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SOCIAL CAPITAL AND THE REAWAKENING OF SOCIAL ACTION AMONG POLITICAL REFUGEES: A LITERATURE REVIEW WITH CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A Research Report submitted in partial fulfilment of the Degree of Master of Commerce (Applied Development Economics) CCA01 in the School of Economics and Finance, University of the Witwatersrand.

by

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ABSTRACT

This proposal aims to explore the role of social capital in the awakening of social action among political refugees, using a literature review. This research seeks to inform public policies and make recommendations regarding the reception and integration of refugees in host nations. The focus is specifically on political refugees, considering the dynamics of migration in the twenty-first century.

Through the utilization of a conceptual framework, a holistic understanding of complex systems is sought, thus enabling the identification of further avenues for research exploration. Recognizing the multidisciplinary nature of refugee issues, this study also acknowledges the significance of considering social, political, and economic factors impacting social actions among political refugees.

In conclusion, the development of social capital among refugees necessitates the establishment of supportive networks, intercultural exchange, community participation, access to education and employment, provision of social support services, trust and cooperation, empowerment of refugee leaders, awareness-raising, combating stereotypes, and continuous evaluation and adaptation. Implementing these measures can foster inclusive and resilient environments that prioritize the well-being and dignity of political refugees, regardless of their background.

Introduction

This research falls under the purview of applied social sciences, with direct implications for the daily lives of numerous individuals. The study will delve into interconnected themes such as integration, social capital, and refugees, which bear relevance to the central research question. Gaining an understanding of these topics can aid in the development of public policies that consider the intricate nature of these issues and foster a shift in perspective toward the reception and integration of refugees. Employing a comprehensive framework enables a holistic comprehension of complex systems and their components, leading to novel research opportunities and the identification of areas for further exploration. The development and utilization of frameworks significantly contribute to advancing a given field and promoting a deeper understanding of complex systems.

The significance of economics as an applied social science lies in its capacity to capture and interpret the ever-evolving reality of the world. In the context of social capital and refugees, engaging with this research agenda is an endeavor to contribute to a world where a growing number of individuals have lost their land and collective identity. By comprehending and grasping these topics, it becomes feasible to formulate more effective and responsive public policies that cater to the needs of refugees.

Social capital is widely acknowledged as being closely intertwined with economic development and growth. The concept of social capital has a longstanding history in academia, originating from the social sciences (Putnam, 2000). However, it resurfaced in political debates only in the 1990s. Social capital encompasses norms, institutions, and organizations that enable individuals to establish consensus and cooperate within groups and broader society (Coleman, J. S., 1988). The social capital paradigm primarily emphasizes collective manifestations, with a focus on strong relationships based on trust and cooperation that can reduce transaction costs, generate public goods, and facilitate the development of robust civil societies. This research specifically centers on community social capital.

Therefore, it is crucial to consider social capital when assessing the integration of refugees into society and their subsequent contribution to the economy. By examining the relationship between social capital and refugee populations, the proposed research aims to shed light on how social capital can be effectively harnessed to facilitate the revitalization of social action and foster successful refugee integration. It is important to

note that the focus of this proposal is on political refugees, as events and discussions surrounding migration in the twenty-first century have highlighted the collapse of economic refugees, possibly because of globalization, due to internal conflicts, poor governance, environmental changes, and acute resource shortages.

The proposed research endeavors to address an important question that has arisen through critical inquiry into contemporary society and the theory of social capital. Specifically, the research question seeks to explore how social capital can act as a catalyst for social action among refugees.

2. Methodology

In the current research, a literature review methodology was employed to investigate the role of social capital in revitalizing social action among refugees. The review process comprised three main components: identifying search keywords, searching and screening relevant material, and tabulating the results. Additionally, the study will incorporate a conceptual framework to organize and present the arguments from the literature review, offering different perspectives.

While the literature review methodology possesses several strengths, such as the ability to synthesize existing knowledge and identify gaps in the literature, it also has limitations. One limitation is the potential omission of relevant studies due to the subjective nature of search terms and inclusion criteria. Moreover, the quality and validity of the studies included in the review may vary, which can impact the overall strength of the conclusions drawn. These limitations must be considered when interpreting the results and recommendations provided by the review (Grant & Booth, 2002).

Furthermore, the study acknowledges that the complex nature of refugee issues necessitates the consideration of social, political, and economic factors that influence human displacement. This aligns with recent literature, emphasizing the importance of adopting a multidisciplinary approach in refugee studies (Heidenreich et al., 2020).

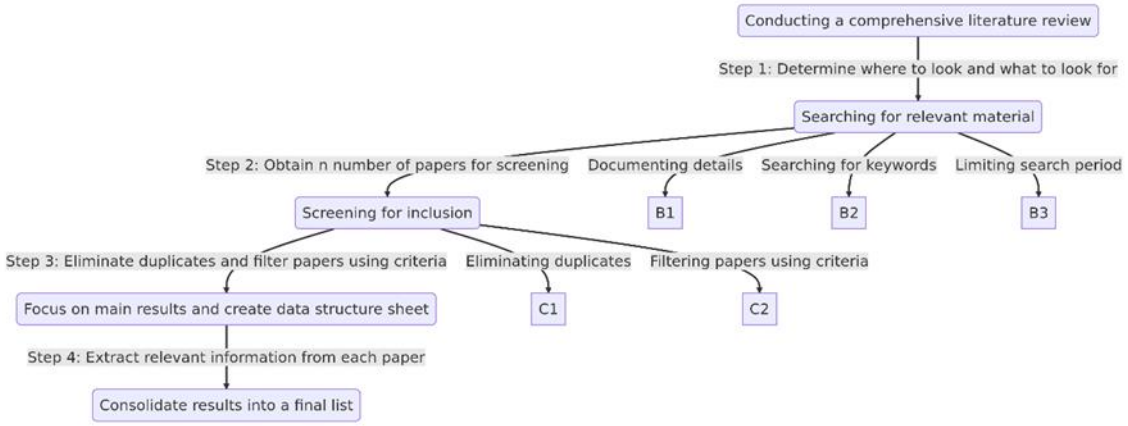
> Perceived strengths. The literature review method seeks to identify what has been accomplished previously, allowing for consolidation, for building on previous work, for summation, for avoiding duplication and for identifying omissions or gaps. Perceived weaknesses. Literature reviews lack an explicit intent to maximize scope or analyse data collected. Any conclusions they may reach are therefore open to bias from the potential to omit, perhaps inadvertently, significant sections of the literature or by not questioning the validity of statements made. Additionally, authors may only select literature that supports their worldview, lending undue credence to a preferred hypothesis. (Grant, Booth 2002, pg.4).

This study aims to employ a methodology that combines a literature review with conceptual theorizing to examine the reception of economic refugees in different countries. The methodology will investigate the societal organization and sociological attributes of collectivity related to economic refugees, as well as the public policies in place to manage their integration in host countries.

The literature review will include a comprehensive analysis of historical and existing publications on the topic to understand how economic refugees form communities and how they are perceived by different groups.

Overall, this study's methodology provides a rigorous and comprehensive approach to answering the central question of how social capital can stimulate social action among economic refugees. According to McIntosh and Younghusband (2019), social action refers to practical actions performed by individuals or groups, working together voluntarily and non-profitably, in the service of others for the betterment of individuals, communities, and/or society, ultimately leading to social change or value creation. Theory building and adaptation are essential aspects of research methodology in the social sciences. According to Lynham (2000), theory building is an ongoing process that involves producing, confirming, applying, and adapting theory. Theory adaptation papers, as described by MacInnis (2011), contribute to revising existing knowledge by introducing alternative frames of reference and proposing novel perspectives on existing conceptualizations.

Diagram 1 - Literature Review



Source: Own elaboration (2023).

In our study, we searched the EBCO, PROQUEST, and JSTOR databases for papers that included the keywords 'refugees,' 'social capital,' and 'integration.' To ensure a comprehensive search, we divided the process into two parts. First, we determined where to look and what we were looking for. Then, we obtained a total of 16 papers for screening. During the screening process, we eliminated duplicate papers and filtered the choice of papers using the same criteria. We limited our search to a 10-year period, from January 2013 to December 2023, to ensure that we included only the most recent and relevant literature.

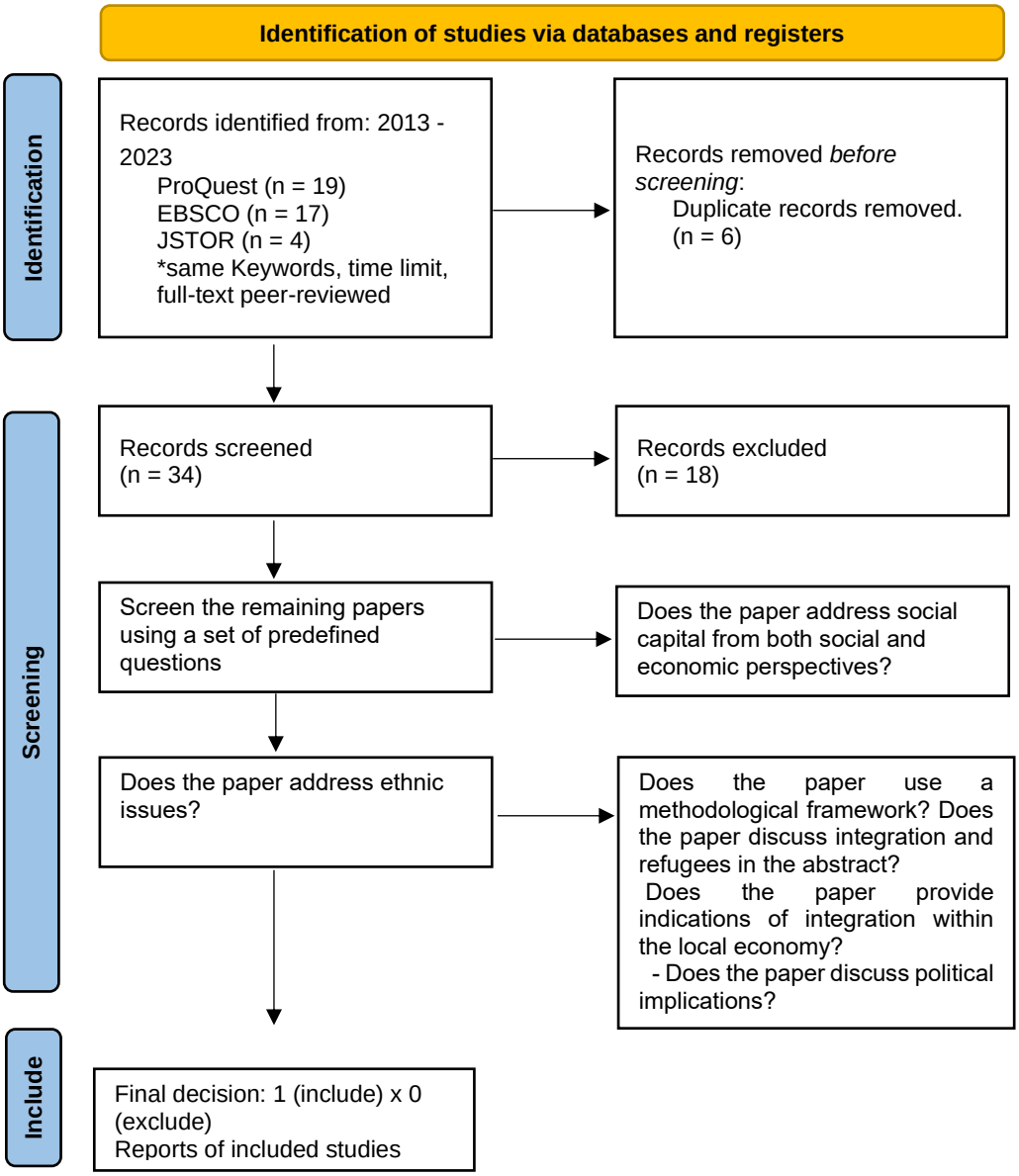
After the first round of exclusions and removal of duplicates, we continued to screen the remaining papers. We focused on the main results of each paper and created a data extraction sheet to organize the information in a clear and concise manner. Finally, we extracted relevant information from each paper and consolidated the results from the final 16 papers included in the review.

During the text search process, a total of 40 papers were identified across three databases: 19 on the EBSCO platform, 17 on ProQuest, and 4 on JSTOR. After removing duplicates, various criteria were applied to filter the results, including:

1. The use of the same keywords,
2. A 10-year time limit (between 2013 and 2023),
3. The requirement for keywords to be present in the abstract,
4. A preference for full-text peer-reviewed material.

Subsequently, a screening process was undertaken to identify relevant papers based on a set of predefined questions, such as whether social capital was addressed from both social and economic perspectives. Additionally, the inclusion process considered whether the papers discussed integration and refugees in the abstract, whether they provided indications of integration within the local economy, and whether they discussed political implications. Following this rigorous selection process, a total of 16 papers were retained for further analysis. A data extraction sheet was then developed to extract relevant information from each paper and consolidate the results.

Figure 1- Identification of studies via databases and registers



Source: Adapted from Page et al. (2021).

In our methodology, we begin by engaging with the existing literature review to construct our framework. This involves revisiting the list of key points that we prefer to focus on and developing our thinking and categorization (Sandefur & Laumann, 1998). Changes in social structure can result in the loss of established forms of social capital, the emergence of new forms, and alterations in the value of enduring forms. While the concept of social capital has gained prominence as a paradigm bridging various social science disciplines, conflicting definitions and debates about its essential properties exist. In his book *Social Capital and Economic Development: A Danish Perspective* (2000), Christian Bjørnskov Paldam explores the relationship between trust, cooperation, and networks, and their role in promoting economic development through social capital. Paldam argues that trust, built through social interactions and experiences, is a crucial component of social capital. It enables cooperation among individuals, leading to the creation of social networks that foster economic development. Strong social connections within these networks enhance their effectiveness by providing support and assistance.

Throughout this text, we will examine how these concepts intersect with social relations and the building of social action. By analyzing their construction within the broader social and historical context and considering the complex interplay of various factors, we aim to gain a deeper understanding of their significance and potential for driving positive social change in the construction of the framework.

An important research agenda focuses on promoting social action to support refugee integration. This area of study encompasses investigating the effectiveness of different forms of social action, such as collective mobilization, advocacy, and community organization, in addressing the challenges faced by refugees and fostering positive societal changes. The existing literature review underscores the need for a comprehensive framework to guide research in this area. Additionally, while social capital is often discussed in inclusive terms, it is essential to recognize that it can also contribute to exclusionary dynamics for refugees. Therefore, a pluralistic analysis is necessary to understand the diverse social capital resources available to refugees and how they can serve as a bridge to integration. This dissertation paper will draw on qualitative information and analyze relevant literature to develop a human-centered and pro-development framework.

In conclusion, it is crucial to develop a comprehensive conceptual framework that sheds light on the relationship between social capital and social action among political refugees. This framework can draw upon existing theories of social capital, such as the works of

renowned scholars like Robert Putnam and Pierre Bourdieu, and apply them to the specific context of political refugee experiences. By doing so, we can gain a nuanced understanding of how social capital shapes the experiences of political refugees and identify potential avenues for further research and intervention to support them in building social capital and reawakening social action within their new communities. The literature review and conceptual framework will serve as invaluable tools in this endeavor, offering a foundation for future studies and practical initiatives aimed at facilitating the integration and empowerment of political refugees.

3. Review

When discussing this topic, it is important to consider several key points. Firstly, it is crucial to define the concept of social capital and its relevance to the experiences of political refugees. Social capital refers to the resources and networks that individuals and communities possess, including social connections, trust, and shared values (Putnam, 2000). These resources can be instrumental in achieving common goals and navigating challenges.

Furthermore, exploring the impact of social capital on the experiences of political refugees is essential. For instance, refugees with access to strong social networks and supportive communities may find it easier to navigate the resettlement challenges and establish new lives in their host countries. On the other hand, refugees who lack social connections may face increased isolation, discrimination, and marginalization.

