

WP2: Initial Context and Environment

Mapping

D2.2 Deliverable: Best Practices Report

Project Information

Project acronym	IDEAL-M
Project Title	Informat Diasporas in EurAfrica for Legal Migration
Project Agreement Number	863688
Project Website	https://www.ideal-migration.com/
Authoring partner	Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
Document Version	3 rd version
Date of preparation	December 2020

“The IDEAL-M project has been funded with support from the European Commission, AMIF (Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund) Union Actions Programme.

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Introduction

IDEAL-M aims to raise awareness about the dangers of irregular migration and combat misinformation about the journey to Europe. In addition, it focuses on highlighting the legal migration opportunities, and the mobilization of diaspora communities settled in Europe. In its more practical outcome, IDEAL-M aims at building a counter-narrative on the “easiness” of irregular migration through a consolidated information campaign, utilizing the most appropriate communication channels, diaspora communities included, for targeting prospective migrants from Senegal.

The current report is the outcome of a Best Practices Analysis designed to bring about useful insights on the connection of IDEAL-M project with Diaspora Communities. As a first step templates including the criteria for selection and identification of best practices to the target countries were created. Consequently, consortium partners collected best practices according to the criteria that have been given. The activity aimed to identify success stories of integration of diaspora communities with local stakeholders to solve migration related issues across Europe and abroad and provide practical advice on the means, tools and activities that have been used to achieve this goal.

It must be stressed that the notion of success/best practice used in IDEAL-M research refers to the fundamental ideas behind of each project/example and not explicitly their final outcome. Based on the fact that the final impact of projects can be debatable according to the angle one analyses final outcomes we selected to focus on how selected projects mobilized Diaspora Communities, created trustful connections between local stakeholders and

embarked into initiatives that enclosed a progressive approach to solving migrant issues both at the host country and the country of origin.

The best practices collected include a general overview of best-practices as well as a combination of examples of how the bridging concept of diaspora communities can play a rather constructive way of formulating initiatives with tangible positive results. The proposed ideas were evaluated taking into account specific technical criteria, such as development potential, innovative character, sustainability based on country-specific characteristics. Consortium members were encouraged to use best practice examples from their countries and beyond.

The total number of collected Best Practices reached forty-nine (49) located in seven different European countries (Greece, Malta, Germany, Portugal, Spain, France and Italy). The collection of Best Practices lasted from March to September 2020. In some occasions, researchers required to have direct discussions with Best Practices implementers and thus the Covid-19 Pandemic significantly affected so aspects of the research.

The report is based on the aforementioned research activity and its target is to highlight interesting aspects of projects related to Diaspora Communities that can provide valuable insights for IDEAL-M next steps. These outcomes are analysed in more detail in the IDEAL-M State-of-the-art report.

In the sections that follow the description of BP functions, the analysis of their potential/innovative/sustainability of development, their benefits, and the takeaways for IDEAL-M are presented.

1. GENERAL ASPECTS OF BEST PRACTICES

This section offers an overview of the Best Practices (BPs) collected by the consortium members. As an overall initial finding, it is important to stress that there are significant deviations between the different BPs based on the diaspora community involved and the area of focus of each BP. This means that countries of origin of migrants and their role concerning migrant issues define BPs.

In Greece, Diaspora Community groups have embarked in a collaborative approach, networking at national and transnational level, and taking several initiatives. For example, the Pakistani community is focusing on education (Primary School for Students from Pakistan). On the other hand, the African Diaspora, coordinated through the Greek Forum of Migrants, an *umbrella organization*, has been connected with Greek SMEs in order to embark in business endeavors targeting African countries (Exploring the Integration Opportunities into the Greek Society). Interestingly, the local level seems to create some positive environment as the International Literacy day, addressed to children facing schooling challenges reveals. The event was organized in co-operation with the migrant communities, the Greek Forum of Migrants (GFM) and the Municipality of Athens ("Let's read together!"). Moreover, the Senegalese Community in Athens focused on the use of digital literacy while another target of BPs was connected to the creation of enterprises in Africa, through the transfer of know-how from members of the African Diasporas (graduates from Germany and France) to countries of origin (MEETAfrica programme).

TABLE 1. GENERAL ASPECTS OF THE BPs BY COUNTRIES

Countries	Diaspora	Focus
Greece	-Migrants and refugees -African young graduated -Young migrants -Ghanaians & Egyptian -Senegalese diaspora	-Networking -Education -African Migrants& Greek SMEs -Covid-19 lockdown -Children and youth -Entrepreneurship -Employment -Intellectual elite -Free movement of people
Malta	-Transnational -Senegalese -West Africans -Malian people	-Knowledge exchange - Women and mothers -Senegal information -Returnee testimonies -Awareness-raising -Irregular and regular migrations -Moving theatre
Germany	-Ethiopian -West African -Ghanaian -Refugees	-Sensitization -Film -Media -Sustainability -Labour -Education
Portugal	-Young migrants -Disadvantaged people -Youth Refugees -Children and Women	-Training methods -Entrepreneurship Learning -Culture -Cultural diversity -Social integration -Information
Spain	-Migrants -Undocumented -Refugees -Diasporas and Europeans	-Communication -Services -Human rights Protection - Debunking myths
France	-Senegalese diaspora -Young people in Senegal -Refugee population -Temporary workers	- SME support -Developing Senegal River Basin -Cultural development -Women's initiatives for art
Italy	-Safe Immigration -Public schools -Senegalese diaspora -CSOs collaboration	-Cultural events-short films -Risks of irregular migration -To debunk myths -Information and legal support -Reducing stigmatization
Source: IDEAL-M Survey. See ANNEX of IDEAL-M BEST PRACTICES		

In some BPs the use of *intercultural mediators* was of significant importance as the Pangea Partnership in the Castilla-La Mancha Region project highlighted, a project in which migrants living in rural areas were reached in order for them to integrate into workplaces (Spain). Another BP focused on the inclusion and democratic empowerment of migrants and refugees through training and networking with migrant leaders in the US and Europe (Transatlantic Migrant Democracy Dialogue, TMDD).

An interesting example of how Diaspora Communities can support the country of origin is the initiative of Ghana Unions aiming to organize the intellectual elite of the Ghanaian diaspora and engage it towards strengthening transnational ties and relations of their host country with Ghana (The Ghana Unions and the Embassies of Ghana).

BPs collected in Malta highlight some additional aspects of how Diaspora Communities can be beneficial to migration issues. For example, transnational Diaspora communities in Malta created a platform acting as a knowledge exchange hub (DIASPORA). In addition, Senegalese Diaspora Women and Mothers, utilizing the art of dancing during the international women's Day (8 March), focused on raising awareness on the tragedy caused to Senegalese families from the difficulties of irregular migration. In another occasion, Communities of Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, The Gambia, Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Senegal Diasporas have been involved on testimonies of returnees who tell (through short videos clips) their stories of the sufferings endured during their attempted migration (Migrants as Messengers, MaM). MaM is a peer-to-peer awareness-raising campaign that empowers young people in

West Africa to make informed decisions about migration. Towards the same end, another example is that of African Diasporas communities, member States and African head of States, holding a summit to embrace all aspects of irregular and regular migration, and highlight the importance of providing opportunities for young men and women in countries of origin (Valetta Summit). On the other hand, Malian Diaspora focuses on spreading information on the dangers of irregular migration, using a *moving theatre*, a *documentary* and an *app* (AwArtMali).

Examples from Germany are rather revealing. For example, Ethiopian Diasporas are involved in sensitization on the dangers of irregular migration and support to local entrepreneurship (PLUS Project). Moreover, African Diasporas were involved in a film, based on integration and development cooperation (FilmInitiativ Köln e.V.), while West Africa Diasporas have been involved in media and their use for the benefit of local diaspora (The Africantide Group). Ghanaian Diaspora community on the other hand has been activated by a project that is rather progressive focusing on issues of sustainability (Ohemaa Green Housing). As expected, several projects such as the Verein für junge afrikanische focusing on integration in local labor markets, while attempts to enhance education back home has generated interest by various African Diasporas (Project Sonnenblume).

Research on Portugal has highlighted the case of the PRSD Network which focuses on young migrants and refugees promoting the take-up of practical entrepreneurial experiences in education, training and youth work (PRSD Network). Likewise, the AEC – African Empowerment Centre highlights the importance of the youth-training opportunities

dimension. Another interesting practice in Portugal puts emphasis on intercultural/intergenerational education and (lifelong) learning addressed by migrant youth workers of organizations working with migrants on media (Urban Connection).

Culture is the main focus area also for a big variety of projects such as the FCSH/UNL (introducing creative media), CPR - Portuguese Council for Refugees and Batoto Yetu Portugal Cultural and Youth Association (focusing more on preserving valuing country of origin cultural features). Gender dimension is also highlighted by the initiative of migrant women protecting and supporting through information, care and referral, moral, social, legal, and psychological and economic means other women (Women's Association).

In Spain, it is pointed out that some migrant communities are focused on communication (Red Acoge), ACOGE NETWORK and Karibu are devoted to migrant communities to provide them different services, while GLOBSec-Ideas shaping the World is addressed to all diaspora communities and European citizens and focuses on debunking myths surrounding the European Union. Undocumented migrants are ensured social justice and their human rights through PICUM project while on the other hand MIGREUROP, a European and African network of activists and researchers, is involved in migrants and refugees protection.

