



## Country information guide for migrants

The main objective of this guide, developed by UGAIN project partners, is to provide the manager of an intercultural garden, NGOs, associations, and anyone who is interested, with existing resources for the attention of the collective population of immigrants who come to our countries in search of new opportunities, trying to promote their full integration into society.

European citizens face a never before seen migration challenge of unheard of dimensions and complexity, so this manual is intended to serve as a reference when facilitating the social integration of these individuals. In many cases, ignorance of the existing resource portfolio causes us to miss opportunities in guiding and assisting the population of immigrants, who, especially at the beginning of their migration journey, need guidance focused on solving their problems.

We have divided the manual into seven parts with an appendix, each section responding to the specific and general needs of daily life in Europe, with the corresponding resources available. Due to the wide variety and complexity of the cases to be dealt with, each partner of the UGAIN project has developed the guide according to the regulations and characteristics of the host country, following a common pattern to be able to offer a complete and useful manual, which has not been created with the intention of being exhaustive or solving all the doubts that may arise within an intercultural garden, but offering general and reference information where we can support the professionals of the sector in case of need.

Finally, emphasizing the hope in which this guide is derived, the result of years of work by the participating partners, with strong social character and in the hope of supporting those dreams that often stay along the way, so that one day they can become reality.

Links presented below are updated until the end date of the UGAIN project (May 2020). If the address is no longer active, please refer to the organisation responsible for the page described at the beginning of each link.



## 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

For legally residing and entering Germany, one has to follow the rules of the Residence Act. A foreigner who is not a citizen of an EU state and not from a Schengen member state, needs the required residence permit. You are allowed up to three months to stay in Germany. Reasons for a stay may be tourism, to visit friends or family. If the residence exceeds three months there must be special reasons given such as rejoining a spouse, to study at a university or to take up employment. Foreigners (countries outside the EU, the EEA and Switzerland) may, as a matter of principle, only work in Germany if this is explicitly noted in their residence permit.

A [residence permit](#) is only valid for a limited period of time. It is granted to people who:

- would like to undergo training in Germany (sections 16-17 of the Residence Act [Aufenthaltsgesetz]),
- would like to work in Germany (sections 18-21 of the Residence Act),
- are entitled to remain in Germany for humanitarian or political reasons or under international law (sections 22-26 of the Residence Act),
- are immigrating to Germany for family reasons (sections 27-36 of the Residence Act),
- are foreign nationals and former Germans who would like to return to Germany (sections 37 and 38 of the Residence Act), or
- hold a permanent right of residence in another Member State of the European Union (section 38a of the Residence Act).

There is also a [settlement permit](#) and a [permanent EU residence permit](#). Proof of adequate German-language skills required for a settlement permit and a permanent EU residence permit can be obtained by attending an integration course and passing the exam.

### Asylum

For more and detailed information consider the homepage of the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees and make yourself familiar with the ten stages of the asylum process.

### Naturalisation in Germany

If a person is living in Germany permanently, they can become naturalised under certain circumstances. To do so, an application must be submitted, and the person must be at least 16 years old. The application forms can be obtained from the responsible naturalisation authorities. They will also inform the person which authority is responsible for their naturalisation process. A person has an unrestricted right of residence at the time of being naturalised. All of the following conditions must be fulfilled for a right to naturalisation (see link 'citizenship').

## Links referring to general information about different legal status of migrants:

- **Federal Office for Migration and Refugees; official homepage:** [https://www.bamf.de/DE/Startseite/startseite\\_node.html](https://www.bamf.de/DE/Startseite/startseite_node.html)
- **Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection, Residence Act:** [http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch\\_aufenthg/index.html](http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/englisch_aufenthg/index.html)
- **Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community, entry requirements:** <https://www.bmi.bund.de/EN/topics/migration/law-on-foreigners/entry-and-residence/entry-and-residence-node.html>
- **Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community; general information:** <https://www.bmi.bund.de/EN/topics/migration/migration-node.html>
- **Federal Office for Migration and Refugees; how to gain asylum:** <https://www.bamf.de/DE/Themen/AsylFluechtlingsschutz/AblaufAsylverfahrens/ablaufasylverfahrens-node.html>

