

REGULARISATION OF LONG-TERM UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS IN IRELAND:

The state's responsibility in regularising undocumented migrants from the perspective of human rights and conflict resolution.

Independent College Dublin
Master of Arts in Dispute Resolution

REGULARISATION OF LONG-TERM UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS IN IRELAND:
The state's responsibility in regularising undocumented migrants from the perspective of
human rights and conflict resolution.

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May/2022

Independent College Dublin
Assessment Cover Page

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Dissertation

Assignment Title:

REGULARISATION OF LONG-TERM UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS IN IRELAND:
The state's responsibility in regularising undocumented migrants from the perspective of human rights and

Due Date:

20/05/2022

Date of Submission:

23/05/2022

Requested Word Length:

20.000

Actual Word Length (excluding list of references):

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

IOM	International Organization For Migration
JFU	Justice For Undocumented
MRCI	Migrant Rights Centre Ireland
UN	United Nations
UNDH	Universal Declaration of Human Rights

I dedicate this work to all migrants worldwide who face many challenges in pursuing their dreams.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Leaving your home country is an attitude that requires courage. Driven by our dreams, we decide to face this challenge and go in search of our achievements. We find ourselves discovering how many opportunities our choices bring us and how strong we are for following our purpose even in all the difficulties and obstacles.

Today, developing my master's dissertation makes me look back and be sure that it was worthwhile because I went far beyond what I could have imagined.

And, of course, this whole journey would not have been possible without the support I received from the people around me. They were the ones who cheered me up in the moments of difficulty.

First of all, I thank with all my heart my mother, Rosangela Costa, for always having dreamed with me and being my biggest supporter. Secondly, I thank my life partner, Bruno Cruz, for all the patience and affection he has with me daily, especially during this period when I needed to dedicate myself to my studies. Feeling welcomed and well taken care of makes all the difference.

I am very grateful to my supervisor, Alison Walker, who dedicated her time to help me in the elaboration of this project. It is an honour for me to have her as a mentor. I would also like to express my gratitude to the lecturers and staff at Independent College Dublin.

During the course, I have had a lot of support from my friends and fellow Masters's students, to whom I would like to express my sincere thanks.

Last but not least, I thank my great friends, whom I hold in my heart as if they were my sisters. They are Andreza Assis, Camilla Pequeno, Jackeline Ferreira, Luciana Hoelz and Thatiane Thomaz. You guys have made this journey lighter and happier.

ABSTRACT

On January 2022, the Department of Justice from the Government of Ireland launched the Regularisation of Long Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme, aiming to provide a residence permit to people who find themselves in this situation and have been living in the country for a long time.

This research aims to understand the scheme proposed by the department of justice and understand the state's responsibility in resolving this conflict and guaranteeing human rights to these migrants.

This research's structure is based on a literature review carried out in order to understand the correlation between the themes: the undocumented scheme, human rights and conflict resolution.

We will also understand in more detail the concepts of each of them and what irregular migration is, how it impacts the state, and how the state sought to resolve this conflict through the regularization scheme for the undocumented.

We used the bibliography of renowned authors to bring quality content and relevance to this research.

This study is carried out with a mixed methodology: qualitative and quantitative. Its nature is descriptive, exploratory and correlational.

To conclude our research, we carried out a survey of undocumented migrants who contributed to this study and brought their life experiences on this topic.

Analyzing the data, we could understand that the situation is much more complex than it appears to be. The state has positioned itself responsibly and acted in search of a solution to the conflict, encompassing universal guarantees of human rights, allowing several people to benefit from the amnesty and thus satisfying their own needs and interests and those of irregular migrants.

This measure will bring a new perspective on life for people in this situation and prevent the state from having other conflicts and long-term damage.

Keywords: "undocumented, regularization, conflict resolution, human rights."

Chapter 1 – Introduction

1.2 Introduction

Humanity has been experiencing the migratory phenomenon since the beginning. This movement contributed to the development of society and ethnic and cultural diversity, economic growth, and globalization, among other factors. According to the International Organization For Migration (IOM), the global estimate is that in 2020, there were about 281 million immigrants around the world, representing 3.2% of the world's population.

Historically, immigration was responsible for the evolution and formation of nations. Such was its importance, as new territories were discovered where different resources were found to be explored. This made the pioneers of discoveries attract their people to inhabit these lands and contribute to their development. Gradually, the conditions became more and more attractive for the migratory process to begin voluntarily.

Latin America, for example, was primarily influenced by this movement. The intense flow of European and African immigrants, together with the region's indigenous peoples, were part of the constitution of Latin American nations. The migration of foreigners worldwide took on even greater proportions during periods of war, especially during the second world war, when people of different nationalities, mainly from the European continent and Japan, sought refuge in other countries.

This process was essential so that significant historical events such as colonialism, industrialization, and the formation of the labour market for capitalism could happen.