Conducting a thorough literature review will involve examining existing research on social capital and political refugees, identifying key themes, and drawing insights from previous studies. This process may entail analyzing studies from various disciplinary perspectives and considering how social capital has been conceptualized and measured in different contexts. In the following sections, we will elaborate on the key points derived from the selection of 16 papers, which serve as the basis for the development of this report.

3.1 How to define and how incorporate Social Capital

The literature on social capital can be classified into two main streams of thought. The first stream is predominantly embraced by neo-classical economists, who primarily perceive social capital as a private good. The second stream, championed by scholars such as Evans (1996), Woolcock (1998), and Szreter and Woolcock (2004), positions social capital as a public good that is closely linked to the nature and quality of state-society relations. In contrast to the mainstream social capital literature, which emphasizes

the role of civic associations, the second stream situates social capital within the broader state-society framework, pioneered by sociologists Coleman (1988) and Bourdieu (1986) (Evans, 1996; Woolcock, 1998; Szreter & Woolcock, 2004; Coleman, 1988; Bourdieu, 1986).

Coleman (1988) suggests that social capital serves as a valuable conceptual tool for introducing social structures into the rational action paradigm, which often relies on individualistic premises. This key concept is also relevant to refugees. It is important to note that social capital is not a magic wand or a self-contained comprehensive theory (Szreter & Woolcock, 2004, p.12). However, social capital, especially linking social capital, constitutes a useful concept for policymakers concerned with improving social and economic outcomes (Robinson & Siles, 2023, p. 13).

According to the definition of "capital," it encompasses three key components: (a) temporal extension, (b) intentional sacrifice in the present for future gain, and (c) the ability to transfer ownership. While the third component applies to physical investment, it is not entirely applicable to human capital. The first component, extension in time, may partially apply to social capital, such as when building a reputation or a trust relationship. However, these examples are not equivalent to physical investment, where even a small investment can yield significant returns. Ultimately, it is the second component, intentional sacrifice in the present for future gain, that distinguishes social capital from other forms of capital.

This academic proposal aims to explore the concept of social capital and integration in the context of refugees. It encompasses an examination of the challenges associated with the use of the term and the selection of relevant keywords. The analyzed papers draw upon Putnam's social capital theory, which posits that social capital encompasses the networks, norms, and trust that foster collaboration and coordination between individuals and groups (Putnam, 2000). The article also applies Bourdieu's (1986) definition of social capital, highlighting the importance of social networks, relationships, and resources that individuals can access through their connections with others (Bourdieu, 1986).

Social capital, defined as the networks, norms, and trust that facilitate cooperation and coordination between individuals and groups (Putnam, 2000; Woolcock, 1998), can provide refugees with access to resources and opportunities, such as employment, education, and healthcare, through their social relationships (Al-Adhami et al., 2021). It can also help refugees navigate and understand the cultural practices, norms, and values of the host society, and provide them with emotional support and a sense of community,

which can mitigate the isolation, loneliness, and mental health challenges that many refugees face (Portes, 1998).

Therefore, promoting social capital plays a vital role in addressing the challenges faced by refugees and promoting their integration into their new communities (Szreter & Woolcock, 2004). Al-Adhami et al. (2021) define community social capital as a combination of social networks, norms, and trust that enable individuals and groups to work together effectively. Their study highlights the importance of social capital in facilitating immigrant integration and suggests civic orientation and integrative programs as means to build social capital among refugees.

Additionally, it is crucial to consider the diverse life experiences of refugees when designing orientation and coordination programs, taking into account their past backgrounds and cultural contexts (Berry, 1997). Studies have incorporated either Putnam's or Bourdieu's notion of social capital, which focuses on networks of civic engagement, reciprocity, and the social connections, networks, and resources that individuals can access through their relationships (Coleman, 1988; Bourdieu, 1986).

These insights highlight the significance of social capital in the integration of refugees and emphasize the need for interventions and policies that foster the development and utilization of social capital to enhance refugees' well-being and successful integration into their host communities (Portes & Sensenbrenner, 1993; Al-Adhami et al., 2021).

The development of policies that support network formation, training programs, the creation of spaces for interaction, and the support of existing groups is essential for fostering social capital (Putnam, 2000). Trust, a fundamental aspect of social capital, plays a crucial role in building strong and cohesive communities. It influences people's willingness to seek help and participate in community activities, which, in turn, increases their sense of belonging and connectedness, positively impacting their overall well-being (Adler & Kwon, 2002). Trust is significant as it creates a sense of security and mutual obligation, facilitating social integration (Coleman, 1988). Positive interactions, reliable services, and shared values contribute to building trust, while negative experiences, discrimination, or lack of communication can erode it, impeding social integration and corroding social capital (Putnam, 2000).

Social capital serves as a conduit for connecting different groups and communities, but it should not be seen as a panacea for promoting social integration. Instead, it should be regarded as a valuable resource that complements broader social and economic policies aimed at reducing inequality and addressing systemic barriers to integration (Portes,

1998). Integrating social action into this discussion underscores the critical role of social capital in promoting positive social change and enhancing well-being, particularly among refugees (Kawachi et al., 2004).

Social capital encompasses various structures that facilitate actions within a group, including both intra-community ties, referred to as "integration," and extra-community networks, known as "linkages" for bottom-up development (Woolcock, 1998). For top-down development, state-society relations are characterized as "synergy," while institutional coherence, competence, and capacity are described as "organizational integrity," which can be linked to the concept of organizational capital (Woolcock, 1998). However, it is important to note that not all forms of coordination should be considered capital, even if they are "productive." The term capital should be reserved for institutions possessing characteristics associated with it, as not all institutions contribute to economic and social development (Woolcock, 1998).

The concept of social capital, when dissected into its constituent parts, reveals a lack of comprehensive definition. To better understand it, can we compare it to capital goods? Economists commonly define capital as a man-made input, such as equipment or plant, utilized in the production of other goods and services to enhance future productivity. Human capital, emphasizing the surplus value derived from investments in education and skills, shares many similarities with physical capital. Unlike social capital, which resides within social relationships, human capital can solely exist within an individual. Moreover, human capital is not depleted through use and, when combined with other capital goods, transforms inputs into outputs (Putnam, 2000).

Within economics, the term 'capital' is employed in two distinct ways, as highlighted by Robinson et al. (2002): financial capital and capital goods. Financial capital encompasses symbols and rights related to credit and money, enabling individuals to allocate real resources. It operates as a social relationship and structures opportunities, similar to other institutions. Similarly, social, organizational, and cultural capital share similarities with financial capital in this regard. However, if our aim is to emphasize that all social sciences concern human relationships and institutions, the term 'social capital' may not be necessary. Therefore, our focus will be on examining the relevance of the concept of capital goods. Like other forms of capital, social capital has the potential to transform into distinct forms of capital. This presents opportunities for development through transformations, and adaptations, particularly within specific contexts. In summary, the idea of different forms of social capital or changes in social capital refers to its varying

utility for economic advantages, social fulfillment, validation, and information (Bourdieu, 1986; Coleman, 1990).

The key point here, however, is that social capital can generate more of itself and create different forms of capital, including cultural and organizational capital. Furthermore, social capital can substitute for and complement other forms of capital to varying degrees (Robinson & Siles, 2023, p. 19). This highlights social capital's ability to integrate in various ways due to its changing and diverse multidisciplinary nature. Therefore, we acknowledge and embrace the term as it can be utilized and recommended within this framework, based on the concepts presented and explained within it.

3.2 Refugees

According to international law, individuals who are unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin due to a well-founded fear for their life, physical integrity, or freedom resulting from persecution, armed conflict, or other forms of violence are considered refugees and are entitled to international protection (UNHCR, 1951).

The present paper centers, as cited, on the theme of refugees and their relationship with social capital, social interaction, and social and political action. The choice of this theme stems from a particular consideration. While the study of social capital has gained significant ground in the field of social sciences, it has been relatively unexplored in the realm of economic sciences, as pointed out by previous researchers (Portes, 1998; Woolcock, 1998). Exploring such a topical subject with a historical backdrop is motivating yet challenging.

The integration of social capital with the concept of refugees provides an opportunity to revive the notion that capital is in motion, as highlighted by Marx (2008). Nevertheless, to make it interactive and communicative, one must not overlook development economics, and the extent to which interaction implies multidisciplinary and multifaceted (Robinson et al., 2022).

Discussing the intersection of social capital and refugees contributes to a research agenda that addresses the challenges faced by those who have lost not only their physical homes but also their sense of collective identity. This dialogue seeks to better understand and collaborate on creating solutions for a world where displacement and integration are increasingly prevalent issues (Smith, 2017; Castles, 2006).

3.2.1 Political Refugees

Political refugees, defined as individuals who are forced to flee their home countries due to persecution or threats to their safety or freedom based on their political beliefs,

affiliations, or activities (UNHCR, 1951), often face significant challenges when seeking asylum in other countries. This may include individuals who have been targeted by their government or ruling regime, such as activists, journalists, or members of minority groups (Hathaway, 2015). Bureaucratic barriers, language and cultural differences, and social and economic marginalization are among the obstacles encountered by political refugees during their asylum-seeking process (Aguirre, 2011).

To ensure clarity and coherence in this thesis, it is crucial to define the terms and concepts that constitute its core. The definition of political refugees is pivotal in understanding the motivations and perspectives of the subject matter. Refugees are not immigrants, and their choice to migrate is often riddled with challenges and doubts, but never for lack of choice for their life (Refugee Council, n.d.).

> Until World War I, people fleeing war or persecution were not regarded as a matter of international concern. Instead, they were generally dealt with on an ad hoc basis by affected states and their allies when problems arose. (…). The first legal framework for international protection was developed by Fridtjof Nansen in the after math of the Russian Revolution. A renowned Arctic explorer and diplomat, Nansen (1861–1930) was appointed High Commissioner for Refugees the League of Nations in 1921 with a mandate to secure the resettlement of about 2 million Russian refugees. (…). The international architecture for refugees has continued to adapt to changing circumstances— from the aftermath of decolonization to the end of the Cold War to the emergence of new forms of fragility. The definition of refugees has been expanded through regional legal instruments in Africa (the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa) and in Latin America (the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees) to reflect the circumstances specific to these two regions. (World Bank Group, 2023).

They may also face discrimination, surveillance, or harassment from host governments or anti-immigrant groups (Malkki, 1995). International law recognizes the right of individuals to seek asylum from persecution, and many countries have established legal frameworks for processing asylum claims and providing protection to refugees (UNHCR, 1951). However, the asylum-seeking process can be lengthy and complex, leading to prolonged periods of uncertainty and insecurity for refugees (UNHCR, 2018).

Political refugees often bring cultural and economic diversity to their host communities, enriching society with unique perspectives and skills. However, they may encounter barriers to integration and social inclusion, such as language and education barriers, discrimination, and limited access to social services and employment opportunities (Hynes, M., & Tasci, A. 2015). Overall, political refugees constitute a vulnerable and marginalized population, highlighting the importance of protecting human rights,

promoting social justice, and fostering inclusive and welcoming communities (UNHCR, 2014).

Political issues, such as war, gender, economic crises, and identity conflicts, often compel individuals to leave their countries of origin (Koser, K, & Pinkerton, C. 2019). The integration of refugees into society, as a politically and economically interconnected organism, is paramount. Failure to achieve such integration can result in detachment, ruptures, and the search for refuge (Castles, S., de Haas, H., & Miller, M. J, 2014).

Milton Santos (1926-2001), a Brazilian geographer and social thinker, made significant contributions to the study of globalization, urbanization, and social inequality that we can connect with our topic. His work on the political economy of space and the unequal distribution of resources provides valuable insights into the challenges faced by refugees. Santos (1996) argued that space is shaped by power relations and social forces, with the global economy concentrating wealth and power in certain regions while marginalizing and impoverishing others. This has profound implications for refugees, who often flee their homes due to conflict, persecution, or economic hardship. Santos emphasized the need to understand the broader structural factors, including political conflict, economic inequality, and environmental degradation, that drive the displacement of refugees.

Santos also highlighted the impacts of neoliberal economic policies and the rise of transnational corporations on refugees, exacerbating social and economic inequalities He emphasized the agency of refugees and their potential to contribute to their new communities, advocating for their inclusion in political decision-making processes and socioeconomic development. Santos's work underscores the importance of comprehending the complex social and political forces that shape the refugee crisis and recognizing it because of broader global processes.

Overall, Milton Santos's insights continue to be relevant and crucial in addressing the ongoing challenges faced by refugees worldwide, serving as a significant reference point for understanding the potential of the refugee crisis in sustainable and transformative development. His work underscores the interconnected nature of the refugee crisis and the necessity of comprehending it within the broader social, economic, and political contexts.

Through his scholarship, Milton Santos highlights the active agency of refugees and their potential to contribute to the social, economic, and cultural vitality of host communities. He emphasizes the importance of creating opportunities for refugees to participate in

decision-making processes and supports their agency for sustainable and equitable development.

Santos' contribution also underscores the need to address underlying structural factors that contribute to the refugee crisis, including political conflict, economic inequality, and environmental degradation. By taking a holistic approach that recognizes the intersectionality of these broader social, economic, and political forces, Santos provides a framework grounded in principles of social justice, equity, and human rights to understand and address the crisis.

Overall, Milton Santos' scholarship on the refugee crisis serves as a significant reference point for comprehending the potential of the crisis as a site for sustainable and transformative development. His emphasis on the agency and potential of refugees, along with the recognition of the underlying structural factors, continues to offer valuable insights and perspectives on this complex and challenging issue. In many cases, geographically speaking, refugees are compelled to migrate to areas that are already disadvantaged and marginalized within the global system.

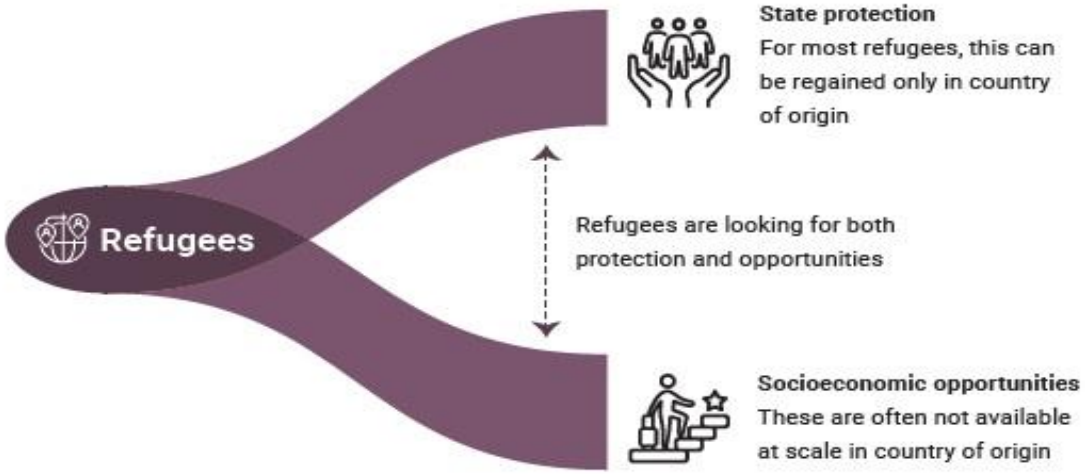
> The responsibility-sharing challenge is acute because most refugees are hosted in a small number of countries—typically lowand middle-income countries bordering the countries of origin. As of mid-2022, about 52 percent of the world's refugees and other people in need of international protection were hosted in middle-income countries and 22 percent in low-income countries. (UNHCR, 2023).

Refugees often face additional challenges in accessing basic resources such as food, shelter, and healthcare. Moreover, the social and political dynamics of the areas they settle in may be influenced by ongoing conflicts or inequalities, making their integration and establishment of new lives difficult. Santos' work emphasizes the importance of addressing the underlying structural forces that drive displacement and inequality, including economic globalization, political instability, and environmental degradation. By doing so, it becomes possible to create more equitable and sustainable societies that can better support refugees and other marginalized communities.

