

Yipppee

Youth work
Improved through
young PeoPIE's
storiEs

GLOSSARY

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Introduction

This glossary was produced within the framework of the YIPPEE project "Youth Work Improved Through People Stories". The aim of the project is to contribute to more equal, intercultural and inclusive youth local communities through new approaches and transnational initiatives. More precisely, the partnership worked to deliver an innovative and effective approach to youth work within multicultural communities.

YIPPEE Partnership worked on different steps to bring young Europeans and immigrants, refugees and asylum seekers together, cooperating through peer to peer learning, deepening their critical thinking and creating a sense of belonging.

The project involved young multicultural communities through local initiatives, aimed to tackle discrimination and foster social inclusion.

The glossary was developed during the implementation of the Guidelines for cross-sectoral cooperation for inclusive youth work and for the integration of migrants. All partner countries Sweden, Ireland, Austria, Turkey, Italy and Portugal carried out various stages of research, based on Best Practices for each country in cross-sectoral cooperation, crucial stakeholders map, analysing the organisations working with youth and migrants, and desk research about legal requirements in each partner country.



Objectives



Co-funded by
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The objective of research was to improve inter-sectoral cooperation, in order to facilitate as much as possible, the integration and reception process of young migrants, who, having arrived in the foreign country, do not find themselves faced with distant and separate entities, but an integrated system to turn to, including the social, health, educational, legislative and administrative aspects of the host country.

The aim of the YIPPEE Glossary is to create a common understanding and vision on Legal requirements, Resource Management and Roles and responsibilities, in the field of youth migrants inclusion in European countries.



Glossary Methodology

The structure of the Glossary is composed of

- Meaning of the word
- Source/Reference
- Links (external and internal)

The Glossary is structured by MERIDAUNIA in collaboration with all partners and the graphic design is developed by APROXIMAR.

Every partner researched significant words in the field of youth, migration, integration, accommodation, staff members, working with migrants and asylum seekers.

- Every partner organization found 5 words for 4 letters
- For every word (lexeme), every partner provided the meaning of the word, the source or reference of the meaning word, links to other words or other external sources and documents.
- The applicant (IFALL) and the IO4 leader (MERIDAUNIA) developed 5 words for 5 letters.
- All partners filled the research materials in an Excel template provided by Meridaunia.

MERIDAUNIA, as lead partner, collected all the data of the glossary, from the Excel template for each partner country. After analyzing the contents, Meridaunia created the Glossary, with the introduction, the table of contents, the meaning of words and the conclusions.

The Glossary was shared with partners by Meridaunia. The graphic and the design is made by Aproximar.



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A

Accessibility

Is the degree to which a product, device, service, or environment is available to as many people as possible.

Source: <http://educalingo.com/>

Links: <https://educalingo.com/en/dic-en/accessibility#:~:text=Accessibility%20is%20the%20degree%20to,th%20use%20of%20assistive%20technology>

Adaptation

The process in which a living thing changes slightly over time to be able to continue to exist in a particular environment, or a change like this.

Source: Cambridge dictionary

Links: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/adaptation>

Anti-racism

Anti-racism is a process of actively identifying and opposing racism which is to challenge racism and actively change the policies, behaviors, and beliefs that perpetuate racist ideas and actions.

Source: verywellmind

Links: <https://www.verywellmind.com/what-is-anti-racism-5071426>

Assimilation

Assimilation is most repeatedly deliberated in terms of marginal immigrant groups coming to accept the beliefs of the majority and therefore becoming like them in terms of morals, philosophy, manners, and practices.

Source:

<http://publichealthnotes.com/>

Links:

<https://www.publichealthnotes.com/know-about-assimilation-acculturation-and-enculturation/>

Autism

A brain condition that affects the development of social and communication skills in ways that can be severe or slight, and that can make someone's behavior and interests different from people without the condition.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/autism>

B

Banishment

To expel from or relegate to a country or place by authoritative decree; condemn to exile.

Source: <http://readinganswer.com/>

Links:

<https://www.readinganswer.com/what-does-banishment-mean-5/>

Background

The kind of family you come from and the kind of education you have had. It can also refer to such things as your social and racial origins, your financial status, or the type of work experience that you have.

