

CONFERENCE
PROCEEDINGS

**5th INTERNATIONAL
ACADEMIC CONFERENCE ON
PLACES AND TECHNOLOGIES**

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PLACES AND TECHNOLOGIES 2018

THE 5TH INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC CONFERENCE ON PLACES AND TECHNOLOGIES

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PLACES AND TECHNOLOGIES 2018

KEEPING UP WITH TECHNOLOGIES TO ADAPT CITIES FOR
FUTURE CHALLENGES

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 5TH INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC CONFERENCE ON PLACES AND TECHNOLOGIES

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TOWARDS DIMINUISHING DISADVANTAGES IN MIGRATION ISSUES IN SERBIA (FROM 2015) THROUGH PROPOSAL OF SOME MODELS

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ABSTRACT

There are still left approximately 9,000 migrants from the big exodus from Syria in 2015 to Europe on so-called migrant's rout, from Turkey to Germany and Scandinavia. The focal, central point of this route was at Balkan's Metropolis - Belgrade. The real, tangible integration of those poor people is of utmost importance for the economic and social broader view of the future Europe. Very few of migrants are getting back, and they strive to reach and be settled in Germany. Never the less, a lot of them are still "stocked" on the route, jobless and hopeless. The useful methods of their integration are the focus of this paper. It is not only physical integration meaning a human right for a roof beneath a head; it is a matter of obtaining human dignity, of getting useful jobs both for migrants and important for the receiving country. We tried to obtain a model / a scenario based upon affordable statistics found "in situ." Nowadays it became also a matter of safety and security for both sides: migrants and locals, in order to reach their full cooperation.

Keywords: Migrations, integration, multicultural society, Belgrade, model creation

Introduction

We are living in the era of increasing population, since 8000 BC the human population grew from 5 million to 7 billion, and throughout history human migration has always been present in different forms. Migration has been a constant method of our behaviour – "homo migrants" have existed ever since "homo sapiens" (). In modern society the topic of migration has a rather negative connotation due to massive movement of population. In recent history reasons for migrations are mostly democratic pressure, wars, political issues, poverty and environmental crisis (). For more than three decades the issue of refugees and their integration into the society has been a serious ever-growing problem for Western Europe as well as the rest of the World. This topic presents an overwhelming challenge tackled on national and global level, judging by the number of organizations, funds, NGOs, strategies and models aiming towards the "best possible solution" for the immigrants. Integration becomes a central aspect that must be analyzed, supported and facilitated in contemporary societies. The highest number (hundreds of thousands) of refugees comes from the Second and Third Worlds, with intention to settle in Western Europe, as a place for possible propulsive future life. Irregular and forced migration flows to Europe are today characterized by a high degree of complexity. Together, families, young individuals or even children are moving from their homeland not only in order to insure a better future or a normal life for themselves, but to save their own lives. This concept is

¹ Corresponding author

known as “mixed migration flows”. The issue of migrants is very sensitive, and although their situation and problems are almost always the same, there are formal definitions and types of immigrants. As we are aware, The United Nations Population Division defines migrants as persons outside their country of birth or citizenship for at least 12 months. They are either “economic” or “political” migrants, “voluntary” or “forced”. Although this difference is politically and legally visible, the social reality is pretty much the same, as well as the reasons for migration. Unfortunately, refugees are almost without exception treated as unwanted. During the 1980s European Union states gathered around mutual agreement for policy regarding immigrants inclusion. The problem is that every country (with exceptions) tried to discourage refugees by making the procedures for inclusion more difficult than those of its neighbours. The Schengen Agreement and the Dublin Conventions from 1990s attempted to provide a unique framework for asylum regulation.² International migration crisis from 1990s became a global issue, and today we are facing even worse crisis and Europe is struggling with significant migration inflow. By the year of 1992, the number of officially registered refugees all over the World was 17 million.³ Those people are falling almost immediately to the lowest social hierarchy due to the expensive journey where everybody is using their misfortune. Integration of these poor people into societies of their destination countries is one of the key questions that have been thought through on the global level, but the local authorities should develop a specific plan or a model for each country. Therefore, in this social, cultural and economic climate, there is a great need for all stakeholders, to create a deeper knowledge and information about this topic and to develop an effective scenario to overcome the issue of migration debate (). The main aim of this paper is to try to provide a general knowledge based upon affordable statistics for migration and integration models, that could be used not only in Serbia - as a focal point of migrations from 2015 - but as well on all migrants' route.