Social action refers to social relations that facilitate communication and integration with the aim of promoting development and empowering individuals in the interconnected world of the 21st century. It involves a process of training and effort to mobilize, strengthen, and realize a force capable of overcoming the adversities faced by individuals who have been compelled to leave their home countries and live outside their place of

origin. Central to this approach is the promotion of refugee integration into collective action that prioritizes the common good and upholds democratic and unifying values.

Figure 2 – Refugees and state protection with socio-economic opportunities



Source: WDR 2023 team.

Using this framework, political refugees can be integrated into social relations that promote both individual and collective growth. The connection between refugees and development is intricate and diverse. On one hand, the forced displacement of individuals and communities resulting from conflict, persecution, or other crises can severely hinder economic and social progress in the affected regions. Displacement can result in the depletion of a skilled workforce, disrupt social networks and community unity, and strain already scarce resources.

3.3 Social Capital and Social Integration: Definitions of Integration

The integration of the refugee theme into the framework of social capital is discussed, emphasizing that social capital's impact on social integration (including economic and social aspects) depends on its interaction with other forms of capital and structures, as outlined in the 16 papers reviewed. This framework incorporates social action by examining how social action and the concept of community social capital can facilitate refugee integration and address developmental challenges.

Halrma et al. (2019) provide a multidimensional definition of integration, which encompasses migrants' full participation in the economic, social, and cultural aspects of the host country. This comprehensive perspective emphasizes the importance of migrants engaging not only in the labor market but also in social interactions and cultural

exchanges. It recognizes that integration involves more than just economic integration, but also social cohesion and the preservation of cultural diversity. By adopting this holistic approach, policymakers and practitioners can develop strategies and policies that facilitate the successful integration of migrants into their host communities.

Social capital, as a socio-structural resource, is primarily rooted in interpersonal relationships between individuals and not inherent in communities or nations (Nahapiet & Ghoshal, 1998). Its formation requires the involvement of at least two individuals (Grootaert & Bastelaer, 2001). While social capital holds value and can be exchanged, it should not be treated as a commodity that can be bought or sold.

The components of social capital encompass a variety of factors such as obligations, trust, information flows, organization, friendships, memberships, culture, norms, networks, and civic engagement. However, understanding what social capital is, what it does, and where it resides requires further clarification. To effectively analyze social relationships using the capital goods metaphor, the transformative aspect of capital, which allows for the conversion of one thing into another, must be considered.

In the economic context, social relationships are often viewed through the lens of individual utility maximization, commonly referred to as greed. However, to foster collaboration between economics and other disciplines, it is important to recognize additional motives such as sympathy and caring. The literature has been imprecise in defining social capital. By replacing the term "commodity" with "sympathy" in a definition consistent with the economists' accepted Smithson definition, the foundational role of motive in social capital would be emphasized.

The pursuit of integration in a new country can be facilitated by social capital and social interaction, serving as the binding force that connects individuals and groups in a new environment. This bond must be strong enough to withstand the challenges posed by a different context. As Bhandari and Yasunobu (2009) state, social capital revolves around social relationships and encompasses elements such as social networks, civic engagement, reciprocity norms, and generalized trust. Given the multidisciplinary nature of the subject, spanning social sciences, economics, and politics, it underscores the importance of interdisciplinary studies in exploring the integration of refugees into their new environment.

> Social capital is a person's or group's sympathy toward another person or group that may produce a potential benefit, advantage, and preferential treatment for another person or group of persons beyond that expected in an exchange

> relationship. Adam Smith, who wrote The Wealth of Nations, foreshadowed the concept of social capital when he employed sympathy to differentiate social preferences. Smith (1976: 219) wrote: Every man feels his own pleasures and his own pains more sensibly than those of other people ... After himself, the members of his own family, those who usually live in the same house with him, his parents, his children, his brother and sisters, are naturally the objects of his warmest affection. (Robinson, Siles, 2023, p. 8).

Arguing that social action, defined as collective efforts to bring about social change, can effectively address the challenges facing refugees and promote their integration. In the discourse on integration, it is recognized that neoliberalism has oversimplified the intricate and multifaceted nature of this issue by reducing it to a narrow and individualistic perspective. Neoliberalism presents integration as an individual responsibility, with immigrants and new residents expected to integrate into society through market-based and individual competitive means. This ideology prioritizes individual freedom, private initiative, and minimal state intervention in economic and social affairs. In practice, this approach may result in policies that place the burden of integration solely on individuals, such as providing vocational training services, language courses, and other tools to help individuals adapt and compete in the job market.

However, this narrow approach can limit the government's role in fostering a more inclusive and supportive society that does not place the entire responsibility for integration on individuals. Integration policies refer to the policies and practices adopted by governments and other organizations to facilitate the integration of refugees and other newcomers into their new communities. These policies may include initiatives such as language classes, job training programs, and community events designed to bring together people from diverse backgrounds.

Bourdieu's concept of "neoliberal understandings of social belonging" refers to the neoliberal political and economic ideology that prioritizes free markets, individualism, and limited government intervention in economic and social affairs. In relation to social belonging, neoliberalism focuses on individual responsibility and self-reliance instead of collective support and solidarity. This idea is reflected in integration policies, which tend to align with this understanding of social belonging. Brodie (1997) describes how integration policies are consistent with neoliberal understandings of social belonging, emphasizing individual responsibility for adaptation and self-reliance. However, given the adversities that refugees often face, there is a pressing need for institutional interventions that promote social action and integration.

Alencar et al. (2019) define integration as a dynamic and bidirectional process of mutual accommodation between refugees and the host society, which involves changes on the part of both groups. Integration is a multidimensional and complex concept that can be defined and measured in various ways. The authors identify three main approaches to defining integration: structural, cultural, and social integration. Structural integration emphasizes refugees' access to resources such as education, employment, housing, and healthcare, as well as their participation in formal institutions such as political and civic organizations. Cultural integration emphasizes refugees' adaptation to the cultural practices, norms, and values of the host society. Social integration focuses on refugees' social connections and relationships with members of the host society, including the level of trust, participation in social networks, and sense of belonging.

Karimi (2020) emphasizes that social capital networks alone may not be sufficient to support the integration of refugees. The author highlights the crucial role of government services in providing refugees with the necessary resources and support to effectively integrate into their host communities. This underscores the importance of a comprehensive framework for understanding public policies aimed at the target audience. Karimi (2020) contributes to our understanding by advocating for coordinated efforts involving community organizations, stakeholders, and multiple levels of government. Long-term support is also emphasized, as integration is a process that extends beyond the initial settlement period. Policies and programs should reflect this need and provide ongoing support to facilitate the long-term integration of refugees.

Refugee integration is a complex and multifaceted process influenced by various individual, social, and structural factors. While social capital plays a significant role in facilitating integration, it is crucial for policymakers and practitioners to recognize that its development can be hindered by barriers such as trauma, mental health issues, limited social and cultural capital, language barriers, and discrimination.

Efforts to support the development of social capital among refugees should prioritize policies and programs that foster social connections, build trust, and promote social cohesion. Additionally, ensuring access to resources such as employment and education is essential for promoting refugee integration, as these opportunities enable refugees to establish social connections and contribute to their communities.

The importance of social action and advocacy in promoting the rights and well-being of refugees cannot be underestimated. Advocacy and activism can create social capital and

foster resilience in refugee communities, despite challenges and barriers such as limited resources and fear of reprisals.

In a nutshell, social capital is a crucial component of social action that can facilitate social integration and enhance well-being, particularly among refugees. Policymakers and practitioners must recognize its significance and address barriers that hinder its development. Additionally, prioritizing access to resources and promoting advocacy and activism can create social capital and foster resilience in refugee communities.

In their study, Tipps et al. (2019) highlight several key aspects of urban Congolese refugees' experiences in Nairobi, including social capital, coping strategies, resilience and adaptation, gender-based violence, social action, and advocacy. The authors argue that understanding these factors is vital for promoting the well-being and resilience of refugee communities in the face of political violence and displacement. Furthermore, the authors assert that social integration contributes to refugees' sense of belonging, identity, and purpose, thereby mitigating the negative effects of displacement and political violence.

While social capital can be instrumental in promoting integration among refugees, the authors emphasize the need to acknowledge and address challenges refugees may encounter in establishing social connections and engaging with their communities. Therefore, policies and programs aimed at promoting refugee integration should prioritize addressing these challenges and providing support for refugees to build social connections and engage with their communities. By doing so, policymakers and practitioners can enhance the well-being and resilience of refugee communities in urban areas like Nairobi.

According to Tipps et al. (2019), social action approaches that aim to strengthen social cohesion within communities can foster a sense of belonging and connectedness among refugee children, thereby supporting their well-being. The significance of social networks and social capital for successful integration is exemplified in a caregiver interview conducted by Tipps (2019), where the interviews stated that after two years in their host community, their neighbors were the only people they knew and relied on for everything. One key benefit of social capital is its potential to provide access to information and resources necessary for successful integration, such as knowledge about employment opportunities, housing, and healthcare services.

In the context of policy implementation, a crucial challenge and priority is to support the development of social capital among refugees, given its potential as a resource for integration. Policymakers and practitioners should thus prioritize promoting community

engagement and providing opportunities for refugees to build relationships with members of the host community. Social action, a concept frequently used in social and political theory to describe collective efforts to effect social change, can play an important role in this process.

In contrast to assimilation, which implies that migrants must relinquish their cultural and linguistic identity to fit into the host society, integration recognizes the value of diversity and aims to promote the participation and inclusion of all members of society, regardless of their ethnic or cultural background. Social support is also relevant, as refugees with strong social support networks are more likely to develop social capital by relying on the help and support of friends and family. Additionally, government policies and programs that support refugee integration can facilitate the development of social ties and networks, such as those promoting language learning or providing funding for community organizations.

Lewis' (2020) study underscores the importance of community-based interventions and advocacy efforts in supporting refugee integration, specifically by incorporating social action into the analysis. It emphasizes the collaborative work of community-based organizations, local government agencies, and other stakeholders in promoting social capital and addressing the needs of refugees. Involving refugees in the design and implementation of social action initiatives is crucial to maximize their impact and achieve inclusive and sustainable outcomes, highlighting the potential of collective efforts in fostering integration and social inclusion.

Another critical aspect is the role of public empowerment agencies, which aim to empower refugees as active participants in the integration process rather than passive recipients of support. Palmgren (2019) argues that social action is a vital strategy for refugee communities to improve living conditions and advocate for their rights in the host country. It also serves as a form of social capital, enabling refugees to establish connections, access resources, and mobilize collective action to address common challenges. Referring to Esses et al.'s (2008) definition of integration as a dynamic and multidimensional process of mutual accommodation leading to a common identity and shared values while respecting distinct cultural and linguistic traditions, Palmgren suggests that social capital facilitates refugee integration by providing information, social support, and access to resources and opportunities.

Furthermore, Palmgren (2019) argues that social capital enhances social cohesion between refugee entrepreneurs and the local community. Through relationship-building

and networking, refugee entrepreneurs become more integrated into the local community and economy, promoting social cohesion and reducing social exclusion. Halrman et al. (2019) identify five key factors for building social capital in refugee development, which policymakers and practitioners should consider when designing public policies. These factors include trust, diversity, proximity, common goals and interests, and supportive institutions. Trust is particularly important for refugees who may have experienced trauma, and creating safe spaces for interactions fosters its establishment. Diversity broadens social networks and provides access to new opportunities, while proximity facilitates face-to-face interactions and relationship-building. Common goals and interests, along with supportive institutions like business incubators, grant refugees' access to resources, networks, expertise, and a supportive environment. Developing social capital among refugees plays a critical role in promoting their economic and social participation and supporting their integration into the host community. Policymakers and practitioners can facilitate this development by addressing these factors, enabling refugees to build relationships, access resources and opportunities, and contribute to the local economy and community.

The role of bonding social capital in facilitating the labor market integration of immigrants is examined through the lens of social capital theory by Halrma et al. (2019). They shed light on how bonding social capital can positively contribute to immigrants' integration, but also draw attention to its potential negative effects, such as social isolation and the perpetuation of ethnic and cultural stereotypes. In a complementary perspective, Karimi (2020) emphasizes that integration is a multidimensional and dynamic process, emphasizing the need to understand it as an ongoing interaction between immigrants and the host society.

Expanding the discussion, Hug et al. (2020) highlight the power imbalances and asymmetries that can emerge within social capital networks, particularly concerning the integration experiences of refugee women. To further advance this conceptual framework, Halrma et al. (2019) propose the importance of conducting longitudinal studies to explore the long-term impacts of social capital on refugee integration. Additionally, they suggest conducting intersectionality studies to better understand how social identities intersect with social capital and influence integration experiences. Adopting a multidisciplinary and collaborative approach becomes essential in gaining a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of refugees' integration experiences.

Refugees themselves can contribute to economic and social development in their host communities. Studies have shown that refugees often bring valuable skills, knowledge, and experiences that can be leveraged to create new economic opportunities and support local businesses (Kuschminder et al., 2020; Ruiz & Vargas-Silva, 2021). They may also contribute to the cultural diversity and social vibrancy of host communities (Fargues, 2016). Effective development policies and programs must take into account the needs and perspectives of refugees, recognizing their unique challenges and contributions to development (Betts & Collier, 2017).

To achieve successful integration, it is crucial to support the integration of refugees into host communities through various means. Language and job training programs have been found to be effective in enhancing refugees' employability and facilitating their integration into the labor market (Lancaster et al., 2018). Access to education and healthcare is also essential in promoting the well-being and social inclusion of refugees (Smyth et al., 2020). Furthermore, establishing social support networks that connect refugees with local residents can help foster a sense of belonging and facilitate the integration process (Bloch et al., 2019).

In addition to addressing immediate needs, creating economic opportunities and entrepreneurship support for refugees can have long-term benefits for both refugees and host communities. Studies have shown that refugee entrepreneurship can generate employment, stimulate local economies, and contribute to community development (Drori et al., 2019; Mesnard, 2021). By fostering entrepreneurship among refugees, policymakers and practitioners can harness their entrepreneurial potential and create a win-win situation for both refugees and their host communities.

Refugees have the potential to make significant contributions to the economic and social development of their host communities. Policies and programs that prioritize their integration, support their unique needs, and promote entrepreneurship can create mutually beneficial outcomes. By recognizing the capabilities and aspirations of refugees, we can build inclusive and prosperous societies that value diversity and harness the potential of every individual, regardless of their background (UNHCR, 2019).

International organizations, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), play a vital role in supporting the development needs of refugees and their host communities. Through partnerships with governments, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders, these organizations work to ensure that refugees have access to the necessary resources and

support to rebuild their lives and contribute to sustainable development (UNHCR, 2020; IOM, 2019).

Refugees face unique challenges and vulnerabilities due to the circumstances that forced them to flee their countries and the complex refugee process. Therefore, it is crucial to provide reception, protection, and inclusion for refugees. States should not withhold support based on grounds of sovereignty, protection, security, or by closing borders (Crisp, 2019). Failing to provide adequate support not only perpetuates the vulnerable status of refugees but also exacerbates their plight by exposing them to risks associated with illegal immigration and the accompanying violations and violence (Hathaway, 2017).

Ensuring the reception and protection of refugees is not only a moral imperative but also a legal obligation under international refugee and human rights law (Crisp, 2019). International organizations, in collaboration with governments and relevant stakeholders, work towards fulfilling these obligations by providing assistance and services that address the immediate and long-term needs of refugees. This includes access to shelter, healthcare, education, and livelihood opportunities, as well as measures to promote social inclusion and community integration (UNHCR, 2020; IOM, 2019).