Migration can occur voluntarily or involuntarily. The first occurs naturally, not forced, motivated by the desire to find conditions for a better life in another country. The second happens when external factors are involved, such as in war situations, persecutions (political, religious, and others), and natural catastrophes. (WEIZENMANN, et. al., 2017) It is important to note that the mode of entry into the destination country will define whether the migrant will be regular or irregular. Each country has its own rules to authorize or not the entry and stay of people in its territory. Therefore, even entering regularly, the immigrant must obey these rules to maintain their regularity status.

A well-known example of irregular migration occurs in the United States, where people try to enter the country illegally by crossing the land border from Mexico. This process is

clandestine and cruel, and it involves several risks such as exploitation, disappearance, malnutrition, and physical and sexual violence, in addition to promoting human trafficking. Many of those who choose to go this route do not complete the journey, tragically losing their lives (ASSIS, 2008).

Other regions of the world also receive immigrants illegally at their land borders. João Peixoto (2017) comments in his work that although the United States has the pressure of illegal immigrants from South and Central America, Europe also has it with immigrants from Africa and the Middle East.

A prevalent example of irregular migration is when an individual enters a country as a tourist but decides to stay even after this permit expires, without meeting the conditions required to become a resident.

The state has the authority under migratory control. Many of them adopt a more restrictive migration policy because receiving migrants in an unbalanced way impacts issues such as increased spending on public services for the new population, generating fear of terrorist attacks and entry of dangerous elements, among others. (SILVA, 2020)

Although some countries assume this more limited position towards the entry of foreign people, others are already more receptive and flexible, adopting a humanist vision. It occurs not only for an individual issue but also for agreements and treaties celebrated between nations, and economic and political blocs, which aim to establish more significant interaction and closer relations.

The migratory phenomenon directly impacts human rights since it impacts a fundamental right to freedom to come and go (mobility).

When we talk about irregular migrants, we can still observe an existing conflict in this context because both the state and the migrant are exercising a right from a human rights perspective.

Each individual has the right to self-determination, that is, the autonomy to choose what is best for himself. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) establishes the right to mobility.

On the other hand, the state has the prerogative of the migratory control, which establishes the rules for the entry, departure or stay of people in the national territory.

Some countries still adopt a modest posture in the conflict of irregular migrants in their territory. However, this is a growing problem that cannot simply be ignored, as these people are exposed to situations of risk or

vulnerability and often do not have access to primary and essential rights. It is also important to remember that this situation encourages crimes such as human trafficking.

There is also the point that this issue fuels xenophobia and hate speech, as irregular immigrants are often seemed by society and the media as marginal. (BURROUGHS, 2015)

Due to their irregular situation, these immigrants end up being exploited in several ways. Such as in jobs in which they do not have a contract with the employer, do not receive the minimum wage established by law, and, consequently, do not have access to social security and governmental benefits. One of the main complaints of thousands of undocumented migrants who participated in the survey "Live here, work here, belong here" was carried out by the Migrant Rights Center Ireland (MRCI) in 2020. They reported that in addition to receiving a wage below the minimum, they also used to have heavy workloads.

Abuses are also reported in the housing area, as most landlords require an employment contract or company payslip as a prerequisite for renting a property. Some landlords still take advantage of this situation and offer places in barely habitable, overcrowded conditions, with rents above the market average.

The state cannot remain inert in the face of this reality, which must be seen from a national point of view and not as an isolated situation. That is why it is necessary to review migrant policies to protect these people, in line with the prerogatives of Human Rights.

Countries worldwide began to modify this scenario over the years and thus ensure that the conflict between the state and irregular migrants could be partially resolved. One of the most used initiatives is amnesty.

In the sphere of migration, amnesty is the act by which the State grants pardon to undocumented, irregular migrants and residents in its territory. In this way, it offers the possibility of migratory regularization and staying in the country.

In Ireland, the regularization of undocumented immigrants has been under discussion for some years, more precisely since 2012, when the Justice for Undocumented (JFU), a subdivision of the Migrant Rights Center Ireland (MRCI) was created. Finally, in 2022, the Department of Justice officially launched the Regularization of Long Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme.

This scheme will temporarily receive applications from 31 January 2022 until 31 July 2022. Its purpose is to grant residency permits to migrants who have been living in Ireland for a certain period. We will analyze the criteria for application in this research.

Considering the conflict between the state and illegal migrants primarily, and secondly, the state's duty to protect and ensure that they can have access to fundamental rights, this research aims to analyze the proposal for the Regularisation of Long Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme.

Also, understand the state's responsibility in this feat, both in the scope of human rights and conflict resolution.

1.2 Research Question

Given the above, the research question that arises is: What is the state's responsibility in regularising undocumented migrants from the perspective of human rights and conflict resolution? In this sense, is the *Regularisation of the Long Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme* the solution?

