

D2IMIG

MIGRATIONS MOVE THE WORLD

Dialogue for Diversity, Inclusion and Migration
and Improved learning opportunities for Grown ups

Media professionals





What is the D2IMIG project?

It is an Erasmus+ KA2 project focusing on reducing stereotypes and prereceived ideas about migrants among European citizens. It includes the development and digitalisation of training modules for educators, journalists, and social workers.

D2IMIG stands for “Dialogue for Diversity, Inclusion and Migration and Improved learning opportunities for Grown ups”.

Specific goals

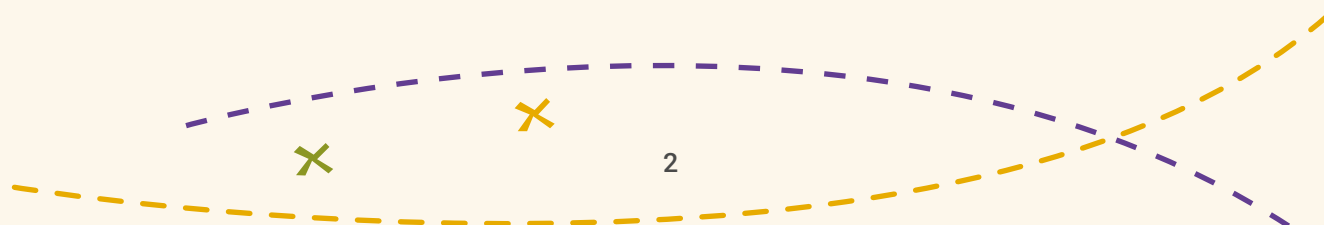
- Promoting interculturality
- Contrasting discrimination towards migrants
- Providing training
- Targeting key actors that can promote equality in media, school and society.

Who are we?

The D2IMIG project includes four organisations from three different countries: France, Italy, and Spain. Together, we aim to provide quality training and motivational resources to you, that are easy and motivating to explore.

GRDR: The Grdr Migration-Citizenship-Development is a French international NGO, created in 1969. The Grdr is present in West Africa (Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau), in North Africa (Algeria, Tunisia) and in France (Branches in Montreuil in Seine-Saint-Denis and in Lille in the North) and in Europe. The Grdr develops its actions through a local approach reinforced by a local associative base, which support the field teams. Grdr has four areas of expertise: migratory pathways and human mobility, rural and urban development and natural resource management, socio- professionals integration and support for entrepreneurship, and the fight against discrimination

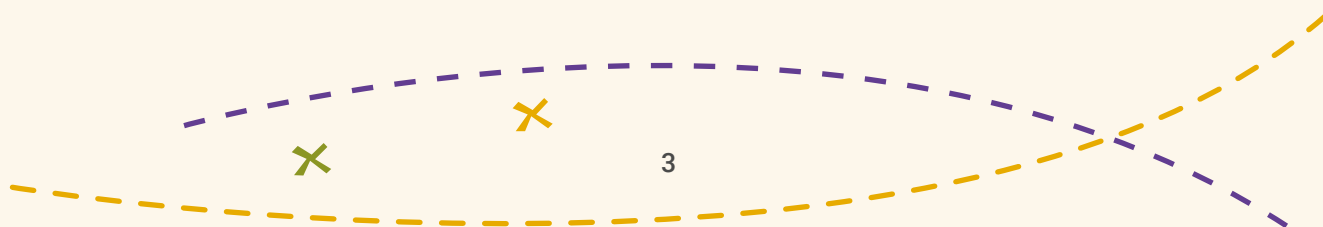
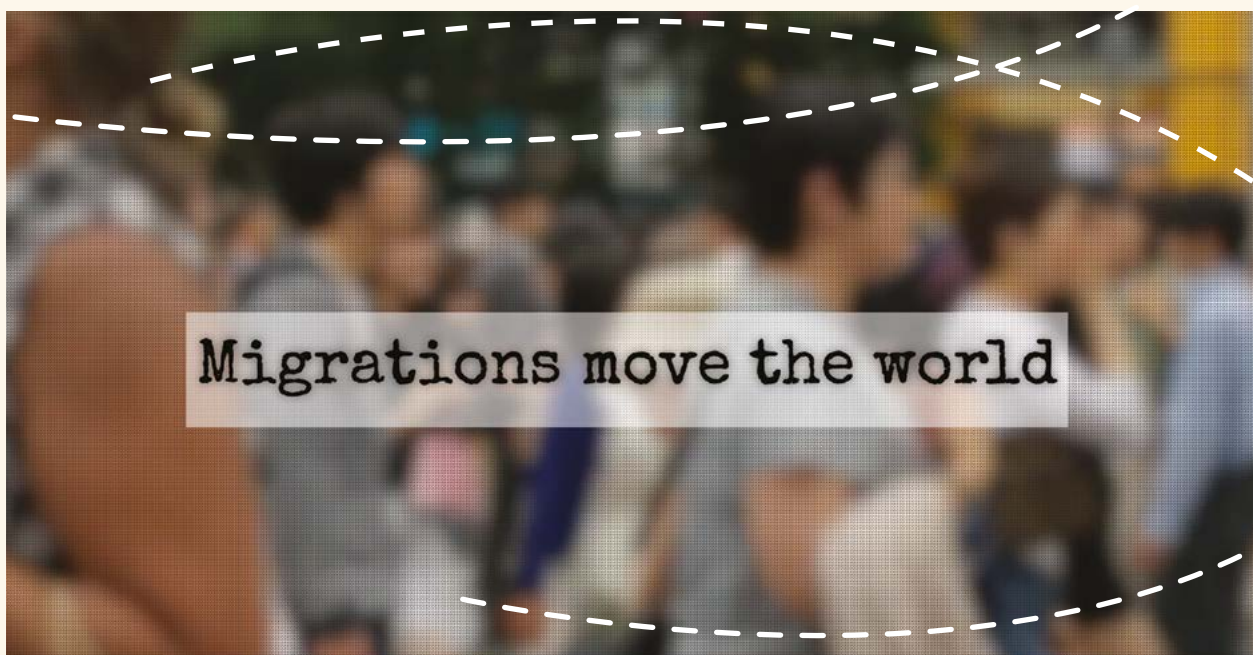
Ligue de l’Enseignement du Nord: La Ligue de l’Enseignement du Nord is a secular movement for popular education which is part of the national movement of la Ligue de l’Enseignement based in France. The organisation works mainly in 5 main areas: education and training, culture, holidays and educational leisure activities, sport for all and international solidarity. Created in 1924, the departmental federation works for the lifelong training and education of citizens and brings about social change. It gathers and supports 700 associations across the country and works with over 42.000 members who support the humanist, secular and fraternal project that the organisation has been pursuing since 1866. On a European level, the northern federation develops for many years projects around international solidarity, youth mobility and the inclusion of all people, particularly those from migrant backgrounds.