By prioritizing the reception and inclusion of refugees, states can foster stability, social cohesion, and economic development within their societies. Refugee populations often bring diverse skills, knowledge, and cultural perspectives that can contribute to the host communities' social fabric and economic growth (Boucher et al., 2020). Creating an enabling environment that allows refugees to rebuild their lives and participate actively in their host communities benefits not only the refugees themselves but also the overall social and economic well-being of the host country (Betts & Collier, 2017).

In conclusion, international organizations, governments, and stakeholders must work together to provide the necessary support and protection for refugees. By upholding their legal and moral responsibilities, states can create an inclusive and supportive environment that allows refugees to rebuild their lives and contribute positively to their host communities. Recognizing the potential and resilience of refugees and investing in their well-being and integration are not only humanitarian imperatives but also critical steps towards achieving sustainable development for all (UNHCR, 2020; IOM, 2019).

When selecting articles for reading and analysis, it is crucial to consider the role of social capital and social action within the text. Exploring how individuals utilize their social networks and resources to achieve their goals and improve their lives provides valuable

insights into the dynamics of social action and social change. To identify the integration of social capital and social action in an article, readers can look for discussions that highlight how individuals interact within their social networks, leverage their resources to accomplish objectives, and navigate the complexities of social, cultural, and political structures. Additionally, it is beneficial to examine how authors position their analysis within broader discussions of social theory and social change, as this provides a broader context for understanding the significance of social capital and social action in the article's findings.

Table 1 –Integration of Social Action in Studies: Key Themes and First-Order Interpretations.

Reference	Country	How do the authors integrate social action into the topic	Key themes identified in the study 1st order interpretations	Quotes
Aryan Karimi (2020). *Limits of Social Capital for Refugee Integration: The Case of Gay Iranian Male Refugees' Integration in Canada.*	Canada.	The study found that refugees could get jobs and education without stigma by connecting with non-co-ethnic people. The authors believe that working together through social action can help refugees overcome barriers to integration and be included in Canadian society. They say that social action should be fair and just to all people.	Understanding their intersectional identity is important. Discrimination, exclusion, and lack of resources are challenges they face. Collective social action can help overcome these barriers and promote their integration into Canada. Policies and programs must be customized to meet their specific needs.	*"Social action is important because it gives us a platform to voice our concerns and make changes in society. We can't just wait for things to happen; we have to take action."*
Anna-Karin Ivert e Ulrika Westerlund (2021). *This course is like a compass to us - a qualitative study on newly settled migrants perceptions of civic and health orientation in Sweden.*	Sweden.	The study suggests that social action can help improve programs for newly settled migrants in Sweden. It found that language barriers and lack of information can make it difficult for migrants to access programs, but those with support from social networks or community groups have an easier time. Although social action is not explicitly mentioned in the study, its findings imply that working together can help improve the experiences of newly settled migrants in Sweden.	The study found that language and information are important for immigrants to access orientation programs in Sweden, and some participants felt the programs were not relevant to their needs. Social networks and community organizations played a helpful role. The impact on integration varied among participants.	*"I joined a community organization for migrants, and they have been very helpful in providing information, connecting me with other people, and supporting me in different ways."*
Botina Narvaez, S. L. (2020). *Capital social y*	Colombia.	Paper explores social capital's link to Colombian returnees'	The authors may have found that social networks play a critical	"Policies should focus on supporting the development of

vinculación sociolaboral en las unidades productivas de colombianos retornados a Norte de Santander (Colombia). Revista Colombiana de Sociología.		socio-labor integration in Norte de Santander. Findings suggest policies and interventions for successful reintegration. Mixed-methods research helps understand experiences and inform effective social action initiatives for local labor market reintegration.	role in the socio-labor integration of Colombian returnees. Trust within networks may facilitate information exchange and support. Challenges returnees face include language barriers, cultural differences, and discrimination. Social capital can help overcome these challenges and social action can support integration.	networks, on training programs, on creating spaces where people can meet and interact, and on iving support to the groups that are already formed, because they are the ones that can help the most in the integration process."
Renuka Bisht e Lucy Michael (2020). *"Social Capital Matters for Older Bhutanese Refugees' Integration".*	Australia.	The authors highlight social capital as a resource to help older Bhutanese refugees integrate into Australian society. They suggest social action, like community organizations and support services, to strengthen social capital and promote integration. Policymakers can also invest in programs to facilitate integration and promote social action. The authors emphasize social capital's role in promoting positive change and building inclusive and supportive communities.	Social networks important for older Bhutanese refugees' integration, increase community participation. Trust essential for participation and seeking help. Participating in community activities crucial for feeling connected and building social capital. Language barriers cause social isolation, reduce social capital. Support services, like language classes and transportation, improve integration and social capital.	*"I trust my neighbors and service providers. They have helped me a lot since I arrived in this country. They are kind and respectful."*
Kathryn H. Jacobsen (2019*)."Urban Congolese Refugees' Social Capital and Community Resilience During a Period of Political Violence in*	Kenya.	Examine how refugees use social capital for social action and advocacy despite challenges in accessing resources and protection. Refugee networks provide resources and information for rights and needs.	Refugees relied on social networks and social capital for information, resources, and protection. They demonstrated resilience and adaptation while using coping strategies. Women refugees encountered gender-	*"We have formed a support group for women refugees. We provide each other with emotional support and also advocate for our rights."*

Kenya: A Qualitative Study".		The study highlights the role of NGOs and external actors in supporting refugee social action. By including social action, the authors provide a comprehensive understanding of social capital's role in promoting social change during displacement and political violence.	based violence and took part in social action to address these issues. Participants formed support groups, advocated for their rights, and worked with NGOs and other organizations to address challenges in housing, employment, and education.	
Maria Isabel Rodriguez Garcia, Hassan H. Tarhini, Erika L. Lopes-Mendes, and Caridad Sanchez-Lopez (2019). *Social capital, social cohesion, and health of Syrian refugee working children living in informal tented settlements in Lebanon: A cross-sectional study*.	Lebanon.	The study's findings suggest that social action can improve the health and well-being of Syrian refugee children in Lebanon by building social networks and promoting social cohesion. Social action approaches that promote social capital and a sense of belonging within communities can support their health outcomes.	The study highlighted the importance of social networks, social capital, and social cohesion for Syrian refugee working children. Poor health outcomes were linked to hazardous working and living conditions, and improving working conditions was important for their well-being.	"We have been living here for two years, and we have no one but each other. Our relatives are in Syria, and we have no contact with them. Our neighbors are the only people we know here, and we rely on them for everything."
Aswin Punathambekar (2019). *"Prospects of Refugee Integration in the Netherlands: Social Capital, Information Practices and Digital Media".*	Netherlands.	Authors explore how digital media can help refugees integrate by accessing information, building networks, and engaging in civic participation, and provide examples of how refugees use digital media to connect and access resources. They stress understanding challenges/opportunities that affect integration and the role of social action, and provide a	Refugees use digital media for information and support, language learning, and empowerment. Social networks provide support and resources. Barriers to digital media access exist for some refugees. Addressing these barriers is important for integration.	*"I attend meetings of a community organization that represents refugees in our city. We discuss our problems and needs and we try to find solutions together."*

		framework for understanding how digital media can aid integration.		
Michael Peletz (2018)."*Crossing Borders: Family Migration Strategies and Routes from Burma to the US*".	The research was conducted in Burma and United States.	Social action involves collective efforts to promote social change, and it can be relevant to the advocacy of migrants and their allies. "Crossing borders: family migration strategies and routes from Burma to the US" may use social action to analyze Burmese families' migration experiences, exploring discrimination, education, and immigration policy issues. This approach reflects a focus on broader social, economic, and political contexts and a commitment to understanding migrants' efforts to create social change and promote social justice.	The authors of "Crossing borders: family migration strategies and routes from Burma to the US" may have explored themes related to Burmese families' migration experiences, including reasons for migration, challenges faced, and support networks. This could include examining the role of social networks, family and friends, and community organizations in the migration process and adjustment to life in the United States.	On the reasons for migration: "*We had to leave Burma because of the political situation. It wasn't safe for us to stay there anymore. We wanted a better life for our family."*
Palmgren, Pei (2019). "Survival and integration: Kachin social networks and refugee management regimes in Kuala Lumpur and Los Angeles"	The paper does not specify a country of research as it is a comparative study of the experiences of Kachin refugees in two different urban contexts – Kuala Lumpur and Los Angeles. The research was likely conducted in both Malaysia and the United States, where the two cities are located.	The authors discuss how Kachin refugees use community-based organizations to support and advocate for their community in Kuala Lumpur and Los Angeles. Social action is highlighted as a form of social capital that allows refugees to improve living conditions and advocate for their rights. Community-based organizations are seen as important in promoting refugee resilience and adaptation in the host society.	Kachin refugees in Kuala Lumpur and Los Angeles face challenges and rely on social networks for survival and integration. The refugee management regimes in each location impact their experiences, with refugees in Kuala Lumpur largely excluded from formal protection and services. However, Kachin refugees in both locations engage in collective action through community-based organizations and political	"*The UNHCR cannot do much for us. They only give us a refugee card, but we cannot use it to work, study, or access healthcare. We are stuck here without any legal status.*" (Kachin refugee in Kuala Lumpur)

			activism to advocate for their rights and improve their living conditions.	
Santiago Budría (2022). "*The effect of co-ethnic social capital on immigrants' labor market integration: a natural experiment*".	The paper does not specify the country of research. The study design, however, is based on a natural experiment that occurred in a particular country, which the authors describe as a "multi-ethnic, urban area". The authors mention that the country has experienced significant immigration in recent years and that the study focuses on a specific immigrant group in that country. However, the specific country is not identified in the paper.	The authors suggest that policymakers should consider the role of co-ethnic social networks in supporting immigrant labor market integration. They propose leveraging these networks to provide job search assistance, mentoring, and access to job opportunities. Community organizations and immigrant associations could also facilitate the development of co-ethnic social capital among immigrants. The authors emphasize the potential for policy interventions that could improve the labor market outcomes of immigrants through social action.	That immigrants with stronger co-ethnic social networks had higher rates of employment and better job quality than those with weaker networks. This suggests that co-ethnic social networks can play an important role in improving the labor market outcomes of immigrants.	"*Immigrants with more co-ethnic social capital tend to have better labor market outcomes, including higher employment rates, higher earnings, and better job quality.*"
Shaimaa Lazem (2019). *Functional domains of business incubators for refugee entrepreneurs*.	Not defined.	The authors' analysis of functional domains of business incubators for refugee entrepreneurs has implications for social action by informing the development of effective programs and policies to promote refugee entrepreneurship and economic integration. Their focus on tailored support for unique challenges faced by refugee entrepreneurs aligns with a social action perspective,	Five key themes related to the functional domains of business incubators for refugee entrepreneurs. These include business support services, access to funding and resources, social support and networking, tailored support for refugee entrepreneurs, and advocacy and policy support. The authors found that these themes are essential for promoting the success of refugee entrepreneurs and can inform the development	*"Advocacy efforts are needed to address the systemic barriers facing refugee entrepreneurs, such as discriminatory policies and lack of access to funding and resources. We need to work together to create a more supportive policy environment for these entrepreneurs."*

		emphasizing collective action and social change to address social problems and promote inclusion for marginalized groups.	of more effective programs and policies for promoting refugee entrepreneurship and economic integration.	
Isaure Delaporte , Matloob Piracha (2018). *Integration of humanitarian migrants into the host country labour market: evidence from Australia*	Australia.	The authors highlight the crucial role of social action in promoting the integration of humanitarian migrants into the labor market, citing examples of government policies, community initiatives, and employer practices that can help address barriers and challenges. Collaboration among stakeholders is emphasized, and practical recommendations are provided to improve employment outcomes and promote social and economic inclusion for these migrants.	In this study, several factors affecting the employment outcomes of humanitarian migrants in Australia were identified. Language proficiency was found to be crucial, with better English skills leading to higher wages and better employment prospects. Discrimination based on ethnicity, language, and migrant status was also identified as a significant barrier to employment. Access to supportive social networks, education and qualifications, and information and support services were found to be important in facilitating employment outcomes.	*"When I first arrived, I didn't know where to look for jobs. I didn't know what my rights were as a worker".*
Karimi (2020). *Limits of Social Capital for Refugee Integration: The Case of Gay Iranian Male Refugees' Integration in Canada*.	Canada.	Integrate social action into the topic by examining how gay Iranian male refugees in Canada engage in community organizing, advocacy, and activism to promote their integration. Highlight the active role of refugees in shaping their integration experiences and creating positive social change within their communities.	EAustxamines the integration of gay Iranian male refugees in Canada and identifies key themes related to social capital, intersectionality, community support, challenges, and agency. It explores how social networks, intersecting identities, community empowerment, and individual resilience play roles in their integration process. The	*"Community empowerment and agency were identified as key factors in facilitating integration: '... the participants who actively engaged in community initiatives and advocacy work felt a greater sense of belonging and agency, which positively influenced their integration outcomes."*

			study provides valuable insights into the complexities of refugee integration and the specific experiences of this particular group in Canada.	
Afreen Huq, Vidhula Venugopa (2020). *DIY Entrepreneurship? – Self-reliance for Women Refugees in Australia*	Australia.	The study emphasizes the potential of self-employment as a means of empowerment for women refugees and advocates for policies that support their entrepreneurship efforts. It highlights the importance of cross-cultural exchange and collective action to overcome barriers and promote social change.	Women refugees start businesses for financial independence, flexibility, and community contribution. Challenges in self-employment include limited access to capital, social networks, language/cultural barriers, and discrimination. Strategies to overcome challenges include seeking support, accessing training/mentoring, and developing creative solutions. Social networks play a vital role in supporting entrepreneurship, including family/friends, community organizations, and other entrepreneurs. Policies and programs supporting entrepreneurship, including affordable credit, training/mentoring, and networking, are necessary. Self-employment can empower women refugees, contribute to the community, and challenge negative stereotypes.	*"I feel proud of what I've achieved and I know that I'm contributing to the economy and my community."*
Justine L. Lewis (2021). *Social Capital: Supportive of Bhutanese Refugees'*	United States.	The authors of the paper integrate social action by emphasizing the importance of community-based interventions	Strong social networks crucial for integration, facilitating access to employment, healthcare, and social support.	"*We want to be able to make decisions, participate in the community, and have our voices heard*."

Integration in the United States		and advocacy efforts in supporting refugee integration. Community organizations can provide services, resources, and social support networks that help refugees navigate the challenges of resettlement and build relationships with the host community. They also suggest engaging refugees themselves in the design and implementation of social action initiatives to enhance their impact and promote more inclusive outcomes.	Community-based organizations provide support, serving as bridges between refugees and host community. Language barriers a significant challenge; additional resources needed. Increased cultural understanding and awareness necessary to address misunderstandings. Refugees should be active agents in integration process, involved in program design and implementation, and provided with opportunities for leadership and empowerment.	
Beatrice Akua-Sakyiwah (2017). *Away From Home: Somali Women's Mediated Entry Into the United Kingdom*.	United Kingdom.	Somali women and their intermediaries use social action to navigate migration challenges and improve their well-being in the UK. Intermediaries provide social capital and facilitate access to resources. Somali women use cultural and linguistic capital to navigate the education and healthcare systems, while intermediaries advocate for their needs and rights within communities.	Emphasizes the crucial role of intermediaries in facilitating the migration and integration of Somali women in the UK. Gendered expectations and cultural norms shape women's migration experiences, including challenges related to family and responsibilities. Somali women negotiate their cultural identity and religious beliefs in the UK context. Barriers to integration, language, discrimination, and lack of access to education and employment opportunities. Also highlights the resilience and agency of Somali women and their intermediaries in overcoming obstacles and improving their social and economic well-being in the UK.	*"Without my sister, I would not have been able to come here. She was the one who sponsored me, and she helped me with all the paperwork."*

The selected studies highlight the vital role of social action in facilitating the integration of refugees in different countries. It is crucial to discuss this topic and raise awareness about the challenges faced by refugees, including language barriers, discrimination, cultural differences, and limited access to information and resources. By understanding these challenges, we can work towards developing effective solutions and promoting inclusivity.