## Citizenship

- **Federal Office for Migration and Refugees; requirements to gain citizenship:** <https://www.bamf.de/DE/Themen/Integration/ZugewanderteTeilnehmende/Einbuengerung/einbuengerung-node.html>

## ID

- **Federal Office for Migration and Refugees; the electronic residence title:** <https://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/MigrationAufenthalt/ElektronischerAufenthalt/broschuere-eat-a4.html>

## Driving license: how to validate your license or to obtain a new one

- **Federal Ministry of Transport and Digital Infrastructure:** <https://www.bmvi.de/SharedDocs/EN/Articles/StV/validity-foreign-driving-licences-in-germany.html>

## Other documents

- **Informationsverbund Asyl & Migration; everything about asylum and migration in Germany, including laws:** <https://www.asyl.net/start/>
- **GGUA Flüchtlingshilfe; refugee help:** <https://www.einwanderer.net/uebersichten-und-arbeitshilfen/>



## 2. HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The German health care system is self-administrating and is operated by many institutions and organisations. The system is divided into three main areas: outpatient care, inpatient care (the hospital sector), and rehabilitation facilities. The health care system in Germany is based on four basic principles:

- **Compulsory insurance**
- **Funding through insurance premiums**
- **Principle of solidarity**
- **Principle of self-governance**

**Outpatient care:** In Germany, outpatient care (ambulante Versorgung) is mainly provided by self-employed doctors, dentists, psychotherapists and other health care professionals in their own practices. Most doctors and dentists have a “Kassenzulassung” (statutory health insurance accreditation), enabling them to treat anyone with statutory health insurance. When people are ill or have other health problems, they usually go to see their family doctor (Hausarzt) first. In Germany, general practitioners, internists and paediatricians are considered to be family doctors. These doctors can refer you to the right kind of specialist – like a skin specialist (dermatologist) or women’s health specialist (gynaecologist) – for particular medical problems. It is also possible to go straight to specialists without a referral.

**Inpatient care:** Most hospitals in Germany treat all patients, regardless of whether they have statutory or private health insurance. Large hospitals usually have public backing, in other words they are financed by the state or municipality. Charity-run or church-run hospitals are operated by organisations like the Red Cross or religious groups. There are also many privately-run hospitals, some of which will only treat patients who are privately insured. These hospitals are typically smaller and more likely to be specialised. If you have to stay overnight in a hospital for treatment, it is referred to as “inpatient treatment” (stationäre Behandlung). Additional fees are charged for accommodation and meals that are not covered by statutory insurers. These fees are stipulated in a “contract” between the patient and the hospital before the treatment is carried out.

### Access to the health system:

- **Federal Ministry of Health; health Guide for asylum seekers in Germany (Federal Office):** [https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/fileadmin/Dateien/5\\_Publikationen/Gesundheit/Broschueren/Ratgeber\\_Asylsuchende\\_EN\\_web.pdf](https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/fileadmin/Dateien/5_Publikationen/Gesundheit/Broschueren/Ratgeber_Asylsuchende_EN_web.pdf)
- **InformedHealth.org & Gesundheitsinformation.de; how and where to get help:** <https://www.informedhealth.org/health-care-in-germany.2698.en.html>

## The structure of the health system and how it works

- **Federal Ministry of Health; an online health guide and information about vaccination and more:** <https://www.bundesgesundheitsministerium.de/en/topics.html>
- **InformedHealth.org & Gesundheitsinformation.de; structure of the health care system in Germany:** <https://www.informedhealth.org/the-german-health-care-system.2698.en.html?part=einleitung-co>

## Health service for pregnant women and children

- **The German Way & More; blog post of a foreign mother who had her child in Germany, telling her experiences and giving advice:** <https://www.german-way.com/for-expats/living-in-germany/health-care-in-germany/having-a-baby-in-germany-prenatal-care/>
- **Expatica; pregnancy and giving birth in Germany; information from getting to know about a pregnancy to giving birth and childcare benefits:** <https://www.expatica.com/de/healthcare/womens-health/having-a-baby-in-germany-107643/>