2.0. Background research – migrations and integration

As aforementioned human migration is as old as human population. In the modern era the first age of mass migration was during the 19th and early 20th centuries when up to 60 million Europeans migrated to the United States. The second age of mass migration began during and after World War II when the United States and European countries recruited guest workers. Situation in the last two decades is maybe the hardest that the World have seen so far, and we were not well prepared for it. Many European countries have adopted integration policies and strategies, but they are either not effective or not well implemented. The employment or education programs for immigrants are not sufficient enough. Targeted integration support is usually not work-specific or extensive enough, meaning that few immigrants get training, recognition of qualifications, job-specific language courses, or domestic degrees, despite the long-term pay-offs for their labor market integration. Secondly, real changes cannot be made only based on political promises or as a part of a short term political resolutions, as it is often the case in Europe. Effective strategies should be evidence based; they should rely on studies, empirical observations and evaluations, as well as stakeholders, their feedback and expectations. Only Nordics countries have invested in good administrative data and focused mostly on labor market integration and education, where the impact of policies is less clear.⁴

The magnitude of current migration crises could be demonstrated even only through numbers. Within the EU, nearly 20 million residents (or 4% of total population) are non-EU citi-

2 Migration and European Integration: The Dynamics of Inclusion and Exclusion

edited by Robert Miles, Dietrich Thränhardt, 1995, BOOK

3 INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LABOUR STUDIES, Discussion paper, DP/153/2004 Decent Work Research Programme, Geneva, <http://www.ilo.org/inst>

Migration and development: Toward sustainable solutions, Philip L. Martin

4 Integration Policies: Who Benefits? Policy Brief Thomas Huddleston, MPG Elena Sánchez-Montijano, CIDOB, Published in October 2015 Design and layout: Alex Kirchberger

zens. Although, the accurate number of the immigrants is not easily determined, it is argued and demonstrated that illegal immigrants are traceable, to a certain degree. Some official trends, according to International Organization for Migration (IOM) data, since January 2015, 1,084,625 migrants, including asylum seekers, are reported to have arrived in Europe by land and sea routes. Only in the first month of 2016, the number of people arrived in Europe is of more than 36,700. They are, often, migrants who arrive in conditions of extreme fragility and vulnerability, only last year, 2,892 people lost their lives in crossing the central Mediterranean route.⁵ However today, an estimated 232 million people are international migrants, whose patterns are mainly intraregional and interregional.⁶

1. European models for integration – policies and strategies

Finally, we have to acknowledge that, in the last years, European Union and the Member States have done a lot to promote and support integration within their countries. In addition, NGOs and other civil organisations have had a significant role in development of these documents and policies, models and strategies. In 2004 the UN introduced the Global Commission on Migration in order to help developing countries face the problem of immigration, and to get more developed countries to consider some major changes in security systems towards migrants.⁷ *European Agenda for the Integration of Third Country Nationals* (Brussels 20.07.2011. European Commission) changed the focus towards concrete actions for economic, social, cultural and political participation of migrants. Another documents such as: *The Europe 2020 Strategy* and *The Stockholm Programme* focus on the potentials of migrations and see them as a tool for possible collaboration between developing and developed countries, with a special focus on promotion of human rights.⁸ However this mutual collaboration is proven to be difficult to ménage at all levels. The 2030 *Agenda for Sustainable Development* tackles issues of migration and stand for the equal rights for all immigrants regarding their safety and respect for their fundamental rights. The outcome of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, *The future we want*, emphasized the importance of protecting the rights of migrants, the need to mainstream migration in planning processes to seize the opportunities it represents, and the need to include migrants in development processes.⁹ The European Commission has then adopted *an Action Plan on the integration of third-country nationals* on 7 June 2016. The Plan includes actions