1.3 Objectives

The general objective of this research is to understand the idea that the issue of undocumented migrants in the state generates a conflict and that it is the responsibility of the state to regularize these migrants, from the perspective of Human Rights.

The specific objectives of the work are:

- Understanding the phenomenon of migration, as well as what irregular migration is.
 - Understand the conflict between irregular migrants and the state.
- Understand why the state must guarantee fundamental rights to all who live in its territory.
- To analyze the *Regularisation of Long Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme* as a form of conflict resolution.

1.4 Reasons and importance of the study

The choice of the topic of this research is highly relevant since the government recently launched the scheme for the Regularisation of Long Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme, and many people will benefit from the amnesty.

There is a particular bias towards society and even other migrants, who look at the undocumented as dishonest people who do not want to comply with the government's requirements to remain in regular status.

We must not judge but understand that the reasons that led these people to continue living in Ireland were diverse. In addition, they spent years suffering privation from their freedom and other situations in their daily lives.

The principle of self-determination and isonomy are guaranteed to everyone, without exception. Several laws, norms, treaties, and agreements govern the human rights system and must be observed. The state, in turn, plays a significant role in guaranteeing equal access to these rights.

It also happens that this situation is not yet seen as a conflict between the state and irregular immigrants. Thus, in this research, we will better understand this situation from the perspective of conflict resolution.

Therefore, this research aims to clarify that what led the state to establish a regularization scheme was the motivation to resolve an existing conflict in its territory and a way of assuming its responsibility in guaranteeing human rights to these people.

We will present a study to analyse, conceptualise, and understand how they connect through a bibliographic analysis that aims to understand this theme's aspects (the undocumented scheme, human rights and conflict resolution).

We found very relevant content from other authors and researchers concerning human rights in academic terms. However, when this topic is connected with conflict resolution, there is little availability of bibliographic references. Nowadays, the issue of conflict resolution is still very much related to mediation, arbitration, and negotiation. Although the proposal presented does not fit into any of them precisely, there is much correlation, as we will observe in this work.

Therefore, this research will collaborate so that all interested people can acquire more knowledge and information on the subject.

1.5 Dissertation Structure

In addition to the first chapter, which introduces the research, this dissertation is structured in five other chapters.

Here begins a critical and literary review about humans, conflict resolution and human rights. Therefore, we carry out a literary review to approach the concepts addressed in each of these subjects and understand how they are connected.

Then, the research methodology used is included. We used field research, which we all helped to more realistically illustrate the challenge of being an undocumented migrant on a day-to-day basis. We are talking in this chapter about the research process and the philosophies that support it, and the research strategies and methods used.

Sources and secondary were performed primarily in the collection and data, quantitatively and qualitatively.

Further on, we explain the concepts of the samples collected and describe the surveys carried out.

Finally, we come to a conclusion phase of the research. After understanding the perspective of authors and other references and connecting them with our research ideas, we can verify if our thesis was proven and what the positive aspects correspond to the presented theme.

Chapter 2 - Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

In order to analyze the topic addressed, it is necessary to understand all the concepts and theories involved in this topic. Therefore, in this chapter, the objective is to carry out a bibliographic review.

Using several renowned authors, scientific articles, and research already prepared and presented by other institutes and organizations, we will continue to define some inherent concepts under the topics covered, such as migration, conflict resolution and human rights. Thus, we can also demonstrate how these subjects are connected.

From this bibliographic research, we can establish a conflict between irregular immigrants and the state and understand more deeply the positioning of each one in this scenario. In the end, we make a discussion and in-depth analysis to demonstrate that the conflict needs a solution, who is responsible and what is the proposal found for the solution to this conflict.

2.2. The migratory phenomenon

Migration is an essential phenomenon in the history of humanity, as it was from there that other important movements could occur. This phenomenon is based on human displacement through various territories around the world.

Migration can be divided into two aspects: internal and international. Internal migration is characterized by the movement of people within the same country, while international migration is when the movement goes beyond borders.

Several factors influence migration, such as wars, territorial disputes, social inequality, political and economic crises, environmental catastrophes, and climate change. The idealization of a better life abroad also leads people to leave their country of origin, motivated by their desire. From this point of view, we can perceive voluntary and involuntary migration. The term “migrant” is usually associated with people outside their origin. However, after The 1951 Refugee Convention, the term “refugees” was adopted concerning a specific group of

migrants. There is a big difference between these two expressions. The United Nations describes and differentiates each of these groups:

- The international migrant changes their country of origin, irrespective of the reason for migration or legal status. Generally, a distinction is made between short-term or temporary migration and long-term migration, referring to a change of country of residence for one year or more.
- Refugees have fled their home country due to persecution, conflict, widespread violence, or other circumstances that have seriously disrupted public order and, as a result, require international protection. The definition of a refugee can be found in the 1951 Convention, regional refugee instruments, and the UNHCR Statute.
- There is also another group of people classified as “asylum seekers”, who are a person seeking protection from persecution or serious harm in a country other than their own and awaiting a decision on their application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments.