Besides consortium countries, research was expanded to France and Italy as they constitute core destination countries of migrants from Senegal.

In France, the Federation of French-African Associations of Development for the Economic Support (FAFRAD) targets Senegalese people and focuses on the implementation of skills analysis, entrepreneurship and SME support for young people in Senegal. The French Land of Asylum Training Centre has contributed to provide services to migrants in terms of

human capital accumulation. It is committed to the transmission of its expertise and strives to meet the needs of professionals in the field.

Another BP refers to the Hometown Associations which are widespread in France and were first organized by short-term migrant workers. As the latter gradually became permanent residence, they brought their families to live with them, typically in communities on the outskirts of Paris and other major cities. Once settled in their new communities, the Senegalese established Hometown Associations (HTAs), largely to support development in their localities (villages, neighborhoods, towns) back in Senegal. They are focused on developing the Senegal River Basin, promoting intercultural and sports exchanges, water control, and supporting any project for contributing to the socio-economic and cultural development of Ndouloumadji (Senegal).

The Fond d'Espoir Association works with young people with migrant background, especially of African origins. It focuses on promoting international mobility and North / South cooperation projects, raising awareness through social and environmental actions, supporting women's initiatives for art development and creating a solidarity network of cultural exchanges and knowledge. France terre d'asile contributes to the professionalization of migrant people and is committed to the transfer of its expertise and strives to meet the needs of professionals in the field. Finally, an interesting example is that of PAISD, an organization devoted to Senegalese diaspora communities in partner countries, which puts emphasis on bringing about economic and social development in Senegal.

In Italy, ROMADAKAR DIASPORA works with Senegalese Community and is focused on legal, cultural and economic issues related to Senegalese Safe Immigration to Italy through *cultural events-short films* screened in Dakar and Italy- and trainings. Collectif des Sénégalais de la Diaspora is involved in African Diaspora Community based in Italy, focusing on integrating Senegalese diaspora, increasing information and legal support, and reducing the stigmatization against migrants in Italy. Finally, the International Napoli Network (INN) supports CSOs which work in the fields of migrant integration. It is a *cooperative*, which collaborates with local public schools and CSOs, to provide resources that support health and welfare, environmental conservation and education.

In brief, the general aspects of BPs are devoted to diverse fields of intervention, and connected through networking at different geographical levels. The main fields of intervention are business and entrepreneurship, education and training, intercultural mediations, awareness and securitization on trajectories of “irregular” migrations, the use of media for migrant integration, and human rights protection.

2. CLASSIFYING THE BEST PRACTICES

Taking into account the complexity and high number of BPs considered in this report, this section offers a brief classification of them. The most pertinent criteria of classification seem to be, according to the identification of the main profiles of the BPs, the sectorial and geographical dimensions. Sectorial aspects are related to topics or functions that BP are carrying out in their usual practice, while geographical aspects concern the territorial environment in which the BP is performed (Local/regional/national or inter/transnational). This approach allows us to know two relevant aspects of BPs: (a) their intervention focus and (b) their scope in terms of destination country/country of origin, both of them or/and transnational cooperation. Through this classification process we aim to highlight potential takeaways on how IDEAL-M next steps should be best structured.

2.1. *Geography of Best Practices*

It is pertinent to distinguish the different geographical or territorial environment of best practices in order to know their intervention amplitude, the area of influence and their spatial targeting. In total, we can say that most of the BPs are of inter/transnational nature (59.2%) [international - 44.9% and transnational - 14.3%], even though there is a considerable part of them devoted to local and national areas of influence (40.8%) (Table 2).

TABLE 2. BPs BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS*

Countries	Local/National	International	Trans/ National	Total
Greece(G)	G1/G2/G3/G4/G5/G6	G7/G8/G9/G10/G11/G12	0	12
Malta (M)	0	M1/M4/M5	M2/M3/M6/M7	7
Germany (Ge)	Ge2/Ge3/Ge5	Ge1/Ge4/Ge6	0	6
Portugal (P)	P5/P6/P7/P8	P1/P2	P3/P4	8
Spain (S)	S1/S2/S3	S5/S6	S4	6
France	F3/F4	F1/F2/F5	0	5
Italy	I4/I5	I1/I2/I3	0	5
Total	20	22	7	49
%	40.8	44.9	14.3	100

*Letters are the abbreviation of countries (Greece, G; Malta, M; Germany, Ge; Portugal, P; Spain, S; France, F; and Italy, I) and numbers are the project number.

Source: IDEAL-M Survey. See ANNEX of IDEAL-M BEST PRACTICES

Local/National BPs

BPs build their own networks according to their needs (Table 3). At a local/national level, networks follow a collaborative approach, networking at the national level, though significant coordination takes place at the local level as well. Some migrant communities are able to keep fluid relations with the local society. For instance, the Athens Coordination Center for Migrant and Refugee issues (ACCMR) has expanded its activities to other Municipalities in the country, as part of the Initiative Network of Cities for Integration, with the support of the International Rescue Committee and with funding from the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). The first Pakistani school in Greece has found shelter in the Nikaia – Agios Ioannis Rentis' Municipality. The Literacy Day was organized in co-operation with the diverse migrant communities, the Greek Forum of Migrants (GFM) and the Municipality of Athens. Likewise, Senegalese Diaspora Community in Greece focuses on enhancing its own positioning within the Greek society through networking with various stakeholders.

TABLE 3. LOCAL/NATIONAL BPs *

- Collaborative approach: from local to transnational G1
- Pakistani community of Greece housed in a space provided by the Municipality G2
- African Migrants living in Greece with Greek SMEs targeting African business G3
- Immediate response to the Covid 19 Pandemic in Greece from migrant communities G4
- Literacy: Communities eight nationalities (East Europe, Middle East, Africa, and Far East) G5
- Senegalese diaspora in Greece developing second migrant generation links G6
- Afrika Film Festival Köln: intercultural competencies among the local people on Africa GE2
- Mytide TV: initiative of a African Group in Germany criticizing wrong images of Germany GE3
- African refugees- Experienced staff keep workshops for newcomers GE5
- Telling stories deepens memory/imagination and helps migrants to make sense of whom they are P5
- Young refugees and its families exchange among national partners P6
- Migrants and their Descendants residing in Lisbon for cultural diversity P7
- Women's Rights Project has the support and funding of other institutions P8
- Migrant communities in Spain are delivered by a coordinated association of migrants S1
- Each association or organisation, member of Acoge Net, keeps its own regional networks S2
- Karibu gathers numerous local volunteers who work for the migrant integration S3
- FEA aims at young people with migrant background, discriminated and stereotyped in Europe F3
- FTA aims at professionalization of people, who accompany migrant or refugee populations. F4
- CSD develops good practices among Senegalese community in Italy I4
- INN in Napoli has volunteers supporting migrants and refugees to integrate in the community I5

*Letters are the abbreviation of countries (Greece, G; Malta, M; Germany, Ge; Portugal, P; and Spain, S; France, F; Italy, I) and numbers are the project number.

Source: IDEAL-M Survey. See ANNEX of IDEAL-M BEST PRACTICES

Since 1992, nearly 1000 films from 40 African countries have been screened in Cologne, and more than 200 filmmakers have been invited to present their works and hold discussions with the public. Formats like those of 'My Tide' are launched, and acting as a link, create transparency and assist migrants living in Dortmund. The simultaneous establishment of a broad network in Cologne-employers, authorities and support providers- enables effective and sustainable job placement.

Additionally, AFRICAN-EUROPEAN NARRATIVES' participants are invited to share stories about African descent and colonial post-memory and the everyday rich interplay of African and European cultures in today's Europe. Strong cooperation has been proven crucial between migrant organizations in Portugal for children of refugee families. It is also important

to underline the support of several and diverse national partners (City Councils and cultural, sport, religious, youth associations and foundations) towards the promotion of migrants' culture. For the same reason, the Inclusive Migrations and Women's Rights Project have the support and funding of other national institutions and organizations such as Gender Equality. In Spain, Red Acoge analyses newspapers news on migration, taking into account three elements: journalists (emitters), news contents (journalistic pieces), and citizens (receptors). Acoge Network is a federation of Spanish entities to provide services to migrants under the principles of welcoming and takes action at the national level to propose possible solutions to migrants needs.

In France, FOND D'ESPOIR ASSOCIATION (FEA) works among young people of migrant background, who are often discriminated against and stereotyped negatively by the media. The activity took place in Poitiers - France from the 5th to the 13th of July 2018, involving 25 young migrants of African origin. On the other hand, FRANCE TERRE D'ASILE (FTA) is mainly aiming at maintaining and developing one of the oldest French traditions (asylum guaranteeing) and works for the protection of minors.

In Italy, Collectif des Sénégalais de la Diaspora (CSD) implements joint actions with African diaspora organizations, with strong participation from Italian and Senegalese institutions, disseminating crucial information concerning migration and integration policies in Europe. In addition, International Napoli Network (INN) helps migrant communities gain a foothold in Europe though offering shelters, education, health care and activities tailored to their long-term integration.

It is possible to say that local/national BPs are quite rooted in their proximity areas, well socially connected, and opened to the civil & political, private & public relevant stakeholders.