## Social care

- **Howtogermaany.com; overview of social security in Germany:** <https://www.howtogermaany.com/pages/working.html>
- **Germany Trade & Invest; general information:** <https://www.gtai.de/GTAI/Navigation/EN/Invest/Investment-guide/Employees-and-social-security/the-german-social-security-system.html>
- **Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs:** [https://www.bmas.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/PDF-Publikationen/a998-social-security-at-a-glance-total-summary.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile](https://www.bmas.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/PDF-Publikationen/a998-social-security-at-a-glance-total-summary.pdf?__blob=publicationFile)



## 3. JOB PLACEMENT AND LABOUR MARKET

Gaining access to the labour market may be difficult for migrants. The Migration Advisory Service for Adult Immigrants and the Youth Advisory Service as well as the Employment Agency are official places where one can get information about labour in their area. A foreigner of a third country needs to have a residence title to get access to the labour market. Depending on the qualification there are different ways where and how to work in Germany. A person working 100% is usually working 40 hours per week. It is also possible to work any other amount of hours per week. Depending on laws and taxes, it is possible to work for a maximum of 450 € per month. A 450 € job is a part-time job. The regular salary may not exceed 450 € per month. The part time worker does not have to pay into health, work or long-term care insurance.

## Structure of the labour system

- **Migra-Info; when a person is allowed to work in Germany:** <http://www.migra-info.de/darf-ich-in-deutschland-arbeiten.html>
- **Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs; how to get permission for work:** <https://www.bmas.de/DE/Themen/Arbeitsmarkt/Auslaenderbeschaeftigung/auslaenderbeschaeftigung-art.html;jsessionid=0CB6DE100E2B0688A3543B2F0320BACB>

## Migrants in regular or irregular situation and their rights as workers

- **FRA - European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights; migrants in an irregular situation employed in domestic work: Fundamental rights challenges for the European Union and its Member States:** [https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra\\_uploads/1668-FRA-report-domestic-workers-2011\\_EN.pdf](https://fra.europa.eu/sites/default/files/fra_uploads/1668-FRA-report-domestic-workers-2011_EN.pdf)
- **UN-Wanderarbeiterkonvention; rights for migrants as workers:** <https://www.wanderarbeiterkonvention.de/rechte-legaler-regulaerer-migranten-3182/>

## Requirements to access the labour market

- **Federal Employment Agency = Bundesagentur für Arbeit:** <https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/en/german-labour-market>

## Public and private resources to find a job

- **EURES, The European Job Mobility Portal:** <https://ec.europa.eu/eures/public/en/homepage>
- **Jugendmigrationsdienst; for young adults:** <https://www.jugendmigrationsdienste.de/>
- **Federal Employment Agency; Jobbörse:** <https://jobboerse.arbeitsagentur.de/vamJB/startseite.html?aa=1&m=1&kgr=as&vorschlagsfunktionaktiv=true>
- **Federal Employment Agency; especially for migrants:** <https://www.arbeitsagentur.de/vor-ort/zav/startseite>
- **MeineStadt.de; looking for local jobs:** <https://jobs.meinestadt.de/freising>
- **Monster.de:** <https://www.monster.de/>
- **Federal Ministry of Education and Research; official jobs advertisements:** [https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/html/en/finding\\_a\\_job.php](https://www.anerkennung-in-deutschland.de/html/en/finding_a_job.php)



## 4. TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

An education system describes the structure of all institutions and possibilities to acquire education. These include the school system, higher education and the continuing education sector. The German education system is divided into four or five levels:

0. elementary level: kindergarten (age 3-6)
1. primary level: primary school (age 6-10)
2. lower secondary level: Hauptschule, Realschule, Gymnasium or Gesamtschule (age 10-15)
3. secondary level II: upper secondary school or vocational school (age 15-18)
4. tertiary education: higher education institutions, vocational academies, technical academies and technical schools (age 19- mid 20s)
5. quaternary education: private and professional continuing education after vocational training

Both primary and lower secondary education must be passed through by all German citizens. They form the so-called compulsory schooling. The following levels represent options for further qualification. In Germany it is also possible to attend a kindergarten before primary school or to enjoy another form of early childhood education.