Source: collins dictionary

Links:

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/background>

Bias

The action of supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way, because of allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment.

Source: Cambridge dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/bias>

Biodiversity

The variety of life and its processes and it includes the variety of living organisms, the genetic differences among them and the communities and ecosystems in which they occur.

Source:

<http://biologydiscussion.com/>

Links: <https://www.biologydiscussion.com/biodiversity/biodiversity-meaning-types-evolution-factors-and-measures/8364>

Bridge

Something that provides a connection between two things.

Source: Longman

Links:

<https://www.ldoceonline.com/dictionary/bridge>

C

Classism

Unfair treatment of or negative opinions about someone based on their social class (= economic and social position), especially because they are thought to be from a low social class.

Source: Cambridge dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/classism>

Code-switching

The act of changing between two or more languages, dialects (= forms of a language), or accents (= ways of pronouncing words) when you are speaking.

Source: Cambridge dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/code-switching>

Color Blind

Colorblindness is a popular diversity model or ideology that on the surface reflects pro-diversity intentions but in practice suppresses diversity and elevates sameness.

Source: ASBMBTODAY

Links:

<https://www.asbmb.org/asbmb-to-day/opinions/080118/colorblindness-as-ideology>

Collusion

Cooperation with others, knowingly or unknowingly, to reinforce stereotypical attitudes, prevailing behavior and norms.

Source: Jody Alyn Consulting

Links:

<https://www.alynconsulting.com/diversity-blog/diversity-leadership/collusion/>

Cultural Identity

A system that recognizes and respects the existence and presence of diverse groups of people within a society.

Source: Diversity for Social Impact

Links:

<https://diversity.social/cultural-diversity/>

D

Disability

An illness, injury, or condition that makes it difficult for someone to do some things that other people do, and that is usually permanent or lasts for a long time.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/disability>

Discrimination

Treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worse way from the way in which you treat other people, because of their race, gender, sexuality, etc.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/discrimination>

Diaspora

A group of people who spread from one original country to other countries.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/diaspora>

Diversity

The fact of many different types of things or people being included in something; a range of different things or people.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/diversity>

Dyslexia

A condition affecting the brain that makes it difficult for someone to read and write.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/dyslexia>

E

Emotional Tax

Emotional Tax is the combination of feeling different from peers at work because of gender, race, and/or ethnicity and the associated effects on health, well-being, and ability to thrive at work.

Source: catalyst.org

Links:

<https://www.catalyst.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/emotionaltax.pdf>

Equality

The right of different groups of people to have a similar social position and receive the same treatment

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/equality>

Equity

The value of a company, divided into many equal parts owned by the shareholders, or one of the equal parts into which the value of a company is divided.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/equity>

Ethnicity

Relating or belonging to a group of people who can be seen as distinct (= different) because they have a shared culture, tradition, language, history, etc.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/ethnic?q=Ethnicity>

Exclusion

To prevent someone or something from entering a place or taking part in an activity

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/exclude?q=Exclusion>

F

Familyreunification

Marriage and family have a special status in our society, which is protected by the constitution. This protection also applies to migrants. Family reunification is only possible if certain criteria are met.

Source: Austrian Federal Ministry of the Interior

Links:

https://www.bmi.gv.at/312_EN/23/start.aspx

Friendship

A state of enduring affection, esteem, intimacy, and trust between two people. In all cultures, friendships are important relationships throughout a person's life span.

Source: Britannica

Links:

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/friendship>

Fleeing

To run away often from danger or evil and/or to hurry toward a place of security.

Source: Merriam Webster

Dictionary

Links:

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/flee>

Fear

An unpleasant often strong emotion caused by anticipation or awareness of danger

Source: Merriam Webster

Dictionary

Links:<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/fear>

Family

The dictionary defines family in several ways. One definition is "a fundamental social group in society typically consisting of one or two parents and their children." While this definition is a good starting point, several modern family structures are excluded by this definition, such as childless couples, friends as family, or many other variations of the family unit. Another definition is "Two or more people who share goals and values, have long-term commitments to one another and commonly reside in the same dwelling." Today there are many definitions of the concept of family, and all are equally wonderful and celebrated.