COSPE: COSPE was founded in 1983 as a nonprofit and secular association for international cooperation. COSPE operates in 23 countries on the side of local civil society and communities, committed as we are to social justice and peace, supporting marginalised and discriminated groups in their demands for social inclusion, human rights and democracy. In Italy and Europe, it promotes activities to prevent and contrast racism, discrimination and hate speech against migrants, minorities, refugees and asylum seekers and it develops intercultural activities, innovative educational tools, training courses and communication campaigns with an intersectional approach.

Consultoría de Innovación Social: The Consultoría de Innovación Social is located in the south of Spain and its main activity areas are employability, gender equality and international cooperation. It aims to promote changes in these areas by participating in innovative projects on a national and international level, thus also improving the exchange of best practices and learning from each other. To achieve this purpose, it develops and provides: Transnational and national training for groups. Certified seminars and courses for individuals. Collaborative workshops for specific targets. Counselling sessions on demand. Thus, its main goal is to create impact and sustainability by innovative approaches to solving existing social challenges and requirements.





What is this booklet for?

To produce awareness-raising guides for education, media and social workers and combat stereotypes about migration. To enable professionals to transmit reasoned, dispassionate and informed discourse on migration.

This booklet is made of a general part addressing definitions and main data about migrations followed by a specific part for the professional fields of teaching // social work // media.

Words of migration

When talking about migration, words tend to be mixed while many of them represent a different reality, with sometimes even a specific legal status. This confusion is also the basis of stereotypes and misconceptions as they tend to put all migrants in the same bag and essentialise the migration experience. Migrations are complex and diverse and cover a huge set of realities. Going back to terminology is a first step to produce a reasoned and informed discourse on migration.

“The limits of my language
mean the limits of my world.”

(Wittgenstein, 1922)



The following is a [glossary](#) containing definition, data, images and infographics of words regarding migration.

The [goal](#) is to deconstruct misbeliefs that these words often carry with them.

More infos

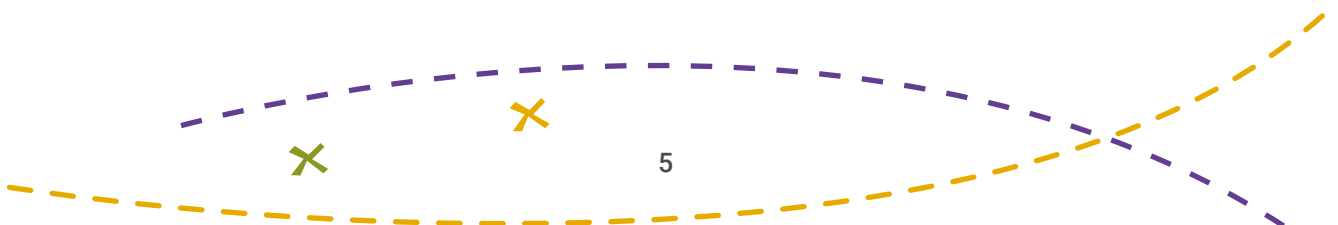
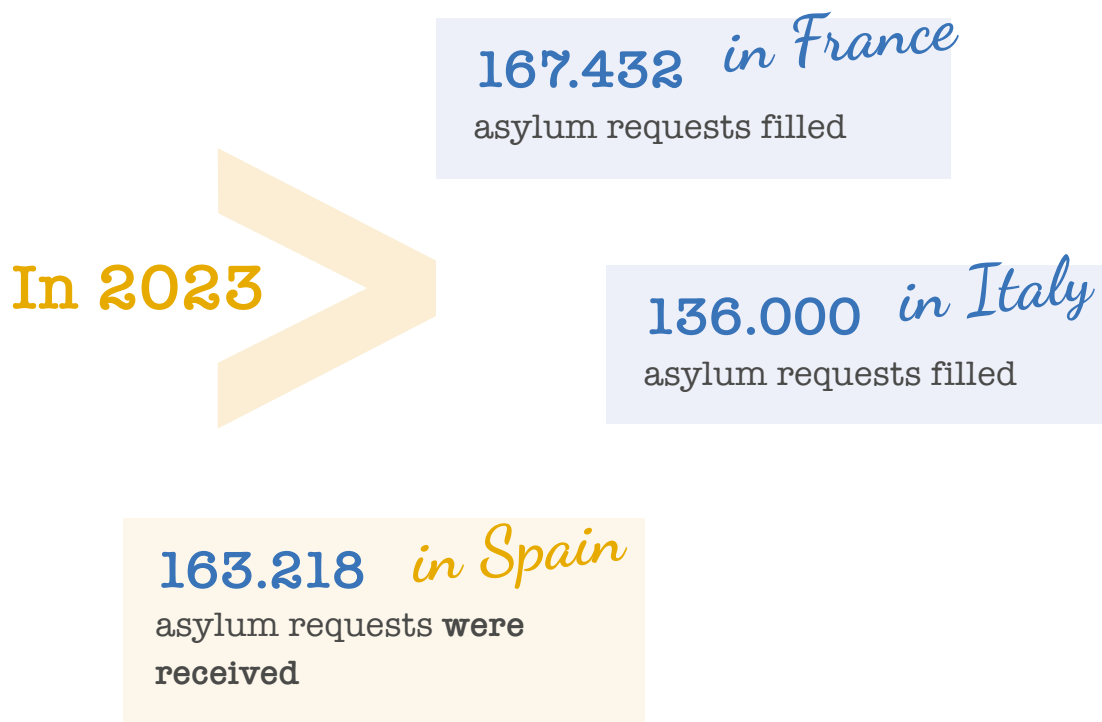