Inter/Transnational BPs

MEETAfrica (“Mobilisation Européenne pour l’Entrepreneuriat en Afrique in French) promotes the creation of companies in Africa, through the African diaspora in France and Germany. Pangea Partnership (CSO) facilitates understanding between the various parties in all areas of social life and especially in the labor market. The Transatlantic Migrant Democracy Dialogue (TMDD) is a network of diverse migrant and refugee leaders in the US and Europe, which aims to train and connect them and able to carry out coordinated actions and campaigns. The Ghana Unions and the Embassies of Ghana strengthen international ties and relations of host societies with Ghana.

iDiaspora is a global knowledge exchange hub for transnational communities. IOM raises events on irregular migration organized in West and Central Africa. Senegal, as a priority partner in the Migration Partnership Framework, is one of the main beneficiaries of the EU Trust Fund. MaM consisted of a peer-to-peer awareness-raising campaign created by migrants for migrants and implemented in Senegal, Guinea and Nigeria. *Migrant returnees*- as volunteers- also share these stories through *community engagement activities*, radio, television, etc. AwArtMali is devoted to awareness raising and sharing information through Art on irregular migration risks to prospective migrants from Mali.

Migrafrica project addresses two needs. The first is delivering information and having a participatory discussion on irregular migration, facilitated by former refugees who underwent the experience. The second is promoting social and youth entrepreneurship by providing trainings. Ohemaa Green Housing (OGH) is a start-up initiative, between Ghanaian Diaspora community in Germany and Ghana, which aims to reduce the global plastic volume and relies on affordable as well as design-oriented house units. The project Sonnenblume is managed by a single volunteer who hires sub-contractors to build schools in the village that he was born in.

The project "CONNECT: Empowerment for the political and civic participation of young migrants" was linked with young migrants based on a number of European and African countries, aimed at building a strong network of youth organizations. Likewise, the BETTER IN project focused on improving social/economical inclusion of young people living in isolated areas and vulnerable situations. "MECOSEIN - Media Competencies for Social and Economical Inclusion", on the other hand, involved migrant youth workers coming from organizations that are working at local levels in Vienna and Lisbon. GLOBSec-Ideas shaping the World acts as a guide for successfully debunking myths surrounding the European Union.

In France, FAFRAD-économique aimed at developing Franco-African development efforts, international solidarity and intercultural dialogue, focusing on both France and Senegal. Hometown Associations on the other hand have been developed largely to support development in their localities (villages, neighborhoods, towns) back in Senegal.

PAISD operates in France, Italy, Spain and Belgium and Senegal for the promotion of local, economic and social development initiatives in Senegal through its diaspora.

Finally, in Italy, ROMADAKAR implemented the “Aware and Safe Immigration” project in Dakar and, then, landed in Italy, in the cities of Rome, Catania, Turin, Milan and Florence. PAISD works in France, Italy, Spain and Belgium + Senegal. It has the support of public entities in France and Senegal.

Briefly, international BPs spur African/European and transatlantic networks, strengthen international ties, and develop transnational diaspora communities.

TABLE 4. BP: INTER/TRANSNATIONAL NETWORKS *

- The program is a consortium supervised by Expertise France, Campus France, IRD and the GIZ G7
- Pangea Partnership's links provide a bridge migrant population and host communities G8
- Connection of migrant and refugee leaders in the US and Europe G9
- Interfacing between Ghanaians diaspora in the host countries and Ghana G10
- Campaigning in different European countries on obstacles of free movement of citizens G11
- Bringing together the diasporas of three countries and connect them with the countries of origin G12
- Exchanging ideas platform for diaspora individuals, their organizations and partners M1
- Senegalese mothers use dance to fight irregular migration in the international women's Day M2
- Senegal as a priority partner in the Migration Partnership Framework M3
- Assessing the impact of the Migrants as Messengers (MaM) campaign in Dakar, Senegal M4
- Exchanging testimonies by migrant returnees M5
- Bringing together European and African countries to work in a spirit of partnership M6
- Contributing to the change of perceptions/behaviour of Malian people on irregular migration towards the EU M7
- Improving knowledge in the field of microfinance for ailing infrastructures for entrepreneurship in Ethiopia Ge1
- Selling house units directly to the individuals who need them in African countries Ge4
- The project builds high schools in Menjikso Tade, a very small town in the Oromo region of Ethiopia Ge6
- Importance for young refugees/leaders/migrants/workers to intervene in international social contexts P1
- Giving voice to growing part of youth sector which has focused on inclusive participation of young migrants P2
- Increasing opportunities on social/economical inclusion for social workers/mediators in disadvantage areas P3
- Contributing to the migrants' organizations and youth associations in Austria and Portugal P4
- Consolidating a Strategic Communication team, which monitors disinformation S4
- Ensuring that undocumented migrants have a dignified standard of living and rights S5
- Fighting against the generalisation of confinement of foreigners and the multiplication of camps S6
- FAFRAD-économique aimed at developing Franco-African development efforts F1
- Hometown Associations support development in their localities in Senegal F2
- PAISD operates in France, Italy, Spain and Belgium+Senegal for the promotion of development F5
- ROMADAKAR implemented the “Aware and Safe Immigration” project in Dakar I1
- PAISD works in France, Italy, Spain and Belgium + Senegal I2
- Acra works as well in Italy, Spain and Belgium + Senegal I3

*Letters are the abbreviation of countries (Greece, G; Malta, M; Germany, Ge; Portugal, P; and Spain, S; France, F; Italy, I) and numbers are the project number.

Source: IDEAL-M Survey. See ANNEX of IDEAL-M BEST PRACTICES

2.2. *Best Practice activities*

BPs networks between national & international relationships enclose significant differences. This could include also quite distinct set of activities and/or functions as well. The following sub-section focuses on this dimension.

Local/National BPs

Local/national BP activities are focused on different and sometimes a bit diverse activities (Table 5). For example, there are BPs following a more or less holistic approach, integrating activities focused on the labour market (employment, education, and training), entrepreneurship, housing, legal support (migrant rights), and services, including gender matters. On the contrary, there are also BPs only focused on only one activity, children education, or in a couple of activities addressing a target, like training for entrepreneurship development or using Social Media to provide help during the Covid-19 crisis to people in need, or even to organize events for promoting reading among children and their families. Another activity is to familiarize the members of the Senegalese Association on the use of computers for making them autonomous concerning legal, bureaucratic and labor market procedures.

In addition, the Afrika Film Festival Cologne of contemporary African cinema takes place once a year with changing thematic focuses. The Africantide Group shows the reality of the Diaspora in Germany as well as to show the real image of Africa to the rest of the world, using Media.

AFRICAN-EUROPEAN NARRATIVES is a project about the links of European citizens with African countries and cultures, rooted in their personal and family stories and the History of

Africa and Europe. The "We Are Family" project aims to promote recreational and educational activities for children, while allowing their parents to participate in the Centre's activities. Batoto Yetu Portugal Cultural and Youth Association contributes to the social integration of children and young people of African origin or descent, by valuing their cultural roots and promoting educational, artistic and cultural activities. Migrant women, based in Portugal, are empowered for combating violence against them. This BP enhances women's sexual and reproductive rights, the laws that protect them, and women leadership.

The report on INMIGRATIONALISM HANDBOOK provides tools for good journalistic exercise on migration through a term glossary and a Decalogue on generating appropriate headlines, avoiding criminalizing migrations. Acoge Network facilitates access to services such as social assistance, judicial, health, housing, education, cultural, entertainment. Karibu, which means welcome in Swahili language, delivers all sort of different services to the migrant communities in need.

Likewise, FOND D'ESPOIR ASSOCIATION (FEA) provides cultural exchanges, social/environmental awareness and women support, while Collectifs des Sénégalais de la Diaspora promote the integration among the Senegalese diaspora in Italy, the dissemination of crucial information for migrants and their legal support. The International Napoli Network runs training courses for academic support, helps migrants with shelters and health care activities, and searches for grants to assist them. In short, it is possible to say that Local/National BPs are particularly featured by prioritizing educational/training activities, providing different sort of services, and intensively using ICT in their networking.

Table 5. Local/National Bps Activities*

Employment	- Integration into the Labor Market G1 - Labour integration of migrants& refugees Ge5
Education/Training	- Division of Education and Lifelong Learning G1 - Investment in education G2 - Children are taught three languages (Greek, Pakistani, English) G2 - Reinforcement of African Migrant's skills G3 - Promoting reading among children G5 -Uncovering the cultural diversity of contemporary societies P5 -Educational& recreational promotion for children P6 - Educational promotion I5
Rights	-Legal support G1 -Protection of migrant women Rights P8 -Right awareness F3 -International conventions F4 -Legal support I4
Volunteering	- Important role of volunteering G2 - Numerous volunteers who work for migrants S3
Gender	-Gender Dimension Committee G1 -Protection of women's rights P8
Culture	- African film festival in Germany Ge2 -Promoting cultural values among children& young people P7 -Rediscovering History& relating personal experience memory P5 -Culture exchanges F3
Ict	-Municipal IT Enterprise and Digital Platform for networking G1 -Social media as channels of information about pandemic G4 -Using computers for labor market and bureaucratic issues G6 -Using Media for African diaspora Ge3
Services	-Department for Social Integration of Migrants& Refugees G1 - Health issues G1 - Providing food during the Covid-19 pandemic G4 -Providing social services to migrant communities S2 -Providing services in different fields to migrants S3 -Social integration I4 -Health support I5
Study/Documentation	- Studying phenomenon of migratory& refugee flows in Athens G1 - Data collection/categorization of skills of African migrants G3 -Creating a true narrative, based on real data S1
Funding	-From the European Civil Humanitarian Operations (ECHO) G1
Entrepreneurship	-The Municipal Enterprise for Development& Tourism G1 -Connections between African migrants and enterprises G3
Housing	-Housing Program for Asylum Seekers G1 -Housing services S2, S3
Source: IDEAL-M Survey. See ANNEX of IDEAL-M BEST PRACTICES	