5 European Commission Understanding and Tackling the Migration Challenge: the role of Research 4-5 February 2016 Charlemagne Building, 170 Rue de la Loi, Brussels Session 1: Research and innovation for evidence based policy Looking forward: future migration trends and research needs for Europe Federico Soda

6 European Commission Understanding and Tackling the Migration Challenge: the role of Research 4-5 February 2016 Charlemagne Building, 170 Rue de la Loi, Brussels Session 1: Research and innovation for evidence based policy Looking forward: future migration trends and research needs for Europe Federico Soda

7 Integration Policies: Who Benefits? Policy Brief Thomas Huddleston, MPG Elena Sánchez-Montijano, CIDOB, 2015

8 Conclusions of the European Council, 25/26 March 2010, EUCO 7/10, CO EUR 4, CONCL 1. The Stockholm Programme - An open and secure Europe serving and protecting citizens, OJ 2010/C 115/01.

The Annual Growth Survey 2011, which brings together different actions which are essential for the EU to move towards its Europe 2020 objectives, has shown the need for urgent reforms to promote skills and to create incentives to work both for the national and migrant population, COM(2011) 11 final, Annex 2, Macro economic report.

9 Goal 11. of this Agenda: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

across all the policy areas that are crucial for integration, such as:

- Pre-departure and pre-arrival measures, including actions to prepare migrants and the local communities for the integration process, which was a total mess and rather unexpected in 2015 when a massive and sudden flow of migrations begun which ended as a level of migration catastrophe.
- Education, Employment, and vocational training, Access to basic services such as housing and healthcare, Active participation and social inclusion.

Integration of migrants in the society is a sensitive topic, and therefore not easily tracked or measurable. Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) presents a method for measuring government's efforts regarding the integration of migrants. 167 policy indicators have been developed to create a multi-dimensional picture of migrants' opportunities for participating in the society. This is developed through set of indicators that are universally measurable for each country. List of indicators include:¹⁰ Labour market mobility; Family reunion for foreign citizens; Education; Political participation; Access to nationality; Anti – discrimination; Permanent residence, and Health. In cooperation with evaluation experts in each country the new edition (MIPEX2015) has been developed and it includes information on 38 countries.¹¹ For each of the 8 policy areas MIPEX identifies the highest European and international standards aimed at achieving equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities for all residents. The highest standards are drawn from Council of Europe Conventions, European Union Directives and international conventions.¹² According to the MIPEX key findings and General score Sweden, out of 38 countries analysed Portugal and New Zealand are at the top of the list, marked as favourable for migrants integration, while Turkey is at the bottom of the list, as unfavourable. Policymakers, NGOs, researchers, and European and international institutions are using its data not only to understand and compare national integration policies, but also to improve standards for equal treatment, and to use indicators to improve integration governance and policy effectiveness. This model for research and evaluation of status of immigrants and integration could be easily implemented in Serbia. Although, while a first flow has passed, in 2016; Serbia has put its political priorities to other important political issues like Kosovo etc.

3.0. EXISTING GLOBAL FUNDING OPTIONS

Although EU Member States are primarily responsible for integration, the EU is supporting national and local policies with exchange of knowledge and more importantly financial resources. There are different programs and funds developed mainly to support refugees and encourage the research studies gathering data on this topic. One of such initiatives is *The European Programme for Integration and Migration* (EPIM) that consists of 25 private foundations. EPIM's "Funding Plus"¹³ approach includes grant making, capacity and network development as well as content support, aiming to contribute to the field of sustainable approaches in the field of policymaking and mechanisms for refugees' integration. They underline the importance of a holistic approach to integration and aim at assisting EU States in formulating integration policies.

The Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund (AMIF) was set up for the period 2014-

10 MIPEX 2015, Thomas Huddleston with Özge Bilgili, Anne-Linde Joki and Zvezda

Vankova With the vision of Jan Niessen, the scientific review of Anna Bardolet, Francesc

Fàbregues, J. David Ingleby and Elena Sánchez-Montijano and the support of Karina Shklyan

11 Includes all EU Member States, Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, South Korea, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and the USA.

12 Integration Policies: Who Benefits? Policy Brief Thomas Huddleston, MPG Elena Sánchez-Montijano, CIDOB

13 <http://www.epim.info/what-we-do/grant-making/>

2020, with a total budget of EUR 3.13 billion to provide financial resources for the activities and future development of the European Migration Network (EMN) with the aim It will promote the efficient management of migration flows and the implementation, strengthening and development of a common Union approach to asylum and immigration. This Fund has a set of specific objectives and action plans. It should finance the different aspects and initiatives that are crucial for migrants: the improvement of accommodation for refugees, education and language training for, medical help and assistance, information exchange and cooperation between EU States and training for staff on relevant topics of AMIF. Supporting EU countries' efforts in receiving refugees and their fair placement in asylum was the main goal for developing the European Refugee Fund.¹⁴ ERF is a fund with over EUR 630 million over the period of five years (2008-13). The ERF is one of the four funds which form part of the EU's General Program '*Solidarity and Management of Migration Flows*'. All EU members (except of Denmark) participate in ERF, and help finance concrete programs, projects, initiatives and actions, such as: improvements of reception accommodation infrastructures or services; structures and training to ensure access to asylum procedure; legal and social assistance for asylum seekers, refugees; measures to support the empowerment of and acquisition of skills by refugees, including language training and resettlement or relocation (i.e. intra-EU transfer) operations, etc.¹⁵

However, despite all the efforts – funds, laws, documents, strategies, etc., the migration crisis is continued, and today the Syria crisis is one of the most serious and therefore most significant ones.

14 The RF's general objective is stated in Decision 573/2007/EC as being: '..... to support and encourage the efforts made by the Member States in receiving, and in bearing the consequences of receiving, refugees and displaced persons , taking account of Community legislation on those matters, by co-financing the actions provided for.' The eligible action relating to reception conditions and asylum procedures include the following: a. accommodation infrastructure or services; b. structures and training to ensure access to asylum procedures for asylum seekers; c. provision of material aid and medical or psychological care; d. social assistance, information or help with administrative and/or judicial formalities and information or counseling on the possible outcomes of the asylum procedure, including on aspects such as voluntary return; e. legal and language assistance; f. education, language training and other initiatives which are consistent with the status of the person concerned; g. the provision of support services such as translation and training to help improve reception conditions and the efficiency and quality of asylum procedures; h. information for local communities as well as training for staff of local authorities, who will be interacting with those being received in the host country; i. transfer of persons within category (c) of the target group from the Member State where they are located to the Member State responsible for the examination of their asylum application.

15 EMN policy brief on migrants' movements through the Mediterranean, European Commission.



Figure 1: Left: life of a man who decided to stay; Right: The path of those who decided to leave, source: <http://www.athina984.gr/2016/05/25/louketo-ke-katalipsi-sto-dimo-aspropyr-gou-kata-tis-dimiourgias-hot-spot/>

4.0. SOME POSSIBLE MODELS FOR DIMINUISHING MIGRATIONS DISADVANTAGES PROPOSED IN SERBIA

As a methodology in this research study we are based on the theoretical context research through content analysis of primary resources like European documents, strategies and Laws, as well as journal articles, and other. Furthermore different studies, books and published papers of this topic are important for this particular research. We rely on Serbia¹⁶ example upon individual, instinctively created approaches to migrations issue, particularly in Belgrade, considering the current situation regarding migrant crisis.