### How to validate an education/training certificate/diploma

- **Federal Ministry of Education and Research:** [https://www.anererkennung-in-deutschland.de/html/en/recognition\\_of\\_school\\_qualifications.php](https://www.anererkennung-in-deutschland.de/html/en/recognition_of_school_qualifications.php)
- **The Federal Government:** <https://www.make-it-in-germany.com/de/jobs/anererkennung/hochschulabschluesse/>
- **Kultusministerkonferenz:** <https://anabin.kmk.org/anabin.html>

### Education/training system for children

- **Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung:** <http://www.bpb.de/gesellschaft/kultur/zukunft-bildung/163283/das-bildungssystem-in-deutschland>
- **Bildungsexperten, The German education system, general information:** <https://www.bildungsexperten.net/wissen/wie-funktioniert-das-deutsche-bildungssystem/>
- **Profiling Institut, the German education system, general information:** <https://www.profiling-institut.de/bildungssystem-in-deutschland/>
- **Federal Foreign Office:** <https://www.deutschland.de/de/topic/wissen/das-schulsystem-in-deutschland-im-ueberblick>

## Education/training system for adults

General information:

- **Katholische Erwachsenenbildung Deutschland - Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft e.V.:** <https://keb-deutschland.de/adult-education-in-germany/>

Useful links and explanations:

- **Federal Foreign Office:** <https://www.deutschland.de/en/topic/knowledge/education-learning/job-training-and-continuing-education>

## Special education (training for students with special needs)

Basic facts, legal framework:

- **German education server:** <https://www.eduserver.de/Special-needs-and-Inclusive-Education-Germany-4523-en.html>
- **European Agency for Special Needs and Inclusive Education; country information for Germany:** <https://www.european-agency.org/country-information/germany>

## Vocational education and training

General information on the dual vocational training system:

- **The Federal Government:** <https://www.make-it-in-germany.com/en/study-training/training/vocational-system/>
- **Federal Ministry of Education and Research, the German vocational training system:** <https://www.bmbf.de/en/the-german-vocational-training-system-2129.html>
- **Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training (BIBB):** <https://www.bibb.de/en/>



## 5. FINANCIAL AID AND OTHER SERVICES INCLUDING HOUSING

Persons who do not come from an EU/EEA state or do not apply for asylum are subject to the general foreigner law and require a residence permit in order to reside legally in Germany.

In principle, migrants can receive social benefits if they have their usual residence in Germany and meet the general eligibility requirements such as minimum age or inability to work. Their entitlement to basic insurance for job seekers (Hartz IV) is initially excluded for three months if they are not gainfully employed. They have no entitlement if they either do not have a right of residence or if this results solely from the purpose of the job search (see § 7 SGB II). The same applies to access to social assistance with the extension that the entitlement is also excluded if the entry to Germany took place in order to receive social assistance (see § 23 SGB XII). (<https://www.asyl.net/themen/sozialrecht/sozialleistungen/weitere-drittstaatsangehoerige/>)



## **Public social aids: description of the system and requirements to access the aids**

- **IQ Netzwerk Niedersachsen; overview of access to SGB II and gainful employment for foreigners who are third-country nationals:** [https://www.asyl.net/fileadmin/user\\_upload/publikationen/Arbeitshilfen/Zugang\\_SGB\\_II\\_und\\_Arbeitsmarkt.pdf](https://www.asyl.net/fileadmin/user_upload/publikationen/Arbeitshilfen/Zugang_SGB_II_und_Arbeitsmarkt.pdf)
- **GGUA Flüchtlingshilfe; guide Alg II and social assistance for foreigners:** [https://www.asyl.net/fileadmin/user\\_upload/publikationen/Leitfaden/Leitfaden\\_SGB\\_II\\_XII\\_Auslaender.pdf](https://www.asyl.net/fileadmin/user_upload/publikationen/Leitfaden/Leitfaden_SGB_II_XII_Auslaender.pdf)