Over the years, the profile of migrants has changed according to events around the world. In this topic, we will evaluate some theories of authors who studied the migratory phenomenon and also reports made by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations (UN).

This subject is so complex that it has led authors to develop theories and theses to explain this phenomenon. After a series of studies, Everett S. Lee (1966) presented his theory on migration that became known as "Lee's Migration Model" or "Lee's 'push and pull' thesis". Lee's objective in creating this method was to develop a simple scheme. Based on it and using information adapted to each situation, hypotheses could be made about the volume of migration, the establishment of flow and counterflow and the characteristics of migrants. This model used to predict migration patterns considers factors that influence the decision to migrate and the migration process, summarizing them under four headings: Factors associated with the area of origin, factors associated with the area of destination, and intervening obstacles and personal factors.

Considering that migration is influenced by positive and negative factors at origin and destination, then a high degree of diversity between areas should result in high levels of migration. Developing countries are attractive because they have a more comprehensive

range of opportunities, even for people who are not dissatisfied but take the risk of trying something new.

After analysing other migration theories created by authors, such as Ravenstein's Laws of Migration, Lee defended the idea that intermediate obstacles can block migration to certain areas. At the same time, factors can promote migration from an old area to a new one in a movement of "push and pull".

The "push factors" induce people to leave their country of origin involuntarily, usually due to social, economic, cultural or environmental factors, such as examples of war, environmental catastrophes, and social inequality, among others.

The "pull factors" are the factors that induce people to move to a new area, that is, to migrate to a specific place, which is also motivated by social, economic, cultural or environmental factors. However, the big difference is that the reasons for leaving are not observed, but those for moving to a particular location. The "pull" factor is linked to the voluntary desire for change and attractive factors such as better living conditions, better employment opportunities, a more stable economy, security, and climate.

Interventions obstacles are the obstacles found between the place of origin and destination. In other words, what can prevent migration from actually taking place? They are mainly related to physical or environmental issues, such as the distance between one place or another, the sea, and mountains. They could also be related to legal issues such as the need for a passport, visa or permit. It is a crucial aspect of the model, as it helps to identify an intermediate place between push and pull.

The personal factors mentioned can be diverse and contribute to this positive or negative balance. Some people are more susceptible to change in general and others less.

Lee presents his idea with two circles in a frame and a line connecting them. The first circle represents the place of origin, the second the place of destination and this line represents the intervention obstacles. Positive and negative factors are represented literally with + and - signs. Neutral factors can also be found, which would be conditions that will remain the same or will not have significant changes.

The tendency is for migration to occur when more positive than negative factors are found in this situation and that, even if they do appear, intervention obstacles can be resolved. It can also be said that people attract people. In the past and today, migrants are gradually conquering better opportunities in other countries or regions. They are gradually bringing

family and friends to have access to this same standard of living. Following Lee's line of reasoning, the "push and pull" factors adjust and over time, that particular location begins to become even more attractive, both for what it has to offer and for what it has to offer. People who can contribute even more to its growth. Various authors propose and studies that "migration occurs between demand-pull factors that draw migrants into industrial countries, supply-push factors that push them out of their own countries, and networks of friends and relatives already in industrial societies who serve the anchor communities for newcomers" (Martin, 1993, p. 4).

Over the years, international migrations have been intensifying, and many people have left their countries of origin for new destinations. The first great wave of intercontinental migration occurred in the 19th century when European countries developed or gained more stability (Gyáni & Cooper, 2012). In the 20th century, several historical facts marked the time, such as the first and second world wars, the collapse of the US stock market (Great Depression), and European countries' political and economic situation.

Another factor that contributed a lot to the movement of people was the development of countries, especially America. These states, which were expanding, needed to recruit labour and received many immigrants, mainly Europeans and Asians.

America was idealized by many as the place where their ideals could be and would be realized, the perfect place to build a life and have more freedom. People were attracted by the prospect of economic advantages, ease of obtaining land; freedom of internal trade, industry, and intercourse; low taxes; the absence of a standing army; domestic and foreign peace; the certainty of constant employment for those who could labour; and the guarantee of equal civil rights to all, provided opportunities not found in any other country. (PAGE, 1911).

Today, we are experiencing a moment in the history of migration that has never been seen before. The number of people who live in a country other than those where they were born is the greatest of all time and is constantly growing. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), international immigrants represented about 2.3% of the world population, and in 2000 this number rose to 2.8% and in 2020 to 3.6%.

Still evaluating the studies presented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), we can observe that the migration scenario today is already a little different from the past in some ways. It is not just Europeans who emigrate to the world. On the contrary, Europe has

become the first and one of the most sought after destinations globally, given its multiculturalism and economic strength and housing of several countries that are world references in quality of life and development. Next, Asia and North America stand out as central migratory poles. Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean and Oceania are also included in the list of migratory destinations, but in a lower percentage.

