


Intercultural communication, superdiversity and HEIAs. The case of social workers in Spain

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The main objective of this communication is to present the results of our research on the challenges that the increasing superdiversity existing in Spanish societies (in Vertovec and Geldof words) has on the social services system and the activity of social workers

The methodology based mainly on literature review and data analysis enable us to identify the main effects that superdiversity has on integration processes

As a consequence we propose a redefinition of the way intercultural communication competencies are defined in the Spanish curriculae as well as a route map that will enable social workers to face the challenges of superdiversity in technologically advanced societies such as Spanish

Male Trafficking for the Purpose of Labor Exploitation: the cases of Ukraine, the Republic of Belarus, and the Republic of Moldova

 Natalia Gusak

Background. According to the data of the International Labor Organization (2016), 21 millions of people across the world became victims of forced labor, amongst which 9.5 millions of men and boys. However, Hofmeister&Rueppel (2014) claim, these figures do not provide any understanding of the precise number of victims of human trafficking for the purpose of labor. The study was to explore the situation with THB and the experience of men victims of trafficked for the purpose of labor exploitation.

Methods. The study was held in Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova during 2015-2016 and was commissioned by the International Organization for Migration. Quality design was used for the study which envisaged conducting desk research and field study. In total 153 male VoT for the purpose of labor exploitation and 19 experts participated in the interviewing.

Results. The core prerequisites for men to become subjects of THB are related with the local labor market issue. Significant number of respondents had previous positive experience of employment in another country.




The main source of information on the exploitation related work were relatives, friends and acquaintances. Widely spread ways of recruitment are the activities of 'illegal labor exchanges' and the recruiters' work at the railway/bus stations.

78% respondents indicated that they were under exploitation only one time, for 14% - the second time experience, and for 8% - the third time experience. The main country of destination for 80% of men was Russian Federation. More than half of respondents were exploited in construction. The duration of exploitation was between one and three months.

For the moment of interviewing every fifth respondent was ready to leave home again if promised employment, however to another (from previous place of exploitation) country or on the condition of official employment.

Conclusions. The consideration should be given to the lack of awareness amongst VoT on their rights, peculiarities of crossing the border, requirements on employment in the country of destination and groundless trust to occasional acquaintances that make them vulnerable to THB. Another actual need is in informing on the necessity to consider the risks while getting employed abroad.

 Towards welcoming local communities? Lessons from training on Social Work with asylum seekers and migrants in Italy.

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The paper will present critical thoughts on the authors' experience leading training in an EU-funded project in Piedmont, Italy for personnel working with asylum seekers and migrants more generally. Objectives An important objective of the training was to question interpretations of migrants' behaviour and needs in terms of "their culture", since perspectives of this kind are common among those working with migrants in Italy, and interventions often influenced in consequence. Method Ongoing training involved 13 trainers, 736 operators and social workers from institutions, social and health services and shelter for migrants by 55 meetings and 330 hours of training in 7 different areas of the region. Drawing on our previous research on migration and on media representations of migrants, we tried to present other "lenses", encouraging participants to think of migrants not just as "members of a cultural group" but as