



EMN Austria National Conference 2014

Young Refugees in Austria and the EU – Circumstances, Policies, Perspectives

18 November 2014, Diplomatic Academy, Vienna, Austria

Conference Report



*The European Migration Network (EMN) is co-ordinated by the European Commission with National Contact Points (EMN NCPs) established in each EU Member State plus Norway.
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INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

This report is a summary of the conference “Young Refugees in Austria and the EU – Circumstances, Policies, Perspectives”, which was organised by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Country Office for Austria as the National Contact Point for Austria in the European Migration Network (EMN) on 18 November 2014 in the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna.



The conference brought together researchers, practitioners, government officials and civil society representatives in order to provide insight into the topic and to present the perspective of young migrants themselves. Main countries of origin, reasons to flee, international standards and fundamental rights issues concerning this particularly vulnerable group were discussed. The preliminary results of an EMN study on unaccompanied minors were also presented, which provides information about current political and practical developments in member states as well as up-to-date, comparable statistics.

A panel discussion with young refugees, representatives of NGOs, youth welfare agencies and the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs also took place, in which the circumstances of young refugees’ departure from their countries of origin were discussed, along with their aspirations and future role in Austria. The question of how young migrants can best be supported in achieving their goals was also discussed. A project marketplace was held after the panel, which allowed conference participants to learn more about current projects and initiatives supporting young migrants in Austria.

A photo exhibition was also displayed during the conference. Photographer Michael Brus provided ten portrait photos of young refugees belonging to the “Bodenlos” Project, which were brought to Vienna specifically for the conference.



MINUTES

Keynote and Opening



The keynote speech was given by **Hilbert Karl**, Head of the Department for Asylum and Aliens' Affairs of the Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior. He provided a general overview of the situation of young refugees in Austria and the EU. The situation differs from one EU member state to another, but is a pressing issue in all European countries due to an influx of unaccompanied refugees entering EU member states from countries such as Afghanistan, Syria or Somalia. This presents a series of challenges to be met by EU member states, the main one being the identification of necessary support systems for vulnerable individuals.

Julia Rutz, Head of the Department for Research and Migration Law at the IOM Country Office for Austria, provided a brief introduction of the European Migration Network (EMN) and then described its role within the EU. The IOM Country Office for Austria organized the conference in its capacity as National Contact Point for Austria in the EMN, and also prepared a study on unaccompanied minors for the network. After providing this explanation, she moderated the conference.



Introductory Presentations – Young Refugees as a Group of International Migrants: Standards, Main countries of Origin, Reasons for Fleeing

Machi Lazaridis, IOM Country Office for Greece: *Who are young refugees? International and European standards*



Machi Lazaridis of the IOM Country Office for Greece highlighted the importance of this topic within the larger debate on migration and refugees and gave a brief overview of the situation of minors, relevant international and European standards and how the IOM is actively working to respond to their needs and improve their situation.

Ms. Lazaridis explained that a series of international and regional legal instruments touch upon the status of young refugees, such as *the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child* and *The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU*. Furthermore, EU Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and Directive 2011/95/EU on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection are also relevant in this respect. Moreover, the EU's *Dublin Regulation* established common procedures for determining the member states responsible for examining the application of an asylum seeker reaching the EU. EU Directive 2008/115/EC established common standards and procedures in member states for returning irregularly-staying third-country nationals.

IOM's activities for migrant children take place in three main areas: migration law and research, humanitarian assistance and counter-trafficking. Ms. Lazaridis introduced a number of projects that illustrate the type of assistance which IOM is providing. One such example is the Praesidium Project, which provides migrants in southern Italy with information and legal counseling on Italian immigration regulations, human trafficking and the consequences of staying in the country irregularly. The SOAM Project in Greece supports organizations which provide services to asylum seekers, and the Puma Project, has brought together national stakeholders to create recommendations.