Long-term data on international migration have taught us that migration is not uniform around the world but is shaped by economic, geographic, demographic, and other factors, often related to structural issues and external factors. Therefore, this theme will always be relevant in the world context.

It is common to observe a change in the profile of immigrants over the years due to different events at each time. A very significant fact that occurred in recent years was the COVID 19 pandemic, which changed the behaviour of our society. There were two intense years of a race to fight the virus until the majority population was vaccinated and we could live freely again. COVID-19 has become a genuinely seismic global event, which has brought a wave of complexity and anxiety, testing the resilience of countries, communities, systems and sectors.

Lockdowns were imposed in several countries around the world to combat the spread of the virus, radically altering mobility. One hundred eight thousand international travel restrictions related to COVID-19 have been imposed globally. People had to postpone their plans to leave their countries of origin and return to them. Although many of the emergency measures have already been relaxed, countries worldwide are still recovering from the trauma suffered during the pandemic, not to mention the economic and political damage and impacts. It also affected the analyzes carried out by organizations that study the migration phenomenon. The IOM found that the number of migrants currently is about 2 million lower than projected for 2020.

Still, although at a reduced pace due to the pandemic, an increase in the scale of international migration can be noted. The more extended international mobility restrictions likely remain in place in many parts of the world, the weaker the growth in the number of international migrants will be in the coming years.

While it is too early to determine the critical features of migration in future decades, as well as the extent to which COVID-19 has reshaped these systems, three significant geopolitical and technological transformations remain central in the strategic analysis of migration

futures: First, the technological advances that have resulted in the so-called "fourth industrial revolution" have profoundly changed how social, political, and economic systems operate globally. Then, the increased competition between States has resulted in heightened geopolitical tension and erosion of multilateral cooperation. Also, the Intensification of ecologically damaging human activity: overconsumption, unsustainable economic growth, resource depletion and biodiversity collapse, and climate change.

Therefore, we can observe that humanity has passed and is going through several events over the years that have directly impacted the movement of people and the profile of migrants. Migration is related to external and atypical factors and is a very complex topic. Thus, we know that it will be a theme that is always present in our society.

2.2.1 Undocumented Migrants

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), in article 13, establishes that:

- 1. Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.*
- 2. Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.*

Many states relate this article, which deals with human mobility, restrictively to the right to migrate, justifying that this interpretation is necessary for the principle of national sovereignty over the individual right of free movement even when there is a contradiction between them. States have the principle of national sovereignty. They are the ones who have the prerogative of immigration control, being able to establish the rules for accessing and leaving the country. However, these measures are often repressive policies to control the flows of human displacement, which become obstacles to the exercise of freedom of movement.

Restrictions on the right to mobility also tend to reproduce inequalities between states and regions, and as such, some countries are more privileged than others. People who have the nationality or citizenship of more developed countries face fewer restrictions on their right to free movement and migration, while less developed countries face limiting factors. As seen before, international migrant and immigrant is a term used to describe those who leave their home country and settle in a foreign country permanently. However, not all

migrants arriving in the country can remain regularized at all times, fulfilling all their requirements and requirements under the law.

Accompanying the phenomenon of migration, the issue of undocumented migrants arises.

We can divide undocumented migrants into different categories, that is:

- A person who legally entered the country but remained even after a visa or residence permit had expired.
- A person who remained in the country even after receiving a negative response from the state to the refugee or asylum request
- Someone who frauded documents to enter the country. ○ Entered the country or territory without resorting to the competent authorities.

More specifically, the IOM gives the concept about undocumented or irregular migration as “Movement of persons that takes place outside the laws, regulations, or international agreements governing the entry into or exit from the State of origin, transit or destination.”

Although most authors who study this phenomenon use the term “undocumented” for the cases mentioned above, it is still prevalent to observe, especially in the media and society, the term “illegal”, which brings a pejorative connotation to these people. This terminology increases the risk of xenophobia and the spread of hate speech. In addition, society usually relates this topic to dangerous people and criminal activities, and there is no indication that these are associated issues. (PASPALANOVA, 2008)

The media has much impact on society, and the terminologies brought in news, newspapers, and other media quickly become part of the vocabulary in people's daily lives. Paspalova also brings in her article, published in 2008, a comparison of how the media approach the issue of irregular immigrants as illegal immigrants: "since 1981, in The New York Times articles, the term "undocumented migrant" has been used 168 times, "illegal migrant" 896 times and "illegal" 5635 times."

In an article published in 2015, author Elaine Burroughs also comments on the misguided treatment of this topic in the Irish press and how much this influences the public. From her point of view, she states that using the term illegal immigrants is wrong and places people in different situations in a category that is not necessarily correlated with each other.

According to her, more than 2500 texts were published between 2002 and 2009 about “illegal immigrants”.