Serbia was considered from the start of this poor process as a trespassing country, never a dream place for asylums, due to its poor economical situation and a serious lack of possible work positions for migrants. From Serbia onwards, border closures, transport provided by authorities, and a lack of information have resulted in significant confusion and a multiplication of routes through Hungary, Croatia and Slovenia (which were rather unwelcomed oriented, with almost closed borders, especially Hungary. It seemed somehow shameful under the scope of their EU affiliation.) Belgrade shows in summer of 2015, founded itself as a focal cross-point of massive migration flow, a great hospitality. Locals were openhearted, delivering first aid and all sorts of medical and other help voluntarily, without special strategy. Being unprepared for the massive disaster showed how the issue of safety and security has to be better prepared, better prepared for unpredicted.

For the majority of Syrian migrants the destination country is Germany (Sweden and Holland are "the next best thing"), because of the opportunities for education, work, the availability of services and support, and many of them had their families already waiting in Germany. Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States have each committed to admit ad-

¹⁶ As a main method for gathering information we relied on interviews and on-going projects for collecting qualitative data. Interviews were developed with stakeholders that are connected or familiar with the topic of our research, as well as migrants themselves.

ditional Syrian refugees¹⁷. For political good will towards migrants in Germany, Prime Minister Angela Merkel almost lost her position, attacked by her opponents as too weak and too socially oriented, due to her Eastern Germany roots (and socialistic approach). In the period 2012-2016, the EU has increased the level of humanitarian aid provided to migrants and asylum seekers. There are over 4 million Syrian refugees living outside of Syria and the EU has provided almost EUR 5 billion since 2012 to this cause according to EDRIS data. In 2016, Syrians received asylum in almost 100% of cases in Austria (99.8%), Germany (99.3%), Italy (98.7%), Netherlands (97%), Belgium (96%) and Sweden (96%). On the other hand, in Hungary the rate of positive decisions for Syrians was only 10%. Northern Europe represents the possibility for a better quality of life, increased stability and security and the chance to earn a decent living.

4.1. The Serbia / Belgrade case

“How many times you missed a train, plane or a bus, and you had to wait for hours; How did that make you feel?, How many times you had to shower outside, in the temperature lower than 0 degrees, but not for a bet? How many times you slept in the park, but not because you were drunk” This is a beginning of the interview journalist Miloš Čolić gave us for this research. Maybe one of the most iconic and ironic images capturing the crisis in Belgrade is the next one (Figure 2) showing a Syrian refugee having a shower in the open, surrounded by garbage and waste, while in the back you can see a part of a luxurious mega projects being developed in Belgrade: *Belgrade Waterfront*.



Figure 2: Syrian man talking a shower in the Belgrade shelter, Source: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4066404/A-frozen-shower-Syrian-migrants-wash-open-air-makeshift-Belgrade-camp-thousands-refugees-continue-journey-Europe.html>

In fact we do have in Serbia several important global and local associations dealing with migrations as well as non-governmental agencies, such as: Commissariat for refugees of Republic of Serbia; Centre for help and protection of Asylum seekers; The Group 484, and Miksalište organization. However, we have the will, but we lack advanced approach and a real strategy. We are based upon EU guidelines, but in fact we did not invent anything fresh linked with the local strategy. Under the scope of long-term implementation of those migrants on our territory we do have, indeed some plans. They were proposed individually without mutual, strategically oriented politics. However, the Minister for Infrastructure and Deputy Prime Minister, Mme Zorana Mihajlović organized just this spring a work team consisted from important institutions, faculties, associations, NGOs and important groups involved working in new Architectural poli-