Inter/Transnational BPs

From an inter/transnational BP activities, MEETAfrica assists the creation of start-ups in African countries (Algeria, Cameroon, Mali, Morocco, Senegal and Tunisia), through expertise transfer, by diasporas graduated from Germany and France to countries of origin (Table 6). Pangea partnership creates permanent structures to facilitate the integration of migrants into the labour market. In the TMDD project, young migrants around EU and USA aimed at strengthening migrant political participation in the US and Europe. The purpose of Ghanaian Diaspora includes facilitation of the authentication of a person's Ghanaian citizenship and dealing with social issues and difficulties in host countries. All associations aim to strengthen transnational ties and relations to Ghana. The KNOWRIGHTS Campaign aims at raising awareness of respective EU institutions and the Member States in an effort to improve administrative cooperation between national authorities, ensuring in this way the correct application of EU rules.

iDiaspora is a digital platform to involve Diaspora members to engage transnational communities in knowledge exchange. Women and mothers, who have lost their children, raise awareness on the tragedy caused in Senegalese families due to irregular migration, using the art of dancing during the international women's Day. Migrants as Messengers (MaM) campaign hosted town-hall events, which screened video testimonies of migrant returnees. Through their stories, learnings from their migratory experiences and their creativity, MaM Volunteers are the principal authors and actors of the campaign. AwArtMali action intends to involve Malian people in order to make them aware and inform them on

the risks of irregular migration, on legal alternatives and on economic opportunities available in their country.

Table 6. Inter/Transnational Bps Activities *

Education/Training	- Basic education/training to support country Ge6 - Promoting entrepreneurial experiences in education, training and youth work P1 - Training methods for youth workers and trainers P2 - Increasing capacity and competencies of social workers and mediators P3 -Improving migrant employment G8
Rights	-Democratic empowerment of young migrants and refugees G9 -To introduce dual citizenship, Ghanaians become citizens of the host country G10 -Government awareness on negative effects of free movement obstacles G11 -Connecting state authorities/Diaspora communities to origin countries G12 -Raising awareness for irregular migration M2 M4 -Ensuring Senegal encourages progress on human rights M3 -Addressing an effective, humanitarian and secure European migration policy M6 -Ensuring that undocumented migrants have a dignified standard of living and rights S5 - Denouncing the policy of confinement in formal and informal camps S6 - Delivering asylum and protection of minors F5 -Legal and political activities I1
Ict	- impact assessment on the effectiveness of information transmission M4 -Video testimonies& personal Facebook profiles are quite reliable M5 -Moving theatre, a documentary and an app on dangers of irregular migration M7 -Good understanding of social media competencies of youth migrant workers P4 - Debunking myths surrounding the European Union S4 - information campaign on the realities of migration to Europe I3
Study/Doc/Data	-Knowledge& data/analysis exchange hub for diaspora communities M1
Entrepreneurship	-Company creation designed by African diaspora trained in France or Germany G7 -Facilitating creation of Entrepreneurship centres in three Ethiopian universities Ge1 - Implementing start-up projects F1 - Supporting local development F2, I2
Housing	-Building houses in Africa for employment opportunities and sustainability Ge4
Source: IDEAL-M Survey. See ANNEX of IDEAL-M BEST PRACTICES	

Ohemaa Green Housing project promotes houses for disadvantaged population in Ghana, while Sonnenblume focuses on building high schools in rural and poor villages in Ethiopia.

BUILDING was important for educating young refugees, youth leaders and migrant youth workers to intervene in various international social contexts affecting migrants& refugees.

The CONNECT project has focused on inclusive participation of young migrants and offered

young ethnic leaders a platform to be able to contribute to political and civic participation in host countries. Likewise, MECOSEIN participants were willing to improve their organizational skills, social media competences and their knowledge and attitudes in working with multicultural groups.

GLOBSec-Ideas shaping the World is a guide that helps address some of the most common myths about the European Union (EU) in a succinct and comprehensible manner. PICUM is a platform for International Cooperation on Undocumented Migrants, working to ensure social justice and human rights for undocumented migrants. MIGREUROP fights against the generalisation of confinement of foreigners and the multiplication of camps, as the key point of the externalization of the EU policy.

FAFRAD- économique helps to develop a business plan before directing the project promoter to funding schemes, promotes market studies to researching opportunities for funding SME and implements start-up projects. Hometown Associations mostly support the local development of Senegalese territories. France terre d'asile (FTA) deliver asylum and protection of minors. Finally, PAISD promotes local, economic and social development initiatives in Senegal through its diaspora.

Summarizing, the inter/transnational BPs are mostly characterized by protection of human rights of migrants, extensive use of ICT to interact with diasporas, and educational/training activities.

3. DEVELOPMENT, INNOVATION, AND SUSTAINABILITY (DIS) BEST PRACTICES

Every BP has its own profile in terms of potential of development, capacity of innovation and sustainability. In other words, our analysis takes into consideration the following features: (a) capacity to expand, (b) creativity to respond to the new problems and (c) durability.

National DIS BPs

In Greece, the Athens Coordination Center for Migrant and Refugee combines vertical (international - European - national - local level) and horizontal (municipal services and businesses communities) networking, supports a communication channel, and reduce costs through networking. African communities focus on connecting host and home countries, linking African skilled migrants with Greek companies, and playing the role of bridging with the country of origin. Greek Forum of Migrants builds up emergency responses, uses social media, and continues to use social media similarly. Let us read together evolves by adding more languages and writers, uses internet libraries, while migrant youth transfer knowledge to their friends and families. Senegalese Community networks with other stakeholders, improves the IT skills of the participants, and works as peer trainers to share the knowledge (Table 7).

Table 7. Dis National Bps*

Countries	Development	Innovation	Sustainability
Greece	-Vertical/horizontal net G1 -New generation Invest G2 -Connect host/home G3 -emergency response G4 -Teaching languages G5 -Stakeholders net G6	-Dynamic channel G1 -Synergy G2 -Immigration/Co G3 - IT media use G4 -Readings G5 -IT skills improving G6	-Funding ability G1 -Volunteering G2 -Migrants as bridge G3 -Media channels G4 -Knowledge transfer G5 - knowledge sharing G6
Germany	-Show films Ge2 -Investment finance Ge3 - Labor market Ge5	- African cinema Ge2 - Nigerian diaspora Ge3 -Participant training Ge5	-Cooperative partners Ge2 - Own income Ge3 -Refugee designing G5
Portugal	- Multicultural P5 -Equal opportunities P6 -Art inclusion P7 -Accessible information P8	-Creative media P5 -Cultural experiences P6 -Culture appreciation P7 -Feminist leaders P8	-Hosting partners P5 - strong partnerships P6 -Traditional African dance P7 -Funding support P8
Spain	-Increasing Anti-migrant narratives S1 - Migrant itineraries S2 -Reputed associations S3	-Vocabulary against migrants Responses S1 -Networking work S2 -Social justice S3	-Human narratives Long fight S1 -Political incidence S2 -Deeply rooted S3
France	- cultural issues F3 - advocacy center F4	-Learn artistic techniques F3 -comparative study of legislation F4	-Art as great tool F3 -Focus on exclusion, employment, housing F4
Italy	- Avoid irregular via I4 -Migrants' integration I5	- DAs debate online I4 - international volunteer I5	- Different countries Das I4 - numerous immigration I5

Source: IDEAL-M Survey. See ANNEX of IDEAL-M BEST PRACTICES

The Afrika Film Festival Cologne aims to show films in other German cities and African countries. It has grown in national and international stature; and maintains regular correspondence with German event organisers. The Africantide Group has its own funding, engages the Nigerian diaspora community, and generates its capital for its expansion.

Ghanaian Diaspora project in Germany covers a huge demand in Africa for affordable housing, recycles waste materials, and creates employment opportunities. African migrants in Germany create local projects for job opportunities, through training and integration activities.

New University of Lisbon raises awareness of multicultural issues, fosters new forms of activism and cultural critique, and bring a mix of strong national and international organizations. Portuguese Council for Refugees aims to promote equal opportunities of refugees, parenting skills of refugee groups using their own cultural experiences, and facilitates mutual learning between hosting partners. Art has been at the basis of Batoto Yetu Portugal activities. In fact, cultural roots are an essential factor of young people self-esteem, and revenues of traditional African dance performances are reinvested in the Association's projects. Women's Association makes accessible information on women's human rights, prevents violence against women, and has the support and funding of other institutions.

Red Acoge has a high potential according to the increasing impacts of anti-migrants narratives, responds to the new vocabulary against migrants, and tries to ensure its durability due to this fight takes long time. ACOGE NETWORK interventions are based on migrant itineraries, work by networking, and shares experiences for increasing its political incidence.

FOND D'ESPOIR ASSOCIATION (FEA), project "ARToolLINK", aims at showing the possibilities and opportunities of the ART media in working with different social, political and cultural issues related to African minorities. On the same page, France terre d'asile (FTA) acts as an observatory and advocacy center through several partnerships and its participation in various projects. France land of asylum participated, as a national expert, in the transnational European project aimed at the comparative study of various aspects of European state legislation on the integration of migrants. This association works in areas focused on structural and therefore sustainable problems of our societies: the field of the fight against exclusion, the field of employment and the field of housing.