Source: Love to know

Links:

<https://www.lovetoknow.com/life/relationships/meaning-family>

G

Gamification

The process of adding games or gamelike elements to something (such as a task) so as to encourage participation.

Source: Merriam Webster Dictionary

Links:

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/gamification>

Geneva Refugee Convention

The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol are the key legal documents that form the basis of UNHCR's work. They define the term 'refugee' and outline their rights and the international standards of treatment for their protection. Refugees are among the most vulnerable people in the world.

Source: UNHCR

Links:

<https://www.unhcr.org/about-unhcr/who-we-are/1951-refugee-convention#:~:text=The%201951%20Refugee%20Convention%20and,of%20treatment%20for%20their%20protection.&text=Refugees%20are%20among%20the%20most%20vulnerable%20people%20in%20the%20world>

Genocide

Genocide is an internationally recognized crime where acts are committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group.

Source: United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

Links: <https://www.ushmm.org/genocide-prevention/learn-about-genocide-and-other-mass-atrocities/what-is-genocide>

Gentrification

The process by which a place, especially part of a city, changes from being a poor area to a richer one, where people from a higher social class live.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/gentrification>

Gender Inequality

Legal, social and cultural situation in which sex and/or gender determine different rights and dignity for women and men, which are reflected in their unequal access to or enjoyment of rights, as well as the assumption of stereotyped social and cultural roles.

Source: EIGE

Links:

https://eige.europa.eu/publications-resources/thesaurus/terms/1329?language_content_entity=en#:~:text=Description.stereotyped%20social%20and%20cultural%20roles.



H

Help

To make it possible or easier for someone to do something, by doing part of the work yourself or by providing advice, money, support, etc.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/help>

Home

The place in which one's domestic affections are centered.

Source: <http://dictionary.com/>

Links:

<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/home>

Happiness

Is equated with feeling pleasure or contentment, meaning that happiness is not to be confused with joy, ecstasy, bliss, or other more intense feelings. Happiness can be either feeling or showing, meaning that happiness is not necessarily an internal or external experience, but can be both.

Source: Positive Psychology

Links: <https://positivepsychology.com/what-is-happiness/>

Hate Crime

Is any criminal offense which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race; religion or perceived religion; sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; disability or perceived disability and any crime motivated by hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender.

Source: Metropolitan Police

Links:

<https://www.met.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/hco/hate-crime/what-is-hate-crime/>

Hostility

An unfriendly or hostile state, attitude, or action. Hostility can result in violence and oppression.

Source: Britannica

Links:

<https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/hostility>

Information

Knowledge communicated or received concerning a particular fact or circumstance. Access to information is crucial, therefore deception, fake news, and partial access to key information can be harmful and dangerous. Limited access to information can be used as a calculated tool of exclusion. Social inclusion is a particularly fundamental step for integration and social coherence.

Source: <http://dictionary.com/>
Links: <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/information>

Integration

Incorporation as equals into society or an organization of individuals of different groups.

Source: Merriam Webster Dictionary
Links: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/integration>

International

Involving more than one country.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary
Links: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/international>

Inclusion

The practice or policy of providing equal access to opportunities and resources for people who might otherwise be excluded or marginalized, such as those who have physical or intellectual disabilities and members of other minority groups. Also: a term used to describe and promote policies, strategies, and practices which aim to enable all learners to participate fully in education.

Source: Oxford Reference
Links: <https://www.oxfordreference.com/display/10.1093/oi/authority.20110803100000357;jsessionid=B91092B5E817B45027BC503E1ABE0ABA>

Intersectionality

The concept of intersectionality describes the ways in which systems of inequality based on gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, class and other forms of discrimination "intersect" to create unique dynamics and effects.