Also quoted in her work is a comparison of how the press in Ireland treats undocumented immigrants in its territory and how it treats undocumented Irish immigrants in the United States: “In contrast, the 'undocumented' Irish in the United States are seen to be a part of the collective 'we', the Irish Diaspora, and as people who deserve fair immigration policies in the United States.”

Finally, the author comments on the importance of the state regularizing the undocumented to allow them to have a dignified life and for these negative discourses to impact the way society looks at them.

Therefore, we can say that even though there is still no standard or uniformly accepted term to refer to immigrants who are in this situation, the most appropriate term to use is “undocumented immigrants”.

We should not have a judgmental look at these people but understand that the reasons that led them to remain in this situation are diverse. They are people on the margins of society, vulnerable and going through a delicate situation.

It is important to emphasize that undocumented immigrants also contribute to the country's economy, as in many cases, in addition to working, they pay their taxes and help local development. Furthermore, they help fill the state's labour shortage gap since many functions, such as essential work (carpentry, gardening, housekeeping, hospitality, carers, construction) are filled by immigrants (regular or not).

Many of these people stay in an irregular situation for years. However, they still manage to build a life for themselves and their family in better conditions than in their countries of origin, as they are often devastated by the economy or other factors. One of the limitations they face is not being able to visit their families for years. Moreover, we are talking about cases that can be 20 or 30 years without any physical contact with their family members. It impacts missing important events such as births, weddings, anniversaries, and even not being able to say goodbye before the death of some family members. They know that they do not have the right to return to the state where live irregularly and leave behind their lives and everything they have conquered is not a good choice.

The constant fear of being deported or suffering some sanction also limits these immigrants from inserting themselves into society, using social services, and seeking preventive and often even emergency health and education, for example.

The Migrant Rights Centre Ireland (MRCI), a very active body helping immigrants in Ireland, has been mobilizing for the regularization of undocumented immigrants in Ireland for years. In some articles, in which they bring testimonies and interviews with people in this situation, we can see the sensitivity of the subject:

“Being undocumented – staying undocumented – is not an easy life to live. Missing celebrations, missing funerals, missing your family every single moment of every day. Living in constant fear of deportation, of that knock on the door, that inspector on the bus as you go to work. Putting up with abuse at work because you can’t complain.” (MRCI, 2017)

They bring the testimony of an immigrant who was in a delicate situation during the Covid19 pandemic after the loss of his father. He could not say the last goodbye to his parent because he could not leave the country since he had no choice to return: *“It was an extremely sad and difficult time not being able to travel for the funeral. It was very sad that I can’t even find the words to describe it.” (MRCI, 2021).*

The issue of the undocumented became even more discussed during and after the COVID19 pandemic, where many undocumented immigrants were faced with deprivation of fundamental, essential and necessary rights. That is the case, for example, with vaccination. Many of the people in this situation stopped looking for health units to receive their doses of the vaccine. They had the fear that, by accessing their data, the health authorities could inform the competent bodies that that person was irregular, thus issuing orders of deportation or some other type of sanction.

Ireland presented a national strategy that encouraged undocumented migrants to seek primary health units to receive doses of the vaccine against covid, which are extremely important for public, individual and collective health.

“The HSE does not report undocumented migrants to immigration authorities. It is important that undocumented migrants are encouraged and facilitated to take-up the Covid-19 vaccine.” (Stephen Donnelly, Minister of Health, 2021)

As the access to social welfare for undocumented immigrants is limited, they also found themselves in an even more delicate situation when they lost their jobs during the Covid-19 pandemic. However, those who were eligible according to the pre-requirements of the benefit, even if they were undocumented, could make their applications to receive the government allowance. However, once again, due to the fear that the government could access data, which could lead to possible deportation or sanction, many people were afraid to apply for the benefit. The MRCI made the open statement to inform these people that the Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection will not share their information with the Department of Justice and Equality, so making an application would be safe. (MRCI, 2020).

A survey also carried out by the MRCI in 2020 brought essential data on undocumented migrants in Ireland. From the data collected, one can understand a little more of the reality of what these people live daily.

The main complaints of the participants were related to their current jobs: exhausting hours and payments below the current minimum wage. The agency also had access to personal narratives of the migrants:

“Sometimes I am not paid the full amount, other times I am not paid at all. If I had my status I could stand up to this. I could get a better job and give my children a better future.”, reported Zeinab, living undocumented in Ireland for three years. (MRCI, 2020).

The Irish government has also discussed the issue of undocumented immigrants not only in the sense of regularizing people in this situation in their territory but also concerning Irish immigrants who are in the situation of undocumented in the United States. In the debates of the Dáil Éireann this topic is frequent. On March 22 this year, Deputy Denis Naughten stated: *“Many Irish citizens have made the United States their home. They have family, children and good jobs there. They are good citizens contributing to the United States. We need to have a clear legal pathway to regularise the status of our Irish citizens in the United States.”* (Dáil Éireann Debate, 24 March 2022).

The Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) is the United States a program that exempts the need for a visa for tourism and business, with a duration of up to 90 days. This program benefits 36 countries, Ireland being one of them. The visitor who wants to stay in America after this period must obtain a visa under the conditions established by the State.

However, as in the examples already mentioned, many tourists who travel to America for tourism find opportunities to settle there and often end up not even having a residence permit.

The United States, for its part, has already adopted policies for the regularization of immigrants before. The first time was decreed in 1986 by the Republican president, Ronald Reagan. During the Obama administration, more precisely in 2014, there was a new proposal for regularization. Unfortunately, it was discontinued because it was considered illegal by the US Supreme Court for violating the Federal Constitution. During the Trump administration, policies toward undocumented migrants were considered more restrictive. The election of President Joe Biden was synonymous with the hope that a new policy for the regularization of undocumented immigrants would soon be addressed, given that immigration issues are a priority for his government. The Irish government has frequently discussed this issue in the Dáil Éireann debates and demonstrates that Ireland is willing to strengthen relations and contribute as much as possible so that this happens as soon as possible and Irish immigrants can settle. During the 24 Mar 2022 debates, Deputy Mary Butler said: “The embassy also continues to work towards finding innovative solutions and immigration pathways to address the challenges faced by the undocumented Irish in the US.” (Dáil Éireann Debate, 24 March 2022)

2.3 The conflict between the state and undocumented migrants and the state's responsibility in the guarantee of human rights.

Living in society makes us susceptible to noticing daily conflicts. Conflicts occur when there is a divergence of interests or even opinions. It is nothing more than the absence of agreement between two or more parties. There is usually a certain tension involved, as there is a need to observe each party's interests to satisfy the needs of each. (TARTUCE, 2010)

Conflict has different meanings in our daily lives, and some authors refer to behaviour or action. The United Nations letter, when talking about conflicts, uses the terminology: controversies, disputes, situations or even “threats to the peace or breach of the peace”.

(WRIGHT, 1957).

A conflict does not necessarily involve violence, but violence is likely when the situation involves a certain degree of tension, which suggests physical contact as a form of attack or

defence. In a social sense, it can be said that the conflict involves not only differences or disagreements, but actions are also needed for this to be resolved, and these negotiations, as well as the resolution, can take place peacefully. Sociologists define conflict as “opposition between social entities directed against each other, in distinction from “competition” defined as opposition between social entities fighting independently for something whose supply is inadequate to satisfy everyone.” (WRIGHT, 1957, p 25).

We cannot deny a conflict between undocumented immigrants and the state, as both have rights and duties that are being violated or violated. On the one hand, the state, which has the prerogative of migratory control, establishes the rules for people's entry, departure, or stay in the national territory. On the other hand, some undocumented migrants entered the state legally or not and remained here without being regular under the country's laws.

(ALMEIDA, SOUSA, 2007).

It is essential to highlight that the present conflict is directly related to human rights. Considering that the limitation of human rights is part of the problem, guaranteeing them must be part of the solution. Although they are directly related to each other, human rights and conflict resolution are usually studied separately, emphasizing that each subject uses different approaches to produce effects and build peaceful processes of political, economic and social change. Conflict resolution must be based on the immediate resolution of concerns by focusing on social justice, political equality, and responsibility (FUENTES, IBRAHIM, 2019).

We also should remember that social problems such as the violation of human rights, poverty, and inequality, among others, are triggers for social conflicts to be initiated.

(WALLENSTEEN, 2015).

As can be seen in this research, migration is a subject that has several ramifications, such as the issue of undocumented migrants, which is a very controversial matter and one of the main points of debate between state sovereignty and human rights international. The State should regulate the issue of migration, and the topic of undocumented migrants should be treated as a social problem.

Some authors say that there is a conflict regarding the obligations of states towards individuals who are in an irregular situation within their territory, as there is not a very clear understanding of what individual rights should be guaranteed to people in this situation. It makes many states adopt a more restrictive migratory policy, justifying that there is no other

way to contain the migratory flow. If they deal with this issue more flexibly, they will risk attracting more people to migrate to their territory and remain irregular. In addition, they cannot treat irregular and regular migrants in the same way, given that the latter are paying their state contributions, income, and fees for issuing visas, thus complying with the country's laws. States also fear opening a space that endangers national security, making them more susceptible to terrorist attacks. (REIS, 2004).

However, the migrant, even undocumented, must be seen as a person endowed with rights that must be guaranteed and respected. In other words, such rights should not compete with the discourse on national security or the economic crisis. Foundations are often used to camouflage the opening of borders. The state's agenda must always be the fulfilment of its role in making Human Rights prevail. According to author Joaquim Herrera Flores:

"The ethics of human rights is the ethics that sees in the other a being deserving of equal consideration and deep respect, endowed with the right to appropriate and develop human potential freely, autonomously and fully. It is ethics guided by the establishment of dignity and the prevention of human suffering."