Collectif des Sénégalais de la Diaspora (CSD) aims to improve the information among Senegalese diaspora organizations and communities based in Italy that work directly with Senegalese people in Senegal that are looking for the opportunity to migrate to Europe as a way to avoid irregular migration. The innovative character to open the debate online "web/facebookcsdinternational" was fundamental to involve diaspora and other European organizations that work with migrant and refugee groups to share their experiences. It was sustainable in a way that allow African diaspora organizations to bring new project ideas and partnership to work with Erasmus+ programmes involving diaspora from Finland, Netherlands, Portugal, Italy, Ireland and France.

International Napoli Network (INN) supports CSOs, which work in the fields of migrants' integration, while, due to the limited resources, relies heavily on local and international volunteer support to run their various initiatives.

International DIS BPs

African young graduated in France or Germany create innovative companies, run their own business idea, and stakeholders are willing to support them (Table 8). Pangea Partnership creates local networks, promotes participation of the diaspora communities, and is able to response to targeted needs. All young migrants around EU and USA develop an international leadership team, based on a unique project, and aimed at strengthening migrant political participation in the US and Europe. Ghanaian diaspora organizes in church communities, knowhow transfers, and success is related to individual initiatives. The KNOWRIGHTS campaign uses a legal team (composed from experienced layers), who is specialized in the field of free movement, and empowering citizens to lobby for the removal of obstacles. Nostos is providing the potential to the descendant of the Diaspora to engage with the country of origin, represents a unique cooperation, and bases on the engagement of the second and third generations of the Diaspora.

Table 8. Dis International BPs *

Countries	Development	Innovation	Sustainability
Greece	-Company creation G7 - intercultural mediator G8 - building skills G9 - strong structures G10 - focusing in the needs G11 - Descendant diaspora G12	-Innovative projects G7 - diaspora communities G8 - unique project G9 - know-how G10 -Specialized lawyers G11 - unique cooperation G12	-Replicable project G7 - response to targeted needs G8 - political participation G9 - individual initiatives G10 -Empowering citizens G11 -Second/third generations G12
Malta	-Need responses M1 -Women's Day M2 -Trust Fund M3 -Valuable data M4 -Returned migrants M5 -EU/Africa in touch M6 -Info sharing M7	-Interactive Map M1 -Danger awareness M2 -Comprehensive focus M3 -Returning migrants M4 -Interview returnees M5 -Root causes of migrations M6 -Irregular migration dangers M7	-New partnership M1 -Perpetuate traditions M2 -Long term Database M3 -Awareness actions M4 -Video interviews M5 -Action Plan M6 -Inform target groups M7
Germany	-Job creation Ge1 -Affordable houses in Africa Ge4 -High schools Ge6	- Ge1 -Ge4 -Limited private role Ge6	-Recognition by Universities Ge1 -Regular event organisers Ge4 -Donation dependence Ge6
Portugal	-Youth works P1 -Young migrants P2 -Integration opportunities P3 -Youth synergies P4	-Civil society P1 -Competence develop P2 -Young inclusion P3 -Media tools P4	-Civil/International training P1 -Peer to peer initiatives P2 -Inviting key actor P3 -Communication skills P4
Spain	-Support undermined work S4 -Important Undocumented migrants S5 -Migrant social impact S6	-Fact communication S4 -Social justice values S5 -Against Multiplication of camps S6	-Logic argument S4 -Full human rights S5 -Camp closures S6
France	-Entrepreneurship F1 -Create dynamic HTAs F2 - Empower DCs F5	-awareness about irregular migration F1 - Discuss new ideas F2 -Mobilize DCs talents F5	-Initiatives to improve their standard of living F1 - New innovative strategies F2 - Support of public entities F5
Italy	-films/videos on (young) Senegalese I1 -Senegal development I2 -linkshost/home I3	- personal stories I1 - diaspora talents I2 -communication training I3	- technology, young people, and storytelling I1 - public entities support I2 -Many beneficiaries I3

Source: IDEAL-M Survey. See ANNEX of IDEAL-M BEST PRACTICES

iDIASPORA is a platform to respond to the needs of its online community of users, offers an "Interactive Map", and seek new partnerships with diaspora. Senegalese mothers make partnership to celebrate International Women's Day, create messages to raise awareness of the dangers of irregular immigration, and make possible to perpetuate the traditions of the ancestors. Migrants as Messengers use valuable data, coming from returning migrants, and bound to renewal of future awareness-raising actions. The campaign is also carried out directly by returned migrant volunteers, interview other returned migrants, and through peer-to-peer video interviews. The migration Valletta summit was part of this effort to put in touch European and African countries, worked on the root causes of migration, and implemented an Action Plan. Malian Diaspora communities organize workshops to share information, raise awareness of the dangers of irregular immigration, and keep the target groups informed of real opportunities.

Ethiopian Diaspora Community starts up entrepreneurship training centres that are based inside universities to promote job creation among university students, promotes own business in their countries of origin, and the project is sustainable if recognised by universities. Ghanaian Diaspora project in Germany creates a huge demand in Africa for affordable housing, recycles local projects for job opportunities, through training the participants and the integration of refugees at the local level. Project Sonnenblume builds high schools in rural and poor village in Ethiopia. However, the role of private organizations is limited, and the project is under question since it only depends on the finance raised through donations.

The project “BUILDING” aims to contribute for capacity building of youth workers, its innovative aspect comes from a combination of international trainings and its future depends on agreements with civil society organizations. AEC – African Empowerment Centre aims to increase the capacity of CSOs working with young migrants, develops competences of youth workers, and continues to develop peer-to-peer initiatives. Social Workers, working in Disadvantage areas, increase the opportunities of social and economic integration; enhance inclusion of young people living in isolated areas, and the opportunity to invite keys actors on migrant fields. Urban Connection creates synergies between youth workers, uses TV studio and media tools, and shares experiences and communication skills.

Additionally, Globesec is a short guide primarily aimed at politicians, public officers and citizens to support their undermined work in building a better EU, their effort of communication is based on facts and their construction of a logical argument. PICUM considers the increasing importance of undocumented migrants, underlines values of social justice, anti-racism and equality, and engages public in the full realisation of their rights. MIGREUROP takes into account migrants and refugees increasing impact on public opinion, fights against multiplication of camps, and claims for immediate closure and relocation of these persons to places where they can live with dignity.

FAFRAD- économique supports DAs for entrepreneurship, combines entrepreneurship learning with awareness raising about irregular migration, and considers entrepreneurial initiatives the most secure way for migrants and their families to improve their standard of living. Hometown Associations (HTAs) create dynamic HTAs that intervene to improve the living conditions of sending communities. They exchange news, share memories, discuss new

ideas about development. HTAs have stagnated in recent years, while others have adopted new innovative strategies of promoting development in their hometowns. PAISD empowers diaspora members to promote the socio economic development in Senegal, mobilizes the diaspora members talents. It has the support of public entities in France and Senegal.

ROMADAKAR creates short films/videos on (young) Senegalese personal stories of migrating to Europe as a part of a wider information campaign. It is based on the role of cinema on informing and mobilizing Senegalese communities and young people on the realities of migration to Europe and integration in host countries. The activities combine three elements (technology, young people, and storytelling) that many stakeholders would be willing to support. Involving also social communicators and video-makers guarantees the promotion of the created material either in Senegal or abroad.

Finally, PAISD empowers diaspora members to promote the socio economic development in Senegal, using their resources and expertise. It mobilizes the diaspora member talents (experts and volunteers). It has the support of public entities in France and Senegal.

Summarizing, it is important to point out that DIS national BPs development is based on appropriate connections with stakeholders, labor markets, accessible info, and fighting anti-migrant narratives. The DIS national innovation BPs is connected to links between skilled migrants and Greek companies, training of participants, creative Media, and rigorous vocabulary against anti-migrant narratives. The DIS national sustainability BPs are derived from knowledge transfers to migrant youths, cooperative partnership, funding support, and political incidence of Diasporas.

The DIS international BPs development is based on descendent diaspora, good EU/Africa community connections, job creation, social integration opportunities, and increasing importance of undocumented migrants. The DIS international BPs innovation is related to IT skills, creative Media, culture appreciation, and an adequate way of communicating facts on migration. The DIS international BPs sustainability depends on migrant political participation, awareness actions, own financial resources, international training, and human right protection.

4. BENEFITS OF BEST PRACTICES

National BPs Benefits

Athens Coordination Center for Migrants and Refugees provides services to the beneficiaries, develops networking at all levels, and keeps an observatory as a policy documentation center. The Municipality of Nikaia generates positive results, investing in the new migrant generation. Harokopion University of Athens informs Greek companies on the role that African migrants can play in the exploration of business opportunities, and empowers African migrants for getting their skills recognized. Greek Forum of Migrants keeps updating diaspora communities about the Covid-19 lockdown, changes EU citizens' negative perception that migrants do not contribute to social cohesion, and helps vulnerable groups (Table 9).

