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| 1 | The migration process for families can be a complex process in which separation within families is not uncommon. Although there is in depth literature on the consequences of separation of children from their parents/carers as well as literature on the effect of children being reunited with their parents, there is little research on linking these two events. As a result, this study aims to identify whether separation | Eremenko T. & Bennett R. (2018). Linking the family context of migration during childhood to the well - being of young adults: Evidence from the UK and France. <i>Population, Space and Place</i> 24 (7): 1–13. |

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| | <p>during childhood is associated with well-being in adulthood among 18-25 year old individuals that migrated to the UK or France as a child. National household surveys were used to identify which of the parents migrated and whether the children experienced a period of separation from their parents or migrated with them. Self-report measures on health (both countries), mental well-being (UK) and conflict with parents (France) were completed. Results demonstrate that majority of young people migrate with their parents/carers (86% UK and 69% France). However, children that experienced a period of separation that lasted over 6 years had poorer psychosocial well-being during adulthood in both countries. Implications of such findings suggest that a prolonged disruption to the parent-child relationship may have a negative impact on the mental well-being of individuals during early adulthood, thus highlighting the importance of parenting during the migration process.</p> | <p>https://doi.org/10.1002/psp.2164</p> |
| 2 | <p>For some individuals in Zimbabwe, migration is a last-resort attempt at a better life and to escape potential persecution and torture. Opportunities for legal migration is limited in Zimbabwe. As a result, parents often have to make the difficult decision of migrating alone in the first instance and leaving their children behind with the intention of arranging for their children to reunite with them when possible. However, difficulties associated with the immigration policy of Zimbabwe compounded by the cumbersome immigration system in the UK often results in parents being separated from their children for longer than planned. Moreover, asylum claims on the grounds of human rights can be a long and difficult process. Interviews with 18 Zimbabwean parents highlight the pain caused by parent-child separation. As well as reported difficulties with the immigration process, interviewees also noted that children that had been left in Zimbabwe would be moved around from carer to carer, sometimes without the consent of the parent. Parents feel powerless as their children are considered to be suffering neglect or abuse back in Zimbabwe. Some parents reported incidents in which they received the news of the death of their child which left deep feelings of sadness and guilt. Moreover, separation associated with forced migration has been described as mental torture. It could be argued that it is not only children's well-being that suffers as a result of parent-child separation but also that of the parents.</p> | <p>Madziva R. (2010). Living death: separation in the UK. <i>Forced Migration Review</i> 1 (34): 70–71.</p> <p>http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=a9h&AN=48168938&site=ehost-live&scope=site</p> |

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| 3 | <p>Families have a significant yet complex role in migration related decision making and strategies. Drawing on the results of two previous studies, this article investigates some of the factors that impact the decisions of migrants to bring their children with them to London or not and some of the consequences of these decisions. The option of leaving children with substitute caregivers such as grandparents was considered to be difficult to consider as grandparents tend to spoil children and have difficulty controlling them. Furthermore, it has been argued that the absence of parents could lead to emotional consequences for children which may result in poorer educational attainment. One of the motivational factors for parents in bringing their children with them was the consideration of educational opportunities. However, secondary school aged children were considered more likely to have their education disrupted by migration. Findings indicate that parents migrating for the first time may be less prepared for the impact of migration on education. Reports also suggest that it is the teachers rather than parents that note the emotional impact of migration on young people, whilst parents tended to notice trauma that their children had experienced after the migration process was completed. Thus, key points in this article suggest that further support is needed for parents in order to support the transition of their children to a new country and educational system.</p> | <p>Ryan L. & Sales R. (2013). Family Migration: The Role of Children and Education in Family Decision-Making Strategies of Polish Migrants in London. <i>International Migration</i> 51(2): 90-103. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2435.2010.00652.x</p> |
| 4 | <p>This article describes the role of the educational environment in assisting the development of refugee children with a particular focus on the importance of relationships with peers. It is argued that the schools in the UK can be an extreme environment for vulnerable refugee children that could be subject to discrimination and bullying. Following contact with a school-based mental health service, adolescent refugees were interviewed. Results suggest that significant moments of change in the form of recognition by peers encourage refugees to seek psychological support, focus on studying and to expand their social network by making more friends. Schools are an important institution for the development of refugees, especially in the cases of unaccompanied young people that do not have a parent to provide a base of support. The important role of teachers in terms of mediating contact between refugee children and school mental health services was noted. Refugee children may be considered vulnerable, have often experienced traumatic events prior to migration and may be</p> | <p>Fazel M. (2015). A moment of change: Facilitating refugee children's mental health in UK schools. <i>International Journal of Educational Development</i> 41: 255–261. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijedudev.2014.12.006</p> |

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| | <p>separated from their parents. Thus, the school environment may play a crucial role in the development of refugee children in terms of settling into a new culture and making friends.</p> | |
| 5 | <p>Evidence suggests that the health behaviours of those who migrate deteriorate over time which can consequently lead to a negative impact on the health of dependent children. Health in the early years of life can influence the course of lifelong health. For this reason, this study explores the views of parents regarding maintaining their children's health following migration. 28 parents of preschool children who had migrated to the UK within 10 years of the study date participated in focus groups. Parents originated from Pakistan, Somalia, Poland, Romania and one group of Roma Gypsy parents. All of these groups except the Roma Gypsy parents acknowledged barriers to maintaining optimal health for their children following migration to the UK. Overall patterns of responses indicate that parents from more established communities (Pakistani & Somali) focused on barriers to their children's outside play, exercise and nutrition whereas parents from Eastern Europe focused on difficulties ensuring family financial security. This study highlights the awareness of parents in the difficulties of maintaining optimal health for their children as well as important cultural differences. It may also be speculated that findings highlight the adverse effects of aspects of public health on migrant parents and their children which has further implications for policy aiming to ensure good health among children in the UK.</p> | <p>Condon LJ. & McClean S. (2017). Maintaining pre-school children's health and wellbeing in the UK: A qualitative study of the views of migrant parents. <i>Journal of Public Health</i> 39(3): 455–463. https://doi.org/10.1093/pubmed/fdw083</p> |

A. Grey Literature

International grey literature selected is mainly focused on innovative approaches aiming to support parenting in contexts of displacement and chronic adversity. Interventions are aiming to improve parenting skills, caregiver–child relationships and family functioning, to empower parents and to decrease the possibility of child abuse or neglect. Positive parenting, nutrition, child development, dental hygiene, injury prevention, discipline vs. punishment, resettlement are some of the areas where building parenting skills is important. Formal services are important for income support, legal assistance, health and medical services, housing, and education for both children and parents. Recommendations to help refugee parents to be more involved in their children’s education are also described in the international grey literature.

The protection of children throughout the migration chain has been considered priority by the European Commission. European grey literature presents the difficulties that refugee and migrant children have to deal with, including children within families as well as unaccompanied and separated children. Migrant and refugee children may suffer persistent violations of their rights. The European Program for Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals (HELP), jointly with the Office of the Special Representative of the Council of Europe Secretary General on Migration and Refugees, Tomáš Boček, developed a course which explains how critical issues are addressed in the international and European legal framework and provides an overview of the relevant case-law of the European Court of Human Rights. Refugee families’ social integration in Europe, access to education, health care and protection services and transition to adulthood are also issues discussed in the European grey literature.

Similar is the content of grey literature in different countries. In Cyprus education and parents’ empowerment seem to be the core issues when referring to refugee and migrant children. Challenges referring to the effective integration of refugees are also extensively discussed. The Romanian grey literature gives an indication of the magnitude of the phenomenon of children in migration in Romania and the effects of parental migration on the children. The perceptions and visions of children on the way in which the movement has affected or could flourish their life and the way the system current child protection is or not able to identify and respond to the needs of migrant children / or those at risk of unsafe migration are discussed. Similarly, Italian grey literature presents the Italian immigrant phenomenon and efforts done in order to support their social integration. German grey literature includes inter alia guidelines for best practice of inclusion based on needs analysis of refugee families and presents some projects focused on refugees’ empowerment, engagement, qualification and participation in the education of their children. Ethno- and socio-cultural affiliation of immigrant families is also considered in German grey literature. English grey literature suggests that often the experience of parenting during forced migration is related to a sense of powerlessness associated with the event of migration. Obstacles in terms of parenting practices and abilities include poverty, separation from

children, negotiating the hostile asylum system, social isolation, adapting to a new culture and others. According to English grey literature support from parents and family cohesion can act as protective factors against mental health problems for children. Greek grey literature presents the difficulties that immigrant families have to deal with, such as finding of food, housing, legalization, language learning, access to health services and education. The integration of migrant children in the Greek reality is a challenge as they grow up in different culturally (conflicting) worlds. Additionally, according to Greek grey literature exposure of children and their families to violent events is linked to a wide range of psychological problems among refugee children. Parental participation in their child's education is considered important.

GREY LITERATURE

B.1. INTERNATIONAL

Description: Reports published that address empowering migrant and refugee families on parenting skills at international level. Short descriptions are provided below, as are links and/or PDF files.

Key words: : Migrant/refugee parents/parenting skills, cultural identity, health needs, psychological support, education, psychological trauma

Years: 2013-2018

| | Title/ Summary | Reference/Link |
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| 1 | <p>An exploration of the experience and sense-making of refugee parents and children of the Positive Parenting Program (Triple P)</p> <p>This thesis describes a qualitative study which examines the challenges referring to parenting faced by refugees after resettlement in New Zealand. The researcher examines parenting experiences before and after attending a relevant parenting programme. Children were also asked to respond to some vignettes in order to examine their sense-making of parenting situations. The programme was considered useful, but the researcher suggests that future relevant programmes should also address parental mental status and mental health, changes to family dynamics, and the development of acculturation gaps between refugee background parents and their children.</p> | <p>Areej A (2018). An exploration of the experience and sense-making of refugee parents and children of the Positive Parenting Program (Triple P). Thesis. Master of Arts in Psychology at Massey University, Albany, New Zealand</p> <p>https://mro.massey.ac.nz/handle/10179/14029.</p> |
| 2 | <p>Barriers to formal and informal supports for refugee families in Australia</p> <p>Refugee families resettled in Australia have to deal with challenges such as a new culture, unfamiliar social and health systems, new family roles and dynamics, language barriers, access to employment, education and housing. Parenting difficulties and family conflict may occur. The Institute of Child Protection Studies and the Australian Centre for Child Protection conducted a study to provide data about how services may better support refugee parents to care for their children. Both informal and formal supports were found important. Strong extended social networks reduce social isolation and allow families to share resources. The quality was considered more important than the size of the social network. Collective approaches to parenting and family life were helpful for families entering into</p> | <p>Saunders V, Roche S, McArthur M, & Barry E. (2017). Australian Institute of Family Studies. Institute of Child Protection Studies, Australian Catholic University</p> <p>https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/2017/04/06/barriers-formal-and-informal-supports-refugee-families-australia.</p> |

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| | existing ethnic communities or having extended family already in Australia. Formal services are important for income support, legal assistance, health and medical services, housing, and education for both children and parents. | |
| 3 | <p>Being involved in uninvolved contexts: Refugee parent involvement in children's education</p> <p>This study aims to provide recommendations to help refugee parents to be more involved in their children's education. Based on parents' and educators' perspectives, the following recommendations were introduced:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider parent experiences to avoid misunderstandings • Refugee parents can be motivated to help their children even when they cannot help themselves. • Recognize the unique needs and challenges refugee parents experience. • Provide more accessible and inclusive schools • Change the manner in which students are assessed for grade placement • Provide more timely and appropriate translation and interpretation services. • Increase diversity among staff. • Provide wrap around supports through the use of cultural brokers. • Offer more culturally sensitive training and supports for staff. • Develop a best practices guide related to refugee involvement within school divisions. • Offer more social and academic supports • Improve access to and quality of after-school programs. • Help parents help themselves through community supports and opportunities. | <p>Fadi E. (2017). http://mra-mb.ca/being-involved-in-uninvolved-contexts-refugee-parent-involvement-in-childrens-education/.</p> |
| 4 | <p>Building Happy Families IRC Research Brief</p> <p>This report describes a parenting and family skills programme for Burmese families living on the Thai–Burmese border. The programme had a significant impact on parenting practices, family functioning, and child behaviour. The key messages learnt from the programme are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parenting and family interventions are feasible and acceptable to a displaced population with contextual and cultural adaptations. 2. Brief parenting and family interventions can improve parenting practices, | <p>The International Rescue Committee (IRC) (2014). https://www.rescue.org/sites/default/files/document/703/buildinghappyfamiliesbrief.pdf.</p> |