Asylum seeker

> A person seeking asylum: a person who asks for international protection and who has applied to a country other than their own for reception and protection.

According to UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, 69% of refugees and other people in need of international protection lived in countries neighboring their countries of origin and 75% of refugees are hosted in developing countries.





Displaced person

> According to the European Commission, a person forced or obliged to leave their home but who has not crossed an international border.

In the world, there are 75.9 million displaced people that can be displaced both because of conflict and violence (68.3 million in 2023) and disasters (7.7 million in 2023). The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) around the world reached 71.1 million as of the end of 2022, an increase of 20 per cent from the previous year, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre's flagship annual report. The five countries reporting the highest figures of Internal displacements in 2023: Sudan, Dem. Rep. Congo, Palestine, Myanmar, Ethiopia for conflicts and violence (p.9). China, Turkey, Philippines, Somalia and Bangladesh for disasters.

69%

hosted in neighbouring countries

69% of refugees and other people in need of international protection lived in countries neighbouring the countries of origin.

75%

hosted in low- and middle-income countries

low- and middle-income countries host 75% of the world's refugees and other people in need of international protection. The Least Developed Countries provide asylum to 20% of the total.

7.900 *in France*

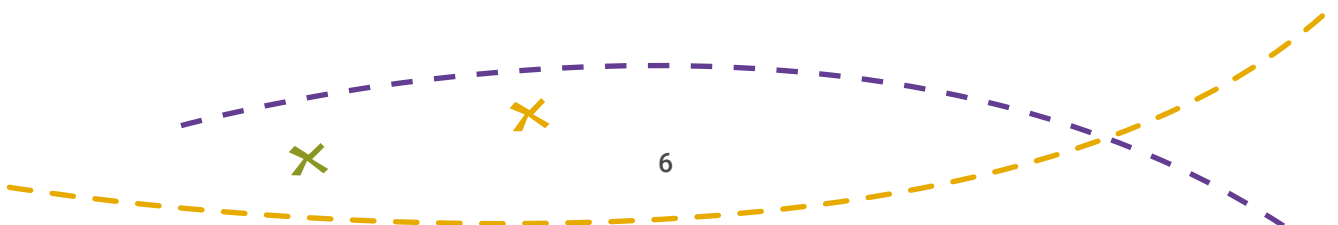
internally displaced people mostly because of storm and wildfire in **2023**

189.000 *in Italy*

internal displacements took place mostly because of natural disaster events between **2008** and **2023**

92.000 *in Spain*

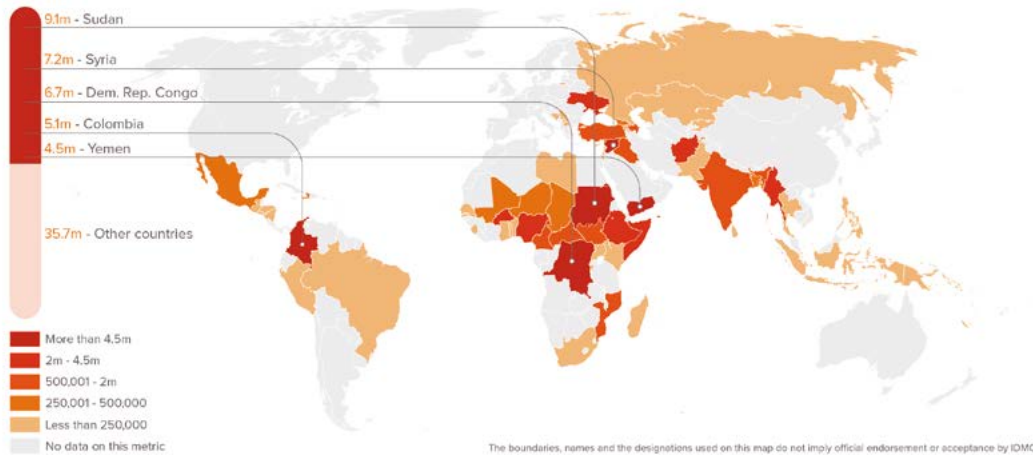
the **cases resolved** by the Office for Asylum and Refugees in **2023**, additional to over 1000 cases of statelessness