## **Housing aids to rent/access housing for people at risk of social exclusion**

- **Arbeiter-Samariter-Bund:** <https://www.asb.de/unsere-angebote/obdachlosenhilfe>
- **Caritas Deutschland:** <https://www.caritas.de/hilfeundberatung/ratgeber/wohnungslosigkeit/zurueckindieeigenenvierwaende/wege-aus-der-wohnungslosigkeit>

## **Public shelters**

They are organized locally. For example:

- **Münchner Netzwerk Wohnungslosenhilfe:** <https://www.wohnungslosenhilfe-muenchen.net/vereine-verbaende.html>

## **Other resources (Caritas, Red Cross, other NGOs, etc.)**

- **Caritas:** <https://www.caritas-nah-am-naechsten.de/wohnungslosenhilfe-und-notunterkuenfte-fuer-obdachlose>
- **Red Cross:** <https://www.drk.de/spenden/spendenshop/spenden-fuer-obdachlose/schenken-sie-menschen-ohne-obdach-waerme/>



## **6. INFORMATION FOR VICTIMS OF ABUSE AND DISCRIMINATION**

The anti-discrimination law is directed against discrimination and demarcation, which, for example, are linked to personal characteristics such as gender, ethnic origin, age or sexual orientation. The General Equal Treatment Act (AGG) protects all people in Germany who are disadvantaged on racial grounds or because of ethnic origin, gender, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual identity (§ 1 AGG). Protection against discrimination also applies to people who come to Germany as refugees. The protection of the AGG applies to all persons regardless of their residence status. The AGG protects them against discrimination in the areas of work and employment, on the housing market and for access to goods and services - i.e. in precisely those areas of life in which new arrivals and refugees and asylum seekers who have been living here for some time want to and must participate.

## Abuse/violence against women

- **Frauen gegen Gewalt e. V.; abuse/violence against women:** <https://www.frauen-gegen-gewalt.de/de/>
- **Hilfetelefon; telephone helpline:** <https://www.hilfetelefon.de/>
- **Informationsverbund Asyl & Migration; anti discrimination law:** <https://www.asyl.net/themen/weitere-themen/anti-diskriminierungsrecht/>
- **Task Force of the Independent Commissioner for Questions related to Child Sexual Abuse; help for victims of sexual abuse:** <https://www.hilfeportal-missbrauch.de/startseite.html>

## Abuse/violence against children

- **Kinderwelten; KiDs:** <https://kids.kinderwelten.net/de/>
- **Der Kinderschutzbund, Bundesverband:** <https://www.dksb.de/de/unsere-arbeit/schwerpunkte/gewalt-gegen-kinder/>

## Racism and discrimination

- **Der Paritätische Nordrhein-Westfalen; protection against discrimination for refugees:** <https://fluechtlingsrat-bw.de/files/Dateien/Dokumente/INFOS%20-%20Rassismus%20&%20Rechtsextremismus/2019-01%20Paritaetischer%20NRW%20Diskriminierung.pdf>
- **Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency; risks of discrimination for refugees:** [https://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/publikationen/Expertisen/Diskriminierungsrisiken\\_fuer\\_Gefluechtete\\_in\\_Deutschland.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile&v=4](https://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/DE/publikationen/Expertisen/Diskriminierungsrisiken_fuer_Gefluechtete_in_Deutschland.pdf?__blob=publicationFile&v=4)
- **Federal Anti-Discrimination Agency; advice and contacts on discrimination:** [https://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/DE/ThemenUndForschung/Projekte/Bildung/Ansprechpartner\\_innen/Ansprechpartner\\_innen.html](https://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.de/DE/ThemenUndForschung/Projekte/Bildung/Ansprechpartner_innen/Ansprechpartner_innen.html)
- **Les Migras; Lesbenberatung Berlin e. V.:** <https://lesmigras.de/hilfe-bei-gewalt-und-diskriminierung.html>
- **Informationsverbund Asyl & Migration; legal protection against discrimination for refugees, asylum seekers and tolerated persons:** [https://www.asyl.net/fileadmin/user\\_upload/publikationen/Basisinformationen/Basisinf\\_5\\_fin.pdf](https://www.asyl.net/fileadmin/user_upload/publikationen/Basisinformationen/Basisinf_5_fin.pdf)



## 7. OTHER RELEVANT INFORMATION

As Germany is divided into 16 federal states and many issues are regulated by those federal states, always be aware of your local laws and restrictions concerning all relevant aspects of living and working in Germany. If you are unsure, always contact the local officials. They will be able to help you with any questions.