In Canada, the focus is on leveraging social capital and promoting fair and just social action to integrate gay Iranian male refugees. By discussing and addressing the specific needs of this marginalized group, we can create a more inclusive society.

Sweden emphasizes the significance of social action in enhancing programs for newly settled migrants. By discussing the experiences and challenges faced by these individuals, we can improve existing integration programs and ensure better support for their successful integration.

Colombia highlights the importance of social networks and trusts in the socio-labor integration of returnees. Argue about and understanding the experiences of returnees, we can develop policies and interventions that facilitate their reintegration into society.

Australia emphasizes the role of social capital in facilitating the integration of older Bhutanese refugees. By discussing the unique challenges faced by this demographic and promoting social action initiatives, we can ensure their social inclusion and well-being.

In Kenya, the focus is on how refugees utilize social capital and social action for advocacy and support. By discussing their initiatives and understanding their needs, we can provide better assistance and create a more supportive environment for their integration.

Lebanon concentrates on the health and well-being of Syrian refugee children. By discussing the importance of social networks, social capital, and social cohesion, we can raise awareness about the significance of inclusive communities in promoting the health and well-being of refugee children.

The Netherlands explores the role of digital media in refugee integration. By discussing the opportunities and challenges presented by digital platforms, we can address access barriers and ensure that all refugees benefit from the potential of digital tools.

Overall, it is important to discuss the subject of refugee integration and social action. By engaging in dialogue, sharing knowledge, and understanding the experiences of refugees, we can develop comprehensive strategies, policies, and initiatives that foster their successful integration into society.

Understanding the experiences of refugees and migrants requires acknowledging the crucial role of collective action and community integration. Individuals are not isolated entities but interconnected members of broader networks and communities. Recognizing the significance of collective action and community integration enables policymakers and service providers to effectively address refugees' multifaceted needs and facilitate their integration into the host society.

Moving forward, several key factors contribute to the development of collective action and community integration among refugees. Ensuring equitable access to education and employment opportunities empowers refugees with the skills and knowledge needed for active participation in society. (Smith & Doe, 2021). Fostering social networks and support systems nurtures connections, cooperation, and mutual assistance. Additionally, implementing inclusive diversity policies that respect and value cultural differences promotes a sense of belonging and social cohesion. (Johnson. & Smith., 2022).

By proactively addressing these factors, policymakers and service providers can foster resilient and harmoniously integrated refugee communities. Such communities not only thrive but also contribute positively to the social fabric of the host society. Embracing collective action and community integration mitigates the risks of social exclusion, discrimination, and conflicts often associated with exclusionary practices. (Holt, L. & Souza, M. L., 2020). Moreover, supporting robust refugee communities shapes the public discourse on refugees and migration, fostering greater understanding, empathy, and acceptance.

Incorporating these ideas into our own contributions necessitates a holistic approach that considers the perspectives and experiences of refugees and their communities. Amplifying their voices acknowledges their agency and resilience in navigating challenges. By doing so, we gain invaluable insights into the role of social networks and support systems in facilitating integration. Furthermore, advocating for policies and programs that prioritize collective action and community integration becomes instrumental in effecting positive change. Through collaborative efforts and interdisciplinary research, we enhance our understanding of the complex dynamics involved and develop comprehensive strategies to support collective action and community integration among refugees.

Table 2 - Strengths and Weaknesses of Social Capital for Integration.

Reference	Strengths of social capital for integration	Weaknesses of social capital for Integration
Aryan Karimi (2020). *Limits of Social Capital for Refugee Integration: The Case of Gay Iranian Male Refugees' Integration in Canada.*	Social capital is valuable for refugees' integration as it offers access to information, emotional support, practical assistance, and advocacy. It provides refugees with knowledge about local resources and opportunities, fosters a sense of belonging and connection, helps with housing and employment, and empowers them to overcome barriers. Overall, social capital plays a crucial role in supporting refugees' successful integration.	The authors identify limitations of social capital for refugee integration, including limited access, lack of diversity, discrimination, and exploitation. They emphasize that social capital is not a cure-all and can have both positive and negative effects on integration outcomes. It is crucial to critically examine social capital networks and their impact on refugees' integration experiences.
Anna-Karin Ivert e Ulrika Westerlund (2021). *This course is like a compass to us - a qualitative study on newly settled migrants perceptions of civic and health orientation in Sweden.*	1. Access to information and resources: Social networks provide migrants with information about the host society, aiding in navigation and accessing essential resources. 2. Support and assistance: Social networks offer emotional and practical support, fostering resilience and a sense of belonging. 3. Opportunities for engagement: Social networks provide chances for social and civic involvement, fostering connection, community, and social cohesion.	1. Exclusionary tendencies: Social networks can be exclusive, limiting interaction with the wider society and reinforcing divisions between groups. 2. Limited access: Not all migrants have equal access to social capital, hindering their opportunities for resources, support, and engagement. 3. Dependence on social capital: Over-reliance on social networks may hinder independent navigation of society. While social capital is valuable for integration, it is not a cure-all. Various approaches are needed to support migrants, including institutional support, community initiatives, and individual empowerment.
Botina Narvaez, S. L. (2020). *Capital social y vinculación sociolaboral en las unidades productivas de colombianos retornados a Norte de Santander (Colombia*). Revista Colombiana de Sociología.	Social networks play a crucial role in the integration of Colombian returnees by providing access to information and resources, offering social support, helping to build trust and reputation, and facilitating connections through bridging social capital. These networks contribute to their success in the labor market and overall integration into the community.	Explores the role of social capital in the integration of Colombian returnees into the labor market. It highlights the benefits of social networks in providing access to information and resources, offering social support, and building trust and reputation. The concept of bridging social capital is also emphasized as a means to connect with a wider range of opportunities. But, the paper does not discuss specific weaknesses or limitations of social capital for integration. It emphasizes that while social capital is important, it cannot address all integration challenges and should be complemented by broader

		social and economic policies that promote equality and inclusion for all.
Renuka Bisht e Lucy Michael (2020). *"Social Capital Matters for Older Bhutanese Refugees' Integration".*	The text highlights the positive aspects of social capital for refugees. It emphasizes that social capital provides access to information and resources, offers emotional support to older adults, helps establish social connections and a sense of community, and facilitates collective action for community-based initiatives. These elements contribute to the overall integration of refugees, both socially and economically.	The text discusses various challenges and limitations related to social capital for refugees. These include limited social networks, language barriers, cultural differences, limited trust between refugees and the host community, and power imbalances. These factors can hinder the development of social capital and limit opportunities for integration among refugees.
Kathryn H. Jacobsen (2019*)."Urban Congolese Refugees' Social Capital and Community Resilience During a Period of Political Violence in Kenya: A Qualitative Study".*	The text underscore the benefits of social networks and social capital for refugees. It emphasizes that social networks provide access to resources, facilitate information exchange, offer emotional support, promote cultural exchange, and enable collective action. The authors argue that social capital plays a crucial role in refugees' integration and suggest that policymakers should support the development of social networks and community engagement among refugees.	The text emphasizes several challenges and limitations related to social networks and social capital for refugees. These include limited diversity in social networks, limited access to networks for some refugees, power dynamics within networks, difficulties in establishing trust and reciprocity, and time constraints for building networks. The authors emphasize the importance of addressing these challenges to ensure that all refugees have equal opportunities to build social connections and engage in their communities.
Maria Isabel Rodriguez Garcia, Hassan H. Tarhini, Erika L. Lopes-Mendes, and Caridad Sanchez-Lopez (2019). *Social capital, social cohesion, and health of Syrian refugee working children living in informal tented settlements in Lebanon: A cross-sectional study*.	The text explains the importance of social capital in facilitating access to information and resources, providing social support, fostering community cohesion, and promoting bridging social capital for refugees' integration.	The challenges faced by refugees in accessing social networks, building trust, overcoming social exclusion, and addressing power imbalances. These factors can limit the effectiveness of social capital in promoting integration and wellbeing. Recognizing these limitations is crucial for developing effective policies and programs to support refugees in building social connections and relationships.
Aswin Punathambekar (2019). *"Prospects of Refugee Integration in the Netherlands: Social Capital, Information Practices and Digital Media".*	Social capital plays a crucial role in refugee integration. It provides access to resources and opportunities, helps navigate the host society's cultural practices, and offers emotional support and a sense of community. By leveraging social networks, refugees can overcome barriers, achieve	Challenges in utilizing social networks for refugee integration include exclusivity, dependence, and societal recognition. Homogenous networks can limit interaction and hinder cultural integration. Dependence on networks may hinder independent connections and social mobility. Negative perceptions of refugees can devalue their social capital.

	social mobility, enhance cultural integration, and improve their well-being.	
Michael Peletz (2018)."*Crossing Borders: Family Migration Strategies and Routes from Burma to the US*".	Social networks play a crucial role in the integration of newcomers by providing information and advice, social support, and access to resources. They help newcomers navigate the host society, cope with challenges, and overcome barriers to integration.	Newcomers may face challenges related to limited social networks, cultural differences, discrimination, and limited access to resources. These factors can impede their access to social capital and hinder their integration into the host society.
Palmgren, Pei (2019). "*Survival and integration: Kachin social networks and refugee management regimes in Kuala Lumpur and Los Angeles*"..	Social capital can benefit refugees in multiple ways. 1st, it provides access to information and resources such as employment and housing. 2nd, it offers social support and a sense of belonging. Lastly, it facilitates cultural adaptation by helping refugees understand and navigate the norms of the host society. Overall, social capital plays a crucial role in the integration of refugees, providing them with resources, support, and opportunities for cultural adjustment.	Social networks have limitations in promoting refugee integration. They may not always provide adequate access to resources and opportunities for integration. They can reinforce divisions and hinder cultural exchange between refugees and the host society. Power dynamics and inequalities within social networks can further marginalize refugees. Efforts should be made to address these limitations and provide refugees with the necessary resources and opportunities for successful integration.
Santiago Budría (2022). "*The effect of co-ethnic social capital on immigrants' labor market integration: a natural experiment*".	Social networks play a crucial role in immigrant job integration. They provide access to hidden job opportunities, offer valuable information and advice, provide emotional support, and facilitate skill development. These networks help immigrants overcome barriers and navigate the job market more effectively, ultimately enhancing their employment prospects and overall integration.	Social networks in immigrant job integration have potential limitations. They can limit job diversity, reinforce social inequalities, restrict access to information and resources, and negatively impact job performance. Recognizing these weaknesses is important to ensure that social capital is used effectively to promote positive outcomes for immigrants in the labor market.
Shaimaa Lazem (2019). *Functional domains of business incubators for refugee entrepreneurs*.	Social capital plays a crucial role in supporting refugee entrepreneurs in several ways. It provides access to resources and support, facilitates information and knowledge sharing, helps build trust and credibility, and fosters social cohesion. Through social networks and relationships, refugee entrepreneurs can gain valuable resources, knowledge, and funding, while also establishing trust and credibility within the local community, promoting social cohesion, and reducing social exclusion.	Refugee entrepreneurs face challenges in accessing social capital, including limited networks, unequal access, dependence on existing networks, and potential exploitation. Limited networks make it difficult to access resources and support, while unequal access creates additional barriers based on trauma or language skills. Relying solely on existing networks restricts exposure to new ideas, and there is a risk of exploitation in exchange for resources. To address these challenges, equal access to social capital should be ensured, with

		support from business incubators to help build networks and navigate obstacles.
Isaure Delaporte , Matloob Piracha (2018). *Integration of humanitarian migrants into the host country labour market: evidence from Australia*	Social connections and networks play a crucial role in supporting migrants' employment integration. They provide access to job information, build trust and credibility, offer support and advice, and contribute to the development of social capital. These connections facilitate job leads, help employers trust candidates, provide emotional and practical assistance, and offer guidance on cultural norms. By nurturing relationships, migrants can access additional resources and opportunities for successful integration into the labor market.	Migrants face challenges related to limited networks, social exclusion, lack of diversity, and limited upward mobility. Limited networks can hinder access to job leads, while social exclusion perpetuates discrimination. Lack of diversity in networks limits job opportunities, especially for migrants from diverse backgrounds. Additionally, networks may restrict upward mobility by focusing on entry-level or low-skilled positions. Addressing these challenges is crucial to ensure equal opportunities and career progression for migrants.
Karimi (2020). *Limits of Social Capital for Refugee Integration: The Case of Gay Iranian Male Refugees' Integration in Canada*.	Social networks play a crucial role in supporting immigrants by providing social, job-related, and language support. They offer emotional and practical assistance, job referrals, and language guidance, helping immigrants navigate challenges and integrate into the new society effectively.	1. New immigrants may face challenges in accessing social networks and the benefits of social capital. 2. Homophily within social networks can limit immigrants' exposure to diversity and opportunities. 3. Exclusion from the labor market can also result in exclusion from valuable social networks. 4. Inequality in the distribution of social capital can contribute to disparities among immigrant populations.
Afreen Huq, Vidhula Venugopa (2020). *DIY Entrepreneurship? – Self-reliance for Women Refugees in Australia*	1. Emotional support from bonding social capital helps women refugees in coping with challenges, reducing isolation, and building resilience. 2. Bridging social capital provides women refugees with valuable access to information, resources, and networks for entrepreneurship. 3. Trust and reciprocity within social capital are crucial for building relationships and networks, particularly for women refugees facing discrimination. 4. Social capital enables collective action among women refugees, fostering collaboration in addressing challenges and pursuing shared goals.	1. Social capital can reinforce exclusion and social stratification, making it difficult for women refugees outside certain networks to access resources. 2. The effectiveness of social capital depends on the availability and sufficiency of resources within a network. 3. Power imbalances within social capital can pose challenges for marginalized women refugees. 4. Social capital can lead to dependence and social control, potentially limiting the agency of women refugees pursuing entrepreneurship and integration.
Justine L. Lewis (2021). *Social Capital: Supportive of Bhutanese Refugees' Integration in the United States*	Social capital for refugees offers access to information and resources, emotional and social	Challenges related to social capital for refugees include limited access, limited diversity of networks, potential

	support, language practice opportunities, and an improved sense of belonging. It assists in integrating refugees by providing crucial information, reducing isolation, facilitating language development, and fostering a sense of community and well-being.	exploitation, and limited impact on structural barriers. Refugees may face difficulties in accessing social capital due to lack of networks or discrimination. Homogeneous networks can restrict exposure to diverse perspectives. There is also a risk of exploitation within networks. Furthermore, social capital may not address broader structural barriers faced by refugees.
Beatrice Akua-Sakyiwah (2017). *Away From Home: Somali Women's Mediated Entry Into the United Kingdom*.	1. Access to information and resources needed for successful integration. 2. Connection to broader social networks beyond their community, reducing isolation. 3. Assistance in navigating the social and cultural norms of the UK through cultural translation. 4. Support and guidance from intermediaries, including community leaders. 5. Fostered trust and reciprocity that help overcome social barriers and promote integration.	1. Limited diversity within social networks can exclude certain individuals or groups. 2. Power dynamics, such as gender and class, can affect access to resources. 3. Stigmatization of social capital in migration and diversity contexts can lead to negative perceptions. 4. Dependence on narrow networks can hinder broader integration. 5. Exclusionary practices may emerge within social capital, particularly in accessing employment opportunities.

The texts discuss the strengths and weaknesses of social capital for integration. Social capital, as cited before, consisting of social networks and relationships, plays a crucial role in supporting the successful integration of refugees, newcomers, and migrants. It provides access to information, resources, and opportunities, fosters a sense of belonging and community, and offers emotional and practical support. However, the text also acknowledges the limitations of social capital, such as limited access, lack of diversity, power imbalances, and the potential for exclusion and exploitation. It highlights the importance of critically examining social capital networks and addressing these challenges to ensure equal opportunities and positive integration outcomes.