Displaced

Displaced by conflict and violence



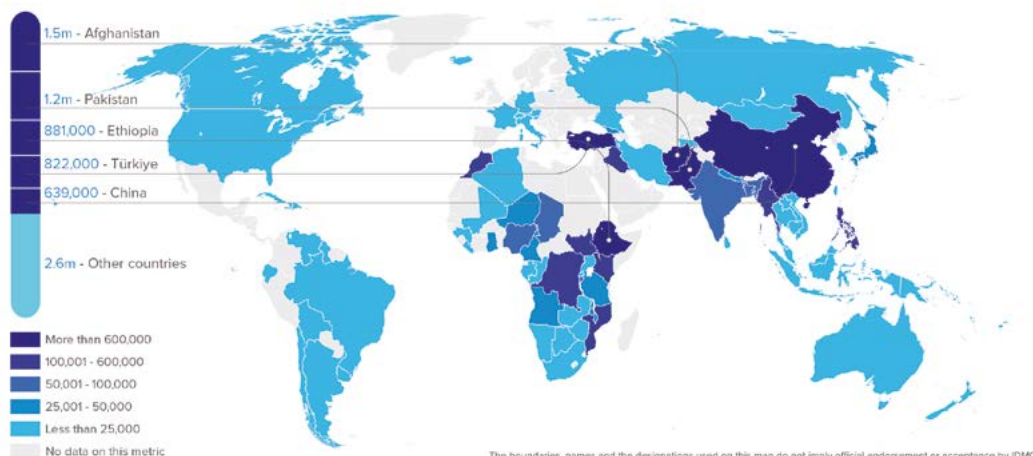
68.3 million

Internally displaced people as a result of conflict and violence in 66 countries and territories as of 31 December 2023

↑ 9%

Increase in the number of people internally displaced by conflict and violence since 2022

Displaced by disasters



7.7 million

Internally displaced people as a result of disasters in 82 countries and territories as of 31 December 2023

↓ -11%

Decrease in the number of people internally displaced by disasters since 2022



Emigrant



From the point of view of the country of departure, a person who leaves their country of nationality to settle in another country.

There are **448.8 million** inhabitants living in the EU (2023):

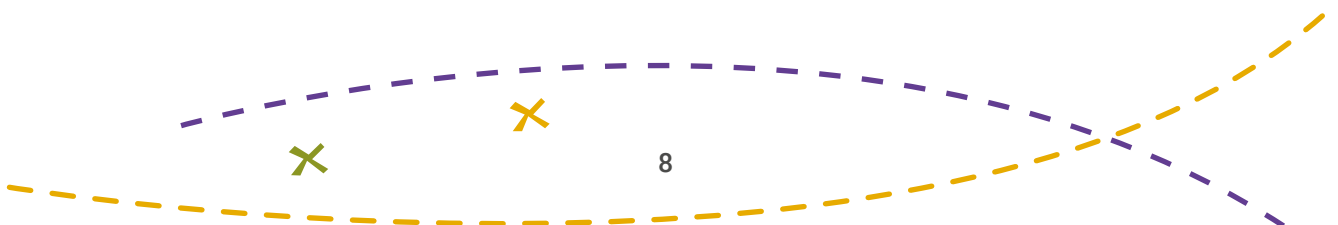
27.3 million are non-EU citizens (6% of EU's total population)

42.4 million people were born outside the EU (9% of all EU inhabitants)

55.000 *in France*
emigrated in **2021** (Source: Insee)

1.423.000 *in Italy*
internal transfers (+6.7%), over **318,000 immigrations** (+28.6%) and **158,000 emigrations** (-1%) in **2021**

220.000 *in Spain*
people emigrated Spain, 12.4% having always lived in Spain, the rest having resided abroad beforehand in 2022.





Expatriate



A person living in a country other than their own, often for work reasons.

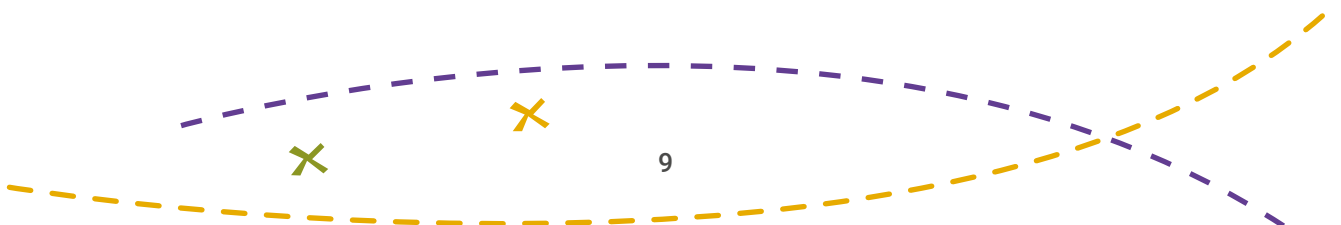
1.5 million people previously residing in one EU Member State migrated to another Member State in 2022, an increase of around 7% compared with 2021.

27.3 million people (6.1%) of the 448.8 million people living in the EU on 1 January 2023 were non-EU citizens.

The word “expatriate” is often used to designate migrants coming from developed countries, it builds up the divide between so-called “good” and “bad” migrants. Being a migrant coming from a rich country is often seen as something valuable, as brave and adventurous. A migrant coming from a poorer country is very rarely designated as expatriate except if this person is from the upper-class.



Migrations move the world





Foreigner



A person who doesn't have the nationality of the State in which they live, either because they have another nationality (on an exclusive basis) or because they have none (such as stateless persons).

A foreigner is not necessarily a migrant because they can be born in a country with parents of a foreign nationality. Being a foreigner doesn't always last a lifetime because a foreigner can gain the country's nationality if they respect the said country's naturalisation criteria.