Birgit Einzenberger, UNHCR Austria: *Main countries of origin and reasons for fleeing*

Birgit Einzenberger spoke about children and young people fleeing their countries of origin, the protection of refugees, and their reasons for fleeing. Ms. Einzenberger emphasized that refugees are a vulnerable group, and the act of fleeing their countries is caused by a well-founded reason. Reasons can include political, religious, ethnic or racial persecution, or belonging to a particular social group or nationality facing persecution. There are currently 5.9 million refugee children worldwide, which is a situation that has not been encountered since World War II. The Syrian-Jordanian border is currently a hot spot for refugees, which presently hosts around 1.5 million Syrian refugees. Many decide to travel to Europe under perilous conditions – often through smuggling, which makes them vulnerable to exploitation. Children arriving by boat to Italy mainly come from Syria, Eritrea, Somalia and Egypt. Underage refugees arriving in Austria mainly come from Afghanistan, Syria, Russia, Somalia and Georgia. More specifically, unaccompanied refugees in Austria usually come from Afghanistan, Syria and Somalia. One out of twelve asylum applications is made on behalf of an unaccompanied minor.



Unaccompanied minor refugees coming from Afghanistan are usually fleeing from forced recruitment by the Taliban, sexual violence, forced marriage, family feuds, ethnic and religious persecution, child labour, armed conflict, a lack of protection in Iranian refugee camps, and no access to education, which makes them vulnerable to exploitation. Those coming from Somalia usually flee from forced recruitment by the Al-Shabab militant group, armed conflict and ethnic persecution. In Syria, the main causes are forced marriage, sexual violence, and persecution due to political convictions, forced recruitment, armed conflict and the loss of family members.

Discussion

A question and answer session followed the two introductory presentations. The first question raised by a member of the audience concerned the situation of Roma children and the reason why they are not being considered. In response, it was acknowledged that Roma children are being exploited for begging and forced to commit crime. However, as they are often citizens of Romania and Bulgaria, they become invisible within the larger group of unaccompanied minors because of their legal status as EU citizens.

Another participant asked to what extent smugglers ought to be criminalized, as every refugee needs a smuggler in order to reach Europe and very often teenagers take up this position. Machi Lazaridis provided an example from Greece which illustrates the complexity of this issue: boats from Turkey bringing smuggled children are usually steered by teenagers who are often under the influence of alcohol, and who have been forced by the smugglers to enter the Schengen area in this manner.

Short Presentations – Measures and Initiatives of EU Member States on Young Refugees

Adriano Silvestri, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights: *Fundamental Rights Perspective of young refugees in the EU*



Adriano Silvestri began his presentation by stating that the issue of young refugees is a very timely discussion, not only due to the high number of refugee children but also because of current discussions on the policy making level in Brussels. He stressed that not only refugee children have to be considered when one talks about the fundamental rights of migrating minors. Other children who migrate are at risk as well, e.g. Roma children. Moreover, not all minors are seeking asylum. In Italy and Spain there are 10,000 unaccompanied children who entered the EU but did not seek asylum. However, the EU system for child protection is very fragmented, and there is a protection gap between those who do apply for asylum and those who don't. Nevertheless, there are basic principles that legally apply to all children, e.g. the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* or the *Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union*.

Mr. Silvestri then reported on three topics that were discussed at this year's Fundamental Rights Conference in Rome: insufficient child protection at borders due to lacking resources and/or border guard training, the lack of mechanisms for child protection and care for migrant or asylum seeking children, and the large number of unaccompanied children who disappear. There is no cooperation between countries in this regard and it is often not clear whether they are victims of crime and/or exploitation or whether they simply move on.

Hanne Beirens, ICF International Office in Brussels: *Overview and provisional results of the EMN Study on Unaccompanied Minors in the EU*

Hanne Beirens of ICF International, the service provider to the EMN, provided the audience with numbers on Unaccompanied Minors (UAMs), the EU policy response and information on the objectives and thematic coverage of the 2014 EMN study on UAMs. As service provider to the EMN, ICF collects information from National Contact Points throughout the EU and then writes EU synthesis reports on EMN study topics such as this year's study on UAMs.



Nearly all EU Member States receive UAMs which apply for asylum. However, there are significant variations in numbers. In 2013, the Czech Republic, Lithuania, Estonia, Latvia and the Slovak Republic received the lowest number, while Sweden, Germany, UK and Norway received the highest number of UAMs. However, the number of children who do not apply for asylum is no less significant (Italy and Spain together: 10,000). Policies on UAMs are very fragmented at the European level, which the European Commission has tried to address with an "Action Plan on Unaccompanied Minors 2010-2014", which is currently being reviewed. The EMN study *Policies, practices and data on unaccompanied minors in the EU in 2014* will feed into this reflection process by providing information about changes in member states' policies and practices which have occurred since 2009, including new comparable statistics.