## Public resources related to social integration of migrants

- **Federal Ministry of the Interior; booklet 'Willkommen in Deutschland':** [http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Broschueren/willkommen-in-deutschland.pdf?\\_\\_blob=publicationFile](http://www.bamf.de/SharedDocs/Anlagen/DE/Publikationen/Broschueren/willkommen-in-deutschland.pdf?__blob=publicationFile)
- **Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community:** <https://www.bmi.bund.de/EN/topics/community-and-integration/integration/integration-node.html>

## NGO's dealing with social integration of migrants

- **IOM; International Organisation for Migration:** <http://germany.iom.int/en>
- **BumF, 'Bundesfachverband unbegleitete minderjährige Flüchtlinge'; association for Unaccompanied Refugee Minors:** <http://www.b-umf.de>
- **Pro Asyl:** <https://www.proasyl.de/>
- **Die Landesflüchtlingsräte:** <http://www.fluechtlingsrat.de/>

## Specific programs/projects for social integration of migrants

- **Federal Office for Migration and Refugees; local integration:** <https://www.bamf.de/DE/Themen/Integration/AkteureEhrenamtlicheInteressierte/IntegrationVorOrt/integrationvorort-node.html>
- **Good Impact, Noah Foundation; collection of best-practice examples:** <https://goodimpact.org/magazin/74-integrationsprojekte-die-wirken>
- **Deutscher Olympischer Sportbund e.V.; integration through sports:** <https://integration.dosb.de/inhalte/projekte/wis-willkommen-im-sport-fuer-gefluechtete/>



## APPENDIX FOR THE GARDEN MANAGER

### Community gardens organisations

- **Anstiftung; global networks:**  
<https://anstiftung.de/urbane-gaerten/gaerten-im-ueberblick>  
<https://anstiftung.de/urbane-gaerten>
- **Anstiftung; list of local garden networks:** <https://anstiftung.de/urbane-gaerten/lokale-gartennetzwerke>

### Possible financing sources

Possible financing sources in Germany:

- **Anstiftung:** <https://anstiftung.de/107-praxisblaetter/urbane-gaerten/102700-finanzierungsmoeglichkeiten>

List of foundations which help with integration projects:

- **EU-Fördermittel Informations-Plattform:** <https://www.eu-foerdermittel.eu/stiftungen/>
- **tbd\*; The Changer GmbH:** <https://www.tbd.community/de/a/wie-kann-ich-mein-fluechtlingsprojekt-finanzieren>

- **Stiftung :do:** <http://www.stiftung-do.org/andere-stiftungen-und-fonds/>

## **SPECIAL:**

- **Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe; good practices in migrant integration: trainer's manual:** <https://www.osce.org/odihr/393527?download=true>

# Partners

Technical  
University  
of Munich



Technical University  
of Munich  
(Germany)  
[www.tum.de](http://www.tum.de)



anstiftung  
(Germany)  
[www.anstiftung.de](http://www.anstiftung.de)



On Projects Advising SL  
(Spain)  
[www.onprojects.es](http://www.onprojects.es)



Asociación Cantabria Acoge  
(Spain)  
[www.cantabriaacoge.com](http://www.cantabriaacoge.com)



Folkuniversitetet  
(Sweden)  
[www.folkuniversitetet.se](http://www.folkuniversitetet.se)



Social Farms & Gardens  
(UK)  
[www.farmgarden.org.uk](http://www.farmgarden.org.uk)



GärtnerInnen der Welt kooperieren

Gartenpolylog  
(Austria)  
[www.gartenpolylog.org](http://www.gartenpolylog.org)

## Social Media



/UGAIN.EU  
<https://www.facebook.com/UGAIN.EU/>



/UGAIN\_ERASMUS  
[https://twitter.com/UGAIN\\_ERASMUS](https://twitter.com/UGAIN_ERASMUS)

## Project Website

[www.ugain.online](http://www.ugain.online)



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