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| | <p>caregiver–child relationships, and family functioning in contexts of displacement and chronic adversity.</p> <p>3. Brief parenting and family interventions can reduce child behavioral problems, and may have the potential to promote child resilience in conditions of adversity.</p> <p>4. Brief parenting and family interventions may have the potential to promote caregiver mental health and reduce family violence.</p> <p>5. Further research is necessary to uncover potential pathways of change in order to maximize impact.</p> | |
| 5 | <p>Family & Parenting Support</p> <p>Refugee and immigrant parents are under extreme stress as they resettle in the United States. Having fled from dire circumstances, they have to deal with their trauma, a new culture and at the same time provide support for their children. The parenting support programmes of the Jewish Family and Community Services East Bay designed to help refugee and immigrant parents from Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, and Syria face these challenges in positive ways. Their staff, which speaks Farsi, Dari and Arabic, aims to build parenting skills and decrease the possibility of child abuse or neglect.</p> | <p>Jewish community and parenting support (2015) <i>Family & Parenting Support</i> https://jfcs-eastbay.org/family-parenting-support/.</p> |
| 6 | <p>Parenting in Displacement. Adapting Vroom for Displaced Syrian Families (Report)</p> <p>Group-based parenting programs though effective are costly and logistically challenging in large-scale humanitarian crises, such as in the case of brutal war in Syria, where populations were dispersed across a range of contexts. Vroom is an application, which aims to empower parents and caregivers of young children and to turn everyday moments into brain building moments. Authors examine the process of adapting and piloting Vroom for Syrian refugee parents and families. The main findings reported are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Once adapted, tips are culturally appropriate and build on what parents already know and do. 2. Preference for video over text 3. Messages on brain development increase parental engagement 4. Both WhatsApp and Facebook are quick wins for gaining users 5. Mobile applications likely not the most effective platform for reaching | <p>The International Rescue, (2017). https://www.rescue.org/sites/default/files/document/2086/parentingindisplacementreport-single-101917.pdf.</p> |

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| | <p>caregivers.</p> <p>6. Most parents have specific shows they watch, and there is a great deal of co-viewing with children.</p> <p>7. Parents like the practical, simple suggestions (tips).</p> | |
| 7 | <p>Immigrant Parents and Children Together (IMPACT)</p> <p>The IMPACT (program provides immigrant parents, grandparents and caregivers of children between the ages of 0 and 6 with information and/or support in building confidence and skill in the following areas: positive parenting, nutrition, child development, dental hygiene, injury prevention, discipline vs. punishment, resettlement, Canadian law, community resources and women's issues. This program provides six 10-15 week programs each year.</p> | <p>DIVERSEcity Community Resources Society (2014). http://www.dcrs.ca/services/programs-for-children-and-youth/impact-parenting-program/.</p> |

B.2. EUROPEAN

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| <p>Description: Reports published that address empowering migrant and refugee families on parenting skills at international level. Short descriptions are provided below, as are links and/or PDF files.</p> <p>Key words: Migrant/refugee parents/parenting skills, cultural identity, health needs, psychological support, education, psychological trauma</p> <p>Years: 2013-2018</p> | | |
| | Title/ Summary | Reference/Link |
| 1 | <p>Thematic Report on migrant and refugee children Prepared by the Special Representative of the Secretary General on migration and refugees</p> <p>This thematic report focuses specifically on issues concerning refugee and migrant children, including children within families as well as unaccompanied and separated children. Its aim is to identify key findings from the SRSG's missions in 2016 and to reflect on how priorities must be addressed, both as a matter of urgency and in the ongoing work of the Council of Europe, in the upcoming action plan.</p> | <p>Council of Europe: Committee of Ministers (2017). <i>Thematic Report on migrant and refugee children Prepared by the Special Representative of the Secretary General on migration and refugees</i>, https://www.refworld.org/docid/58d527154.html</p> |
| 2 | <p>Safe but not Settled. The impact of family separation on refugees in the UK</p> <p>Refugees in the UK often find themselves separated from their families by their brutal experiences of conflict and persecution, just at the time when they need each other the most. This separation can drag on for years or sometimes indefinitely</p> | <p>Refugee Council (2018) <i>Safe but not Settled The impact of family separation on refugees in the UK</i> https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/assets/0004/2515/Safe_but_not_settled.pdf</p> |

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| | because of the UK's restrictive rules on refugee family reunion. This joint report by the Refugee Council and Oxfam is one of the first to look at how family reunion and ongoing forced separation from loved ones affect the ability of refugees to successfully integrate into UK society. | |
| 3 | <p>10th European Forum on the rights of the child - The protection of children in migration</p> <p>According to UNICEF, there are 50 million children in migration worldwide and one in every 200 children is a refugee. Half of the world's refugee population are children. In 2015 and 2016 roughly every one in four asylum applicants in the EU was a child. Ninety-six thousand unaccompanied children applied for asylum in the EU in 2015. In 2016 children comprised over 30% of all sea arrivals to mid-November. 2 Despite the reality that children comprise a significant proportion of refugees and migrants, the response is often fragmented and there is a pressing need to ensure concerted, collective efforts to join the dots and address the gaps, with a specific focus on sustainable system improvements. In its Communication on the state of play of implementation of the priority actions under the European Agenda on Migration (10/2/2016), the Commission announced that work is underway to employ a comprehensive approach to the protection of children throughout the migration chain.</p> <p>The Forum is organised in this context as a milestone in the ongoing and continuous efforts that are needed to employ such a comprehensive approach.</p> | <p>10th European Forum on the rights of the child (2016) <i>The protection of children in migration</i> ec.europa.eu/newsroom/document.cfm?doc_id=42359</p> |
| 4 | <p>Refugee and migrant children in Europe</p> <p>Refugee and migrant children – some travelling with their families, some alone – risk everything, even their own lives, in search of a better life. Millions of uprooted families flee their homes to escape conflict, persecution and poverty in countries including Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia and Sudan.</p> <p>When children and young people feel that they have no choices, no sense of a future, and where there are no safe and legal alternatives for migration available to them, uprooted children will take matters into their own hands, facing even greater risks of exploitation at the hands of people smugglers and traffickers.</p> | <p>UNICEF (2018) <i>Refugee and migrant children in Europe</i> https://www.unicef.org/eca/emergencies/refugee-and-migrant-children-europe</p> |
| 5 | <p>Promoting the social inclusion of migrant children and young people. The duty of social services – European Social Network</p> | <p>European Social Network (2018). <i>Promoting the social inclusion of migrant children and young people. The duty</i></p> |

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| | <p>ESN organised a seminar in cooperation with ESN member, the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare, entitled ‘Migrant children and young people: social inclusion and transition to adulthood’. The seminar helped us to analyse the state of play in international, European, national and local policies concerning unaccompanied children and young migrants to ensure their effective inclusion and smooth transition to adulthood. A number of key themes were explored, namely access to education, health, care and protection services, the importance of strengthening refugee families’ integration, transition to adulthood, and future scenarios for policy and practice. The main outcomes from the presentations and the group discussions form the basis of this report. Section one describes the main difficulties in the reception of migrant children in Europe, such as the conditions at the ‘hotspots’, age assessment, and preventing child-trafficking. Section two focuses on care and support for unaccompanied children, specifically access to key services, such as accommodation, healthcare and education and the coordination of these services through a guardian. Section three also analyses services access but with a focus on migrant families, while section four focuses on the role played by education and labour market integration in the transition to adulthood of unaccompanied migrant young people.</p> | <p><i>of social services – European Social Network</i> http://www.esn-eu.org/raw.php?page=files&id=2697</p> |
| 6 | <p>New HELP course launched on Refugee and Migrant Children All Council of Europe member states are affected by the refugee/migration flows, either directly or indirectly, as countries of origin, transit, destination or resettlement. Children on the move, especially in an irregular way, remain one of the most vulnerable groups in Europe today. For instance, some 26,000 child migrants arrived in Europe in 2015 without any family. Regardless of their status and the fact that they are accompanied or not, children on the move may suffer persistent violations of their rights. To prevent further such violations, the European Programme for Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals (HELP), jointly with the Office of the Special Representative of the Council of Europe Secretary General on Migration and Refugees, Tomáš Boček, developed a HELP course on Refugee and Migrant Children. The course is one of the measures implementing the Council of Europe Action Plan on protecting Refugee and Migrant Children in Europe (2017-2019). This course explains how critical issues</p> | <p>Council of Europe – Human Rights Education for Legal Professionals (2018) <i>New HELP course launched on Refugee and Migrant Children</i> https://www.coe.int/en/web/help/-/new-help-course-launched-on-refugee-and-migrant-children</p> |

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| | are addressed in the international and European legal framework and provides an overview of the relevant case-law of the European Court of Human Rights. It allows legal and other professionals to improve their knowledge and skills on the existing standards in this area and to apply them in their daily work. | |
| 7 | <p>Integrating minority, migrant & refugee children at European schools & society</p> <p>The integration of refugees and immigrants in Europe has seen a plethora of academic and policy prescriptions; this fact itself shows that there are few absolute answers to this challenge that EU will face in the years to come. It is worth noticing that international human rights law does not address explicitly the ‘integration’ issue and the rights to non-discrimination and equality appear to be the cornerstones for a successful integration policy. A recent study has concluded that ambitious integration policies do work, and those countries who embrace ‘inclusive integration policies’ tend to provide the best conditions for social cohesion, to the advantage of refugees and immigrants and the societies that host them. ‘<i>Integrating minority, migrant & refugee children at European schools & society</i>’ is a course that offers the participants the opportunity to involve in discussions on the role of education in the overall effort to integrate refugees & immigrants in European societies. This is an essential course for all those involved in education, such as school principals/directors, teachers of formal and informal education, trainers, public employees responsible for educational policies, community leaders, social workers, NGO and civil organization staff.</p> | <p>Integrating minority, migrant & refugee children at European schools & society http://shipcon.eu.com/integrating-minority-migrant-refugee-children-european-schools-society/</p> |
| 8 | <p>How our newest parent-led program supports migrant and refugee parents</p> <p>The Parent Champions for Migrants and Refugee scheme in Islington supports parents to connect with the local services that can help their children make new friends and prepare for school, as well as support parents to work. The scheme has 18 active Parent Champions volunteers who themselves come from migrant and refugee communities, including from local Syrian, Bangladeshi, Somalian and Turkish communities. The volunteers have been motivated by their own experience of local services to support other parents. Speaking the same languages and having a personal understanding of migrant and refugee parents’ experiences, Parent Champions are able to share their own positive experience of local services in a</p> | <p>Coram Family and Child Care (2017) <i>How our newest parent-led program supports migrant and refugee parents</i> https://www.familyandchildcaretrust.org/how-our-newest-parent-led-programme-supports-migrant-and-refugee-parents</p> |

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| | <p>relatable, trusted and informal way. The scheme has engaged 55 migrant and refugee parents in the last three months alone. The parents have reported that they feel more confident and aware of services and local organisations have reported that more parents are now accessing these services. The work The Parent House does was recognised this summer when they won the Queen’s Award for Voluntary Service. Parent Champions for Migrants and Refugee helps migrant and refugee parents link up with the services that are already in place, like childcare, making it easier for parents to participate and feel included.</p> | |
| 9 | <p>Refugees and Social Integration in Europe Refugees’ social integration in the host society is high on the international agenda. Refugees’ social integration is also in line with the Sustainable Development Goal 16 which is “Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all level”, particularly target 16.10 which focuses on “Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements” (https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg16). The goal of this paper is to examine refugees’ social integration in Europe, with a focus on their psychosocial and family functioning, and modalities to support it. Refugees’ integration is a complex and multidimensional construct, referring to integration into the economic, educational, health, and social contexts.</p> | <p>United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Division for Social Policy and Development (2018). Refugees and Social Integration in Europe https://www.un.org/development/desa/family/wp-content/uploads/sites/23/2018/05/Robila_EGM_2018.pdf</p> |
| 10 | <p>The Effect of Displacement: Living as a Refugee: An Exploration of Displaced People in Refugee Camps in Greece This study utilized a phenomenological approach to describe the experience of displaced individuals and families in a condition of statelessness in a refugee camp and their experiences pre-flight, trans-flight, and post-flight. Topics addressed included the conditions that led to flight from the country of origin and the individual and family experiences in the country of origin prior to flight and during flight, the experiences of living as a refugee in a refugee camp in Greece, and the hopes and dreams of the future for the individual and the family.</p> | <p>Parrish KM. (2018). The Effect of Displacement: Living as a Refugee: An Exploration of Displaced People in Refugee Camps in Greece, Mississippi State University, ProQuest Dissertations Publishing https://search.proquest.com/openview/9f2f9d40eac7128acb1bce92d4ead83e/1?pq-origsite=gscholar&cbl=18750&diss=y</p> |
| 11 | <p>New approaches to interventions for refugee children In recent years, there has been increasing evidence on the prevalence of mental</p> | <p>Vostanis, P (2016). New approaches to interventions for refugee children, Wiley Online Library</p> |