Saskia Koppenberg, IOM Country Office for Austria: *Unaccompanied Minor Asylum Seekers in Austria*



Saskia Koppenberg began her presentation by providing some official statistics on UAMs in Austria. In 2013, the majority (78 %) of UAMs was between the age of 14 and 17; 6 % were under 14 years old and 16 % were found to be over the age of 18 in the course of the asylum proceedings. 91 % of all asylum-seeking UAMs were male. Most were from Afghanistan, followed by Algeria; between Jan-Oct 2014, most came from Afghanistan and Somalia. Ms. Koppenberg then went on to outline some changes in legislation regarding UAMs in 2014, such as the Dublin III directive which changed the regulations regarding the responsibility of member states for UAMs. Moreover, on 1 January 2014, access to the Austrian “Red-White-Red-Card Plus” settlement permit was made easier for UAMs.

Ms. Koppenberg also presented existing measures to support unaccompanied minors, such as legal representation at asylum proceedings provided by a legal advisor or the youth welfare agency, and projects facilitating the integration of UAMs. Young migrants with a residence permit can make use of programs offered by the Austrian Integration Fund or the Public Employment Service, and there are a number of smaller projects and initiatives organized by the IOM and NGOs.

Discussion

Conference participants raised several questions on the issue of children who do not seek asylum, such as what happens to those who are not taken care of by the system, and whether a better use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) could be useful when trying to determine what happens to missing children. Mr. Silvestri responded by stating that the SIS is a police tool and can only be used if a person is already registered as missing, and that it would have to be looked into more carefully whether the SIS would be appropriate to use for UAMs.

Panel Discussion – Young Refugees in Austria: Circumstances of their escape, future goals and support mechanisms



Katerina Kratzmann, Head of Office of the IOM Country Office for Austria, moderated the afternoon panel discussion, which focused on young refugees in Austria, thereby exploring the circumstances of their escape, their future goals and aspirations, and the support mechanisms available to them. She

emphasized the fact that young refugees are a vulnerable group in need of support, and that all members of society should contribute to their integration.

The first speaker was **Sicido Hussein**, a young migrant from Somalia and founder of the youth association SO-MAL 21. Ms. Hussein talked about the experiences of young Somali refugees in Austria, and the efforts they undertake in order to integrate into Austrian society. According to Ms. Hussein, there are many young people from Somalia in Austria, and a large part of them arrived in Austria as an unaccompanied minor. She arrived in Austria as an underage refugee herself; however she was accompanied by her family. The association SO-MAL 21 was established in 2011 in order to bring together the Viennese Somali community and address common challenges, such as understanding the difference between asylum and subsidiary protection and presenting positive aspects of Somali culture in Austria.



The second speaker was **Katharina Glawischnig** of Asylum Coordination Austria. She explained that there are currently over 650 UAMs in Austria who are in federal care facilities that are not tailored to their needs. The 900 places that were created specifically for UAMs are at full capacity, but NGOs that wish to establish new care facilities have not been granted approval by the Austrian federal government. Furthermore, the number of caretakers available is insufficient to provide for such a large group of vulnerable individuals, and they very often do not have the necessary training and skills.

The third speaker was **Markus Müller** of the Youth Welfare Agency in Tirol. He highlighted that Tirol itself is not regarded as a destination by most refugees, who instead seek to reach Germany. However, many of the youths who do stay in Innsbruck, the largest city in Tirol, lead a precarious life on the streets, which makes it difficult to reach out to them. It is also suspected that they are victims of human trafficking. The Youth Welfare Agency Tirol seeks to engage with other NGOs to help provide medical care for these individuals.



The Youth Welfare Agency is also involved in the asylum procedure, where a representative guides young refugees through legal proceedings. It is difficult for the agency to assess the wellbeing of young refugees in reception facilities, but the daily allowance provided to young refugees has been regarded as insufficient by various organizations, and there have been initiatives to open alternative care centres.