¹⁷ In March 2013, Germany announced the initiation of a program for admitting Syrian refugees, primarily from Lebanon. Syrians admitted through this program receive a two-year temporary residence permit, which can be extended consecutively (Miller and Orchard 2014, 58)

tics, between other about migrations issues.¹⁸

In the methodological process of this research we conducted questionnaire with migrants as well as several interviews with both people responsible for migrants and migrants themselves. Although they represent the relevant stakeholders for this research, the participants mainly wanted to remain anonymous. According to the words of two representatives from aforementioned organizations, there are much more migrants in Belgrade and Serbia than we officially know, and they are living in a rather poor and no adequate conditions. *“There are still more than 1000 migrants in the street of Belgrade, although They announced that the shelter in Obrenovac is working in full capacity and that all of the refugees from Luka Celovic Park are there, it is not true. Because of the restrictive condition regarding movement of migrants, more than half decided not to go to Obrenovac”*. The number of people helping, as well as the number of beds and amount of food is not quite enough for the migrants needs: *“We are all working voluntarily, with our friends who are not even a part of any organization. We provide them with food and shelter, bit it is not enough”*. Furthermore, the robbery and abuse, as well as the trafficking network are a part of everyday life of immigrants. *“The locals tend to feed of the immigrants by robbing them or even abusing them, but we are not talking about significant numbers here, these are rather individual cases. People here have empathy for these immigrants, and they know the majority of them is not here to stay”*. However, the asylum centre had a significant growth in applications that shows how even though the process of integration is not perfect it is working, and compared to some neighbour countries, conditions in Serbia are much better. *“Those who register are allowed to access a network of open asylum centers where they can come and go relatively freely. Crucially, however, Serbia is not a signatory of the Dublin Convention which dictates EU asylum laws and states that all asylum seekers must be registered and fingerprinted in the country where they are first found, dooming their chances of applying in their desired country”*. All of this has contributed to a steep uptick in asylum applications. In the first four months of this year, 16,500 people registered their intent to seek asylum in Serbia. But, like almost everything else in Serbia, what will ultimately happen depends on the EU and the larger and wealthier states where the overwhelming majority of migrants and refugees want to settle. If the EU starts offering generous handouts to Serbia, or start taking in larger amounts of refugees and migrants, Serbia could continue to act as an imperfect pipeline. This is certainly the option new arrivals would like to see happen.¹⁹ As migrants themselves say: *“We suffered a lot to come as close as we are now to our desired countries; Here we do not have many problems, but we don’t want to stay for long, we have our families and friends in Germany, and we can have a proper job and better life for country”*. However, Naser Kan, from Pakistan said: *“I am in a room with people from Afghanistan and we hang out without a problem. It is all in the way you approach to people. For now, Serbia is my Germany, I live well, sleep relaxed and I would like to stay”*. But, some of them had different rather disturbing stories: *“The taxi driver took all of my money, I had more than 4000 euros saved, I have a diploma in engineering, and I wanted to go work in Germany, for now I know this is not a possibility”*.

In order to gather more specific information about migrants we wanted to conduct a survey using the questionnaire, but it turned out to be very difficult to encourage them to participate. Therefore during the January and February of 2018 we managed to gather only 50 participants

¹⁸ Prof. Dr Eva Vaništa Lazarević is an invited member of a new working team making guidelines for those new architectural politics made by Governance of Serbia, in front and as a President of Female Architectural Network (www.zad.rs)

¹⁹ <https://www.economist.com/blogs/economist-explains/2015/09/economist-explains-4>

in total²⁰.

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QUESTIONNAIRE¹

ABOUT THE PARTICIPANTS

1. **GENDER:** male female
2. **AGE:** 15-25 26-40 41-60 61+
3. Level of education:
 - a) Low (elementary and high school education)
 - b) High (faculty....)
4. **What are your main reasons for migration?**
 - a) to reconnect with my family
 - b) to find a good job
 - c) to earn money
 - d) to have a better education