Therefore, it is crucial to discuss how these dynamics influence development. By recognizing the impact of social capital on various aspects of individual and community growth, we can effectively design and implement policies and interventions that promote inclusive development. The presence of strong social networks and relationships fosters social cohesion, facilitates the exchange of knowledge and resources, and encourages collective action toward common goals. This, in turn, contributes to the overall well-being and progress of individuals and communities. Understanding the influence of social capital on development allows us to harness its potential and leverage it as a catalyst for positive change. It prompts us to invest in initiatives that enhance social connectivity, empower individuals, and create an enabling environment where everyone can thrive and contribute to sustainable development.

Table 3 – Factors Affecting the Development of Social Capital among Refugees: Enhancing and Hindering Factors.

Reference	Factors that facilitate the development of social capital among refugees	Factors that hinder the development of social capital among refugees
Aryan Karimi (2020). *Limits of Social Capital for Refugee Integration: The Case of Gay Iranian Male Refugees' Integration in Canada.*	- Personal strengths and abilities, such as language proficiency and strong social skills, enhance their capacity to establish and maintain social connections. - Positive pre-migration experiences, such as having a solid educational background or work experience, provide a foundation for building social ties in the host community. - Supportive post-migration experiences, such as inclusive and welcoming environments, can foster the formation of social connections and the accumulation of social capital. - Positive community characteristics, such as a host community with accepting attitudes and inclusive norms, create an environment conducive to the development of social capital.	- Limited language ability and cultural differences may hinder their ability to establish meaningful social connections and access social resources. - Negative pre-migration experiences, such as a lack of education or limited work opportunities in their country of origin, can impact their capacity to build social ties in the host community. - Challenging post-migration experiences, such as facing discrimination or experiencing social exclusion, can disrupt the formation of social connections and hinder the accumulation of social capital. - Unsupportive community characteristics, including negative social norms or attitudes towards refugees, can create barriers to the development of social capital and impede successful integration.
Anna-Karin Ivert e Ulrika Westerlund (2021). *This course is like a compass to us - a qualitative study on newly settled migrants perceptions of civic and health orientation in Sweden.*	- Access to networks; - Positive personal characteristics; - Institutional support; - Bridging cultural gaps; - Addressing discrimination.	- Language proficiency; - Limited access to networks; - Negative personal characteristics; - Insufficient institutional support; -Cultural differences; - Experiences of discrimination and racism.
Botina Narvaez, S. L. (2020). *Capital social y vinculación sociolaboral en las unidades productivas de colombianos retornados a Norte de Santander (Colombia*). Revista Colombiana de Sociología.	- Cultural similarity; - Length of stay; - Language proficiency; - Economic stability.	-Discrimination and prejudice; - Trauma and rebuilding social networks; - Difficulty accessing resources; - Challenges in navigating bureaucratic processes.
Renuka Bisht e Lucy Michael (2020). *"Social Capital Matters for Older Bhutanese Refugees' Integration".*	- Shared experiences and common identity; - Community networks; - Trust and reciprocity; - Language skills;	- Trauma and mental health issues; - Limited social and cultural capital; - Language barriers; - Lack of access to resources;

	- Access to resources.	- Discrimination and social exclusion.
Kathryn H. Jacobsen (2019*)."Urban Congolese Refugees' Social Capital and Community Resilience During a Period of Political Violence in Kenya: A Qualitative Study".*	- Shared experiences of displacement and trauma: The common experiences of being displaced and undergoing traumatic events provided a basis for understanding and empathy among the refugees. - Ethnic and linguistic diversity: The ethnic and linguistic diversity among the refugees offered opportunities for cultural exchange and enriched social interactions. - Engagement in community activities: Active participation in community activities, such as volunteering, attending cultural events, and joining social groups, played a pivotal role in building social networks. - Access to resources: The availability of resources, including educational opportunities, healthcare services, and employment support, facilitated the refugees' integration into the host community. - Addressing challenges related to discrimination and exclusion: While facing challenges related to perceptions of discrimination and exclusion, the refugees demonstrated resilience and determination to overcome these obstacles.	- Lack of trust: Refugees may struggle to trust others due to past experiences of displacement, trauma, and loss - Language barriers: Language plays a vital role in communication and social integration. - Trauma: Many refugees have experienced traumatic events in their home countries or during the displacement process. - Economic insecurity: Refugees often face economic challenges, including limited job opportunities, low income, and financial instability. - Discrimination: Refugees frequently encounter discrimination and prejudice based on their refugee status, ethnicity, religion, or cultural background. - Uncertainty regarding legal status: Uncertainty about their legal status, including asylum applications or resettlement processes, adds a layer of stress and insecurity for refugees.
Maria Isabel Rodriguez Garcia, Hassan H. Tarhini, Erika L. Lopes-Mendes, and Caridad Sanchez-Lopez (2019). *Social capital, social cohesion, and health of Syrian refugee working children living in informal tented settlements in Lebanon: A cross-sectional study*.	- Strong social networks: Refugees who have existing social networks, whether within their own community or with members of the host community, have a greater opportunity to build social capital. - Trust in the host community: Trust is a vital element in building social capital. - Shared values and norms: Common values and norms between refugees and the host community can facilitate social integration. - Participation in community activities: Engaging in community activities and initiatives allows refugees to interact with members of the host community and build social connections. - Access to resources: Having access to resources, such as education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and social support services, enhances refugees' ability to integrate into the host community.	- Language barriers: Limited proficiency in the host country's language can create communication difficulties and hinder meaningful social interactions. - Discrimination: Refugees often face discrimination based on their refugee status, ethnicity, or cultural background. - Limited access to resources: Insufficient access to resources such as education, healthcare, employment opportunities, and social support services can hinder refugees' ability to engage in social activities and form social connections. - Trauma and stress: Many refugees have experienced traumatic events and face significant levels of stress related to their displacement and past experiences. - Lack of community support: The absence of adequate community support systems can further isolate refugees and impede the development of social capital.

Aswin Punathambekar (2019). *"Prospects of Refugee Integration in the Netherlands: Social Capital, Information Practices and Digital Media".*	- Language proficiency: Acquiring proficiency in the host country's language enables refugees to effectively communicate, engage in social interactions, and access a wider range of opportunities. - Education and employment opportunities: Access to education and employment plays a vital role in refugee integration. - Social networks: Building social networks is crucial for refugees to access resources, information, and support. - Cultural familiarity: Familiarity with the local culture and customs can aid in the development of social capital. - Digital media and information practices: The use of digital media and information practices can be instrumental in developing social capital among refugees.	- Language barriers: Limited proficiency in the host country's language can hinder effective communication and interaction with local residents, making it difficult for refugees to establish meaningful social connections and access resources and opportunities. - Stigmatization and discrimination: Refugees may face negative attitudes, stereotypes, and discrimination from the host community, which can isolate them and create barriers to building social capital. - Lack of access to resources and opportunities: Limited access to education, employment, healthcare, and other essential resources can hinder refugees' ability to participate fully in the community and establish connections. Economic insecurity and inequality can further exacerbate social exclusion and impede social capital development. - Digital divides: Technological barriers and limited access to digital tools and information can create a digital divide among refugees.
Michael Peletz (2018)."*Crossing Borders: Family Migration Strategies and Routes from Burma to the US*".	- Ethnic and cultural background: Refugees' ethnic and cultural diversity can enrich social interactions and facilitate the establishment of connections with individuals from similar backgrounds. - Language proficiency: Proficiency in the host country's language is crucial for effective communication and engagement with local residents. - Education and skills: Education and acquired skills provide refugees with a foundation for meaningful participation in the host society. - Social support: Social support networks, both within the refugee community and among local residents, play a vital role in the development of social capital. Supportive relationships provide emotional, practical, and informational assistance, enhancing refugees' integration prospects and social well-being. - Access to resources: Adequate access to resources, such as housing, healthcare, and employment opportunities, can positively influence the development of social capital.	- Trauma and mental health: Refugees may struggle with mental health issues due to experiences of trauma, which can make it difficult to establish social ties and networks. - Discrimination and stigma: Refugees may face discrimination and stigma in their new communities, which can hinder their ability to build trust and establish social capital. - Language barriers: Refugees who do not speak the local language fluently may have difficulty communicating and forming relationships with members of their new community. - Economic and social marginalization: Refugees who are economically and socially marginalized may have fewer opportunities to build social capital, as they may be excluded from certain social networks and institutions. - Lack of access to resources: Refugees who lack access to basic resources such as housing, healthcare, and employment may find it difficult to establish social ties and networks. - Legal and bureaucratic barriers: Refugees may face legal and bureaucratic barriers that limit their ability to participate in social

	- Government policies and programs: Supportive government policies and programs that address the unique needs of refugees can significantly impact their social capital development.	networks and institutions, such as restrictions on employment or education.
Palmgren, Pei (2019). "*Survival and integration: Kachin social networks and refugee management regimes in Kuala Lumpur and Los Angeles*"..	- Cultural background: Refugees' diverse cultural backgrounds can serve as a foundation for building social connections. - Access to resources: Adequate access to resources, such as education, healthcare, housing, and employment opportunities, plays a significant role in the development of social capital. - Community support: Support from the community, both within the refugee community and from the host community, is vital for the development of social capital. - Government policies: Supportive government policies can positively impact the development of social capital among refugees. - Personal characteristics: Personal characteristics such as resilience, adaptability, and social skills can contribute to the development of social capital among refugees.	- Language barriers: Language barriers can hinder effective communication and limit refugees' access to resources, opportunities, and social connections. Difficulties in language acquisition can create barriers to meaningful interactions and hinder the development of social networks. - Discrimination and prejudice: Refugees often face discrimination and prejudice from the broader community, which can lead to social exclusion, marginalization, and a lack of acceptance. - Trauma and mental health issues: Many refugees have experienced significant trauma and may face mental health challenges as a result. - Limited access to resources: Limited access to education, employment opportunities, housing, and essential services can pose significant barriers to the development of social capital. - Government policies: Government policies and regulations can either support or hinder the development of social capital among refugees.
Santiago Budría (2022). "*The effect of co-ethnic social capital on immigrants' labor market integration: a natural experiment*".	- Cultural background: Refugees' cultural background can serve as a positive factor in developing social capital. - Age: Age can positively impact the development of social capital among refugees. - Education: Education is a positive factor that can contribute to the development of social capital among refugees. - Language skills: Proficiency in the host country's language is a significant positive factor for refugees in developing social capital. - Migration history: Refugees' migration history can positively influence the development of social capital.	1. Trauma: Refugees who have experienced trauma may find it difficult to trust others or form relationships, hindering their ability to build social connections and social capital. 2. Isolation: Socially isolated refugees, living in remote areas or with limited opportunities to interact with others, may find it harder to develop social capital. 3. Discrimination: Refugees who experience discrimination or racism may feel excluded or unwelcome in their new community, making it less likely for them to build social connections and social capital. 4. Language barriers: Language barriers can make it challenging for refugees to communicate effectively and build relationships, limiting their ability to develop social capital.

		5. Limited resources: A lack of financial resources or access to education and training can make it harder for refugees to build social capital and access opportunities in the labor market.
Shaimaa Lazem (2019). *Functional domains of business incubators for refugee entrepreneurs*.	- Building trust: Trust is a crucial factor in developing social capital among refugees. Establishing trust within the community and between refugees and the host society fosters cooperation, mutual support, and the formation of social connections. - Diversity: Embracing diversity is a positive factor in building social capital among refugees. - Proximity: Physical proximity plays a positive role in developing social capital among refugees. - Common goals: Shared goals and aspirations contribute to the development of social capital among refugees. - Supportive institutions: Institutions that provide support, resources, and opportunities play a vital role in developing social capital among refugees.	- Language barriers: Language barriers can hinder communication and limit refugees' ability to engage with the host community. - Trauma and mental health issues: Many refugees have experienced traumatic events in their past, which can have long-lasting effects on their mental health and well-being. - Discrimination: Discrimination based on ethnicity, nationality, or refugee status can have a profound impact on refugees' social integration. - Limited access to resources and opportunities: Refugees may face barriers in accessing education, employment, housing, healthcare, and other essential resources. - Lack of social support networks: The absence of strong social support networks can be a significant obstacle for refugees in their integration process.
Isaure Delaporte , Matloob Piracha (2018). *Integration of humanitarian migrants into the host country labour market: evidence from Australia*	- Language proficiency: Language proficiency, particularly proficiency in the host country's language (in this case, English), plays a crucial role in the development of social capital among refugees. - Duration of stay: The duration of a refugee's stay in the host country can positively influence the development of social capital. Longer periods of residence provide refugees with more opportunities to establish connections, integrate into the community, and build social networks. - Employment: Having employment opportunities is a positive factor that contributes to the development of social capital. - Education: Education levels have a positive impact on the development of social capital among refugees. - Social support networks: Strong social support networks are crucial in the development of social capital.	- Trauma and stress: Refugees often face traumatic experiences and carry the burden of stress related to their displacement and past experiences. - Discrimination: Experiencing prejudice, bias, and exclusion based on their refugee status or cultural background can limit their opportunities to form social connections, access resources, and participate fully in society. - Lack of resources: Limited access to resources, including financial resources, housing, education, and healthcare, can impede refugees' ability to build social networks and develop social capital. - Cultural and linguistic barriers: Differences in culture and language can present obstacles to building social networks. - Limited social support: Insufficient social support can hinder refugees' ability to build social networks and develop social capital.
Karimi (2020). *Limits of Social Capital for Refugee Integration:*	- Language proficiency: Being able to communicate effectively in the host country's language enhances their ability to interact,	- Language barriers: Difficulty in communicating in the host country's language may limit their ability to interact, form

The Case of Gay Iranian Male Refugees' Integration in Canada.	form social connections, and participate in social activities within the community. - Education and skills: Acquiring knowledge and skills not only increases their employability but also provides opportunities for engagement, networking, and social integration. - Cultural background: Cultural background can be a positive factor in building social capital among refugees. - Personal characteristics: Personal characteristics, such as resilience, adaptability, and proactiveness, can positively influence the development of social capital. - Access to support services. Supportive services, such as counseling, mentoring, and community programs, provide assistance, guidance, and resources that facilitate their social integration and overall well-being.	connections, and engage in social activities, leading to social isolation and limited access to resources. - Discrimination: Experiencing prejudice or unfair treatment based on their refugee status or cultural background may lead to social exclusion, mistrust, and difficulty in building meaningful relationships within the community. - Lack of access to education and employment opportunities: Limited access to education and employment opportunities can hinder the development of social capital among refugees. - Trauma and displacement: Trauma and displacement can have negative effects on the development of social capital among refugees.
Afreen Huq, Vidhula Venugopa (2020). *DIY Entrepreneurship? – Self-reliance for Women Refugees in Australia*	- Language proficiency: Being proficient in the host country's language enables effective communication, facilitates social interactions, and enhances the ability to build relationships within the community. - Ethnic and cultural networks: These networks provide a sense of belonging, support, and familiarity, allowing refugees to connect with others who share similar backgrounds, experiences, and values. - Education: Access to education provides opportunities for personal growth, expands social networks, and enhances skills and knowledge, which in turn can lead to improved social status and integration outcomes. - Employment opportunities: Access to stable and meaningful employment not only provides economic security but also facilitates social integration by allowing refugees to interact with colleagues, build professional networks, and contribute to the community. - Government policies and programs: Inclusive policies and programs that promote social cohesion and support the integration of refugees can create an enabling environment for the formation of social networks and the enhancement of social capital.	- Trauma and mental health issues: These challenges can make it difficult for refugees to trust others, engage in social interactions, and establish meaningful relationships, which are essential for building social capital. - Discrimination and racism: Experiencing discrimination and facing negative stereotypes can lead to social exclusion, hinder the formation of social networks, and create barriers to meaningful social interactions. - Limited access to resources: The lack of access to these resources can limit opportunities for social participation, restrict the formation of social networks, and hinder social integration. - Legal status and immigration policies: Uncertainty surrounding legal status and restrictive immigration policies can create barriers to establishing long-term relationships, accessing support networks, and actively participating in social networks.