Susanne Knasmüller, Head of the Integration Coordination Department at the Austrian Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs, highlighted that integration needs to be accomplished by society as a whole. The purpose of integration is to ensure a long-term stay in the host country, irrespective of whether the migrant is a refugee or not. Ms. Knasmüller provided an outline of integration assistance offered by the Austrian Integration Fund and federally funded projects targeting children and youths which seek to empower individuals with a refugee status or background.

Ms. Knasmüller emphasized an aspect which is often overlooked in the debate in integration, namely the trauma experienced by many refugees during their escape. In many cases, this hinders integration, because integration as a process involves a system of rules which explores patterns of behaviour and interactions. A person who has recently gone through a traumatic experience finds it very hard to get accustomed to such a system. She therefore made an appeal for basic services to include the provision of comprehensive and in-depth psychological care.

Veronika Krainz, the founder and director of Lobby 16, an association providing education and training to young migrants, provided insight into the challenges young migrants face in education and the labour market. Many young refugees have already reached adulthood and are therefore unable to attend regular compulsory education. Furthermore, it is very difficult for them to catch up with final secondary school exams within one year in a different educational system. In addition to this, unclear situations, misunderstandings and prolonged waiting periods lead to certain rifts in the life of an individual which makes their educational pathway unsystematic. All of this represents an impressive obstacle which needs to be overcome in order to gain access to the job market. Further problems relate to insufficient professional orientation and the need to find suitable accommodation.



Discussion

Most questions raised by the audience touched upon the issue of what could be done in order to reach out to young refugees who do not apply for asylum. Other questions regarded the various counselling services offered by Lobby 16 and the absconding of unaccompanied minor refugees. In their closing remarks, speakers spoke about measures that would support young refugees better, such as mixed housing projects where Austrian and international students can live together with refugees and better psychological and psychotherapeutic care. There was broad agreement that the length of the asylum procedure should be reduced, and Ms. Hussein made the case for a better screening of interpreters to ensure good quality interpretation. She also called for a quick integration of migrants into society and the labour market, pointing out that today's refugees will pay for our pensions in 20 years.

Marketplace – Initiatives and projects supporting young refugees in Austria

The following organizations were represented at the project marketplace that took place at the end of the conference:

- Asylum Coordination Austria
- Austrian Integration Fund (ÖIF)
- Diakonie Refugee Service
- IOM Country Office for Austria
- Lobby 16
- SO-MAL 21 Association
- SOS Menschenrechte
- "TheaterFlight Austria" Project
- Volkshilfe Oberösterreich
- Youth Sponsorship Emmaus Community St. Pölten



ANNEXES

Annex 1: Panellists' Short CVs

10:15 – 11:00 **INTRODUCTORY PRESENTATIONS – YOUNG REFUGEES AS A GROUP OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS: STANDARDS, MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, REASONS FOR FLEEING**

Machi LAZARIDIS

Machi Lazaridis is the Head of Project Development and Focal Point for Migration Law, Human Trafficking, Gender and Migration Health at the International Organization for Migration Country Office for Greece. She is responsible for the development and coordination of national, European and international programmes on migration support and migration and border management. She is also responsible for organising, speaking and providing training at national and international conferences. Prior to her work at the IOM, she was the Head of the Greek Centre for Missing and Exploited Children at The Smile of the Child. Ms. Lazaridis studied Political Science and Law in Canada, and has worked in various law-related positions in Canada prior to her assignments in Greece.

Birgit EINZENBERGER

Birgit Einzenberger studied law at the University of Vienna and completed social worker training at the Federal Academy of Social Work in Vienna. She began her career at the legal practice of Dr. Pochieser in Vienna and as a refugee counsellor at the Diakonie Refugee Service in Vienna and Traiskirchen. She has been working for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) since 2000 and heads the UNHCR Austria's legal department since 2011. She has undertaken foreign assignments for the UNHCR to Switzerland, Kyrgyzstan and Jordan.