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| | <p>disorders in refugee children and the underpinning risk factors, but knowledge remains relatively limited about resilience building, treatment and service efficacy. Studies arise from post-conflict areas or from Western countries with newly arrived (asylum seeking) or resettled (refugee) children and young people. The characteristics of these groups, societal contexts and service systems obviously differ, requiring a range of approaches. Most epidemiological studies have focused on post-traumatic stress disorder, but when they have been extended to other conditions such as depression, the impact of both past trauma and current life adversities on child psychopathology has clearly emerged. Unaccompanied children have an elevated risk of psychopathology and lower service engagement compared to refugee children living with their parents.</p> | <p>https://doi.org/10.1002/wps.20280</p> |
| 12 | <p>Understanding Efforts to Address the Complex Experiences of Young, Male Refugees in Thessaloniki, Greece Greece has become the center of the largest humanitarian crisis in recent history, as refugees seek shelter and opportunity in Europe. Through conversations with NGOs, volunteers, and refugees in Thessaloniki, this project documented efforts to address the needs of a select and unserved population - young men. Young refugee men often do not meet the criteria of a vulnerable population - and therefore do not receive specific services. We observed that many initiatives fail due to inconsistent engagement that is related to transience, lack of motivation, or the constant search for better opportunities. Efforts aiming to empower or collaborate with young male refugees are rare and difficult to establish but are better at promoting integration and independence.</p> | <p>Abigail Eve Doyle, Alexander B. Czuchra, James Christopher McRae, Nikki Therese Loiseau, (2018), Understanding Efforts to Address the Complex Experiences of Young, Male Refugees in Thessaloniki, Greece, Worcester Polytechnic Institute https://digitalcommons.wpi.edu/iqp-all/478/</p> |

B.3. NATIONAL

B.3.1. CYPRUS

Description: Certain reports published address empowerment of migrant and refugee families on parenting skills. Short descriptions are provided below, as are links and/or PDF files.

Key words: : Migrant/refugee parents/parenting skills, cultural identity, health needs, psychological support, education, psychological trauma

Years: 2013-2018

| | Title / Summary | Reference/Link |
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| 1 | <p>Towards a Comprehensive Refugee Integration Strategy for Cyprus The report challenges us to collectively find more practical and meaningful ways to ensure the effective integration of refugees whom the Republic of Cyprus has had the privilege to protect. The report is an outcome of extensive consultations within a multi-stakeholder Integration Task Force over a twelve-month period. The Task Force brought together, on an equal basis, representatives from the Government, the refugee community, UNHCR, non-governmental organizations, academia and the business sector. Based on the inputs of the Task Force and its own research and analysis, UNHCR has set out in this Report a set of recommendations for the design and implementation of a national integration plan for consideration by the Government, with a particular focus in four inter-related areas: employment, education and vocational training, access to basic services, and social inclusion and civic engagement. The Report is not a work of academic research, but primarily a call to action for more effective ways to facilitate the integration of refugees. I hope that the institutions to which the Report is directed - Government ministries/departments, public bodies, the business sector, nongovernmental organizations, faith-based groups, cultural and sporting organizations as well as local and refugee community groups - will all find in it food for thought.</p> | <p>Towards a Comprehensive Refugee Integration Strategy for Cyprus https://www.unhcr.org/cy/wp-content/uploads/sites/41/2018/07/Integration_Report_2018.pdf</p> |
| 2 | <p>Cyprus: “Parenting in a multicultural complex society” This case study is based on a European project on parenting. It was an intergenerational learning project. The main aim was to empower parents to be</p> | <p>Cyprus: “Parenting in a multicultural complex society” http://www.enilnet.eu/CaseStudies/ENIL_Cyprus_case%</p> |

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| | <p>able to assist their children to grow up, to know their children better, to be able to deal with problems that their children are facing, to help children with their school work, to give them skills to cooperate with the other children and school authorities, to be able to live in a multicultural society. The goal was also to mobilize all resources, local authorities, schools, tutors in adult education, the whole community for helping children integration.</p> | <p>20study.pdf</p> |
| <p>3</p> | <p>Refugee Education in Cyprus: Challenges and Opportunities Education is a basic human right. The Refugee Law of Cyprus provides for the access of asylum-seeking children to the public elementary and secondary education system under the same conditions as nationals. Further provides that their school enrolment should not be delayed for more than three months from the date on which the application for asylum was lodged. Education plays a central role in UNHCR’s refugee protection and durable solutions mandate. UNHCR’s position is therefore that since refugees share the same rights to education as nationals, they should have access to national education programmes at all levels rather than in refugee-exclusive systems that are not sustainable, are not appropriately monitored or able to guarantee timely certification that can lead to continued education during asylum. Participation in primary, secondary, tertiary, catch-up, accelerated and other types of formal and non-formal education programmes can foster social cohesion, provide access to lifesaving information, address psychosocial needs, and provide opportunities to link with or establish referral mechanisms for psychosocial issues specific to displaced children and youth. Participation and accomplishment in education increases opportunities for self-reliance and provides a sense of purpose, normalcy and continuity in otherwise unsettled environments.</p> | <p>Refugee Education in Cyprus: Challenges and Opportunities https://www.unhcr.org/cy/wp-content/uploads/sites/41/2018/03/EducationCyprusApril2017.pdf</p> |

B.3.2. GREECE

Description: Certain reports published address empowerment of migrant and refugee families on parenting skills. Short descriptions are provided below, as are links and/or PDF files.

Key words: refugee parents, refugee children, resilience, cultural identity, mental health, empowerment

Years: 2013-2018

| | Title / Summary | Reference/Link |
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| 1 | <p>Risk factors and protective factors for the mental health of refugee children The number of refugee children and adolescents and especially unaccompanied minors has risen dramatically in recent years. The mental impact on this population due to their displacement is significant. Systematic reviews have extensively documented the role of risk factors and protective factors in the psychosocial adaptation of children and their families after migration. Individual, family, community and social factors affect the healthy development of unaccompanied children as well as refugee children who have migrated with their family. In particular, exposure of children and their families to violent events is linked to a wide range of psychological problems among refugee children and their families.</p> | <p>Anagnostopoulos D (2017). Risk factors and protective factors for the mental health of refugee children, Medical School National and Kapodistrian University of Athens https://bit.ly/2HEYq5K</p> |
| 2 | <p>Social Work with Children and Adolescent, Psychosocial Needs of Immigrant Children Children grow up in different culturally (conflicting) worlds. At home they expect to behave with the culture of the country of origin, while in the school with the dominant culture. They may have difficulty consolidating these different requirements. Result: Discontinuity in their experience and difficulty in developing a cultural identity. Because children learn faster, reversal of roles is often seen in the family. Often the child becomes a translator to his or her parents (not only language, but also culture). In the absence of a support network, it is supposed to replace the adult. The child assumes parental responsibilities that burden him psychologically in his development. Common types of problems: The child is used in communication with actors. The child becomes the bearer of demands and</p> | <p>Asimopoulos H (2014). Social Work with Children and Adolescent, Psychosocial Needs of Immigrant Children, Department of Social Work, Open Academic Courses at Technological Educational Institute of Athens https://ocp.teiath.gr/modules/units/?course=TKE_UNDER106&id=1572</p> |

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| | <p>denials and handles frustrations of parents. It gains a sense of increased responsibility and perhaps a reduction in respect for the larger (but can be an important cultural value for many of these cultures).</p> | |
| 3 | <p>Children and teenagers in a changing world – Challenges, adjustment and development This book analyses all the key factors and main challenges of children and teenagers in a changing world. The second chapter focuses solely on migration and children of migrants with regard to education and social inclusion. It provides an analytical mapping of the migration phenomenon, focusing on the different criteria for the characterisation of different types of migrants, as well as to the changing dynamics of the migration phenomenon in Greece. Moreover, this publication offers theoretical models for the adjustment and integration of migrant children in the Greek reality, with main focus on cultural identity, integration process, cross-cultural relationships, as well as statistical evidence on a multidimensional inclusion model.</p> | <p>Motto Stefanidi F (2015), Children and teenagers in a changing world – Challenges, adjustment and development, ESTIA bookstore</p> <p>http://hellenic-education-uk.europe.sch.gr/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/2015_Pavlopoulos_Dalla_Motti-2-ilovepdf-compressed.pdf</p> |
| 4 | <p>The involvement of migrant parents in their children's education: the perspective of secondary school teachers The parents are considered not to be involved in the education of their children while the children teachers themselves rarely take into account the variety of problems they face encounter and often interpret their lack of participation as an indication limited interest in the education of their children. The aim of this paper is to study the perceptions of teacher's secondary education with regard to the parental involvement of immigrants parents in their children's education with the ultimate goal of emerging those factors that facilitate or hinder the work of teachers and teachers relate to both the same and the particular characteristics of the parents of them. The survey involved twenty-five secondary teachers training in high school in southern Rhodes, prefecture Dodecanese. The survey revealed that the majority of teachers recognize the need for parental participation in their education pupils and use techniques to encourage it. However, their cooperation is greatly limited due to their particular cultural background characteristics of the immigrant family and their perceptions both parents and teachers in their role in education children.</p> | <p>Toliou S & Christofidou A. (2017), The involvement of migrant parents in their children's education: the perspective of secondary school teachers, Greek Open University</p> <p>https://apothesis.eap.gr/handle/repo/36348</p> |

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| 5 | <p>Investigation of the social needs and difficulties of third country nationals in the Municipality of Archanon – Sterousion in Herakleion – Crete From the theoretical investigation of the matter it follows that the applied migrant policies of the host countries, differ from each other because of the circumstances are different in each country. A key role in the integration process immigrants exercises the political system of each country, which determines and follows integration model. Each country adopts coexistence strategies different ethnic groups and maintains their multicultural specificity; or wishes to maintain cultural homogeneity and therefore follows its policy assimilation. Also important in this process are the social networks of migrants, their particular characteristics and their conditions in which migration takes place. The basic needs that arise when a person leaves his / her country for purpose to stay and join another country, is, the food and housing, the legalization, language learning and access to health services; and education.</p> | <p>Kalamovraka V, Kapsi S, Skoufi A (2014). Investigation of the social needs and difficulties of third country nationals in the Municipality of Archanon – Sterousion in Herakleion – Crete, Technical Universtity of Crete, Social Services Department</p> <p>https://doi.org/10.1093/inthealth/ihx032</p> |
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B.3.3. ITALY

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| <p>Description: Certain reports published address empowerment of migrant and refugee families on parenting skills. Short descriptions are provided below, as are links and/or PDF files.</p> <p>Key words: refugee parents, refugee children, resilience, cultural identity, mental health, empowerment</p> <p>Years: 2013-2018</p> | | |
| | Title / Summary | Reference/Link |
| 1 | <p>Refugees and migrants, 7 graphs to understand the Italian situation This document is included in a website focused on migration dynamics in Italy. It is a report of the 2017, with graphs to show the main issues related to Italian immigration phenomenon: how many migrants died in the sea; how many migrants and refugees came to Italy across the sea; in which Italian harbours migrants and refugees usually landed; how many claims for asylum there were; how many people were relocated in other European countries; the consistency of immigrants in Italy in comparison with Italians, just to show the short percentage of the first; immigrants where were from, mainly.</p> | <p>“Rifugiati e migranti, 7 grafici per capire come stanno le cose in Italia”. (2017) .Associazione Carta di Roma.</p> <p>https://www.cartadiroma.org/news/rifugiati-migranti-7-grafici-capire-italia/</p> |