Table 9. BENEFITS OF NATIONAL Bps *

Greece	-Services to the beneficiaries G1 -Investing in the new generation G2 -Exploring business opportunities G3 -Helping vulnerable people G4 -Awareness of literacy issues G5 -Improving IT& communication skills G6
Germany	-African culture presentation Ge2 -Job opportunity generation G3 -Diaspora role in labour integration of refugees G5
Portugal	-Promoting migrant, academics and decision maker dialogue P5 -Developing recreational & educational activities for children P6 -Appreciation for cultural origins P7 -Preventing domestic violence P8
Spain	-Glossary on migrant rights S1 -“Immigrationism” critics for generating migrant prejudices S2 -Coherent array of service deliver S3
France	- Artistic language skills and visual language in communication F3 - Development of the tradition of asylum and legal migration F4
Italy	-Partnership among African diaspora and institutions from Italy and Senegal I4 -Ensuring basic services I5
Source: IDEAL-M Survey. See ANNEX of IDEAL-M BEST PRACTICES	

Let's read together!" raises awareness of literacy issues, promotes reading as a pleasant activity, and stresses the importance of mother tongue. The Senegalese Community in Athens provides IT skills to its beneficiaries, improves the strategic communication skills (particularly, for elderly and women), promotes the spirit of entrepreneurship among African graduates, and boosts innovation in African countries.

The Afrika Film Festival Cologne facilitates social inclusion by presenting the culture and the way of life in Africa to local people in Germany through films, presents mass displacement of people, climate change, interactive conflicts, poverty and others as determinants of migrations, and develops intercultural competencies. The Africantide Group creates communication between the African Diaspora and the population in West Africa, generates job opportunities for migrants in Germany, and plays an informative role in the Diaspora community on health, education, and labour integration. Verein für junge afrikanische shows how the Diaspora can play a constructive role in the labor integration of refugees at the local level (reducing the unemployment rate). This project also displays successful collaboration of local stakeholders and diaspora organisations (in providing solutions to the migration crisis in the EU), and promotes active integration both the former refugees as well as the new arriving ones.

AFRICAN-EUROPEAN NARRATIVES invite personalities to share their views on the interplay of African and European cultures. This project allows supporting the access of African diaspora youth that dropped out early the schools to come back to the education system in Portugal, and to promote the dialogue between African migrants, academics and decision makers of education system in Portugal.

Portuguese Council for Refugees in the "We Are Family" project provides benefits like strong cooperation between migrant organizations (to develop recreational and educational activities for children of refugee families), and promotes their educational reinforcement and support for leisure time, while allowing their parents to participate in the Centre's activities in different cities of Portugal. Batoto Yetu Portugal Cultural and Youth Association- Inclusion through the arts project- emphasizes appreciation for cultural origins, respect and tolerance, promotes self-esteem in young people of African descent, and uses arts to include in society underprivileged children and young people.

Women's Association of Sao Tome and Principe in Portugal promotes training of migrant women for their full citizenship, preventing domestic violence, knowing laws on domestic violence, and clarifying sexual and reproductive Rights of Women in Portugal, and encourage Women's Leadership and Women's Empowerment.

Red Acoge provides a Glossary on international protection (jobs, housing, education, and asylum), Migrant policies (Schengen agreement, repatriation right), administrative situation (stateless, displaced, expatriate, "irregular" migrant, children migrant, refugee, and asylum), and ways of fighting against discrimination (Aporophobia, Islamophobia, racism, xenophobia).

ACOGUE NETWORK in Spain delivers to migrants and refugees legal advice, political incidence, reception, attention, education, employment, training, community development, cultural diversity management, and equality of gender. This Network criticizes "Immigrationism" as a way of generating stereotypes and prejudices against migrants.

FOND D'ESPOIR ASSOCIATION (FEA) gives the opportunity to the participants to see what artistic resources can be used and how to make it efficiently. Participants acquire visual and artistic language skills. This project shows that Art is not only the impulse of the creative way of thinking, but also the ability to utilize visual language in communication, especially in marginalized minorities.

France terre d'asile (FTA) promotes, with public opinion and public authorities, all activities conducive to the development of the tradition of asylum and legal migration. FTA promotes the integration of migrants, including regularized persons. Additionally, FTA welcomes, accompanies and protects foreign lone minors; and anticipates in the support and reintegration into the country of origin of people who wish to return voluntarily.

Collectif des Sénégalais de la Diaspora (CSD) provides to the participants key information, especially with Senegalese background at risk of radicalization. CSD promotes intercultural and inter religious dialogues. It also promotes the cooperation and partnership among African diaspora organizations and institutions from Italy and Senegal.

International Napoli Network (INN) ensures basic services: Food, accommodation, medical and psychological assistance, Italian language lessons, Legal and bureaucratic assistance; specifically in regards to applying for asylum, support in job seeking, sports and recreational activities (academic support, socialising games), English language lessons, and ICT training.

International BPs Benefits

Regarding international level BPs the following benefits are recorded:

MEETAfrica programme develops the spirit of entrepreneurship among African graduates trained in France and Germany, which uses as a means of professional insertion, and boosts innovation in African countries (Table 10).

Pangea Partnership facilitates social integration, responds to targeted needs, and acts as an intercultural mediator. Young migrants around EU and USA build capacity (Political Participation, Strategic Communications, and Electoral Organizing), provide support to leaders and create positive narratives on migrations. At the initiative of the Ghanaian Embassies and Ghanaian Associations, by introducing legal and institutional changes, are making possible for Ghanaians to become citizens of the host country without losing Ghanaian citizenship. Associazione Culturale Multiethnica Mama Africa takes action informing EU citizens about their free movement rights; and attracts attention to EU mobility rights violations. Nostos creates ties with the countries of origin, engages the second and third generation of Diaspora, and strengthens ties between states and Diaspora communities.

iDIASPORA is a Digital platform which serves as a successful example of collaboration of diaspora associations, to transfer skills, knowledge, know-how and information. Senegalese mothers raise awareness of the dangers of irregular migration, make messages more captivating and accessible to local communities (women, grandmothers, mothers and sisters), and allow potential migrants to better understand the negative aspects of irregular migration.

The EU parliament Think Tank supports Senegal as a fertile breeding ground for

economic and political development in West Africa and identifies it as an ideal candidate for sustainable and effective actions to combat irregular migration. Nevertheless, the return of a migrant is perceived negatively in the Senegalese society; due to entire families rely on remittances.

Table 10. Benefits of International Bps *

Greece	-Boosting entrepreneurship& innovation among Africans G7 -Social integration G8 -Positive narratives G9 -Institutional improvements G10 -Free movement rights G11 -Attention to EU mobility rights violations G11 -Strengthening ties between States and Diasporas G12
Malta	-Diaspora collaboration M1 -Awareness of dangers M2 -Senegal as a country for effective actions M3 -Migrants as good messengers M4 -Peer to peer communication: reference for awareness M5 -Study and research M6 -Awareness about risks M7
Germany	-Learning to produce Ge1 -Better environment Ge4 -Building High Schools Ge6
Portugal	-Capacity building of youth workers P1 -Testing intercultural role P2 -Social workers training P3 -Better understanding of Media P4
Spain	- Monitoring disinformation S4 -Ensure human rights S5 -Immediate closure of camps S6
France	-Help internationalise European firms in AfricaF1 -Development of the Senegal River region F2 -Senegalese young people to inform about the realities of migration F5
Italy	-Mobilises highly qualified expertise and youth from the diaspora to Senegal. I1 -Senegalese young people to inform about the realities of migration I2 -Information campaign on the realities of migration to Europe I3
Source: IDEAL-M Survey. See ANNEX of IDEAL-M BEST PRACTICES	

International Organization for Migration (IOM) assesses the impact of Migrants as Messengers (MaM) campaign –in Senegal, Guinea and Nigeria-, provides evidence that peer-to-peer communication has measurable effects on potential migrants' perception, serves as a reference for awareness raising on migration, and confirms the real need for information on migration. The International Organisation of Migration (IOM) reports that migrants who experienced the negative aspects of irregular migration are more reliable than hearsay, interaction among youths could be a stronger factor of message transmission, and returnees can contribute to possibly save the lives to those who are positively impacted by their messages. The Valletta Summit Action Plan on Migration took initiatives concerning training, study and research, highly qualified workers, and new legislation governing the status of seasonal workers.

AwArtMali is a successful example of raising awareness about the risks of irregular migration, collects testimonies (costs of their choice) of the Malian Diasporas in Europe, identifies target audiences, and uses an itinerant Theatre play for touching the collective imagination.

Migrafrica, on the topic of youth and work, shows a good example on how Diaspora organisations, authorities in Germany and local actors in Ethiopia can collaborate together, how young people have learned to produce Malmalade using local raw materials, and how to engage young people in local entrepreneurship increasing their likelihood of staying in their country of origin. Ohemaa Green Housing (OGH) has three benefits. One is social, promotes awareness of a better environment (handling plastic). Two is economic, job creation in the informal sector (e.g. collecting plastic, building houses, etc.), and third is ecological, reducing

plastic waste pollution by reducing burns of waste. The Project Sonnenblume builds high schools in a very small town in the Oromo region of Ethiopia, shows a collaboration among the local donors, the diaspora and the population to address some of the fundamental needs of the rural poor.

The project “BUILDING” (PRSD Network from Portugal) aims to contribute for capacity building of youth workers (refugees, migrants). The quality plan of this project was one of the key processes for the success, to link this project with local organizations activities, involving young people with African background, interacting with other professional young migrants and representatives of institutions to participate in intercultural groups.