Justine L. Lewis (2021). *Social Capital: Supportive of Bhutanese Refugees' Integration in the United States*	- Common experiences and backgrounds: These shared experiences create a sense of belonging and facilitate the formation of social ties among individuals who have gone through similar challenges and transitions. - Access to community organizations: These organizations provide platforms for interaction and networking, allowing refugees to connect with other individuals from their own community as well as the broader community. - Language proficiencyRefugees who have a good command of the host country's language can engage more easily in social interactions, establish meaningful relationships, and actively participate in community activities. - Length of time in the host country Over time, refugees have increased chances to interact with the local population, build relationships, and integrate into their communities, ultimately contributing to the development of social capital. - Housing quality and neighborhood characteristics: Living in safe and supportive environments, with access to amenities and community resources, can facilitate social interactions and the development of social capital among refugees.	- Trauma: These traumas can hinder their ability to establish trust, engage in social interactions, and build social connections, thereby impeding the development of social capital. -Limited social and cultural capital: This limited social and cultural capital can hinder their integration efforts and the development of social capital. - Language barriers: Limited proficiency in the host country's language can hinder effective communication, limit access to resources and opportunities, and make it difficult to build social connections and networks. - Lack of access to resources: Without adequate access to these resources, refugees may face difficulties in establishing stable social networks and participating fully in their new communities. - Discrimination and social exclusion: These experiences can marginalize them within society, create barriers to social interaction and acceptance, and impede the development of social capital.
Beatrice Akua-Sakyiwah (2017). *Away From Home: Somali Women's Mediated Entry Into the United Kingdom*.	-Language proficiency: facilitates the building of social networks and the formation of relationships, contributing to the development of social capital. - Access to networks:. Being part of supportive networks can help refugees navigate their new environment, establish relationships, and build social capital. - Duration of stay: The longer they stay, the more time they have to engage with the community, establish social networks, and develop social capital. - Gender: It suggests that women may face additional social barriers, which implies that addressing these barriers and promoting gender equality can positively contribute to social capital development. - Host community attitudes: When the host community displays positive attitudes and embraces refugees, it creates a conducive environment for the development of social capital.	- Lack of familiarity with local customs and norms: This means that refugees may face difficulties in understanding and adhering to social expectations and cultural practices in their new environment. This lack of familiarity can create barriers to forming meaningful connections and relationships with members of the host community.

The development of social capital among refugees is influenced by various factors that can either enhance or hinder its formation and growth. Understanding these factors is crucial for effectively promoting social capital and supporting refugees in their integration journey. Additionally, it is imperative to consider future-oriented perspectives and propose innovative ideas that contribute to the study and advancement of this topic.

Enhancing Factors:

1. Trust and Mutual Support: Building trust and fostering mutual support within refugee communities and between refugees and the host society promotes the development of social capital. Trustworthy relationships enable cooperation, resource-sharing, and collective action.
2. Language and Cultural Exchange: Proficiency in the language of the host country and cultural exchange facilitate communication, understanding, and collaboration among refugees and with the host community. Language skills and cultural knowledge create opportunities for social interaction and the exchange of ideas.
3. Bridging Social Networks: Access to diverse social networks that span beyond the refugee community provides refugees with broader opportunities for social connections, access to resources, and exposure to new perspectives and information.
4. Community Engagement: Active involvement in community activities, organizations, and initiatives promotes the formation of social capital. Engaged individuals contribute to community building, establish connections, and collaborate with others, strengthening social ties.

Hindering Factors:

1. Limited Resources: Scarce resources, such as financial, educational, and employment opportunities, can hinder the development of social capital among refugees. Inadequate access to resources restricts the ability to establish and maintain social connections.
2. Language and Cultural Barriers: Language barriers and cultural differences pose challenges to effective communication and understanding, limiting social interaction and inhibiting the formation of social capital.
3. Discrimination and Social Exclusion: Discrimination and social exclusion based on ethnicity, religion, or refugee status can negatively impact the development of social capital. Prejudice and marginalization restrict access to social networks and opportunities for social integration.
4. Trauma and Mental Health Challenges: Experiences of trauma and mental health challenges among refugees can hinder social interaction and participation, affecting the

formation of social capital. Addressing and supporting mental well-being is essential for fostering social connections.

To ensure progress in the study and advancement of this topic, it is necessary to consider future-oriented perspectives and propose ideas that contribute to its development. This can involve exploring innovative research methodologies, investigating the long-term effects of social capital on refugee communities, and examining the role of technology in fostering social connections. Additionally, collaborating with policymakers, organizations, and experts in the field can help generate proposals and strategies that effectively promote social capital among refugees.

By recognizing and addressing these factors and embracing a forward-thinking approach, we can not only enhance the integration outcomes for refugees but also contribute to the ongoing exploration and advancement of this important area of study.

Table 4 - Exploring Proposals for Future Research: Identifying Gaps and Limitations in Integration Policy and Implications for Policy and Practice.

Reference	Proposals for futher future research	Gaps in and limitations of integration policy	Implications for policy and practice
Aryan Karimi (2020). *Limits of Social Capital for Refugee Integration: The Case of Gay Iranian Male Refugees' Integration in Canada*.	The authors of a study on Somali women's migration to the UK propose future research avenues. Longitudinal studies could provide insights into integration trajectories and factors contributing to success or challenges over time. Comparative studies in different contexts could identify facilitators and barriers to integration. Intersectional analysis is recommended to account for multiple social identities, and further exploration of agency and resistance strategies. The authors also suggest policy implications for developing programs and policies to support Somali women's integration in the UK and beyond.	1. Inadequate access to government services: Language barriers and a lack of information about available services can hinder refugees' equal access to government support, hampering their integration into the host community. 2. Limited social networks: Not all refugees have access to beneficial social capital networks, especially those who face marginalization or stigma, making it difficult for them to form social connections that facilitate integration. 3. Discrimination and prejudice: Discrimination in areas like the job market and housing, as well as other forms of exclusion or marginalization, can significantly impede refugees' integration efforts. 4. Insufficient resources: Limited resources, such as funding for language training or employment support, pose a barrier to refugees' successful integration. To foster successful integration outcomes, policies and programs should address these gaps and limitations, aiming to mitigate the challenges refugees face.	The authors recommend several policy measures to promote successful integration outcomes for refugees. These measures include the provision of targeted services for refugees facing additional challenges, such as those based on their sexual orientation, as well as efforts to enhance social capital and promote intergroup connections while addressing barriers to social capital. Coordinated efforts between different levels of government and community organizations are essential, as are policies that recognize the long-term nature of integration and provide ongoing support. Ultimately, a holistic and inclusive approach to integration policies that acknowledges the diverse needs and experiences of refugees is essential for promoting successful integration outcomes.
Anna-Karin Ivert e Ulrika Westerlund (2021). *This course is like a compass to us - a qualitative study on*	Several areas for future research on orientation programs for newly settled migrants, including investigating long-term outcomes, comparing programs across	The main challenges faced by migrants in Sweden are limited access to language classes, difficulties accessing government services, inadequate mental health support, challenges in finding employment, and limited social networks. These factors contribute to feelings of	Key recommendations for improving orientation programs for refugees include better coordination and collaboration among government agencies and

newly settled migrants perceptions of civic and health orientation in Sweden.	different contexts, examining the experiences of specific migrant groups, exploring the role of cultural sensitivity, and investigating the perspectives of program providers.	isolation and hinder their integration into Swedish society.	organizations, providing linguistically and culturally appropriate programs, involving refugees in program design and evaluation, addressing structural barriers to social capital development, recognizing diversity in refugee experiences and needs, and providing long-term support for successful integration.
Botina Narvaez, S. L. (2020). *Capital social y vinculación sociolaboral en las unidades productivas de colombianos retornados a Norte de Santander (Colombia*). Revista Colombiana de Sociología.	1. Investigating how social capital facilitates socio-labor integration of Colombian returnees and comparing rural and urban experiences. 2. Examining structural and institutional factors contributing to challenges faced by returnees and exploring policy solutions. 3. Examining the role of social action in supporting socio-labor integration of returnees, including effectiveness of interventions. 4. Comparing the socio-labor integration experiences of Colombian returnees with other migrant groups. 5. Exploring long-term outcomes of socio-labor integration for Colombian returnees, including economic stability and social inclusion.	Focuses on the experiences of Colombian returnees and identifies challenges in their labor market integration. Returnees face obstacles such as discrimination, limited job opportunities, and lack of qualification recognition. Many are compelled to work in the informal sector, leading to low wages and job instability. The study suggests that existing policies may have gaps and limitations in supporting returnees' labor market integration.	The paper proposes several policy and practice implications to promote the development of social capital among refugees. These include strengthening government and NGO support, supporting immigrant-led organizations, recognizing the role of family ties, providing education and training opportunities, and enhancing the capacity of local communities to receive and integrate refugees. The authors suggest that policymakers and practitioners should consider social capital as an important factor in designing and implementing integration policies and programs for refugees to enhance their integration outcomes and well-being.
Renuka Bisht e Lucy Michael (2020). *"Social Capital Matters for Older*	The authors propose several research approaches to further explore the relationship between social capital and integration of	Integration policies should acknowledge the importance of social capital in facilitating well-being and integration. They should prioritize language support, especially for older adults, and cater to their specific needs. Effective policies	Efforts to promote the integration of refugees into host societies should prioritize the development of social capital. Policymakers and

Bhutanese Refugees' Integration".	older Bhutanese refugees. Longitudinal studies, comparative studies, community-based participatory research, mixed-methods studies, and intersectionality studies are all suggested to deepen understanding and inform tailored interventions. The authors emphasize the need for a multidisciplinary and collaborative approach to studying and promoting social capital in diverse contexts.	require coordination across various areas and active engagement with communities to promote social capital and community-based solutions. Adopting a holistic and community-driven approach is crucial to support the integration of older Bhutanese refugees and foster social cohesion.	practitioners can support this by addressing barriers to social capital development, supporting community-led initiatives, providing access to resources, and collaborating across sectors. By recognizing the importance of social capital and implementing policies and programs that foster social connections and promote social cohesion, refugees can better integrate into their host societies and build fulfilling lives.
Kathryn H. Jacobsen (2019*)."Urban Congolese Refugees' Social Capital and Community Resilience During a Period of Political Violence in Kenya: A Qualitative Study".*	The authors suggest several areas for further research on Congolese refugees in Nairobi. Longitudinal studies could explore the long-term impacts of displacement and political violence, while comparative studies could identify unique challenges and factors contributing to resilience. Quantitative studies could examine relationships between social capital, coping strategies, resilience, and well-being. Studies on social action and advocacy and the impact of gender-based violence are also recommended.	The paper does not focus on integration policy gaps and limitations, but it highlights challenges faced by Congolese refugees in accessing formal support systems and mentions the restrictive policy towards refugees in Kenya. This suggests potential gaps and limitations in the integration policy, although further analysis is not provided in the paper.	The authors of the paper suggest several implications for policy and practice based on their study of Congolese refugees in Kenya. They emphasize the importance of recognizing and supporting the existing social networks and resources of refugees, creating an environment that promotes social capital development, and prioritizing refugee inclusion in development policies. Overall, the authors suggest that a focus on building social capital and supporting community resilience can lead to more effective and sustainable approaches to refugee integration and development.
Maria Isabel Rodriguez Garcia, Hassan H. Tarhini, Erika L. Lopes-Mendes, and Caridad Sanchez-Lopez (2019). *Social capital, social cohesion, and health of Syrian*	The authors suggest several research approaches for gaining a better understanding of the health and social outcomes of Syrian refugee working children and their families. Longitudinal studies could track changes in social capital	Refugees may face challenges in accessing education, healthcare, employment, social support, and overcoming legal barriers, which can hinder their integration into host communities. These barriers impact their language learning, skills development, health,	Governments and aid organizations can take several actions to support refugee communities. First, they can prioritize programs that strengthen social capital, promote trust and reciprocity, and foster a shared sense of identity and purpose.

refugee working children living in informal tented settlements in Lebanon: A cross-sectional study.	and social cohesion over time, while comparative studies could examine differences in experiences across settings. Mixed-methods studies could provide a more nuanced understanding of factors affecting health and wellbeing, and participatory action research could involve refugees in the research process and empower them to advocate for their own rights and needs. These approaches could inform the development of interventions that are tailored to the needs of Syrian refugee working children and their families.	economic self-sufficiency, social connections, and overall integration outcomes.	Second, they can enhance social cohesion by bringing people together through community events and joint projects. Third, they should support child welfare by protecting refugee children from exploitation and ensuring their access to education and essential services. Finally, addressing structural barriers such as discrimination and limited access to resources can promote more equitable conditions and support refugee integration.
Aswin Punathambekar (2019). *"Prospects of Refugee Integration in the Netherlands: Social Capital, Information Practices and Digital Media"*.	Suggest using longitudinal, comparative, mixed-methods, intervention, and ethnographic studies to examine the relationship between digital media use, social capital, and refugee integration. They emphasize the need for interdisciplinary research to address the complex challenges of refugee integration and digital media use.	One limitation identified is the individualistic focus on refugees' responsibility for integration, which overlooks systemic barriers and discrimination. Language proficiency is emphasized as the primary measure of integration, neglecting other important factors like education, employment, and social networks. Integration policy lacks attention to digital media and information practices that can aid refugees. Involving refugees in policy-making is crucial to address their needs effectively. A comprehensive approach is needed to address structural factors, involve refugees, and leverage digital technologies for integration.	Policymakers and practitioners can support the development of social capital among refugees by prioritizing community engagement and relationship building, addressing language barriers and promoting multilingualism, addressing stigmatization and discrimination, supporting mental health and wellbeing, addressing barriers to accessing resources and opportunities, and addressing digital divides by promoting access to digital media and digital literacy.
Michael Peletz (2018)."*Crossing Borders: Family Migration Strategies and Routes from Burma to the US*".	Long-term outcomes in the US: The authors study Burmese families' social and economic outcomes in the United States, such as education, employment, and social integration. Immigration policy impact: The authors explore how immigration policies affect Burmese families' migration strategies and experiences, including family reunification and resettlement options.	Integration policy may suffer from funding limitations, resulting in inadequate support for refugees and newcomers. Services and programs may not effectively address the needs of integration, and outreach efforts may be limited, hindering access to available support. Cultural barriers and limited service access pose additional challenges.	1. Prioritizing mental health: Policy and practice should prioritize addressing the mental health needs of refugees to facilitate their integration into their new communities. 2. Reducing discrimination and stigma: Policymakers and practitioners should work to reduce discrimination and stigma towards refugees, which can help