Source: Centre for Intersectional Justice
Links: <https://www.intersectionaljustice.org/what-is-intersectionality>



Jointly

(1) in a way that belongs to or is shared between two or more people, (2) done by or involving two or more people or organisations

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/jointly>

Job

The regular work that a person does to earn money

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/job>

Jeopardise

To put something such as a plan or system in danger of being harmed or damaged

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/jeopardize?q=jeopardise>

Judgment

Means any judgment given by a court or tribunal of a country, whatever the judgment may be called, including a decree, order, decision or writ of execution

Source: Eur-Lex

Links:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/EN/legal-content/summary/jurisdiction-recognition-and-enforcement-of-judgments-in-civil-and-commercial-matters-brussels-i.html#:~:text=judgment%20means%20any%20judgment%20given,decision%20or%20writ%20of%20execution.>

Justice

(1) fairness in the way people are dealt with, (2) the system of laws in a country that judges and punishes people

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/justice>

K

Knowledge

Means the outcome of the assimilation of information through learning. Knowledge is the body of facts, principles, theories and practices that is related to a field of work or study

Source: European Commission

Links:

<https://esco.ec.europa.eu/en/about-esco/escopedia/escopedia/knowledge>

Key

Very important and having a lot of influence on other people or things

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/key>

Kidnapping

The crime of seizing and taking away a person by force or fraud, often with a demand for ransom.

Source: B.A. Garner (ed), Black's Law Dictionary (10th edition, Westlaw, 2014).

Links:

https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf



Liberty

The freedom to live as you wish or go where you want

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/liberty>

Literacy

(1) the ability to read and write, (2) knowledge of a particular subject, or a particular type of knowledge

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/literacy>

Level

(1) a position within a system in which people are arranged according to their importance, (2) relating to a particular area of the country/the whole of the country

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/level>

Legislation

A law or set of laws suggested by a government and made official by a parliament

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/legislation>

Learning

The activity of obtaining knowledge or a piece of information through study or experience

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/learning>

M

Multiculturalism

A policy that endorses the principle of cultural diversity and supports the right of different cultural and ethnic groups to retain distinctive cultural identities ensuring their equitable access to society, encompassing constitutional principles and commonly shared values prevailing in the society.

Source: European Commission

Links:

https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-asylum-and-migration-glossary/glossary/multiculturalism_en

Management

The activity of controlling something, or of using or dealing with something in a way that is effective

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/management>

Measure

A way of achieving something, or a method for dealing with a situation

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/measure>

Method

A particular way of doing something as in teaching or learning methods

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/method>

Migration

In the global context, movement of a person either across an international border (international migration), or within a state (internal migration) for more than one year irrespective of the causes, voluntary or involuntary, and the means, regular or irregular, used to migrate.

Source: European Commission

Links:

https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/networks/european-migration-network-emn/emn-asylum-and-migration-glossary/glossary/migration_en

N

National

Relating to or typical of a whole country and its people, rather than to part of that country or to other countries

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Neighborhood

An area of a town or city that people live in

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Newcomer

Someone who has recently arrived in a place or recently become involved in an activity

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Non-discrimination

The practice of treating people, companies, countries, etc. in the same way as others in order to be fair.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Non-formal education

Planned, structured programmes and processes of personal and social education for young people designed to improve a range of skills and competences, outside the formal educational curriculum

Source: Council of Europe webpage with Definitions

Links:

<https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-youth-foundation/definitions>



Occupation

A person's job

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Opportunity

An occasion or situation that makes it possible to do something that you want to do or have to do, or the possibility of doing something

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Organisation

A group of people who work together in an organized way for a shared purpose

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Outsider

A person who is not involved with a particular group of people or organization or who does not live in a particular place

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Overseas

In, from, or to other countries

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

P

Participation

To take part in or become involved in an activity

Source: Cambridge Dictionary webpage

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Partnership

An agreement between organizations, people, etc. to work together

Source: Cambridge Dictionary webpage

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Pathway

A series of actions that can be taken in order to achieve something

Source: Cambridge Dictionary webpage

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Pluralistic

The existence of different types of people, who have different beliefs and opinions, within the same society

Source: Cambridge Dictionary webpage

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Professional

Having the qualities that you connect with trained and skilled people, such as effectiveness, skill, organization, and seriousness of manner