Figure 3: Sample of the questionnaire used in this research

Table 1: Results of the questionnaire

Questions		answers	results		Questions	answers	results		
1	Gender	male	76%			grade	2.98		
		female	24%			comfort	3.3		
2	Age	15-25	54%	7	How would you describe asylum conditions in Serbia?	safety	2.51		
		26-40	38%			food supplies	2.51		
		40-60	8%			a) yes	8%		
		61+	/			b) no	92%		
3	Education	low	68%	8	Is Serbia your desired destination country? If not write your desired country.	Germany	56%		
		high	32%			Netherlands	22%		
4	What are your main reasons for migration?	a) to reconnect with my family	16%			Norway	18%		
		b) to find a good job	34%			Sweden	4%		
		c) to earn money	38%			9	Are you planning on staying in Serbia?	a) yes	24%
		d) to have a better education	12%					b) no	76%
5	With whom are you traveling?	a) alone (unaccompanied)	18%	10	Would you consider staying in Serbia, if you had better conditions and job opportunities?	a) yes	38%		
		b) with family	44%			b) no	48%		
		c) with a group of friends	38%			c) maybe	14%		

²⁰ This number represent a 2.5% of total number of migrants in Serbia

6	For how long have you been in Serbia?	a) couple of months	26%	11	Are you informed about benefits and job opportunities in Serbia?	a)yes	26%
		b) one year	40%			b) no	74%
		c) two years and more	34%				

The questionnaire was consisted out of 11 questions about personal information from migrants and their perception of current conditions and perspectives in Serbia. Regarding the results shown in Table 1 below majority of participants are male (76%) average age from 15-25, with a significant number of highly educated people (16 out of 50), traveling with family or friends. Regarding the overall grades for comfort, safety and food they are all rather satisfied especially in comparison to their previous experiences. Regarding concrete results that could be used to improve the state and conditions of migrants' lifestyle, the most important ones are those showing that only 24% of participants said they would stay in Serbia, while 38% said they would consider Serbia as their destination country if they had a better job opportunities. Today, the question of migrants and the condition in which they are living is still a very big problem, as we can see from the questionnaire results and from the pictures below (Figure 4 & 5). In that sense we should try to change our approach in more adaptive and innovative way.



Figure 4, 5: Refugees having a meal in the open, Belgrade, Serbia, Source: <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4066404/A-frozen-shower-Syrian-migrants-wash-open-air-make-shift-Belgrade-camp-thousands-refugees-continue-journey-Europe.html>

Regarding Serbia, as a unique approach we could consider different small-scale models - initiatives and projects with bottom-up approach towards the integration and support of all immigrants.

1. A project **“Tea House”**, (proposed by journalist Miloš Čolić and professor Eva Vaništa Lazarević, the Author of this article). The project is launched by a wider group of University professors²¹ and was linked with belonging Ministries, supported from Faculties, Faculty of 21 Prof. Dr Zoran Keković, Faculty for Safety and Security, Belgrade and Prof. dr Ksenija Lalović, Faculty of Architecture, Belgrade

Architecture and Faculty for Safety and Security. The architectural competition is launched by Female architectural Network and Associations of Belgrade's and Serbian's architects. It will be widely open to all participants regionally settled. The result of the project should be only a conceptual solution which will show an easy and simple form of affordable, prefabricated, high technology oriented bigger central public house followed by a network of other same but smaller models – residential houses for migrants. The purpose for this central house would be communally oriented, named a "Tea house" as a mutual reference for all migrants, a place for mutual drinking tea - symbolically, but in fact for mingling and sharing, for supporting each other like the big "salon". The idea is that already incorporated foreign people from those countries (like Syria and others), in Serbia, should come to give their support. Education and re-education would be also a main purpose of those buildings. Also, all needed devices, free HI FI, Skype, phones and all other sorts for connecting people, should facilitate that place. The material should be local, affordable and multipurpose. The heating and cooling should be relied on rather new high technology independent power influenced by temperature of ground, so it could be settled anywhere near the local roads. In that way, it will be more secured, from inside and from outside.