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| | In a nutshell, the article represents a good way to have a plain photograph of Italian immigrant phenomenon. | |
| 2 | <p>Report on international protection in Italy/Rapporto sulla protezione internazionale in Italia 2017</p> <p>The report witnesses the job of the most important actors, from organizations to institutions, involved in managing migration phenomenon in Italy as well as in Europe.</p> <p>For most years, Italy is just in the middle of crisis of refugees. Italian citizens, private and public organizations, small and big institutions, are coping with the challenge to integrate many people belonging to different cultures and coming from the most different situations and histories of life.</p> <p>Around the refugees and migrants crisis, in the last decades, a multilevel-system of welcoming and integration is born. Managing and improving this system is not so easy, and a public debate has been always opening.</p> | <p>Rapporto sulla protezione internazionale in Italia (2017) https://www.unhcr.it/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Rapporto_2017_web.pdf</p> |
| 3 | <p>Special Moms /Speciale mamme</p> <p>Special Moms is an association which involves migrant women into an integration process. It provides learning of host language, but, it plays a key-role in empowerment: migrant women are supported in understand host environment, from social, cultural, services, relationships, training, and so on point of view.</p> | <p>Speciale mamme, web site http://www.esfaira.it/migrazione/speciale-mamme.html</p> |
| 4 | <p>Migration in Italy</p> <p>This dossier presents statistics and facts about immigration in Italy. The dossier contains data on the number of foreigners and immigrants, the landings and counties of origin of immigrants, grants of citizenship, refugee and asylum status and analyses of the public opinion on the issue of immigrants.</p> <p>The dossier includes the following sections: Immigrants and foreigners, Landings, Grants of citizenship, Refugees and asylum, Public opinion on refugees and foreigners</p> | <p>Migration in Italy: Dossier, (2018) https://www.statista.com/study/38807/migration-in-italy-statista-dossier/</p> |
| 5. | <p>L'Unità familiar – Family Unity</p> <p>The family unity is the topic of this web-site. Within it you can get all information about Italian law on family unity relating with migrant phenomenon</p> | <p>Family reunion, (2018) http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/normativa/procedureitalia/Pagine/Ricongiungimento-familiare.aspx</p> |

B.3.4. ROMANIA

Description: Certain reports published address empowerment of migrant and refugee families on parenting skills. Short descriptions are provided below, as are links and/or PDF files.

Key words: refugee parents, refugee children, resilience, cultural identity, mental health, empowerment

Years: 2013-2018

| | Title / Summary | Reference/Link |
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| 1 | <p>Copiii în migrație din România : Analiza copiilor care migrează/ Migrant Children in Romania: Analysis of Migrant Children</p> <p>An analysis from the perspective of accessibility and inclusion made by the partners of the Mario project, which provides an indication of the magnitude of the phenomenon of children in migration in Romania, the perceptions and visions of children on the way in which the movement has affected or could flourish their life and the way the system current child protection is or not able to identify and respond to the needs of migrant children / or those at risk of unsafe migration.</p> | <p>Roxana GIRIP și Camelia Olariu-Raita (2014). Terre des Hommes Organisation</p> <p>http://childhub.org/sites/default/files/library/attachments/1785_raport_romana_light_for_web_original.pdf</p> |
| 2 | <p>Migrația părinților la muncă în străinătate și efectele ei asupra copiilor rămași în țară/ Migration of parents to work abroad and its effects on children left in the country</p> <p>Chapter IV <i>"The Effects of Parents Migration to Work Abroad on Children"</i> presents the effects of parental migration on the children identified both after consulting the specialized doctrinal elements, the national statistics as well as the own research reports, but also by other institutions and persons interested in the extent of the phenomenon which are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The emergence and development of the phenomenon of child abuse 2. Child neglect 3. Legal Effects of Infringement of Fundamental Rights of the Child 4. Psychological effects: anxiety, depression, loneliness of children and the effects of separation from parents (maternal and paternal deprivation), suicide 5. Social effects: deviance, school deviance, juvenile delinquency <p>The departure of parents to work abroad and the leaving of children in the country may take the form of child abuse, depending on the situation.</p> | <p>Vîlcu C M. (2015). http://mecanica.ucv.ro/ScoalaDoctorala/Temp/Rezumate/vilcu%20claudia_REZRO.pdf</p> |

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| 4 | <p>From Neglect to Crime The Role of Media in the 2015 European Migration Crisis. A Comparative Study in Three ECE Countries: Romania, Hungary and Slovenia</p> <p>This book chapter discusses the variety of approaches taken by media in dealing with the European migration crises in three cases from Central and Eastern Europe: Romania, Hungary and Slovenia using both qualitative and quantitative methodologies media analysis is applied to different media platforms: TV, radio and newspapers.</p> | <p>Kantor IA, Cepoi V. (2018). Balica E, Marinescu V. (eds) Migration and Crime. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007%2F978-3-319-95813-2_7</p> |
| 5 | <p>Open Borders, Unlocked Cultures : Romanian Roma Migrants in Western Europe</p> <p>The book examines some of the dilemmas surrounding Europe’s open borders, migrations, and identities through the prism of the Roma – Europe’s most dispersed and socially marginalised population. The volume challenges some of the myths surrounding the Roma as a ‘problem population’</p> | <p>Daniele V (2018). Leggio and Yaron Matras Publisher Routledge, Abingdon http://www.oapen.org/download?type=document&docid=1001783</p> |
| 6 | <p>Migrant Children in Europe: The Romanian Case</p> <p>A book that analyses the children’s right in migrant across Europe</p> | <p>G.G. Valtolina, (2013) https://bit.ly/2Givpuz</p> |

B.3.5. GERMANY

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| <p>Description: The information below relates to peer reviewed articles concerning current understanding relating in empowering migrants and refugee families on parenting skills in Germany. Short descriptions of each article are provided, as are links and/or PDF files.</p> <p>Key words: Migrants / Migranten, refugees / asylum seekers/ Flüchtlinge, Parenting / Erziehung / Elternschaft, Education / Bildung, Ausbildung, Children / Kinder / Minderjährige, cultural identity / kulturelle Identität, health care needs / Gesundheitsbedürfnisse, psychological support / psychologische Unterstützung, Psychotherapie, psychological trauma / psychisches Trauma, Diversity / Diversität, Gesundheit des Kindes / Child health</p> <p>Years: 2013-2018</p> | | |
| | Title / Summary | Reference/Link |
| 1 | <p>Manual Social Work with Refugee Children and Families</p> <p>This book presents different approaches, overviews, strategies, ideas for social workers in Germany and includes a lot of background information. It focuses on</p> | <p>Hartwig L. & Mennen G. & Schrapper C. (Hg.)(2018). Manual Social Work with Refugee Children and Families Handbuch Soziale Arbeit mit geflüchteten Kindern und</p> |

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| | <p>social work with refugees – children and families, which is social work in between worlds and contradictions. The book presents refugees’ life in the countries of origin, their escape, life when arriving in Germany / Europe and the authorities’ and Actors’ role. It also focuses on issues related to different socio-educational approaches and topics, health, education and work, youth services and empowerment, culture and sport</p> | <p>Familien Beltz Juventa Publishers https://www.beltz.de/fachmedien/paedagogik/buecher/produkt_produktdetails/35312-handbuch_soziale_arbeit_mit_gefluechteten_kindern_und_familien.html</p> |
| 2 | <p>Transcultural medicine/ Transkulturelle Medizin The book deals with the essential cultural characteristics of patients from the Arab-Islamic and African cultures, diseases and attitudes, with an emphasis on refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, including children. The authors clarify misunderstandings, eliminate uncertainties and show the effects of cultural diversity on how doctors and health professionals deal with the local healthcare system. Influenced by years of experience with refugees from different worlds of life, the authors sharpen their knowledge and awareness of the cultural differences and pave with helpful suggestions a way to a successful, empathic doctor-patient relationship. Influence of the culture of origin and religion on the behavior of patients and their families - Forms of communication - Gender encounters, starting a family and upbringing - Culture-typical diets - Ethnic physical examinations - Cultural peculiarities and preventive measures - Cultural addictions - Common diseases in migrants - Dental health - Infestations and infections in migrants - The main diseases. It is a bit black white. Seems to meet the needs of many health care workers / doctors who would like to have a recipe book while working with refugees</p> | <p>Böhles H. & Qirshi M. (2018). Transkulturelle Medizin Springer Verlag https://www.springer.com/us/book/9783662560341</p> |
| 3 | <p>Manual Migration and Success: Psychological and social science aspects With a focus on immigrant families, this book is dedicated to the influence of parents on the educational biography of their children. From an eco-systemic perspective according to Bronfenbrenner, findings on infantile educational processes, parental participation in the education of their children, and the ethno- and socio-cultural affiliation of immigrant families are considered. Based on this, it is discussed what has to be taken into account when planning educational programs in order to support the educational participation and educational</p> | <p>Genkova P. & Riecken A. (2018). Handbuch Migration und Erfolg: Psychologische und sozialwissenschaftliche Aspekte. Springer Referenz Psychologie. https://www.springer.com/de/book/9783658182359</p> |

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| | <p>success of immigrant children early and sustainably. Images of the child and childhood are anchored in cultural models that represent fits of specific eco-cultural living conditions. By culture contact these images must be redefined and located. The bi - or multicultural child negotiates different cultural identities in his self - concept. Although there are different possibilities of coexistence and / or fusion, multicultural identity has proved to be a protective development and adaptation factor. The need to include the subjective perspective of children from families of different backgrounds in research and practice is highlighted.</p> | |
| 4 | <p>Migration und psychische Gesundheit/Belastungen und Potentiale While the psychological impositions of migration are frequently discussed, the opportunities they present receive little attention. The same goes for the special personal resources that can come from a migration experience. The contributions gathered in this volume strive for a balanced picture. In doing so, they focus on the conditions and psychosomatic effects of migration.</p> | <p>Matthias D. & Borde, T.(2015). Migration und psychische Gesundheit Belastungen und Potentiale Migration and mental health pressures and potentials https://www.amazon.de/Migration-psychische-Gesundheit-Belastungen-Potentiale/dp/3938304448</p> |
| 5 | <p>Own commitment is important for refugees. It strengthens the feeling of self-efficacy and one's own agency. Many refugees, who come here, first experience a foreign environment in which they have to find their way. Engaging is a form of embracing, communicating with, and acting in this world. Often refugees are first recipients of assistance. All refugees are also objects of administrative processes, without which a society cannot organize immigration. It is all the more necessary that these situations of external determinism can be contrasted with their own action implications. Necessary of development of the curriculum. Focus on parents not being dependent on others but being able to engage themselves and through this process gain more self confidence and understand the country, society and so on.</p> | <p>Speth, R. (2018). Engagiert in neuer Umgebung: Empowerment von geflüchteten Menschen zum Engagement (Opuscula, 108). Working paper Berlin: Maecenata Institut für Philanthropie und Zivilgesellschaft. https://www.ssoar.info/ssoar/bitstream/handle/document/55377/ssoar-2018-speth-Engagiert_in_neuer_Umgebung_Empowerment.pdf?sequence=3</p> |
| 6 | <p>Different projects in the responsibility of the Paritätische Wohlfahrtsverband Report on 20 different projects in Germany, focussing on empowering of refugee women: supporting and empowerment of women and LSBTTQI with flee experiences. Goals: Simplifying the access to public life for women.</p> | <p>Paritätische Wohlfahrtsverband (2016) Different projects in the responsibility of the Paritätische Wohlfahrtsverband paritätischer\perspektivwechsel-empowerment-2016_web(2).pdf</p> |

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| | <p>Interventions: Outreach counseling offers, meeting rooms for exchange and empowerment. Different projects are introduced following the same structure: definition of empowerment, cooperation partners, target group and target group specific needs, starting point, acting and empowerment ideas, innovative goals and additional value are reached by the action approach, realizing the project, concrete project activities, interrelation of the activities and realization of goals, how was the target group reached, analyzing the needs of the target group, target group has been integrated in project activities, prerequisites – necessary resources, challenges which have been identified, feedback of the project participants. Projects are well described and give an introspective point of view what is needed in setting up activities with refugee women. Great literature list with many important additional information for refugee women in all different settings and with many challenges</p> | |
| 7 | <p>UNICEF study on refugee children and adolescents in Germany A non-representative study based on a quantitative, anonymous online survey of 447 full-time and volunteer employees of refugee accommodation, which the Federal Association of Unaccompanied Minor Refugees e. V. on behalf of UNICEF Germany from May to September 2016 nationwide. The survey results were supplemented by qualified interviews with 18 refugee families and 13 interviews with experts in child and youth welfare as well as the evaluation of existing studies on the subject.</p> | <p>UNICEF (2017) <i>New UNICEF study on refugee children and adolescents in Germany</i> https://www.unicef.de/informieren/aktuelles/presse/2017/studie-fluechtlingskinder-in-deutschland/137440</p> |

B.3.6. UNITED KINGDOM

Description: Certain reports published address empowerment of migrant and refugee families on parenting skills. Short descriptions are provided below, as are links and/or PDF files.