Source: Cambridge Dictionary webpage

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>



Qualification

Ability, characteristic, or experience that makes you suitable for a particular job or activity

Source: Cambridge Dictionary webpage

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Questionnaire

A list of questions that several people are asked so that information can be collected about something

Source: Cambridge Dictionary webpage

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Quiz

A game or competition in which you answer questions

Source: Cambridge Dictionary webpage

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

Quantitative Methods

Methods as survey, descriptive statistics, regression - useful for analyzing macro and micro level data; eg.: demographic aspects of migration flows, stocks, number and percentage of migrant people. qualitative approach can be valuable strategy for exploring life of migrants.

Source: Angeloska Galevska, N. (2018). *Research approaches to Migration*.

Links:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328876091_RESEARCH_APPROACHES_TO_MIGRATION

Qualitative Methods

Methods as storytelling, interviews - useful to explore life paths, challenges and experiences of migrant people.

Source: Angeloska Galevska, N. (2018). *Research approaches to Migration*.

Links:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328876091_RESEARCH_APPROACHES_TO_MIGRATION

R

Refugee

A refugee is a person who has been forced to flee their home country due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. Refugees are unable or unwilling to seek protection from their own country and are in need of international protection. The definition of a refugee is outlined in the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. According to Article 1 of the Convention, a refugee is defined as: "A person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of their nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail themselves of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of their former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it." This definition provides the basis for the legal recognition and protection of refugees on an international level.

Source: [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees \(UNHCR\). Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees.](#)
Links: [Available online:](#)
<https://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10>

Respect

(verb) respect something to be careful about something; to make sure you do not do something that someone would consider to be wrong

Source: Oxford Learning dictionary
Links: [Oxford Learning dictionary](#)

Responsibility

A duty to deal with or take care of somebody/something, so that you may be blamed if something goes wrong.

Source: Oxford Learning dictionary
Links: [Oxford Learning dictionary](#)

Racial Discrimination

Any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life.

Source: International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (adopted 21 December 1965, entered into force 4 January 1969) 660 UNTS 195, Art. 1(1).

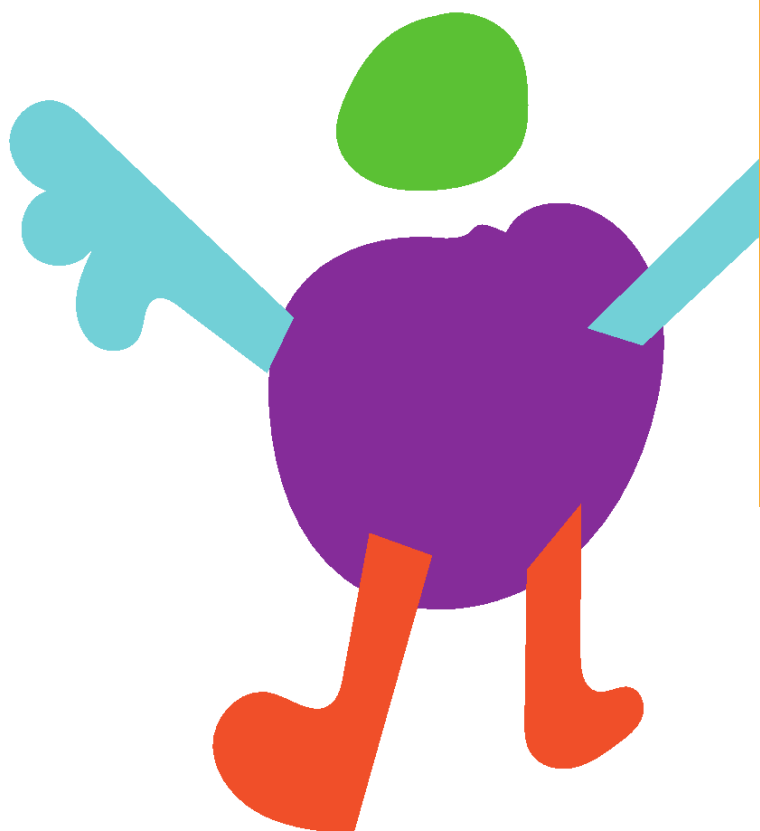
Links: [International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination \(adopted 21 December 1965, entered into force 4 January 1969\) 660 UNTS 195, Art. 1\(1\)](#).