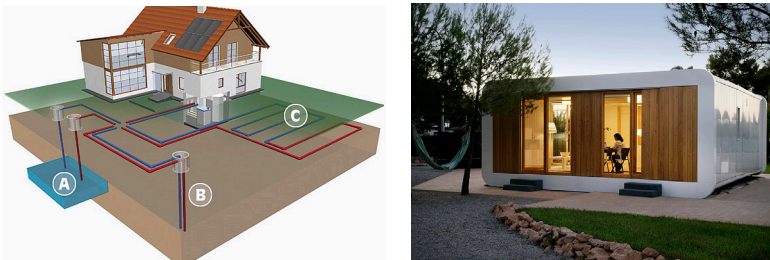


Figure 6, 7: Examples of prefabricated eco modular houses, source: <http://innovativeenergysolutions.rs/izvori-energije/toplotna-pumpa-klima-star>; iconsumption.com/2015/04/noem-prefabricated-eco-modular-homes/

This formal, creative model could be offered for all migrant's route, as a shorter-term model for settling down trans passers in a smooth way, more human and strategically purposed with all sorts of advantages for migrants.

2. The second, also individual model, should be somehow implemented in some annex of a new legislation. It consists of insisting on hiring the migrants people to work in **agriculture**, which is anyway Serbian's most lucrative branch. The agriculture seeks for a lot of manual workers and our local people showed more interest for jobs in cities, so the countryside is rather empty. There are no younger people who would like to work temporary or longer term on ground. We grow all sorts of lucrative agricultural products: from raspberries or green salads greenhouses to all sorts of cereals.



Figure8: Examples <http://www.fruit-crops.com/blackberry-and-raspberry/>

Wine plantages are raising more and more often, even production of roses for rose liquors, not to mention plums as our local most prevalence product needed for local drink: Rakia. Mutual mistrust or somehow slow form of implementation of migrants in between locals could be overleaped with a well-organized structure for hiring people legally, knowing exactly who is working. Local governance needs a table of members, with exact names, not the trans passers but those who want to stay, to try to earn their money with some dignity. Very often, the migrants were robbed on their suffering way to Europe, so they need desperately to settle down. Well, if those conditions could be better why not to stay in Serbia, in the countryside, not in some abandoned military facilities like in Obrenovac, but in new, simple houses made for them with a purpose and a real, human goal – to regain their dignity.

5.0. Conclusions

The crisis of refugees and immigrants is crucial issue for Europe now, and although there are lots of laws, documents and strategies, the implementation process in not working accordingly. We are referring to refugees in numbers, statistics and data. But they are people, like every one of us, and this understanding should be a starting point of every action plan or agenda Europe proposed, and only in this way we can have the positive management of migration flows. In this landscape, the research can do a lot. Firstly, it can help building a real awareness of migration: debunking false information, overcoming prejudices, scientifically proving social, economic and cultural contributions that migrants bring to European countries.

The aim of this paper was also to try to present a real *picture* of a migrant crisis in Belgrade, Serbia, in order to stimulate new ideas in strategies development and to present projects with the bottom-up approach that could make the difference in the overall outcome of the condition and experiences of these poor people while they are in Serbia.

The complete survey including questionnaire and interviews showed us valuable information about general conditions and perspective of migrants about life and general conditions in Serbia. There is a significant number of migrants that would consider continuing their lives in Serbia if they had better conditions. However, we can also see that the lack of knowledge about the benefits for migrants in Serbia could represent an important issue. Particularly when there are different opportunities for migrants in the newest Laws and regulations adopted in Serbia.²² The “New architectural politics” which are planned on the political table just now will surely try

²² The Serbian government adopted a regulation on a program for migrants’ incentives in 2017, which stipulates that 320 million dinars will be allocated in order to improve the living conditions of migrants. This practically means that the families of migrants will be able to get from 200,000 up to 1,400,000 dinars, as intended for starting their own business in agriculture or crafts, also the state is ready to finance the purchase and adaptation of the rural household so that they can secured a roof over the head, while in displacement.

to upgrade in that context the migrants issues in Serbia, which were till now somehow hidden from the first pages of our concern.

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