Key words: refugee parents, parenting skills, health needs, migrants, refugee children, mental health, trauma, empowerment, UK, separation, well-being, psychosocial, asylum seekers, inequality.

Years: 2013-2018

| | Title / Summary | Reference/Link |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | This is a report that explores the journey of migrants the UK immigration process. The findings within the report are based on the combination of data collected from 2 UK Immigration and Visa databases. Furthermore, the data in this report include all cases (main applicants and dependents). The latest findings include the cohort of people granted a visa in 2009. A quarter of those issued a skilled work visa within this 2009 cohort had been granted settlement 5 years after their initial visa had been granted. Indian nationals were granted the largest proportion of skilled work visas (41%) of which 24% had received settlement after 5 years. 77% of those granted a family visa in 2009 had been granted settlement 5 years later. Of the top 5 nationalities issued a family visa in 2009, Somalis (62%) and Americans (63%) had the lowest likelihood of being granted settlement 5 years later whereas Indian (84%), Pakistani (86%) and Bangladeshi (92%) were most likely. Migrants granted a student or work visa were less likely to have achieve settlement after 5 years (17%). | Migrant journey: sixth report (2016) https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/migrant-journey-sixth-report/migrant-journey-sixth-report |
| 2 | This qualitative study used semi-structured interviews to explore the experience of forced migration for 6 refugee mothers and its impact on family life in the UK. Three themes emerged across the collected qualitative data; Loss as a constant companion to parenting; A shifting view of the self as a mother and Taking the good with the bad in family life. This study highlights concerns around mental health services being suited for mainstream families rather than the development of specialist services to meet the needs of refugee families. Findings suggest that often the experience of parenting during forced migration did not meet the participants' idea and values of being a "good enough" mother which was related | Kelly AC F. (2016). Refugee Mothers' Experiences of Forced Migration and its Impact upon Family Life, 1–187. http://uhra.herts.ac.uk/handle/2299/17189 |

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| | <p>to a sense of powerlessness associated with the event of migration. Mothers voiced incidences of feeling as if they could not meet the needs of their children. It is important to note that one of the subthemes was the acknowledgement from participants that they were doing the best they could in extreme circumstances. Findings indicate that becoming refugees is often motivated by the desire to ensure the safety of one's children. However, this results in a feeling of not being able to do enough as a parent despite doing the most possible within the context of forced migration.</p> | |
| 3 | <p>This qualitative study used comprehensive interviews to explore the mothering experiences of 22 refugee and asylum-seeking mothers in England. There was a specific focus on how such experiences affected each participants maternal identity. Maternal identity was operationalised as a subjective perception of each women's perception of their competence as a mother. Data collected identified a range of experiences which caused obstacles in terms of mothering practices and abilities. Such experiences included poverty, separation from children, negotiating the hostile asylum system, social isolation, adapting to a new culture and others. The expressed maternal identity of some women was threatened as a result of some these experiences which in turn created barrier between the actions of these mothers and their expectations. However, it is important to note that some women were more able than others to sustain a perception of competence in their mothering ability. This study explains this by drawing on Resilience Theory and Impression Management Theory.</p> | <p>Haynes A. (2013). Threatened identities: The mothering experiences of asylum-seeking and refugee women in England. University of East Anglia: School of Social Work. https://ueaeprints.uea.ac.uk/47076/1/2013HaynesAEPHD.pdf</p> |

C. Mass Media Reports

Mass media at international level underline the link between parents' mental disorders and harshness in parenting due to migration on the one hand and children's emotional difficulties and disengagement on the other. The need of social and emotional support for immigrant-refugee children and their parents is highlighted and some initiatives to provide such support are presented.

The link between parenting support and family cohesion and children's mental well being is analyzed by mass media in Europe. Several references are focused on programs or other innovative ways to reach displaced families, identify their needs and what parenting is like for refugee and asylum seeker families and provide them improved parenting support and training. The need for more investment in refugee education is also mentioned.

Mass media in Cyprus present the difficulties that foreign language speaking pupils face when entering the regular classes. Learning the Greek language before entering the regular classes is proposed. Volunteers provide language classes, help with homework children attending schools and support their social networking and their sense of community and belonging. Another volunteer program for refugees aims to examine their needs and concerns, identify the most vulnerable amongst them and effectively monitor their situation. The program also aims at promoting and supporting community engagement, resilience and active participation in the social, economic and cultural life. Mass media in Romania focus both on children who moved to Romania from countries such as Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan and on Romanian children whose parents left Romania and their caregivers. Mass media in Germany focus on refugees' and asylum seekers' housing and integration as workers and as political subjects. Mass media in Italy describe the phenomenon of immigration in Italy and the relevant inequities. Being child of migrant parents could be problematic. Problematic access to health care for refugees, and particularly refugee women and girls is a core issue for Greek mass media. It is indicated that despite the great progress made to address the health needs of minors and pregnant women the problematic access to maternal health care has impact on mortality rates of mothers and their babies. English mass media underline some additional important issues referring to immigrants: One the one hand it is mentioned that the lack of support from one's parents or carers or parental separation could result in social isolation, increased stress and behavioral difficulties that may influence incidents such as suicide. Effective parenting could be considered a protective factor against mental health difficulties for children who have experienced and witnessed traumatic events. Yet, according to English social media there is no intention to reunite separated children, recognized as refugees in the UK with families that are outside of Europe, while despite the enthusiasm and determination of some refugee parents in seeking psychological/parenting support for their children, their needs are often unmet.

MASS MEDIA REPORTS

C.1. INTERNATIONAL

Description: Information about international mass media reports and commentaries on empowering migrant and refugee families on parenting skills.

Sources: social media organizations (such as newspapers, TV, national press releases from relevant organizations including NGOs).

Dates: 2016-2018

| | Title/ Summary | Link/pdf/ |
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| 1 | <p>Parenting in a migrant caravan: Children hit hardest by strife Browne D, is an assistant professor at the University of Waterloo. This article is republished from The Conversation. Recently a migrant “caravan”, comprised 5,000 to 6,000 people from Central America moved to Tijuana, the Mexican border city south of California. This article describes the difficulties faced by migrant parents and their children. Such parents often present symptoms of depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder, which may lead for example to over protectiveness, harshness in parenting and even reversal of parent-child roles. Such children are more likely to develop emotional difficulties, learn disengagement and form unhelpful coping mechanisms. Additionally, financial stress may lead to conflict between spouses which may have impact on the parent-child relationship. This can contribute to further socio-emotional problems in children, such as low self-esteem, depression and drug use. The parent-child relationships of these migrants will be further strained because of the acculturation and other post-migration stressors and they need social and emotional support.</p> | <p>https://www.upi.com/Parenting-in-a-migrant-caravan-Children-hit-hardest-by-strife/2481544186836/.</p> |
| 2 | <p>Why parenting in a refugee camp can be tough Lindsay Gladding is a team leader for World Vision Canada. She describes the dire needs in refugee camps and settlements in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley. Syrian seasonal migrant workers used to go there every year, and a few tents were set up to accommodate them. During the war fathers started bringing their families</p> | <p>Wolfe D, Huffington Post (2016) https://www.huffingtonpost.ca/debbie-wolfe/refugee-camp-parenting_b_10615034.html?guccounter=1</p> |

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| | <p>with them. Families have to pay in rent for the land, but they are living with up to 10 people in a tent. Most children have one change of clothes at the most and they just walk around the settlement all day (they have difficulties in attending school). Parenting is too hard as there are no incentives to offer and no consequences to be imposed. Some children receive "psychosocial support," meaning they get help talking through their experiences so they can gradually heal. Very young children are learning English and basic literacy and numeracy skills to be able to attend school.</p> | |
| 3 | <p>Want to Help Refugee Children Thrive? Support Their Parents. While parents can benefit from increased parenting knowledge and skills chronically high stress can get in the way of parents using the knowledge and skills they already possess. This article presents a group intervention aimed to strengthen refugee parents' own psychosocial wellbeing, layering on positive parenting sessions after participants have gained some mastery of stress management and relaxation techniques and strengthened their social support networks. The intervention has been implemented in Gaza and Lebanon. Parents reported feeling better able to respond constructively to their children's behavior, noting in particular the value of calming down before responding to misbehavior, and of making time to give greater positive attention to their children. The social support of the group was considered as important by the participants additional content for parents of very young children and will be piloted with Syrian refugee parents in Lebanon.</p> | <p>Miller K, Psychology Today (2018) https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/the-refugee-experience/201805/want-help-refugee-children-thrive-support-their-parents</p> |
| 4 | <p>Including Immigrant and Refugee Families in Two-Generation Programs: Elements of Successful Programs and Challenges Posed by WIOA Implementation (Webinar) On this webinar experts discuss findings from a report that analyzes U.S. parent population data and draws from a field study of select two-generation programs that serve immigrant and refugee families. Speakers describe interalia the challenges and opportunities facing the two-generation field as it seeks to include the large and growing number of immigrant families with young children in its work, including implications of WIOA and recommendations for successful program and policy design.</p> | <p>(2016) https://www.migrationpolicy.org/events/including-immigrant-and-refugee-families-two-generation-programs-elements-successful-programs</p> |

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| 5. | <p>City refugee and migrant service feels like family (video) The Toowoomba Refugee and Migrant Support service (TRAMS) helps people improve their English, find somewhere to live, develop new skills, find work, help their children at school etc</p> | <p>Lyne A (2017) https://www.thechronicle.com.au/news/city-refugee-and-migrant-service-feels-like-family/3232866/#/0</p> |
| 6. | <p>New Parenting Resources for Refugee and Migrant Families Launched The Spectrum Migrant Resource Centre in Melbourne launched online resources to help build parenting skills and family cohesion in newly arrived refugee and migrant families. The resources are designed to be used as part of a facilitated parenting education program delivered to families by health and social welfare professionals. They are intended for use by professionals working in the areas of child and family services, family intervention, child protective services and settlement services.</p> | <p>Medianet, Spectrum Migrant Resource Centre (2015). http://www.medianet.com.au/releases/release-details/?id=827711</p> |
| 7. | <p>Child & Youth Empowerment Camp (CYEC) Video The primary objective of the camp is to offer group counselling in a safe, supportive environment. The participants can share their experiences, identify and talk about their feelings, improve their self-esteem, enhance communication and conflict resolution skills, and realize that they are not alone. The CYEC is facilitated by counsellors from the following programs: Stopping the Violence, Children Who Witness Abuse, Child & Youth Mental Health, Substance Use Counselling, and Family Counselling.</p> | <p>http://www.dcrs.ca/services/programs-for-children-and-youth/child-youth-empowerment-camp-cyec/.</p> |