AEC – African Empowerment Centre reports on CONNECT project saying that participants tested the intercultural role models as an effective method for demonstrating that people of all genders, ethnicities, religious and appearances have a positive influence on the society, and valorised cultural diversity backgrounds as a whole in this mobility experience. The project “BETTER IN - Better social” is focused on training for social workers and mediators working in disadvantage areas. Its best practices are related to provide to participants entrepreneurial tools and job opportunities, to advocate and assist excluded local communities, and to build community education groups that can develop transnational cooperation.

Urban Connection benefits are good understanding of the media, intercultural and social-economic structure in both cities (Lisbon and Vienna), to be aware of institutional barriers of disadvantaged groups from using organizational and economic resources, and to send and receive media, verbal and nonverbal messages (body language) accurately and appropriately.

GLOBSec-Ideas shaping the World points out that the main benefits are three: (a) to monitor disinformation, highlighting the myths as the most popular misconceptions currently circulating in public discourse, (b) these myths correlate with the most popular EU-related searches on Google – areas, events and topics, and (c) they include old and new questions frequently raised at press conferences or in the media. PICUM builds its evidence and communicates it effectively (to elected officials, policy makers, civil servants, service providers, general public and other stakeholders), works collaboratively to develop coordinated, collective and effective actions and engages new advocates and allies. PICUM- as platform to ensure human rights for undocumented migrants- continues to enable solidarity among frontline advocates and promotes the sustainability of the network. MIGREUROP has denounced the policy of confinement in formal and informal camps, calls for the immediate closure of overcrowded Greek camps, relocation of exiles to places where they can live with dignity, and conditions for them to exercise their fundamental rights, including the right to be protected from the Covid-19.

FAFRAD- economic plays a role on enterprises and businesses run by the diaspora. It can also build bridges to help internationalise European firms, especially in the continent of Africa. Job creation, innovation and the revitalisation of urban districts are among the advantages of these entrepreneurial initiatives. In addition to their integration aspect, such initiatives reduce unemployment and avoid recourse to social benefits. Above all, diaspora investment creates economic, social and political capital through global networks.

Hometowns Association (HTA) ensures that migrants have a better opening to the host society, by tackling discrimination, inequality and exclusion. HTA develops social projects and promote socio-economic activities. HTA assists in the development of village associations for the development of the Senegal River region.

PAISD accompanies and subsidises up to 80% of the local development actions of the diaspora associations in their countries of origin (Senegal), undertakes studies related to the theme, and mobilises highly qualified expertise and youth from the diaspora to Senegal.

Finally, ROMADAKAR mobilizes Senegalese young people to inform about the realities of migration to Europe through short-films, by communicating their personal stories and building a network and gather (young) migrant experiences.

In essence, the benefits of national BPs are focused on accumulating human capital, creating business & labour opportunities, developing migrant cultures, preventing domestic violence, and disseminating migrant awareness rights. The benefits of international BPs are boosting entrepreneurship & innovation among Africans, promoting awareness on irregular migration risks, learning to produce, enhancing intercultural ties, monitoring immigration disinformation, and ensuring human rights.

5. TAKEAWAYS FOR IDEAL-M

Section 5 highlights the main takeaways from the Best Practices analysis that followed. Such takeaways are further analyzed in the IDEAL-M State-of-the-art report.

Takeaways National BPs

In Greece, Athens Coordination Center for Migrant and Refugee issues (ACCMR) benefits from networking, online communication channels, and public-private partnership. The Municipality of Nikaia - Agios Ioannis Rentis Synergy takes advantage of links with local authorities, invests in capacity building, and children are taught three languages (Greek, Pakistani, English) so that when they return to their homeland they can continue their school there normally. Harokopion University of Athens Migrants creates stronger linkages between EU and African countries, enhances business opportunities for economic development in both ends and more job opportunities in African countries (Table 11).

Table 11. Takeaways For Ideal-M Project. National Bps *

Greece	-Public-private partnership G1 -Teaching mother tongue to migrant children G2 -Linkages EU-African countries G3 -To spur channels of information G4 -Promotion of reading G5 -Social media as channels of information G6
Germany	-Raising awareness with a short film Ge2 -Information transfer on irregular migration dangers Ge3 -Involving Diaspora in designing and implementing projects Ge5
Portugal	- Enhance international visibility of the project P5 -Promoting positive images of migrants P5 -Working for the integration of migrants in Europe P6 -Valorisation of cultural roots of refugees P7 -Helping women aware of their rights P8
Spain	-The first point of the Immigration Handbook is "No one is Illegal" S1 -Professional team specialised in different fields S2 -Coherent supply of services S3
France	-Involve minority youth groups through art F3 -Deal with isolated foreign minors F4
Italy	- Creation of Senegalese diaspora working group in Italy I4 - Legal and psychological support to the asylum seekers I5
Source: IDEAL-M Survey. See ANNEX of IDEAL-M BEST PRACTICES	

The Greek Forum of Migrants uses the local networks and grassroots' organizations as base for information, and uses the social media and diaspora communities as channels of information. "Let's read together!" faces the absence of public policies for the promotion of reading and literacy crisis in Greece. The Senegalese Community in Athens facilitates channels of communication of the Senegalese diaspora.

The Afrika Film Festival Cologne provides a couple of takeaways for the IDEAL-M project. One, creative ways of awareness raising as a short film can have a significant impact in informing large number of people. Two, the diaspora can disseminate useful information to the audiences in their countries of origin through films. The Africantide Group offers insights how successful media channels can be set up to reach young migrants, transferring information about the dangers of irregular migration to populations in African countries. Verein für junge afrikanische provides takeaways for IDEAL-M on how the Diaspora creates communication mechanisms to build a community in Diaspora, involves Diaspora in designing and implementing projects to build trust and confidence, and identifies the new migrants to create opportunities for this target group.

AFRICAN-EUROPEAN NARRATIVES provides good examples for IDEAL-M project in terms of national and international visibility of project web-platform, brings together academic, decision makers and other key stakeholders to share different realities of life, and promotes positive images of migrants as way to reduce their stigmatization.

Portuguese Council for Refugees in the "We Are Family" project is a good example of how IDEAL-M can develop tools to support migrant organizations, to understand the realities of refugees and to see the better way to work for the integration of migrants in Europe.

The IDEAL-M project and Batoto Yetu Art Association can create synergies as a way to allow the valorisation of the cultural roots of refugees, develop exchange of educational, artistic and cultural activities, and promote cultural valorisation of each refugee and multiculturalism.

The PRSD Network can link IDEAL-M project with the Mén Non Association in Portugal to implement the tools to migrant women in Europe, to help migrant women aware of their rights, to prevent violence against women, and to promote women's leadership and the empowerment of migrant women.

Red Acoge publishes a report on IMMIGRATIONALISM HANDBOOK for providing tools for good journalistic exercise on migration through a term glossary or Decalogue on generating appropriate headlines. Decalogue: 1. No one is illegal; 2. Avoid nationality in news; 3. Dehumanizing with abusive use of figures. People are not figures; 4. Do not use alarming or/and belligerent language; 5. Children migrants are primarily children; 6. Women migrants are both women and migrants; 7. Migrant persons are primarily persons; 8. Escaping from clickbait, sensationalism, and viral news. 9. Do not contribute to spread hate messages. 10. To promote positive messages.

ACOGUE NETWORK delivers quality services, based on an excellent knowledge of migrant realities and a professional team specialised in different fields: social action, diversity management, treatment equality, legal issues, communication, fundraising, political incidence, and administration.

FOND D'ESPOIR ASSOCIATION (FEA) involves minority youth groups through art, increase the opportunity for them to cooperate and work together, and it is a good opportunity to involve more Senegalese community in the project. France terre d'asile (FTA) directs isolated foreign minors, learning the French language, develops many employment and housing integration schemes to better combat human trafficking in Africa, and has detected and assisted during the project 400 victims of trafficking.

Collectif des Sénégalais de la Diaspora (CSD) involves online different stakeholders from Italy and Senegal to discuss the best proposals on migration field, maps solutions on how to address the high levels of migration risk and social isolation, and contributes to the creation of Senegalese diaspora working group in Italy.

Finally, International Napoli Network (INN) provides legal and psychological support to the asylum seekers during their application process, addresses the “limbo state” as the hardest and most complicated job for these organizations, and deals with financial difficulties of the process.

Takeaways International BPs

At an international level of BPs, it is relevant to take into account also their experiences for the IDEAL-M project. The Senegalese Community in Athens Business sector plays an important role in bridging host and home countries, transferring knowhow from members of the African Diasporas in Europe to their home countries. Pangea Partnership is feeding into a national and international structure of alliance and cooperation, increases the

number of the beneficiaries who are running for elections (EU elections), and spurs migrants' political engagement to playing a key role in the development of the diaspora communities. The TMDD has structured its methodology from a bottom up prospective (from the grassroots level to national and international levels). Besides, the TMDD has been able to the empowerment of migrants' political engagement by playing a key role in the development of the diaspora communities, and provides support to leaders and members (in the sectors of community organizing and strategic communication) to run their own campaigns. The Ghanaian Diaspora associations and their links to the homeland show the importance of country-of-origin diaspora policies. Thus, an important lesson for IDEAL-M is how countries-of-origin diaspora policies interact with current outward migration trends.

Associazione Culturale Multietnica Mama Africa informs EU citizens about their free movement rights. Nostos is providing an excellent example of state collaboration in Diaspora issues, through meetings and visits in the Diaspora, created a circle of trust and ties between the communities and the states.