5.3 MILLION *in France*

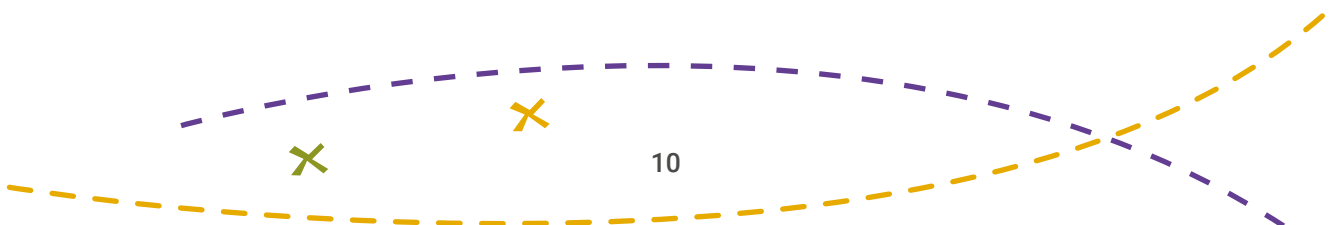
foreigners in France and 0.8 million
non migrant foreigners in 2022

5.05 MILLION *in Italy*

the foreign population in 2023

5.8 MILLION *in Spain*

the foreign population in 2022





Immigrant



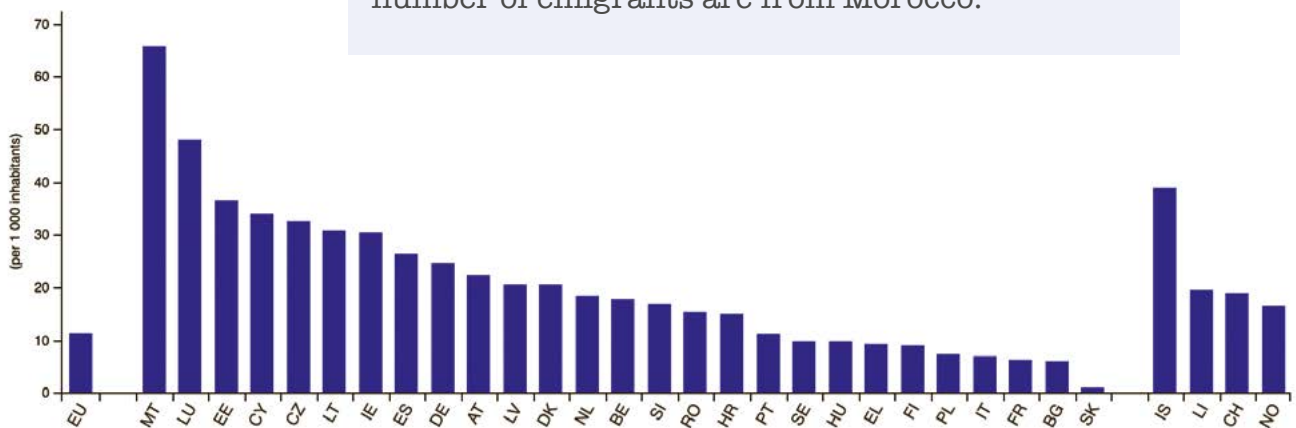
From the point of view of the country of arrival, a person who travels to a country other than their country of nationality or habitual residence.

10,3% *in France*
of the population were immigrants
(7 millions) in **2022**.

8,5% *in Italy*
of the total number of residents were foreign citizens (5 millions) as of **1 January 2022**. Compared to the previous year, they decreased by 141,000 (-2.7%), of which about 41,000 are to be attributed to the negative natural and migratory balance and another 100,000 not counted in 2021.

11,7% *in Spain*
of the total Spanish population were of a foreign nationality (5.5 millions) in **2022**. The highest number of emigrants are from Morocco.

Immigrants, 2022





Migrant

> Any person who lives temporarily or permanently in a country in which he or she was not born and who has acquired significant social ties with that country. [UNESCO definition]

In 2022, in the world there were 281 million international migrants in the world. In Europe, 4 million immigrants had entered the EU (336 000 in France, 318 000 in Italy, 887 000 in Spain). In Europe, the distribution of female and male migrants is about equal across both the top 10 countries of destination and origin. Unlike Africa and Asia – where most countries have slightly higher shares of male than female migrants – in Europe there are more countries with slightly higher shares of female than male migrants (in both the top destination and origin countries).

50,6%

in France

of the immigrant population are women. (Insee)

50,9%

in Italy

is the percentage of women migrants living in Italy, almost 9% of the entire female population.

46-48.5%

in Spain

is the percentage of women migrants living in Spain between 2020 and 2023. The number has been steadily rising each year since 2001, with an increase of female immigrants with over 400% since then. Most migrations are intra-continental. When migrations are classified between rich (North) and poorer (South) countries, the biggest proportion of the flows stands for South to South migrations, which represent 38% of the flows. The flows that are more mediatised (South to North) only represent 35% of the global migration flows.





Refugee



The Geneva Convention of 28 July 1951 defines a refugee as a person who has a “well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion” if they return to their country. A refugee is therefore someone who has applied for asylum in a foreign country and has been recognised as a refugee.

Worldwide, they are 36,4 million in 2023. They are protected by international law from the possible persecutions that could have occurred in their country of origin. They have the same basic rights as the national citizens (except some particular rights such as voting or accessing to national work positions). They have a right to a 10-year residence permit if they don't go back to their country of origin.

32.630

in France

refugees have obtained the status in 2022.