11:30 – 12:45 **SHORT PRESENTATIONS – MEASURES AND INITIATIVES OF EU MEMBER STATES ON YOUNG REFUGEES**

Adriano SILVESTRI

Adriano Silvestri is the Head of Sector Asylum, Migration and Borders at the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA). His areas of expertise with respect to the FRA's work include international human rights and refugee law as well as the EU acquis relating to asylum, borders and immigration. Before joining the FRA he was at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), where he worked in the field for several years (Armenia, the Russian Federation and Austria) as well as at UNHCR headquarters. He worked on a wide range of activities, both legal as well as operational, relating to asylum, the protection of internally displaced persons and statelessness. He was involved in the development of UNHCR tools and guidelines, for example on the best interests of the child or on assessing protection gaps for internally displaced persons. He also worked for the World Wide Fund for Nature in the Altai-Sayan region. He studied law in Italy and international law in Geneva.

Hanne BEIRENS

Dr. Hanne Beirens works as a Lead Managing Consultant specialised in EU policies related to asylum and migration, human trafficking, and youth in ICF International's Brussels office, which is the European Commission's Service Provider for the EMN. Since her arrival at ICF, Ms. Beirens has been working on impact assessments, feasibility studies and evaluations under the European Commission's DG Home and Justice Framework Contracts. As part of the Service Provider to the European Migration Network, she acts as the senior team manager of the asylum and migration experts and researchers team which, among other

things, produces EU synthesis studies. Hanne Beirens previously worked as a Research Fellow at the Institute for Applied Social Studies of the University of Birmingham, and interned at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Evaluation and Policy Analysis Unit. She holds a Master's degree in Race and Ethnic Relations and a PhD degree in Sociology and Ethnic Relations.

Saskia KOPPENBERG

Saskia Koppenberg is a Research Associate at the IOM Country Office for Austria. Within the framework of the National Contact Point Austria in the European Migration Network (EMN), she is responsible for conducting studies and reports in the field of migration and asylum. Among others, she drafted the national report for the EMN study on unaccompanied minors. Moreover, she is IOM Vienna's Statistics Focal Point. Prior to her assignment with the IOM Country Office for Austria, Saskia Koppenberg worked as a Programme Support Officer at the IOM Country Office for Egypt, where she managed and developed projects in the area of Labour Migration and Human Development. Saskia Koppenberg has a graduate degree in International Development from the University of Vienna.

13:45 – 15:00

PANEL DISCUSSION – YOUNG REFUGEES IN AUSTRIA: CIRCUMSTANCES OF THEIR ESCAPE, FUTURE GOALS AND SUPPORT MECHANISMS

Katharina GLAWISCHNIG

Katharina Glawischnig works at Asylum Coordination Austria and is responsible for coordinating the network of support centres for unaccompanied minor refugees (UAMs) in Austria, as well as organising networking meetings for and with people working with UAMs or interested in the topic. She is a representative in various national and international networks and is engaged in UAM rights improvement. She studied Law and International Development and worked as a legal consultant at the Ute Bock Association, Housing and Integration Project.

Markus MÜLLEDER

Markus Mülleder has been working for the Provincial Government of Tirol since 2013, where he is responsible for unaccompanied minors in the Department for Child and Youth Welfare. He manages a team of four people (lawyer, psychologist, social educator, social worker) who are responsible for the coordination and counselling of unaccompanied minor refugees in Tirol. Mr. Mülleder is a trained social worker, experience educator and violence prevention trainer. He attended the Social Academy in Innsbruck from 1995 to 1998. Over the last 15 years, he has worked continuously as a social worker in various contexts, such as a youth centre, a contact point for drug users, doing street work for homeless people and youths, an employment programme for the long-term unemployed, a shelter for the homeless and mobile support for refugees.

Sicido HUSSEIN

Sicido Hussein was born in Somalia in 1991 and has lived in Vienna since 2009. She is a prospective student in Social Pedagogy, completed training to become a Kindergarten assistant and works as a caregiver in a residential community for elderly people. She is a co-founder of the association Somali 21, which was founded in 2011 and serves as a platform for the young generation of Somali refugees. Since it was founded, membership has grown to 100. The association's goal is to help Somali people living in Vienna settle into their new home and build contacts. It also assists youths in the context of education and finding employment.