Table 12. Takeaways For Ideal-M Project. International Bps *

Greece	-Bridging host& home countries G7 -Transferring know-how G7 -Spurring migrant's political engagement G8 -Empowering migrants' political engagement G9 -Importance of country-of-origin diaspora policies G10 -Free movement rights G11 -Trust between Diaspora and States G12
Malta	-Messages transmission through Media M1 -Disseminating messages about irregular migration dangers M2 -EU parliament Think Tank as model for combating irregular migration M3 -Feeding counter-narratives with existing stories M4 -People trust more in real info than official info M5 -Preventing irregular migration M6 -Consolidating counter narratives with artistic work M7
Germany	-Actor collaboration brings better results Ge1 -Transferring knowledge to countries of origin Ge4 -Professionalizing the volunteer Diaspora Ge6
Portugal	-Involving public administrations in migration issues P1 -Improving communication among partners P2 -Enhancing advocacy learning P3 -Cooperating with Media organizations P4
Spain	-Fighting against myths directly connected with migration& refugee matters S4 -Involving elected at all levels S5 -Denouncing hotspots without right protection S6
France	- entrepreneurship support in addressing the irregular migration F1 - professionalization of the organization F2 - development of their localities in their hometowns F5
Italy	-development of their localities in their hometowns I1 -development of regions in Senegal I2 -interviews with potential migrants in Senegal I3
Source: IDEAL-M Survey. See ANNEX of IDEAL-M BEST PRACTICES	

iDIASPORA experiences can be used as media to transmit messages and information from the IDEAL-M project, to extend the project to other European countries and other communities, and offer local alternatives to fight against irregular immigration. The artistic work of Senegalese mothers make possible to consolidate the counter-narrative of IDEAL-M, to identify innovative forms of transmission, to know artists and artistic associations involved in the issue, and to disseminate information about the dangers of irregular migration. The EU parliament Think Tank serves as a model for combating irregular migration, reaffirms the

relevance of the objectives of the IDEAL-M project, and represents an interesting documentary source for the understanding, research and argumentation of the IDEAL-M project.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) - Migrants as Messengers campaign- uses already existing stories to feed migration counter-stories. Migrants trust more in information through social networks rather than "official" information campaigns. Debates on campaign impacts are often based on anecdotal evidence. Therefore, IDEAL-M project has to be cautious in designing and implementing an *effective communication campaign*. Additionally, giving power to migrants themselves is very relevant for IDEAL-M. For example, Diaspora communities based in Europe will act as a channel to reach out to prospective migrants in Senegal.

Migrafica underlines the lack of opportunities in their countries of origin as a determinant cause of migration provides young people with resources to create opportunities in their countries, and collaboration between actors tends to bring better results in addressing socio-economic challenges in African poor communities.

Ohemaa Green Housing (OGH) creates an opportunity for migrants to transfer knowledge and capital to their countries of origin, generates more and more employment opportunities for young people in Africa, and has lesser displacement of people from Africa to Europe looking for employment and other economic opportunities. Project Sonnenblume indicates

the importance of professionalizing the volunteer diaspora for an effective development cooperation in Africa, a good capacity for project management, implementation, communication and financial management. The project “BUILDING” (PRSD network from Portugal) provides to the IDEAL-M project some best practices: to periodically monitor and evaluate the project, to use methods of control of quality and control of quantity to give more time and support each partner, and to involve local authorities, national governments and intergovernmental institutions.

AEC – African Empowerment Centre develops the project “CONNECT. The IDEAL-M should take from it good examples, as to improve the cooperation and communication among partners, to establish a clear joint commitment and agreement, and to be flexible as way to be prepared to roll with changes.

The project “BETTER IN” provides good examples for IDEAL-M: to participate in international meetings to be used for the promotion of IDEAL-M project, to enhance advocacy learning, to articulate educational and health services, and to share experiences and communication skills. Good examples of Urban Connection practices are to increase the participation of migrant groups on media for their own inclusion process in Europe, to foster cooperation with key non-governmental and governmental organizations that work on media, to understand how to use the values of migrant contributions on media, and to meet the broader needs of the migrants.

GLOBSec-Ideas shaping the World knows the main myths directly connected with migration& refugee matters: “We are experiencing the Islamisation of Europe”, “The European Union is a paradise for refugees”, “Refugees are the main cause of terrorist attacks in Europe”, and “The European Union suffers from terrorism because we are too soft on extremists”.

PICUM is an organisation working for the rights of an extremely marginalised and discriminated group, sees great value in strengthening its advocacy by working with a multi-stakeholder approach, and continues to engage with elected officials, policy makers and civil servants at national and European Union level, including the European Council, the European Commission and the European Parliament. MIGREUROP denounces hotspots in which exiles are crammed without protection of their rights or defence from the pandemic. It is important to emphasize that MIGREUROP denounces the violence inflicted on exiles in the name of the "war on the virus". It calls for the immediate closure of all detention spaces to guarantee their right to be protected.

FAFRAD- economic underlines the importance of entrepreneurship support in addressing the irregular migration of young people from Africa to Europe, engages migrants in the creation and support of SMEs in Africa and carries out awareness raising activities to inform young people in Africa about the dangers of irregular migration and shows how they can legally visit Europe.

HTAs promotes an effective change to professionalization of the organization, maintains goods connections in Senegal, and foster "bridges" of information between the diaspora and the home country.

PAISD allows members of the Diasporas to participate in the development of their localities in their hometowns, addresses the development of regions in Senegal with a high rate of departures, tackling the root causes of migration, and endows of a local approach visiting numerous Senegalese communities throughout Europe to provide information about the project and its results.

ROMADAKAR is an innovative practice (creation of short-films) and youth appealing, collects testimonies/stories from Senegalese young people on the migration route to Europe, and mobilizes a network of social communicators and video-makers in Dakar and abroad.

Concisely, the takeaways of national BPs, for the IDEAL-M project, are public-private partnership between Diaspora & civil society, transfer of information on irregular migration dangers, promotion of positive images of migrants, involvement of Senegalese minority groups, provision of legal support to migrants and dissemination the idea that “No one is illegal”.

The takeaways of international BPs consist of transfer of know-how, feeding counter-narratives with existing stories, professionalizing the volunteer Diaspora, involving public administrations in migration issues, engaging migrants in SME in Africa, interviewing potential migrants and fighting against myths on migrants and refugees.

6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The Best Practices report highlights the existence of two overlapping realities. From the one side, the disinformation about the dangers of irregular migration routes towards Europe, and, from the other, the need for trustworthy information on migration. This report provides elements of information for developing a counter-narrative in media through campaigning and extensive use of all kind of communication channels.

The main elements worth taking into consideration are related to Diaspora Communities (DCs) and how a project can build on on-boarding them towards launching an information campaign targeting prospective migrants in countries of origin.

DCs tend to strengthen transnational ties for spreading knowledge exchange about migration. The target of DCs is to make informed decisions about migration. From the BPs a series of special cases have been revealed, focusing on specific target-audiences: young people in Africa and women and mothers in Senegal. In both cases the target relates to raising awareness on the tragedy caused in African families due to the risks of irregular migration. To this end, testimonies of returnees who tell their stories of their sufferings have also been utilized.

The BPs showed that is viable to spur African/European and transatlantic networks, strengthen international ties, and develop transnational diaspora communities. Stakeholder connections are crucial for the development and implementation of selected BPs. Several BPs have a clear focus or touch upon the main target of IDEAL-M, i.e. changing the dominant perspective on the easiness to move to Europe through irregular migration routes. In all BPs there is a dimension of trust build around the consortium involved. Additional questions posed to leading partners in some of the selected BPs highlighted that trust among DCs and other stakeholders, though of crucial importance for a successful project, is difficult to be established and certainly requires time. Connections with other CSOs are easier to be developed than with official authorities. From the latter, municipalities have a clear advantage on better connecting with diaspora communities' organizations.

In addition to these generic research outcomes the IDEAL-M project takes note on the following, more practical in nature, points:

1. Working with *Diaspora Communities umbrella organizations*, such as the Greek Forum of Migrants, can be a good practice. On the one hand connection with DCs is succeeded through a trustful (by both sides) intermediary. On the other, project results sustainability can be enhanced as the best practice can be diffused to other national DC besides the Senegalese one.
2. The use of *migrant returnees* can have a positive effect on dissemination of messages formulated by IDEAL-M project. This segment of migrant population can bring about realities that form a counter-narrative to the smugglers case reinforced by (a) personal stories and (b) a direct peer-to-peer approach.
3. *Arts* can play a good vehicle for transfer important messages, mostly in an informal way that enhances message reception. Theatre (moving), dancing, song contests can formulate an excellent occasion for passing on direct and indirect messages to targeted population without the formalities of typical communication channels.
4. Special agents among targeted population, such as *women and mothers*, can form a direct audience for IDEAL-M projects' messages. Though they do not seem to constitute the primary decision making group among targeted population, they can be better recipients of the risks of irregular migration.
5. Transnational approaches can have negative effects on how well Diaspora Communities engage with them. Initiatives of more national/local nature seem to be more easily accepted and embraced by DC. A hub-and-spokes system in which each consortium partner is connected with its local DC could be beneficial to the project.

These, as well as the more general takeaways, are further discussed in IDEAL-M State-of-the-art report.