296.000

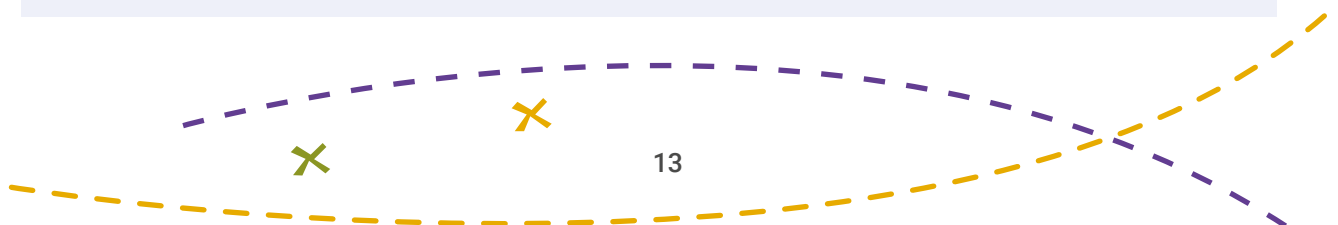
in Italy

refugees hosted in 2022. Since 1998, the number of refugees in Italy experienced an increase. This figure only refers to the total number of people whose refugee status has been recognized.

92.000

in Spain

of the already opened and newly opened applications were resolved. In 2023, the Asylum and Refugee Office in Spain received over 163,000 refugee and asylum applications. This is a 37% increase from 2022, and the highest number since 1992.





Stateless person



A person who has no homeland and therefore no legal nationality.

Statelessness affects over 500,000 people living in Europe. Statelessness occurs for a variety of reasons including discrimination against minority groups, state succession, gaps or conflicts in nationality laws, and deliberate policies to deny or strip people of nationality. One of the UNHCR missions is to erase statelessness. In the world 4.3 million there are stateless people.

1.716

in France

stateless people recorded by The OFPRA in France (as of 1 January 2022).

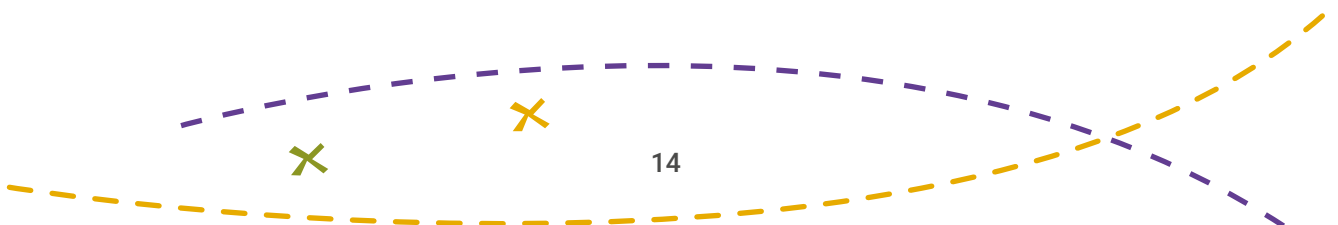
609

in Italy

stateless people recorded by Istituto Nazionale di Statistica (ISTAT) in Italy (as of 1 January 2022).

in Spain

Spain has rules in place which try to prevent and reduce statelessness with children born on Spanish territory automatically being eligible for Spanish citizenship, with children of refugees without permanent residence, able to receive citizenship after one year residence in Spain.





Unaccompanied minor

> A minor who arrives on the territory of an EU Member unaccompanied by the adult responsible for them by law or by the practice of the EU Member State concerned, and for as long as they are not effectively taken into the care of such a person or who is left unaccompanied after they have entered the territory of the EU Member State.

In 2022, unaccompanied minors across the EU accounted for 19% of the total number of first-time asylum applicants. Juvenile migrants coming to Europe from countries in West Africa and the Horn of Africa are mostly boys, aged 16 to 17 and traveling alone. Applications for international protection for the period May 2022 to April 2023 have been approaching levels that resemble 2015-2016 figures, the period that saw a peak in migration triggered primarily by the war in Syria, reported the European Agency for Asylum recently. The migration of unaccompanied minors is also increasing. Unaccompanied Minors' rights are under the protection of the International Convention of Children's Rights (that is above all State or EU legislation). For example, the "Article 2: All rights apply to every child without exception. The State has an obligation to protect children against all forms of discrimination and to take positive measures to promote respect for their rights. All children have a right to housing, state protection, right to live in dignity and a right to education." **Unaccompanied Foreign Minors (UFM)** have the right to apply for asylum.

11.315 *in France*

UFM recognised and placed in 2021 (95% boys).

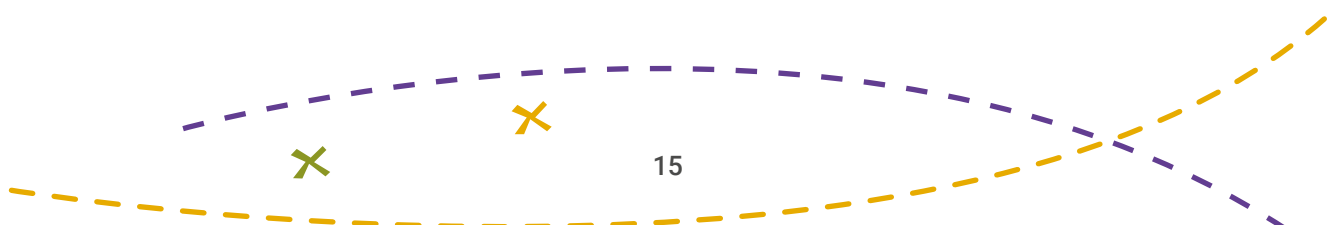
15.595 *in Italy*

UFM as of 30 June 2022 (an increase of 99.9%).