Readmission

Act by a State accepting the re-entry of an individual (own national, national of another State – most commonly a person who had previously transited through the country or a permanent resident – or a stateless person).

Source: (OIM Glossary)

Links: [OIM Glossary](#)



S

Safe country of origin

A country where, on the basis of the legal situation, the application of the law within a democratic system and the general political circumstances, it can be shown that there is generally and consistently no persecution, no torture or inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment and no threat by reason of indiscriminate violence in situations of international or internal armed conflict.

Source: Adapted Directive 2013/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection [2013] OJ L180/60, Annex I.

Links: [Adapted Directive 2013/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection \[2013\] OJ L180/60, Annex I.](#)

Seasonal Migrant Worker

A migrant worker whose work, or migration for employment is by its character dependent on seasonal conditions and is performed only during part of the year.

Source: International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (adopted 18 December 1990, entered into force 1 July 2003) 2220 UNTS 3, Art. 2(2)(b).

Links: [International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families \(adopted 18 December 1990, entered into force 1 July 2003\) 2220 UNTS 3, Art. 2\(2\)\(b\).](#)

Separated Children

Children, as defined in Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, who have been separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These may, therefore, include children accompanied by other adult family members.

Source: Adapted from Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 6: Treatment of Unaccompanied and Separated Children outside Their Country of Origin (1 September 2005) UN Doc CRC/GC/2005/6, para. 8.

Links: [Adapted from Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 6: Treatment of Unaccompanied and Separated Children outside Their Country of Origin \(1 September 2005\) UN Doc CRC/GC/2005/6, para. 8.](#)

Sexual Abuse

The actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.

Source: United Nations Secretariat, Secretary-General's Bulletin Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (2003) UN Doc ST/SGB/2003/13, 1.

Social Inclusion

The process of improving the ability, opportunity, and dignity of people disadvantaged on the basis of their identity, to take part in society.

Source: World Bank, Inclusion Matters: The Foundation for Shared Prosperity (2013) p. 4.
Links: [United Nations Security Council, The Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies, Report of the Secretary General \(23 August 2004\) UN Doc. S72004/616, para. 8.](#) [5- World Bank, Inclusion Matters: The Foundation for Shared Prosperity \(2013\) p. 4.](#)

T

Treaty

An international agreement concluded between States in written form and governed by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation.

Source: Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, ((adopted 23 May 1969, entered into force 27 January 1980) 1155 UNTS 331) Art 2.1(a).

Travel Documents

Travel documents issued to refugees or stateless persons in lieu of a national passport by a country which is a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention or to the 1954 Convention relating to the status of stateless persons respectively.

Source: Adapted from Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (adopted 28 July 1951, entered into force 22 April 1954) 189 UNTS 137) Art. 28.1; Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (adopted 28 September 1954, entered into force 6 June 1960) 360 UNTS 117) Art. 28.

Torture

Any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him [or her] or a third person information or a confession, punishing him [or her] for an act he [or she] or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him [or her] or a third person, or for any reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by or at the instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence of a public official or other person acting in an official capacity. It does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions.

Source: Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (adopted 10 December 1984, entered into force 26 June 1987) 1465 UNTS 85) Art. 1.