Susanne KNASMÜLLER

Dr. Susanne Knasmüller is the Head of Department “Integration Coordination” at the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs, which is responsible for the implementation of Austria’s Integration Strategy on the basis of the National Action Plan for Integration. Before starting her work in the field of integration in 2011, she worked in the Department for Asylum and Reception Facilities at the Federal Ministry of the Interior and published research in the field of Immigration and Asylum Law with the University of Salzburg. Susanne Knasmüller studied Law and Psychology at the University of Innsbruck. After completing her studies, she worked as a University Assistant at the Institute for Civil Law at the University of Innsbruck and as a Researcher at the European Centre of Tort Law in Vienna. During this time, she completed a Doctorate in law focussing on European competition law.

Veronika KRAINZ

Veronika Krainz has been working in the field of asylum since 2001; first one year as a volunteer mentor in the pilot project “connecting people” and then 6 years professionally as a project manager. She founded the non-profit association “Lobby.16” together with 3 colleagues in 2008 and has been the association’s director since then. Her original professional background is in tourism management (short study programme, WU Vienna), and she worked as a journalist and project manager in the field of environment/sustainable tourism. She also worked on a newspaper project on second-generation youths.

Annex 2: Agenda

EMN Austria National Conference

Young Refugees in Austria and the EU – Circumstances, Policies, Perspectives

18 November 2014, Diplomatic Academy, Vienna, Austria

Agenda

09:30 – 10:00	Registration
10:00 – 10:15	KEYNOTE AND OPENING <i>Hilbert Karl</i> , Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior <i>Julia Rutz</i> , IOM Country Office for Austria
10:15 – 11:00	INTRODUCTORY PRESENTATIONS – YOUNG REFUGEES AS A GROUP OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRANTS: STANDARDS, MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN, REASONS FOR FLEEING <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Who are young refugees? International and European standards <i>Machi Lazaridis</i>, IOM Country Office for Greece• Main countries of origin and reasons for fleeing <i>Birgit Einzenberger</i>, UNHCR Austria <i>Questions and discussion</i>
11:00 – 11:30	Coffee break
11:30 – 12:45	SHORT PRESENTATIONS – MEASURES AND INITIATIVES OF EU MEMBER STATES ON YOUNG REFUGEES <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fundamental Rights Perspective of young refugees in the EU <i>Adriano Silvestri</i>, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights• Overview and provisional results of the EMN Study on Unaccompanied Minors in the EU <i>Hanne Beirens</i>, ICF International Office in Brussels• Unaccompanied Minor Asylum Seekers in Austria <i>Saskia Koppenberg</i>, IOM Country Office for Austria <i>Questions and discussion</i>
12:45 – 13.45	Lunch

<p>13:45 – 15:00</p>	<p>PANEL DISCUSSION – YOUNG REFUGEES IN AUSTRIA: CIRCUMSTANCES OF THEIR ESCAPE, FUTURE GOALS AND SUPPORT MECHANISMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Katharina Glawischnig</i>, Asylum Coordination Austria • <i>Markus Mülleder</i>, Youth Welfare Agency Tirol • <i>Sicido Hussein</i>, Refugee, SO-MAL 21 Association • <i>Susanne Knasmüller</i>, Integration Coordination Department, Austrian Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs • <i>Veronika Krainz</i>, Lobby 16 – Projekt Bildungswege <p><i>Questions and discussion</i></p>
<p>15:00 – 16:00</p>	<p>MARKETPLACE – INITIATIVES AND PROJECTS SUPPORTING YOUNG REFUGEES IN AUSTRIA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asylum Coordination Austria • Austrian Integration Fund (ÖIF) • Diakonie Refugee Service – Laura Gatner House Hirtenberg, Youth House Rechnitz, Support Centre Mödling • IOM Country Office for Austria – CulTrain Project: Cultural Orientation Trainings for Young Refugees • Lobby 16 – “Bildungswege” Project • New Start Association • SO-MAL 21 Association • SOS Menschenrechte – “Amigo” Project • “TheaterFlight Austria” Project • Volkshilfe Oberösterreich – “dUNDdu” Project • Youth Sponsorship Emmaus Community St. Pölten <p><i>Coffee and snacks will be provided during this session.</i></p>