C.2. EUROPEAN

| Description: Information about mass media reports and commentaries on empowering migrant and refugee families on parenting skills at National level in Europe Sources: social media organizations (such as newspapers, TV, national press releases from relevant organizations including NGOs) Dates: 2016-2018 | | |
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| | Title/ Summary | Link/pdf/ |
| 1 | <p>Project Syndicate. The Missing Link of Refugee Response. This article is written by Filippo Grandi, who is United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. He says that as the world's refugee crises continue to deepen and multiply, more displaced children will be at risk of missing out on a basic education. There is an urgent need for more investment in refugee education. Children are extraordinarily resilient. By learning, playing, and exploring, they find ways to cope. And if given the opportunity, they can even thrive. That is why the UN Refugee Agency regard education as a fundamental part of refugee response. The power of education runs deeper than academic qualifications. Learning can help young people heal and revive entire countries. Refugee children who are afforded a proper education will grow up to contribute both to their host societies and to their homelands whenever peace allows them to return.</p> | <p>https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/education-missing-link-of-refugee-response-by-filippo-grandi-2018-09</p> |
| 2 | <p>Changing the world one parent at a time. Aala El-Khani is a humanitarian psychologist, who in her TEXx talk at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, She shares her experience of working with parents in refugee camps to support families dealing with trauma. For Aala, we must collectively ensure that all children around the world have a safe place in their care giver's or parents' arms. Dr Aala El-Khani develops and researches innovative ways to reach families that have experienced conflict with parenting support and training.</p> | <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=W7CEooekc98&feature=youtu.be</p> |
| 3 | <p>Social Media (Twitter) Some videos</p> | <p>https://twitter.com/wmaaloufun/status/986759716884893696 https://twitter.com/ACF_MiddleEast/status/102859167</p> |

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| 4 | <p>What it's like to be a parent in a war zone? (video)</p> <p>Aala El-Khani is a humanitarian psychologist, presents a talk <i>to a local audience at TEDxManchester</i>. Dr. Aala El-Khani develops and researches innovative ways to reach families that have experienced conflict with parenting support and training. She has conducted prize-winning field research with refugee families and families in conflict zones, exploring their parenting challenges and the positive impact parenting support can provide. She speaks about how do parents protect their children and help them feel secure again when their homes are ripped apart by war. In this warm-hearted talk, she shares her work supporting -- and learning from -- refugee families affected by the civil war in Syria. She asks: How can we help these loving parents give their kids the warm, secure parenting they most need?</p> | https://www.ted.com/talks/aala_el_khani_what_it_s_like_to_be_a_parent_in_a_war_zone |
| 5 | <p>University of Manchester. Parenting in humanitarian and conflict situations</p> <p>Parental support and family cohesion have been identified in previous research as protective against mental health problems in children in situations of armed conflict. We have conducted a series of studies to 1) investigate the feasibility of conducting research in this context, 2) obtain an indication of levels of mental health problems among Syrian refugee children, 3) gain understanding of the challenges parents and caregivers face and 4) test the feasibility of distributing parenting information to and collecting data from refugee families. Having established feasibility, we are now working towards conducting further studies to investigate whether we can deliver and evaluate parenting intervention in this context.</p> | http://research.bmh.manchester.ac.uk/pfrg/pfrgresearch/humanitarian/ |
| 6 | <p>University of Manchester. Parenting skills support for Syrian refugee families</p> <p>The university of Manchester conducted a series of studies exploring parenting experiences of families living as refugees having fled Syria due to the ongoing conflict, investigating specifically what challenges they are facing in parenting their children are and how a parent training programme could help in this context. Questionnaires were administered to parents and caregivers to assess</p> | http://research.bmh.manchester.ac.uk/pfrg/pfrgresearch/humanitarian/refugeeintervention/ [accessed 11 September 2018] |

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| | <p>the mental health of children in schools, refugee camps and a building housing refugees. The results revealed high levels of psychological distress in the 106 children assessed. Data from these studies will be used to guide the development of a parent training programme tailored for displaced families. Further studies will examine the efficacy and acceptability of such parent training on refugee families including what impact it may have on parenting and child and parent mental health in this context.</p> | |
| 7 | <p>University of Manchester. Parenting in resettled refugee families. Parenting experiences and needs in refugees and asylum seeker families resettled in the UK</p> <p>University of Manchester conducted a study to find out about refugee and asylum seeker parents' parenting experiences since leaving their home country due to conflict and resettling in the UK. We are trying to find out what types of challenges parenting in a new culture brings, what may have helped parents raise their children since resettlement and what type of parenting support parents would like. The findings of the study will provide a better understanding of what parenting is like for refugee and asylum seeker families and will help service providers design and improve parenting support provided to families.</p> | <p>http://research.bmh.manchester.ac.uk/pfrg/pfrgresearch/humanitarian/refugeefamilies/[accessed 11 September, 2018]</p> |
| 8 | <p>Greece calling Germany: A Syrian family long to reunite</p> <p>The war in Syria tore 13-year-old Ensaf's family apart. Now she and her dad are stuck in Greece, longing to reunite with her mom and brother in Germany. A legal labyrinth and processing delays in Europe keep them from getting back together. Ensaf and her dad are living in Pikpa, a volunteer-run settlement on the Greek island of Leros. Her mom and brother await them in Germany. The EU's Dublin Agreement recognizes the right to reunion for refugees and asylum seekers in EU member states, but families often wait months or years for their claims to be heard.</p> | <p>UNHCR. Greece calling Germany: A Syrian family long to reunite, (2016), video https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=koHrW33J6F8</p> |

C.3. NATIONAL

C.3.1. CYPRUS

| Description: Information about mass media reports and commentaries on empowering migrant and refugee families on parenting skills at National level in Cyprus. Sources: Local media organizations (such as newspapers, TV, national press releases from relevant organizations including national NGOs) Dates: 2016-2018 | | |
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| | Title/ Summary | Link/pdf/ |
| 1 | <p>Parliamentary committee on Education: In the center of the program for foreign language students (Επιτροπή Παιδείας: Στο επίκεντρο το πρόγραμμα για αλλόγλωσσους μαθητές)</p> <p>The article refers to the difficulties and problems that have arisen in the educational system since the implementation of the new program for foreign language speaking pupils. The Parliamentary Education Committee of Cyprus discussed these problems and they decided that Cyprus hosts a very large number of immigrants with the result schools have a heavy burden. The representative of the parents association said that foreign language speaking pupils have difficulty and often do not learn Greek language, while they are in the regular classes. This system should change. Students should first learn the Greek language and then enter the regular classes in order to be able to participate in the lessons.</p> | <p>(2018)</p> <p>Kathimerini news paper http://www.kathimerini.com.cy/gr/kypros/ep-paideias-sto-epikentro-to-programma-gia-alloglossoys-mathites</p> |
| 2 | <p>UNHCR CYPRUS Active founding member of the Learning Refuge, Rehab is a role model for the local refugee community in Paphos</p> <p>The article is about a dedicated mother of four children. Originally from Syria, she is a recognized refugee who has been living in Paphos for the last sixteen years. While raising her three daughters and her son, she has also become a prominent personality among the refugee population in the wider Paphos area, where she volunteers as a Coordinator at the Learning Refuge, a community-led school and community meeting place. This woman welcomes children and parents from other refugee and asylum-seeking families who needed help with</p> | <p>(2018)</p> <p>https://www.unhcr.org/cy/2018/07/07/active-member-learning-refuge-rehab-role-model-local-refugee-community-paphos/</p> |

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| | language learning, and who could not afford to pay for lessons. Since then, and with the support of Caritas Paphos, the Learning Refuge has been created, with a dedicated space of its own. Now families from many different backgrounds come there not only to benefit from language classes and help with homework for the children attending the local schools, but also for a social network and a sense of community and belonging. | |
| 3 | <p>UNHCR CYPRUS Refugees in Paphos entirely reliant on charity groups and community support to cover all their needs</p> <p>the article speaks about a Refugee Outreach Volunteer Programme that was recently launched by UNHCR Cyprus. The innovative new programme aims to enhance UNHCR’s outreach to the refugee and asylum-seeker community, understand their needs and concerns, identify the most vulnerable amongst them and effectively monitor their situation. The programme also aims at promoting and supporting community engagement, resilience and active participation in the social, economic and cultural life of the host society.</p> | <p>(2018)</p> <p>https://www.unhcr.org/cy/2018/09/14/refugees-in-pafos-entirely-reliant-on-charity-groups-and-community-support/</p> |

C.3.2. GREECE

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| <p>Description: Information about mass media reports and commentaries on empowering migrant and refugee families on parenting skills at National level in Greece.</p> <p>Sources: Local media organizations (such as newspapers, TV, national press releases from relevant organizations including national NGOs)</p> <p>Dates: 2016-2018</p> | | |
| | Title/ Summary | Link/pdf/ |
| 1 | <p>Equal access to vital maternal healthcare for vulnerable refugee women across Europe remains a challenge</p> <p>Equal access to vital maternal healthcare for vulnerable refugee women across Europe remains a challenge. Research & policy recommendations published during Safe Motherhood Week – based on direct experience of 14,000 refugee women. Securing equal access to primary health care and maternal health for pregnant migrant and refugee women remains a great challenge across Europe</p> | <p>MdM Greece, Equal access to vital maternal healthcare for vulnerable refugee women across Europe remains a challenge, (2017)</p> <p>https://bit.ly/2HHOuIQ</p> |

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| | and if pursued can be cost beneficial to national health care systems in the future. That's according to new research of almost 14,000 refugee women who received care from Doctors of the World (Medicins du Monde) following their arrival in Greece. The research reveals the significant challenges refugee and migrant women across Europe face in accessing maternal healthcare, and the implications this is having on the health and mortality rates of mothers and their babies. | |
| 2 | <p>Policy recommendations for refugee and migrant access to national healthcare systems, with focus on mothers and children</p> <p>Access to Health is an issue of Fundamental Human Rights, which must be applied equally and equitably to all. Although great progress has been made to address the health needs of minors and pregnant women in the general population, access to health care for refugees, and particularly refugee women and girls, varies across the EU and further action is required. These Refugee Health Policy Recommendations for European Governments and EU Institutions have been developed following a survey of refugees through the Mother & Child Programme which was implemented by Doctors of the World Greece from May 2016 to September 2017 with the support of MSD for Mothers. The Programme interviewed 14,000 women who arrived into the EU via Greece and compiled the following recommendations for European Governments and EU Institutions who are offering asylum to these third country nationals (TCN).</p> | <p>MdM Greece, Policy recommendations for refugee and migrant access to national healthcare systems, with focus on mothers and children, (2017)</p> <p>https://mdmgreece.gr/app/uploads/2017/10/MDM_MS_D_POLICY_RECOMENDATIONS_GR-1.pdf</p> |
| 3 | <p>Mobile Medical Units reach 2042 medical interventions on Unaccompanied Migrant Children in Greece in three months</p> <p>Athens – The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and partner Médecins du Monde (MdM) announced today that they have rapidly provided primary health care services to over 240 unaccompanied minors leaving in 4 different Hotels in Athens, Korinthos and Northern Greece via Mobile Medical Units and the presence of nurses in a three-months period. These medical interventions are part of the broader ERAcUMiC project, funded by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund of the European Union implemented by the close collaboration between IOM – The UN Migration Agency and the</p> | <p>MdM Greece, MdM Mobile Medical Units reach 2042 medical interventions on Unaccompanied Migrant Children in Greece in three months, (2018)</p> <p>https://mdmgreece.gr/kinites-iatrikes-monades-ton-giatron-tou-kosmou-parichan-2042-iatrikes-ipiresies-se-asinodefous-anilikous-prosfiges-stin-ellada-se-tris-mines/</p> |