Transitional justice

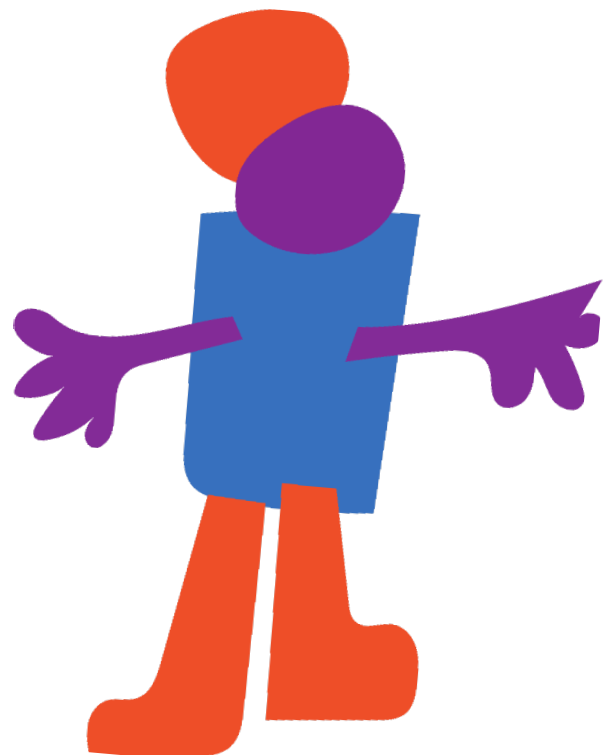
The full range of processes and mechanisms associated with a society's attempts to come to terms with a legacy of large-scale past abuses, in order to ensure accountability, serve justice and achieve reconciliation.

Source: United Nations Security Council, The Rule of Law and Transitional Justice in Conflict and Post-Conflict Societies, Report of the Secretary General (23 August 2004) UN Doc. S/2004/616, para. 8.

Transnational Corporation

Refers to an economic entity operating in more than one country or a cluster of economic entities operating in two or more countries – whatever their legal form, whether in their home country or country of activity, and whether taken individually or collectively.

Source: United Nations Commission on Human Rights, Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights (2003) UN Doc. E/CN.4/Sub.2/2003/12/Rev.2, para. 20.



U

UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
The UN Refugee Agency, is a global organisation dedicated to saving lives and protecting the rights of refugees.

Source: www.unhcr.org

Unaccompanied children

Children, as defined in Article 1 of the Convention on the Right of the Child, who have been separated from both parents and other relatives and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.

Source: Adapted from Committee on the Rights of the Child, General Comment No. 6: Treatment of Unaccompanied and Separated Children Outside their Country of Origin 1 September 2005 CRC/GC/2005/6, para. 7.

Undocumented migrant worker

A migrant who is not authorized to enter, to stay and to engage in a remunerated activity in the State of employment pursuant to the law of that State and to international agreements to which that State is a party.

Source: Adapted from International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (adopted 18 December 1990, entered into force 1 July 2003) 2220 UNTS 3) Art. 5(b).

Unlawful entry

The act of crossing borders without complying with all the legal and administrative requirements for entry into the State.

Source: Adapted from Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (adopted 15 November 2000, entered into force 28 January 2004) 2241 UNTS 507, Art. 3(b) on "illegal entry".

Usual Residence

A place within a country where a person lives, that is to say, the place in which he or she has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest.

Source: Adapted from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration, Revision 1 (1998) p. 92.



Victim of gender-based violence

A person who has experienced gender-based violence.

Source: Inter-Agency Standing Committee, Guidelines for Integrating Gender-Based Violence Interventions in Humanitarian Action (2015) p. 326.

Violence against women

Any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

Source: Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (UNGA Res. 48/104, 20 December 1993) UN Doc. A/RES/48/104, Art. 1.

Voluntary repatriation

Return to the country of origin based on the refugees' free and informed decision. Voluntary repatriation may be organized, (i.e. when it takes place under the auspices of the concerned governments and UNHCR), or spontaneous (i.e. the refugees return by their own means with UNHCR and governments having

little or no direct involvement in the process of return).

Source: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Master Glossary of Terms (2006) p. 23.

Vulnerable group

Depending on the context, any group or sector of society (such as children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, ethnic or religious minorities, migrants, particularly those who are in an irregular situation, or persons of diverse sex, sexual orientation and gender identity (SSOGI)) that is at higher risk of being subjected to discriminatory practices, violence, social disadvantage, or economic hardship than other groups within the State. These groups are also at higher risk in periods of conflict, crisis or disasters.

Source: Adapted from High Commissioner for Human Rights, Principles and Practical Guidance on the Protection of the Human Rights of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations, Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to the Human Rights Council (3 January 2018) UN Doc. A/HRC/37/34, para. 12.