11.000

in Spain

UFM reported in 2022, which is over 3 times the number of the years before (3000 unaccompanied minors as refugees in 2020).





Undocumented migrant



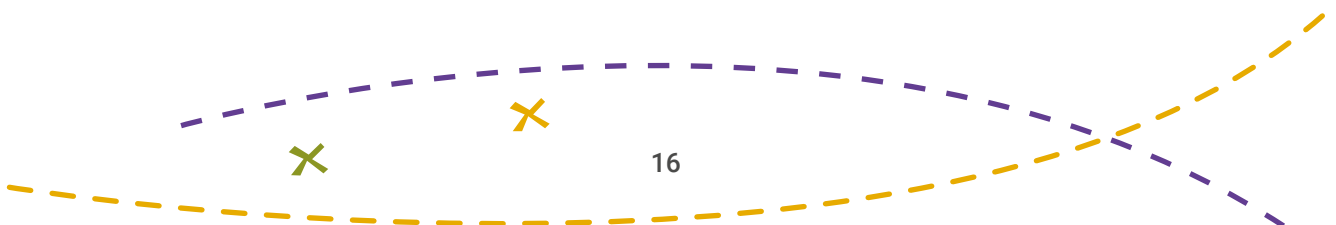
A foreign person who doesn't have a valid residence permit for the territory in which they are present.

In 2022, 143 000 non-EU citizens were refused entry into the EU at one of its external borders. Of these, 62% were stopped at external land borders, 34% at air borders and 4% at sea borders. Differently from what media often represent, people who are blocked by the borders aren't necessarily undocumented migrants. Among them there can be potential refugees (the Geneva Convention actually allows refugees to cross illegally), people who might obtain a residence permit etc. On the contrary, some people can be undocumented and have crossed the borders regularly (for example with a short-term visa). The words that describe the people who fall into the category of "Undocumented migrant" (clandestine, illegal migrants) have often negative connotations. Nevertheless no one can be illegal (only actions can be). And, even if undocumented migrants can end up without documents for many various reasons (rejection of the refugee status even though the person can flee a war zone, rejection of residence permit, etc.) they still have vital rights and often end up contributing to the local economy and society.

France: The law on immigrants has been complexified over the years (22 laws voted since 1990 on immigration and asylum). With the restriction of the length of residence permits and the criteria to have them (the length used to be several years but now, it is more and more 1 year, which puts foreigners constantly in the stress of the renewal. Prefectures are often late in the treatment of the files, which are more and more consistent because of more and more restrictions and it can put people who have legally the right to reside in an irregular administrative status. There is also a discrepancy between the way prefectures deal with one file (a same file can be treated differently according to the district they are in - for example, some prefectures ask for documents that are not enumerated in the law).

Italy: The latest estimates calculated by ISMU show a moderate growth of the foreign population living in Italy: as of March, 1st 2023, it has reached more than 6 millions individuals in 2022, 88,000 more than in 2021. On the contrary, the number of undocumented people has decreased, standing at 506,000, as opposed to 519,000 estimated in the previous year (-2.5%).

Spain: The Spanish Arraigo Social allows migrants, even if the arrival in Spain was illegal, under special circumstances to apply for temporary residence status after 3 to 5 years.





Media professionals

In this section you will find materials, references and resources meaning to support media professionals in dealing with migrants and migration beyond stereotypes and misconceptions.

The main question this section wants to answer is **how to guarantee the right to correct information contrasting the misrepresentation of migrants throughout European media?**

Starting from the right to correct information, you will find more about the debunking of (mis)representation of migration throughout European media and you will also discover the differences between the 3 countries:

- France
- Italy
- Spain

Base it also on the Bridges Project which crosses the Italian / Spanish and French examples.

Looking for tools?





Right to correct information

According to “Article 11 - Freedom of Expression and Information” of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union:

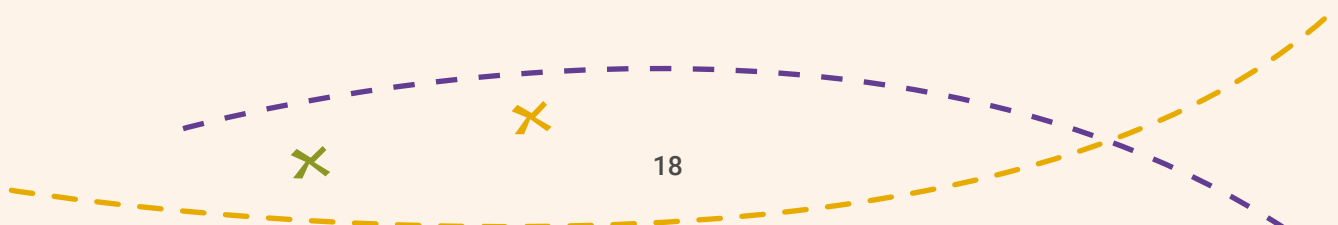
1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression. This right shall include freedom to hold opinions and to receive or impart information or ideas without interference by public authority and without frontiers.

2. The freedom and pluralism of the media shall be respected.

The right to accurate information is a fundamental principle in a democratic society, guaranteeing citizens access to accurate, complete and impartial news and data. This right is essential to the functioning of a democracy, as it enables people to form informed opinions, actively participate in public debate and make informed decisions. Correct information implies not only transparency and the absence of manipulation or fake news, but also plurality of sources, so as to represent a diverse range of viewpoints. The protection of this right requires continuous efforts by the media, institutions and individual citizens to promote free and responsible information.