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| | Greek delegation of MdM. This project corresponds to the opening of hotels in Athens, Korinthos and Northern Greece as an urgency response to the presence of Unaccompanied Child Migrants on the Greek islands. | |
| 4 | <p>The incorporation of refugees in educational system in GREECE: Policy and management in "moving sand"</p> <p>Based on the experience at European level, we can identify three priorities to achieve early inclusion of children in the regular school curriculum: first, supporting refugee children so as to prevent their peers in lessons. Secondly, their engaging in sports and extracurricular activities in order to not be excluded from the school community. Thirdly, a great deal of importance is in the process continuous evaluation of the implementation of the actions so that it can be truly appreciated situation and basis for further adaptation of the tools and, where appropriate, of the instrument's objectives. The experience of European countries highlights the role of mentor as a major player teaching the language of the host country. Equally important is their communication teachers with parents of refugees and their participation in the school life of their children, as well as the positive activation of the local community around school. The goal is creating a positive climate of acceptance that will enhance the integration of their children refugees in school activities, their socialization and mutual acceptance.</p> | <p>Anagnostou Dia, Nikolova Marina, (2017), The incorporation of refugees in educational system in GREECE: Policy and management in "moving sand", Greek Institution of European and External Policy</p> <p>https://bit.ly/2RXbZIZ.</p> |
| 5 | <p>Refugee child education: Institutional racism and exclusion practices</p> <p>The term "social exclusion" is not only attributed to content, but there are varied conceptions and differentiations from the first appearance of the term to this day. Starting from the first reference to the term, originally appeared in France in the 1970s in a period of prosperity, referring to a "social shame" for that part of the population continued to remain in the margins of economic growth and growth of the emoluments it entailed.</p> | <p>Kokkidou D. (2017), Refugee child education: Institutional racism and exclusion practices, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Pedagogical Department of Primary Education</p> <p>https://ikee.lib.auth.gr/record/296217/files/GRI-2018-21046.pdf</p> |
| 6 | <p>Refugee crisis and social inclusion</p> <p>The social integration of newly arrived refugees is one of the greatest challenges that Greek society will face in the coming years. Part of the refugees living in Greece today will be relocated to other countries. At the same time, the demand for residence in Europe will be rejected for many who will be sent back</p> | <p>Refugee crisis and social inclusion, (2017), Solidarity Now</p> <p>http://www.solidaritynow.org/integration_article/</p> |

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| | to their countries of origin, while a significant proportion of asylum seekers will be granted a residence permit in Greece. The question that arises is how ready Greek society is to integrate these people and make them active members. | |
| 7 | <p>The critical void in the education of refugee girls</p> <p>The UN High Commissioner for Refugees' report reveals that refugee girls are half as likely to be enrolled in secondary education as compared to peers' boys, though girls are half the population of school-age refugees. Access to education is a fundamental human right. But for millions of women and girls belonging to the growing refugee population of the world, education remains a dream and not a reality. For all refugee children in the world, opening the door to the school is a much more difficult process than the rest of their peers. For girls' refugees it is even more difficult to find and maintain a place in the classroom. As they grow older, refugee girls face greater marginalization, while the gap between boys and girls deepens more in secondary education.</p> | <p>UNHCR, UNHCR report reveals the critical void in the education of refugee girls (2018)</p> <p>https://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2018/3/5a9eb2024/tun-unhcr-report-reveals-critical-gap-education-refugee-girls.html.</p> |
| 8 | <p>Alternative Innovative Development, Practices of Empowerment of Migrant and Refugee Women</p> <p>A.I.D. in order to optimize its work and to help mitigate the refugee crisis, implemented this program with the ultimate goal of offering support to women immigrants / refugees in order to cope with the challenges they face. The main objective of this project was to provide specialized knowledge on issues related to the development of social actions for migrant women and refugees, appropriate tools for designing interventions and methods of producing and teaching them. The complexity of the immigration issue, and especially the Empowerment of Immigrant Women, requires careful handling and therefore there is a need for training in innovative tools and working methods so that in future interventions there is a qualitative intervention methodology.</p> | <p>AID - Alternative Innovative Development, Practices of Empowerment of Migrant and Refugee Women, (2017)</p> <p>https://bit.ly/2MHEUED</p> |
| 9 | <p>Greece: For refugees, an island of hope</p> <p>On the tiny Greek island of Tilos, population 700, 10 families from war-torn Syria have found refuge and work and a sense of community. UNHCR and its partner Solidarity Now, with European Commission Funding support, have been providing accommodation and language and education classes for adults and children for almost a year. Many of the refugees –all of whom have been</p> | <p>UNHCR, Greece: For refugees, an island of hope, (2017) video</p> <p>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jGd9sPVRpOQ</p> |

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| | granted refugee status and have the right to work – say they want to stay on the Dodecanese island, and the islanders say they are honored to host them. | |
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C.3.3. ITALY

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| <p>Description: Information about mass media reports and commentaries on empowering migrant and refugee families on parenting skills at National level in Italy. Sources: Local media organizations (such as newspapers, TV, national press releases from relevant organizations including national NGOs Dates: 2016-2018</p> | | |
| | Title/ Summary | Link/pdf/ |
| 1 | <p>Immigrazione: scopri quanti sono e dove vivono i rifugiati europei/ Immigration: find out how many are and where European refugees live Immigration: find out how many are and where European refugees live Immigration. A theme that remains at the center of the political debate and the new Minister of th Interior, at the forefront. InfoData (a statistical organization) has collected some interesting data on the topic, trying to understand how many refugees are today in Italy and in the main European countries. Let's start from a necessary premise. Refugee belongs to a particular category of immigrants with a special legal status, according to Geneva Convention, the refugee is who: “fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it”. Refugee status is obtained after applying for asylum and through an in-depth interview of the candidate. During this interview, it is assessed whether the subject has the right to international protection. So the refugees are not all the foreigners present in the territory, but only a part.</p> | <p>Il Sole 24 ore- (Economic Newspaper at national level) 20/06/2018 http://www.infodata.ilsole24ore.com/2018/06/20/immigrazione-scopri-quantivivono-rifugiati-europei/?refresh_ce=1</p> |

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| 2 | <p>Non è vero che c'è un'invasione di migranti in Italia It is not true that there is an invasion of migrants in Italy</p> <p>According to a study hostility towards migrants in Italy at the end the 2016 was on the rise: one Italian on two said to consider immigrants a danger and to be frightened. It had never reached such a high percentage in the country. During the legislative campaign earlier this year, the new Minister of the Interior, had promised a hard line against immigration phenomenos, using slogans such as "Let's help them in their homes" and "Before Italian!", who have imposed themselves in public and social spechcs. And in the first days of his office of government, Salvini reiterated his willingness to reduce arrivals and increase returns. Yet the migrants arrived in 2018 on the Italian coast are almost 80 percent less than those of the same period of the previous year. According to data 14,441 people arrived in Italy by sea in the first six months of 2018, while 64,033 had arrived in the same period of the previous year. The fact is that hostility towards migrants has been fueled by speeches that incite hatred, false news, clichés and stereotypes that, sometimes, have turned into real myths. We try to analyze four with the help of data and experts.</p> <p>1- Is it true that Italy has been left alone on the immigration front? 2- Can 500 thousand people be repatriated? 3- Are NGOs a sea taxi? 4-Do the Immigrants steal our work?</p> | <p>Internazionale (Weekly Magazine) 18/06/2018</p> <p>https://www.internazionale.it/reportage/annalisa-camilli/2018/06/18/immigrazione-luoghi-comuni-italia</p> |
| 3 | <p>La (discutibile) distinzione tra rifugiati e migranti. Le frontiere si chiudono per quegli stranieri che sono più stranieri di altri: i poveri The (debatable) distinction between refugees and migrants. The borders are closed for those foreigners who are more foreign than others: the poor</p> <p>The article points out the only guilty of the migrants is being poor and this is the main why they do not provoke any compassion among people (the article says this in a sarcastic way, of course). Rather! The persecutors could be them, these "subtle enemies". Yet migrants, these new poor people who have even been deprived of the dignity of the poor, have a thousand reasons to put forward for their choice suffered. The humanitarian Organization UNHCR has been talking for years about "mixed flows" to indicate migrants fleeing war, violence,</p> | <p>Corriere.it -on-line version of “Il Corriere dela Sera” (National Newspaper) 19/06/2018</p> <p>https://www.corriere.it/opinioni/18_giugno_20/discutibile-distinzione-rifugiati-migranti-57cfa682-73ed-11e8-ab58-f8ac6497bfa0.shtml?refresh_ce-cp</p> |

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| | <p>hunger, drought. With this formula it is already admitted that it is impossible to apply obsolete schemes. In the globalized world, persecution has many faces. How to distinguish in a tangle of intertwined motifs? The distinction among political refugees and economic migrants does not hold. It would be like saying that the impoverishment of entire continents has no political causes. Exploitation, financial crises, ecological catastrophes are no less relevant than personal threats. This anti-historical criterion can not be a criterion for a migration policy.</p> | |
| 4 | <p>Sono Straniero, non strano. I'm foreign, not strange!</p> <p>What exactly does it mean being children of foreigners in Italy? It means receiving a double culture, that of a father and a mother coming from other countries, and that of the state where one is born and / or grows. Being children of migrant parents, with other cultures and traditions, and growing in the host-country could be problematic. Of course, one can not deny the fact that having more cultures is an enrichment, but are we sure that it is not also a reason for identity crises? Defining one's personality is - especially in adolescence - a very delicate but essential phase of a person's life. Living without knowing or deciding who we are is practically impossible, therefore being always immersed in contrasting realities can be problematic. Not so hardly ever, young foreigners reflect on who they are or they are not. In a nutshell, they wonder about their own personal and social identity. This happens because often the difficulty in positioning oneself in relation to the life-environment can lead to real moments of exasperation. The Author of this article is a immigrants' children, thus, it is an important witness of second-generation lived life.</p> | <p>ParmAteneo, settimanale degli studenti dell'Università di Parma (Accademic weekly Magazine at local level) Iara Al Zaitr 1/01/2018 http://www.parmateneo.it/?p=38619</p> |

C.3.4. ROMANIA

| Description: Information about mass media reports and commentaries on empowering migrant and refugee families on parenting skills at National level in Romania. Sources: Local media organizations (such as newspapers, TV, national press releases from relevant organizations including national NGOs) Dates: 2016-2018 | | |
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| | Title/ Summary | Link/pdf/ |
| 1 | Press Release, Save the Children The Save the Children organization has assisted over 1,200 children, of which nearly half are under the age of 6 and 1,300 parents or vulnerable adults, their main countries of origin being Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan. | 2018 https://www.salvaticopiii.ro/ce-facem/protectie/protectia-copiilor-refugiati |
| 2 | Online press Ziare.com The number of refugees who have applied for asylum in Romania tripled last year. One third are children. | http://www.ziare.com/invazie-imigranti/romania/numarul-de-refugiati-care-au-solicitat-azil-in-romania-s-a-triplat-anul-trecut-otreime-sunt-copii-1518231 20 June 2018 |
| 3 | Romanian National Television Dozens of children of refugees living in our country celebrated in advance the National Day of Romania. | http://stiri.tvr.ro/zeci-de-copii-ai-refugia-ilor-care-traiesc-in-ara-noasta-au-sarbatorit-in-avans-ziua-nationala-a-ro_825326_video.html#view 29 November 2017 |
| 4 | Libertatea Newspaper, Guide for parents abroad, for those left behind and for children. Advice from Freedom psychologist, Cezar Laurențiu Cioc, Video | 2018 https://www.libertatea.ro/stiri/video-ghid-pentru-parintii-plecati-strainatate-pentru-cei-ramasi-si-pentru-copii-sfaturi-de-la-psihologul-libertatea-cezar-laurentiu-cioc-2284331 |
| 5 | PRO TV News Romania, the country from which most people migrated, after Syria. UN worrying report | https://stirileprotv.ro/stiri/social/romania-tara-din-care-au-migrat-cei-mai-multi-oameni-dupa-siria-raport-ingrijorator-al-onu.html 26 February 2018 |

C.3.5 GERMANY

Description: Reports published that address empowering migrant and refugee families on parenting skills at international level. Short descriptions are provided below, as are links and/or PDF files.