Visa

An endorsement by the competent authorities of a State in a passport or a certificate of identity of a non-national who wishes to enter, leave, or transit through the territory of the State that indicates that the authority, at the time of issuance, considers the holder to fall within a category of non-nationals who can enter, leave or transit the State under the State's laws. A visa establishes the criteria of admission into, transit through or exit from a State.

Source: OIM Glossary

Links:

<https://www.unhcr.org/media/convention-and-protocol-relating-stat-us-refugees> <https://italy.iom.int/it> <https://publications.iom.int/books/international-migration-law-ndeg34-glossary-migration> https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/default/files/what-we-do/networks/european_migration_network/reports/docs/emn-studies/glossary_of_terms_and_concepts_en.pdf https://www.icmpd.org/fileadmin/user_upload/Glossary/ICMPD_Glossary.pdf <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/glossary>



W

Wellbeing

The state of feeling healthy and happy

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/well-being>

War

Armed fighting between two or more countries or groups

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/war>

World

The earth and all the people, places and things on it

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/world>

World Peace Day

Is a United Nations-sanctioned holiday observed annually on 21 September. It is dedicated to world peace, and specifically the absence of war and violence, such as might be occasioned by a temporary ceasefire in a combat zone for humanitarian aid access. The day was first celebrated in 1981 and is kept by many nations, political groups, military groups, and people also known as International Day of Peace

Source: Wikipedia

Links:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Day_of_Peace

Willingness

The quality of being happy to do something if it is needed

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/willingness>

**Xenophobia**

Extreme dislike or fear of foreigners their customs, their religions etc.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/xenophobia>

Xenophobic

Showing an extreme dislike or fear of people from foreign countries.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/xenophobic>

Xenodochial

Friendly to strangers. Describes a welcoming or hospitable attitude towards strangers or foreigners.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

X factor

A quality that you cannot describe that makes someone very special

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Brittanica

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/x-factor>

Xerography

Image-forming process that relies on a photoconductive substance whose electrical resistance decreases when light falls on it.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Brittanica

Links:

<https://www.britannica.com/technology/xerography>



Youth

The youth is best understood as a period of transition from the dependence of childhood to adulthood's independence

Youth Work: is a summary expression shaped by different traditions and by different legal and administrative frameworks, and it is used to cover a wide range of activities

Source: United Nations

Links:

<https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/youth/fact-sheets/youth-definition.pdf>

Source: Council of Europe

Links:

https://pjp-eu.coe.int/documents/42128013/47261653/study_Final.pdf/642c51c1-34d7-4f03-b593-317bf1812009?t=1377550886000

Youth Worker

A professional or a volunteer involved in non-formal learning who supports young people in their personal socio-educational, and professional development.

Source: European Commission

Links:

<https://erasmus-plus.ec.europa.eu/programme-guide/part-d/glossary-youth>

Youth Council

Youth councils or parliaments, are a form of youth voice engaged in community decision-making. Youth councils are appointed bodies that exist on local, state, provincial, regional, national, and international levels among governments, non governmental organisations (NGOs), schools, and other entities.

Source: Wikipedia

Links:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Youth_council

YouthPass

The European tool to improve the recognition of the learning outcomes of young people and youth workers from their participation in projects supported by the Erasmus+ Programme.

Source: European Commission

Links: <https://erasmus-plus.ec.europa.eu/programme-guide/part-d/glossary-youth>

Z

Zestful

Full of energy and enthusiasm

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/zestful>

Zoom

(1) to move very quickly. (2) a brand name for computer software that allows a group of two or more people to see and talk to each other over the internet using their computers, tablets or smartphones.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/zoom>

Zone

An area especially one that is different from the areas around it. Because it has different characteristics or is used for different purposes

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/zone?q=Zone>

Zeitgeist

A general set of ideas, beliefs, feelings etc that is typical of a particular period in history.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/zeitgeist>

Zip Code

A short series of letters and/or numbers that is part of an address and shows exactly where a place is.

Source: Cambridge Dictionary

Links:

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/zip-code>



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