FRANCE: A fundamental principle of democratic systems, freedom of the press is enshrined in France by Article 11 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen of August 26, 1789; Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of December 10, 1948; Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights of November 4, 1950. With the law of July 29, 1881, freedom of the press in France is the subject of a special consecration, beyond the general recognition of freedom of expression. Article 11 of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen provides that “every citizen may speak, write, and print freely, subject to being held liable for the abuse of this freedom in the cases determined by the Law”.

The Pleven law of 1 July 1972 relating to the fight against racism creates a new offence and punishes discrimination, insult or defamation against a person or group of people based on their origin or their membership or non-membership of a specific ethnic group, nation, race or religion. The Gayssot law of 13 July 1990 also punishes the denial of crimes against humanity perpetrated by the Nazi regime. The fight against the dissemination of false information (fake news) has resulted in two laws (organic law and ordinary law relating to the manipulation of information during election campaign periods). Promulgated in December 2018, these “anti-fake news” laws authorize a candidate or a party to refer the matter to the interim relief judge to stop the dissemination of false information during the three months preceding a national election. The main digital platforms are required to report sponsored political content, by publishing the name of its author and the amount paid.



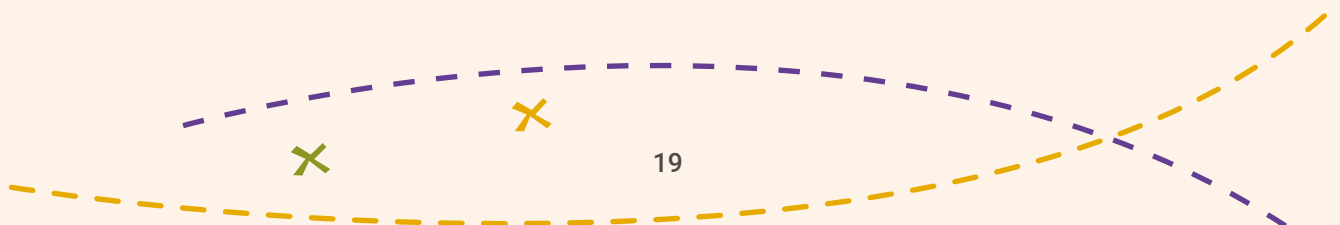


ITALY: The right to a correct information, although is not expressly mentioned in the Republican constitutional charter, is closely linked to the freedom of manifestation of thought, defined in Article 21 of the Italian Constitution.

SPAIN: In 2015 the country approved a law for Citizen Protection, also called Gag Law, which allow for certain actions to be taken against demonstrations and other citizen expressions to protect citizens. The law is highly discussed and debated with some political parties trying to reform the laws.

Misrepresentation of Migration in European media

The portrayal of migrants in the media is a crucial and complex issue that profoundly influences public opinion and social policies. Migrants are often portrayed in a stereotypical or sensationalist manner, focusing on negative aspects such as criminality or economic burden, without offering a balanced and humanised view of their experiences and contributions. This kind of portrayal can fuel prejudice, fear and discrimination, hindering integration and social cohesion. However, there are also media that seek to tell the stories of migrants with empathy and rigour, highlighting the challenges, aspirations and value these individuals bring to host societies. A more balanced and inclusive narrative is essential to promote a deeper and more respectful understanding of migratory phenomena, and the people involved.





Resources

Italy

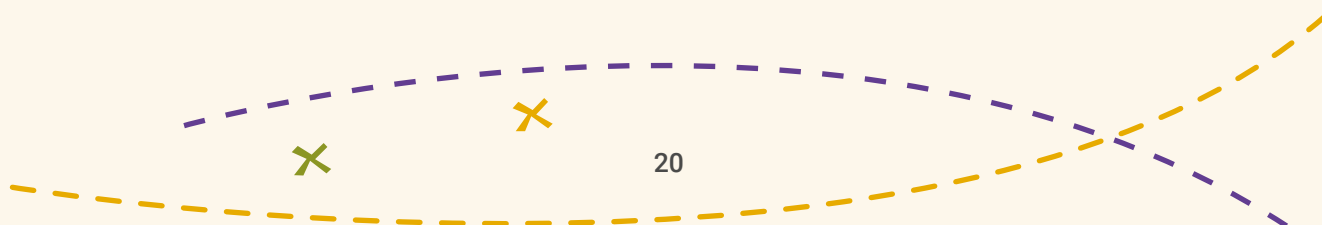
Bridges Project - The project aims to understand the causes and consequences of migration narratives in a context of increasing politicisation and polarisation by focusing on six European countries: France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom. To do so, BRIDGES adopts an interdisciplinary and co-productive approach and is implemented by a diverse consortium formed by universities, think tanks and research centres, cultural associations, and civil society organisations.

Carta di Roma - The Association Carta di Roma was founded in December 2011 to implement the deontological protocol for correct information on immigration issues, signed by the National Council of the Order of Journalists (CNOG) and the National Federation of the Italian Press (FNSI) in June 2008. The association works to become a stable point of reference for all those who work daily on the issues of the Carta, journalists and information workers in the first place, but also professional bodies and institutions, associations and activists who have long been committed to the rights of asylum seekers, refugees, minorities and migrants in the world of information.

- Glossary by Carta di Roma
- The Guidelines for the Application of the Rome Charter (Carta di Roma) - a practical tool for journalists, designed and written by journalists.

France

- Désinfox-Migrations <https://www.desinfoxmigrations.fr/accueil>
- Site d'information info migrants <https://www.infomigrants.net/fr>





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