Key words: Migrants / Migranten, refugees / asylum seekers/ Flüchtlinge, Parenting / Erziehung / Elternschaft, Education / Bildung, Ausbildung, Children / Kinder / Minderjährige, cultural identity / kulturelle Identität, health care needs / Gesundheitsbedürfnisse, psychological support / psychologische Unterstützung, Psychotherapie, psychological trauma / psychisches Trauma, Diversity / Diversität, Gesundheit des Kindes / Child health

Years: : 2013-2018

| | Title/ Summary | Reference/Link |
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| 1 | <p>Emotional and Behavioral Problems and Quality of Life in Unaccompanied Adolescent Male Refugees Residing in Institutional Care</p> <p>Guidelines for best practice of inclusion based on needs analysis of refugee families. Transnational report.</p> <p>Literature review. Statistics about refugee movements in the participating countries, overview of the rights of refugees in the partner countries, description of the system of support and integration for refugees, focusing on the challenges and integration needs of refugee families. Rights of refugees: Social welfare and basic care, access to education, health care, employment, housing.</p> <p>Questionnaire about main topics / challenges for the refugees as well for the volunteers.</p> <p>Tools and initiatives for empowerment and integration of refugee families: language courses, reception report, assistance in accessing housing, legal assistance, employment and training, education, health and social welfare, intercultural dialogue and co-existence.</p> | <p>(2016).Emotional and Behavioral Problems and Quality of Life in Unaccompanied Adolescent Male Refugees Residing in Institutional Care</p> <p>Verhaltensauffälligkeiten und Lebensqualität bei männlichen unbegleiteten minderjährigen Flüchtlingen in Jugendhilfe einrichtungen in Deutschland</p> <p>https://econtent.hogrefe.com/doi/10.1026/0942-5403/a000206</p> |

C.3.6 UNITED KINGDOM

| Description: Information about mass media reports and commentaries on empowering migrant and refugee families on parenting skills and the possible implications of a lack of parental support to refugee children at National level in the UK. Sources: Local media organizations (such as newspapers, TV, national press releases from relevant organizations including national NGOs) Dates: 2017-2018 | | |
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| | Title/ Summary | Link/pdf/ |
| 1 | <p>Cuddles, not bombs: how one woman helped children in Syria</p> <p>This newspaper article describes a parenting project set up by parenting trainer and PhD student in psychology (University of Manchester), Aala El-Khani. With a focus on the conflict in Syria which has resulted in the forced migration of many individuals and families, El-Khani considered the effect that such events could have on parenting and children. Although it is understandable that primary concerns are around meeting needs regarding food, medical supplies and shelter, El-Khani acknowledged the importance of effective parenting as a protective factor against mental health difficulties for children who have experienced and witnessed traumatic events whilst leaving the war zone of Syria and moving to the UK. El-Khani and her research team have created a course which spans over 5 weeks for children and their carers which has been successfully piloted in Turkey.</p> | <p>Newspaper Article from The Guardian Cuddles, not bombs: how one woman helped children in Syria (2017). https://www.theguardian.com/lifeandstyle/2017/jan/07/bread-bombs-advice-syria-parenting-children-refugee-camps</p> |
| 2 | <p>Suicides raise alarm about UK's treatment of child refugees</p> <p>This newspaper article discusses the case of three refugee teenagers who committed suicide after travelling to the UK without their parents. All three suicides occurred since November 2017, whilst a fourth young asylum seeker, whose details have not been made public, is also known to have committed suicide in 2017. Suicides were thought to have been based around stress relating to uncertainty over immigration status, consequently not being able to study or work and thus resulting in a deterioration of mental health in some instances. Lack of social support has also been suggested to have played a part in the lead up to the suicides as these young individuals struggled with being put into</p> | <p>Newspaper Article from The Guardian Suicides raise alarm about UK's treatment of child refugees (2018). https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2018/jun/17/suicides-raise-alarm-about-uk-treatment-of-child-refugees-eritrean</p> |

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| | <p>accommodation in which they were alone and struggled with language barriers. It may be speculated that enduring such a difficult experience, that is migration, without the support of one's parents or carers could result in social isolation and increased stress that may influence incidents such as suicide.</p> | |
| 3 | <p>UK immigration authorities separating children from parents In the USA, under the Trump administration, the practice of separating immigrant children from their parents has been condemned worldwide. According to the charity, Bail for Immigration Detainees (Bid), scores if not hundreds of children are separated from immigrant parents/carers every year despite Home Office guidelines stating that children should not be separated from a parent if it leads to them being taken into care. This separation is often a result of one or both of the parents/carers being put in immigration detention, although Bid does state that for most of their cases, the child's second parent is not in immigration detention. The impact of parental separation is detrimental to the emotional wellbeing of the child which can result in behavioural difficulties. There seems to be a lack of awareness from a political perspective with regards to this issue as James Cleverly, the MP and deputy chair of the Conservative party, claiming child separation does not happen in the UK.</p> | <p>Newspaper Article from The Guardian. UK immigration authorities separating children from parents (2018). https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2018/jul/03/uk-immigration-authorities-separating-children-from-parents</p> |
| 4 | <p>The Challenge Of Parenting In A Migrant Caravan This tweet by KinBox provides a link to an article on the challenges associated with parenting in a migrant caravan (based on people from Central America). Written by a clinical psychologist, there is an awareness of refugee parents often demonstrating symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression and anxiety which can have significant effects on parenting. As a result of the emotionally fragile state of refugee parents, refugee children may be treated with harshness, overprotectiveness and in some cases, they may experience a parent-child role reversal. In turn, this may lead to mental health difficulties for the children. This article comments on various subject matters; physical health issues associated with infections, dehydration and tear gas; financial burdens and consequential marital discord; gang violence and the importance of emotional and social support.</p> | <p>A tweet from the official Twitter account of KinBox on the article "The Challenge Of Parenting In A Migrant Caravan" (2018). https://twitter.com/KinBoxMag/status/1072355375104606208</p> |
| 5 | <p>A talk by Aala El-Khani, a PhD student at the University of Manchester, on the</p> | <p>A video by TEDTalks which is a daily video podcast</p> |

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| | <p>experience of being a parent in a war zone. The importance of effective parenting on the mental wellbeing of children who are from a war-torn country is discussed. Warm and supportive parenting both during and after conflict can be a protective factor against emotional and behavioural difficulties for their children. The primary question asked by Aala El-Khani was whether parent training, which has been demonstrated to provide parents with the tools to effectively care for their children, could be useful for individuals residing in war-zones and refugee camps. Interviews with parents in refugee camps within Turkey and Syria gathered information on the needs of this population. It was noted that despite the enthusiasm and determination of some refugee parents in seeking psychological/parenting support for their children, these needs are often unmet. Parenting information leaflet and feedback questionnaire were distributed within bread packets to 3000 families in a conflict zone in Syria, of which 60% responded. This high response rate demonstrates how valued this support is to refugee parents.</p> | <p>platform published on YouTube (2017). Clinical psychologist, Aala El-Khani, talks about her work helping refugee parents from conflict zones to support their children’s emotional needs. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dY9f9bFctUE</p> |
| 6 | <p>Immigration White Paper: Refugee Council Response Although the White Paper titled “The UK’s future skills-based immigration system” is focussed on plans for Britain leaving the European Union, there are various significant references that would impact the work of the Refugee Council. There are some welcomed points including the commitment to identify alternatives to detention for immigrants and to reach an agreement with European Union states to continue to reunite unaccompanied children with their families that are <i>within</i> Europe. However, there is no intention to reunite separated children, recognised as refugees in the UK with families that are <i>outside</i> of Europe. This is considered to be disappointing by the Refugee Council especially because the same chapter of the White Paper claims that the UK government acknowledges the importance of family unity. This is argued to set apart the UK from many other countries in Europe and thus the Refugee Council condemns this approach.</p> | <p>A tweet from the official Twitter account of the Refugee Council with a link to the article “Immigration White Paper: Refugee Council Response” (2018). https://twitter.com/refugeecouncil/status/107541865192514561</p> |
| 7 | <p>Foster parents on unaccompanied refugee children in Britain Three unaccompanied refugee children from Afghanistan were fostered by a couple in Staffordshire. Having come from a war zone in which there was</p> | <p>A video published by StaffsCC which was published on YouTube (2017). This brief video demonstrates the benefit of foster parents on unaccompanied refugee</p> |

constant threat to life, to a new country with a different culture and language, their foster parents played a significant role in allowing the young boys to transition successfully. Furthermore, this case demonstrates the importance of having parents or carers that provide a safe base and emotional/social support to refugee children. For example, it is not uncommon for children from such troubling circumstances to experience ongoing nightmares, as was the case for one of these children. However, emotional support from their caregivers in the form of discussions helped to alleviate this difficulty. Therefore, it could be speculated that effective care and support for refugee children by primary caregivers can help to resolve emotional and behaviour difficulties as a result of trauma and leaving one's home. Furthermore, it can provide a platform for such children to prosper within their new country and surrounding circumstances.

children in Britain.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nmVMF7xbcd8>

Summary of charity-based support for refugee parents in the UK

| Charity | Support provided for parenting |
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| UNHCR The UN refugee Agency https://www.unhcr.org/uk/what-we-do.html | *nothing as specific appears at first glance, but I am sure something relevant is there after a more throughout exploration of the website |
| Refugee Council https://www.refugeecouncil.org.uk/what_we_do | Therapeutic Services for parents and families. This is not specifically aimed at supporting and enhancing the parenting skills of refugees but may be utilised in a way to support parents struggling to cope with their children’s emotional difficulties. |
| British Red Cross https://www.redcross.org.uk/about-us/what-we-do | There is mention of emotional support for refugees in the UK but this is dependent on the resources of each Red Cross facility. |
| Save the Children https://www.savethechildren.org.uk/what-we-do | Support in homes is provided via the “Building Blocks” programme. This along with providing low income families with household items and resources for learning, provides information that enables parents to gain the skills, confidence and headspace needed to facilitate their children’s development. This programme works at a local level, liaising with services local to each family so that help can be sought as and when needed. |
| Barnardos http://www.barnardos.org.uk/what_we_do/our_work/parenting_supporting.htm | <i>Services working with parents.</i> Our work includes parenting groups and one-to-one work with parents through our network of family centres, community-based parenting programmes, and specialised work with parents who have particular needs. Some services organise courses which give parents a chance to step back and think about some of the things they are doing and how to improve. We also help girls who become pregnant whilst still at school by providing support to enable them to finish their education and prepare for parenthood. Barnardo’s parenting services provide both general support and specific parenting education programmes which enable parents to deal more effectively with a range of children’s behaviour. |

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| <p>Ummah Welfare Trust https://uwt.org/projects/</p> | <p>Cash Assistance Programmes have provided financial support to single and widowed mothers who cannot work. Single or regular cash payments have been provided to over 6,000 impoverished mothers across the Middle East, South Asia and West Africa in the last year. Providing Livelihood scheme involves Ummah Welfare Trust expanding vocational training centres for single mothers in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Iraq, Philippines and Chechnya. This may break the cycle of poverty, increasing both income and choice.</p> |
| <p>Lumos https://www.wearelumos.org/what-we-do/</p> | <p><i>We help families to bring their children home:</i> We work with international donors, governments and communities, helping them redirect funds from orphanages to provide health, education and social services, so children can be raised in loving families. We train professionals to deliver better care and support. We transform the conditions that leave children at risk of trafficking and abuse. We help families to bring their children home.</p> |
| <p>Islamic Relief https://www.islamic-relief.org.uk/about-us/what-we-do/alternative-orphan-sponsorship/</p> | <p><i>From poverty to self-sufficiency in four years:</i> Islamic Relief donors already enable us to provide one-to-one sponsorship for over 50,000 orphans around the world, helping to ensure that vulnerable children have food on their plates and can go to school each day. In addition to this we are pioneering a new alternative to one-to-one sponsorship in Bangladesh that not only offers education and protection for children but also provides their guardians with the funds, skills and business acumen they need to make whole families self-sufficient within four years. Our exciting project, the Alternative Orphans Programme, achieves this by: 1. Providing livelihoods support – working with families to create a business plan, and providing necessary start-up costs in the form of an interest-free loan as well as relevant training. 2. Encouraging education – ensuring that 100% of child beneficiaries are enrolled in education, with school uniforms and all the learning equipment they need. 3. Delivering food security – ensuring that all families have the means to enjoy three meals per day. 4. Promoting community action – establishing community-based self-help groups with carers, in the hope that participation will improve their confidence and help mobilise communities to demand their rights. 5. Making time to play – holding sports days and helping organise other recreation activities for orphan families.</p> |

4. Conclusions

To sum up we could mention that there is great heterogeneity concerning the content of international, European and national literature on issues related to parenting and migration. Mass media in most countries seem to focus on the difficulties immigrant children and their parents face. International and European mass media not only underline the difficulties concerning parenting that immigrant parents face and the need for relevant interventions but also go further introducing relevant initiatives. It seems that the description of the different ways to support immigrant parents is the most commonly met issue in both the relevant grey literature and the peer reviewed articles selected. The support described is most times on one of the following areas: social, financial, health or legal assistance, promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity, education or parents' empowerment, engagement and qualification. On the contrary, it should be mentioned that national peer reviewed articles in this area are limited.