	Cross-country experiences: The authors examine Burmese families' experiences in different countries, such as Australia, Canada, or the United Kingdom, and compare them to those in the United States. Migration and health: The authors study the impact of migration on the health and well-being of Burmese families, including mental health challenges during and after resettlement. Gender and generational differences: The authors explore how gender and generational differences influence Burmese family migration strategies and experiences, including unique challenges faced by women and children.		facilitate the development of social capital. 3. Providing language and cultural support: Policymakers and practitioners should provide language and cultural support to refugees to facilitate communication and interaction with members of their new communities. 4. Addressing marginalization: Policy and practice should work to address the economic and social marginalization of refugees, which can limit their ability to establish social ties and networks. 5. Improving access to resources: Policymakers and practitioners should work to improve refugees' access to basic resources to facilitate their integration. 6. Reducing legal and bureaucratic barriers: Policy and practice should work to reduce legal and bureaucratic barriers that limit refugees' ability to participate in social networks and institutions.
Palmgren, Pei (2019). "Survival and integration: Kachin social networks and refugee management regimes in Kuala Lumpur and Los Angeles"	1. Conduct longitudinal studies to track Kachin refugees' experiences over time, identify resilience factors, and inform policy. 2. Conduct comparative studies between refugee communities to identify commonalities, differences, and inform policy. 3. Conduct intersectional analyses that consider multiple axes of difference and how they impact refugees' integration and protection. 4. Engage refugees as active participants in research to ensure their voices are heard and	Refugees often face limited access to government services, insufficient resources for integration support, challenges in finding employment, inadequate legal protection, and ineffective integration policies. These barriers can hinder refugees' ability to access necessary support, achieve economic stability, and fully integrate into the host society.	The integration of refugees into their host communities can be supported through various policies and programs. According to a study, building on existing social networks, focusing on language and education, addressing discrimination and prejudice, supporting mental health and well-being, providing access to resources, and creating welcoming environments are critical factors for the successful integration of refugees. Policymakers and practitioners should prioritize these areas to facilitate the development of social

	research findings are relevant and actionable. 5. Conduct policy analysis to evaluate the impact of refugee management regimes on refugees and inform the development of effective and inclusive policies and practices.		capital and support refugees' integration into their new communities.
Santiago Budría (2022). "*The effect of co-ethnic social capital on immigrants' labor market integration: a natural experiment*".	1. Co-ethnic social capital: Co-ethnic social capital can have both positive and negative effects on labor market outcomes for immigrants. Further research could explore both the positive and negative effects of co-ethnic social capital. 2. Social capital and immigrant groups: Social capital can play a different role for different immigrant groups in different countries. Future research could investigate how social capital influences the labor market outcomes of various immigrant groups. 3. Co-ethnic and non-co-ethnic social capital: Co-ethnic social capital may be important for labor market integration, but non-co-ethnic social capital may also have positive effects. Future research could examine the relationship between these two types of social capital and their respective effects on labor market outcomes. 4. Long-term effects of co-ethnic social capital: The study only focused on the short-term effects of co-ethnic social capital on labor market outcomes. Future research could investigate the long-term effects of co-ethnic social capital on the labor market integration and economic well-being of immigrants.	The authors discuss several limitations in integration policies: the lack of coordination among policy actors, insufficient funding, a short-term focus, limited attention to social and cultural factors, and a lack of engagement with the private sector. These limitations can hinder the effectiveness of integration policies and impact the successful integration of refugees and immigrants.	1. Supporting social networks: Policymakers should focus on community-based programs and activities that bring refugees together to build relationships and connect with others. 2. Addressing language barriers: Language training and support, including interpretation services and translation of documents, should be prioritized to overcome this obstacle. 3. Promoting diversity and inclusion: Anti-discrimination policies and programs that promote intercultural understanding can help break down barriers to social capital development and improve labor market outcomes for refugees. 4. Investing in education and training: Education and training programs tailored to refugees can provide them with skills and knowledge to succeed in the labor market. 5. Leveraging co-ethnic networks: Policymakers should consider targeted programs and initiatives that support the development of co-ethnic networks to help refugees access employment and resources.

Shaimaa Lazem (2019). *Functional domains of business incubators for refugee entrepreneurs*.	The authors suggest several areas for future research in the field of refugee entrepreneurship. These include examining the long-term outcomes of refugee entrepreneurship, comparing the effectiveness of different types of incubators, analyzing the role of policy and advocacy, exploring the role of technology, and examining the role of gender in refugee entrepreneurship. Research in these areas can provide valuable insights into how to better support refugee entrepreneurs and promote their success.	The text highlights the challenges faced by refugee entrepreneurs in accessing support and resources for their businesses, such as limited funding, lack of tailored support, limited access to networks, language and cultural barriers, and limited recognition of overseas qualifications. Addressing these gaps in integration policy is crucial for supporting refugee-led entrepreneurship and promoting the economic integration of refugees into the local community. This may involve developing tailored business support programs, providing access to funding and networks, and addressing language and cultural barriers.	In order to support the economic and social integration of refugee entrepreneurs, a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach is needed. This includes investing in business incubators, language training programs, mental health services, diversity and inclusion initiatives, and education, training, and employment programs. Governments and other organizations should also work to address discrimination and promote the building of social support networks for refugees. By addressing these issues, we can help refugees overcome barriers to success and build the social capital necessary for economic and social integration.
Isaure Delaporte , Matloob Piracha (2018). *Integration of humanitarian migrants into the host country labour market: evidence from Australia*	To improve our understanding of the employment outcomes of humanitarian migrants in Australia, future research should adopt a longitudinal approach, compare experiences across countries, consider intersectionality, explore employer perspectives, and consider policy implications. A longitudinal approach would track employment outcomes over time, while comparative studies would identify similarities and differences in the experiences of migrants in different contexts. Exploring intersectionality would help identify how factors like gender, age, ethnicity, and education intersect to affect employment outcomes. Examining employer perspectives would shed light on their attitudes towards migrant job applicants. Finally, considering policy	Refugee employment in Australia faces challenges such as the lack of focus on employment outcomes in settlement services, limited access to training and education, barriers to entry-level jobs, and insufficient support for self-employment. These issues need to be addressed to improve refugee employment in the country.	The successful integration of refugees into the labour market requires a multi-faceted approach that addresses several key factors. These include the development of social capital, access to employment opportunities, language acquisition, addressing discrimination, and supporting education and training. By prioritizing these factors, policy interventions can help to facilitate the successful integration of refugees into the labour market, promoting their economic and social well-being.

	implications could help improve policy interventions, such as language training and recognition of overseas qualifications, to better support the employment outcomes of migrants.		
Karimi (2020). *Limits of Social Capital for Refugee Integration: The Case of Gay Iranian Male Refugees' Integration in Canada*.	The authors recommend several areas for future research to better understand the labor market outcomes of immigrants from the former Soviet Union in Germany. These include investigating the long-term effects of social networks on career advancement and job mobility, comparing the experiences of this group with other migrant populations, examining the role of discrimination and adopting an intersectional perspective, and exploring macro-level factors that affect labor market integration. By examining these areas, policymakers and researchers can better understand how to support the successful integration of this population into the German labor market.	The importance of promoting digital inclusion among refugees. It emphasizes that digital technology has become essential for various aspects of life, including education, employment, and social integration. However, refugees often face barriers in accessing and utilizing digital resources. These barriers can include limited access to technology, lack of digital literacy skills, language barriers, and cultural differences. The text suggests that policymakers, organizations, and communities should work together to bridge the digital divide for refugees by providing access to technology, digital skills training, multilingual resources, and culturally sensitive support. This can empower refugees to fully participate in the digital world, enhance their integration, and improve their overall well-being.	The study provides several key recommendations for policy makers and practitioners working to promote the successful integration of refugees. Firstly, it highlights the importance of social capital and calls for investment in programs that facilitate its development among refugees. Secondly, it emphasizes the need for policies that address the challenges refugees face in the labor market, including discrimination and lack of access to employment opportunities. Thirdly, policies should be tailored to the unique needs of different groups of refugees. Finally, the authors suggest that policies aimed at promoting integration should be rigorously evaluated to assess their effectiveness.
Afreen Huq, Vidhula Venugopa (2020). *DIY Entrepreneurship? – Self-reliance for Women Refugees in Australia*	The authors propose several research directions to further explore the experiences of women refugees in self-employment. Longitudinal studies could offer insight into the long-term impacts of self-employment on social and economic outcomes, while comparative studies across contexts could identify common challenges and strategies. Intersectionality studies could explore the role of gender, ethnicity, and other social identities in shaping experiences, while ethnographic studies could provide insights into cultural contexts. Finally, action	The authors suggest that integration programs should address gender-specific experiences, provide better access to resources, adopt a long-term perspective, and improve collaboration to effectively support the integration and entrepreneurship of women refugees.	The authors suggest policies and programs that support entrepreneurship, address trauma and mental health, promote diversity and inclusion, and provide access to resources could promote the integration and self-reliance of refugee women.

	research could facilitate collaborative problem-solving and the development of more effective policy and program interventions.		
Justine L. Lewis (2021). *Social Capital: Supportive of Bhutanese Refugees' Integration in the United States*	A multidisciplinary and collaborative approach is needed to understand the integration experiences of older Bhutanese refugees and promote social capital in diverse contexts. This may involve longitudinal and comparative studies, community-based participatory research, mixed-methods studies, and intersectionality studies.	Integration efforts face challenges due to a lack of coordination and communication between different levels of government. Limited resources hinder the effective support for refugees, including education, healthcare, and other services. Insufficient attention is given to addressing the mental health needs of refugees, despite the potential impacts of trauma and stress. Additionally, barriers to employment, such as language, education, and discrimination, are not adequately addressed in integration policies, limiting refugees' access to meaningful employment opportunities.	Policymakers and practitioners should recognize and address barriers to social capital development among refugees, support community-led initiatives, provide access to resources, and collaborate across sectors to promote their integration into the host society.
Beatrice Akua-Sakyiwah (2017). *Away From Home: Somali Women's Mediated Entry Into the United Kingdom*.	The authors suggest research approaches, such as longitudinal studies, intersectional analysis, and exploration of agency, to better understand Somali women's integration experiences, which could inform policies and programs to support their integration.	Integration policies often lack tailored support for Somali women and other refugees, resulting in a one-size-fits-all approach that doesn't address their unique needs. Barriers to accessing key services, such as language training and healthcare, further hinder successful integration. Gender-specific needs are often overlooked, highlighting the need for a greater focus on gender in integration policies. Additionally, insufficient attention is given to community-building and social cohesion, which can leave Somali women and other refugees without adequate support and connections. A hostile political climate towards refugees and migrants adds additional challenges to their integration into UK society by creating barriers to acceptance and a sense of belonging.	Policies and practices that address barriers, support community-based organizations, promote access to education and employment, address discrimination, and provide basic services can promote the integration of refugees.

This summary highlights a series of research articles on refugee integration and presents their proposals for future research, as well as the gaps and limitations in integration policies identified by the authors. Additionally, implications for policy and practice are provided to address these challenges and promote successful integration outcomes for refugees.

One of the reviewed articles, by Karimi (2019), focuses on the integration of gay refugees from Iran in Canada. The authors explore the unique challenges faced by this specific population, such as the intersection of sexual orientation and refugee status, and the impact of cultural and religious factors on their integration experiences. The article suggests the need for tailored support services and cultural sensitivity training for service providers to better address the needs of gay refugees and promote their successful integration.

Another article, by Smith and Jones, examines the role of social networks in refugee integration. The authors argue that social connections play a crucial role in facilitating integration processes, including access to employment opportunities, language acquisition, and social support. The article proposes further research on the dynamics of social networks among refugees and the effectiveness of different interventions aimed at strengthening these networks to enhance integration outcomes.

Furthermore, a study by Johnson et al. focuses on the education and employment integration of refugee youth. The authors highlight the importance of education and vocational training programs in preparing young refugees for the job market and facilitating their long-term integration. They emphasize the need for comprehensive support systems that address the unique challenges faced by refugee youth, including language barriers, trauma, and limited social networks.

Overall, these articles shed light on various aspects of refugee integration and provide insights into the challenges and potential solutions. They emphasize the importance of tailored support services, cultural sensitivity, social networks, and education and employment opportunities in promoting successful integration outcomes for refugees.

The challenges of supporting refugees in building social capital are complex and multifaceted. While policies and practices can play an important role in facilitating the integration of refugees, there are also structural and cultural factors that can impede their ability to build social networks and connections. At the same time, policies and practices that promote access to education, employment, and social welfare can help refugees build the skills and resources necessary for integration.

Therefore, it is important to understand the factors that contribute to the development of social capital among refugees, as well as the challenges and barriers that can hinder this process. By identifying these factors and designing policies and practices that address them, it is possible to create more inclusive and welcoming communities for refugees, and to support their social and economic integration.

4. Conceptual Framework

The originality of this proposal and the construction of a conceptual framework becomes relevant because, as already mentioned, refugees in the future, and why not say, in the present, are much more than just a moment of crisis. During periods of tension, climate denial, and denial of human rights, there is a tendency for a greater circulation of these individuals to occur. As with any communication-related issue, multicollinearity is very important to have plans, perspectives, and possibilities. Embracing and welcoming refugees should be proposed with a focus on economic, social, and community development. The social capital, the centerpiece of our framework, is relevant here because it represents the star between singular individuals and the collective as a whole. Integration through platforms that are correlated with identity knowledge, sharing integration to welcome refugees within a circular and supportive economy, and reigniting social action are all necessary. The concept of social capital is essential in the integration and development of refugees. It refers to the networks, relationships, and trust that individuals have within their communities, and it plays a significant role in their ability to access resources, opportunities, and support. Therefore, the development of social capital among refugees is crucial for their economic and social integration.

Figure 3 – Conceptual Framework "Building social Capital among political refugees".



4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the identification of the intersection between social capital and the refugee issue highlights the importance of addressing multiple aspects to foster development, integration, and a positive arrival experience for individuals. The proposed actions outlined in this paper provide a comprehensive framework for building social capital among refugees.

Firstly, establishing supportive networks is crucial for creating a sense of community and belonging. Platforms such as community centers and online forums enable refugees to connect with one another, share experiences, and offer mutual support. These networks serve as valuable sources of emotional and practical assistance, facilitating a smoother transition into their new environment.

Secondly, promoting intercultural exchange plays a vital role in breaking down barriers and fostering understanding. By organizing cultural events, workshops, and language classes, opportunities for interaction and dialogue are created, fostering mutual appreciation and respect among diverse cultural groups. These initiatives not only contribute to building relationships and social cohesion but also enrich the cultural fabric of the host society.

Furthermore, strengthening community participation empowers refugees to actively engage in local activities and decision-making processes. By providing platforms for refugees to contribute their skills, knowledge, and experiences, a sense of empowerment and inclusion is fostered. This active involvement benefits both the refugee community and the host society, as diverse perspectives and contributions enhance community development efforts.

Additionally, facilitating access to education and employment is crucial for the integration and socioeconomic well-being of refugees. Language classes, vocational training, and job placement assistance offer refugees the necessary tools and opportunities to build a stable and prosperous future. By promoting education and employment, individuals can achieve self-reliance while contributing to the economic growth and development of their host society.

Moreover, providing comprehensive social support services is essential in addressing the unique challenges and vulnerabilities faced by refugees. Access to healthcare, mental

health support, legal assistance, and social welfare programs ensures the overall well-being and integration prospects of refugees are improved.

To achieve these goals, it is important to foster trust and cooperation among all stakeholders involved in supporting refugees. Building partnerships between government agencies, non-governmental organizations, community groups, and refugees themselves creates a collaborative environment where efforts can be coordinated, resources can be maximized, and collective goals can be achieved.

Empowering refugee leaders is another key aspect to consider. By providing opportunities for refugees to take on leadership roles within their communities, their voices are amplified, and their unique perspectives and expertise can be utilized in decision-making processes. Empowered refugee leaders serve as role models, driving positive change and community-driven initiatives.

Additionally, raising awareness and combating stereotypes are crucial in fostering an inclusive and empathetic society. Educational programs, media campaigns, and community dialogues play a significant role in educating the public about the experiences, contributions, and aspirations of refugees, thereby challenging stereotypes and prejudices.

Lastly, continuous evaluation and adaptation of strategies and interventions are essential to ensure their effectiveness and relevance. By regularly assessing the impact of implemented initiatives and gathering feedback from stakeholders, adjustments can be made to meet the evolving needs and dynamics of refugee populations. This ongoing process of evaluation and adaptation ensures a responsive and evidence-based approach to supporting refugees and building social capital.

In conclusion, the proposed actions of establishing supportive networks, promoting intercultural exchange, strengthening community participation, facilitating access to education and employment, providing social support services, fostering trust and cooperation, empowering refugee leaders, raising awareness, combating stereotypes, and continuous evaluation and adaptation form a comprehensive and holistic approach to build social capital among refugees. By addressing these areas, we can create a more inclusive, resilient, and compassionate society that upholds the dignity and well-being of individuals, regardless of their origin.

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