There is the pressure that the state must guarantee fundamental rights for all those residing in its territory. International conventions and human rights guidelines reinforce the principle of human dignity. The fragility of the legal situation of these immigrants makes them easy targets for disrespect for human rights. (FLORES, 2009).

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 covers the minimum guarantees required of legislative, international and national institutions.

Although some authors insist that the understanding is not very clear, what is known is that keeping migrants in an irregular situation can affect several fundamental rights guaranteed in human rights conventions and agreements. The absence of individual and social rights that these people suffer is clear. An example is mobility rights, access to education, and health, which also influence the number of human trafficking in the state only to increase. In terms of health, for example, irregular immigrants can only have access to "essential medical treatment". However, it is known that the population will age and need more medical care that cannot be denied at a given moment.

Concerning education, an undocumented young person who has been educated in Ireland throughout all of primary and secondary school will not be allowed to go to college. This

topic was even discussed in the Convention on the Rights of the Child of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families Convention (2017) a few years ago. However, the reality still does not seem to have changed: “While access to upper-level education is not compulsory, the principle of non-discrimination obliges States to provide available services to every child without discrimination based on their migration status or other prohibited grounds.”

Not solving the situation of undocumented migrants now means prolonging the problem and extending its effects, as there are several ramifications within the same issue. Young people, for example, will become adults and need to continue their lives. It means leaving these young people once again on the margins of society, leaving them more susceptible to involvement with marginality, drugs and other harmful factors. Denying access to a college also results in losing potential talents that could change the future not only of themselves but also of their families, in addition to contributing to the country's development, which even needs qualified professionals to continue expanding.

An MRCI report in 2018 brought the testimony of an undocumented youth, who said: “Being undocumented affects every part of our lives. It adds an extra layer of stress and anxiety. At school, at home, at work, we're never free from it. We're afraid of being forced to leave the only home we know.”

There are countless harms that these people and the state are suffering and will suffer even more intensely as the years go by. Fighting for human rights is fighting for democracy and justice. We are not dealing with privileges. On the contrary, “human rights constitute the foundation of human beings' struggle to see their desires and needs fulfilled in the vital contexts in which they are situated”. (FLORES, 2009).

2.4 The Regularisation of Long Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme as path for a conflict Resolution

Conflict resolution means very different things to different people. It depends on several variants, such as in which scope this conflict exists and what it means to resolve a conflict in the cultural conception of that group. For example, in a military setting, conflict resolution can mean convincing someone to stop doing something or attacking an enemy to prevent

the conflict from escalating, if necessary. For a lawyer, it could be getting a court decision and for a negotiator, gaining an advantage in a transaction. For a mediator, reach an agreement. Some authors also argue that, in order to terminate a conflict, it is necessary to understand the root cause of the problem using analytical methods. (BURTON,1972) Resolving a conflict means that the parties involved will have a permanent solution to the dispute. It should not be treated as conflict management or even a palliative method. It should produce effects from the outset. The need to study the root cause of the problem arises because it is essential to understand what impacts and ramifications the treated problem can cause so that the action taken can solve the problem, meeting all the demands involved. It is what we might call solving the problem analytically. Thus, the conflict will have not only immediate results as well as long-term ones. (BURTON,1972)

Conflict resolution is a process that involves negotiations and negotiations in order to reach an agreement that satisfies the needs and interests of those involved, individually or collectively.

A few years ago, alternative dispute resolutions began to be implemented in the legal environment. A new alternative is presented to society so that certain situations are resolved more quickly, practically and with more favourable results for the parties since they are the ones who together reach an agreement. The most common alternative dispute resolution models are mediation, arbitration and negotiation.

Although the nomenclatures and styles are different, they all work with communication as their primary tool. Enhancing communication between the parties will help them recognize their vulnerabilities, needs, and interests, helping them find a solution and reach an agreement.

Alternative conflict resolution offers a different kind of response, as it obtains the active participation of the individuals involved in resolving the dispute. Thus, they are encouraged to reflect on the causes and consequences of the conflict and the consequences and impacts of the agreement, whose terms are formulated by the conflicting parties themselves. In this way, the application of alternative dispute resolution in society, whether through mediation, conciliation, negotiation or arbitration, shows that we are moving towards a more participatory culture in conflict resolution. (TARTUCE, 2008)

Many factors influenced the growth of alternative dispute resolutions, including perceptions of rights and dignity, human needs, and democratic participation in social and political

arenas. Also, alternative dispute resolution is gaining popularity because court procedures typically take a long time to resolve. They are usually expensive, and judgments do not always meet the needs of both parties, forcing them to appeal the decision. As a result, alternative dispute resolutions are modern and dynamic. Civil society, companies, and the state have adopted these alternatives to resolve more specific conflicts.

Some authors also argue that alternative dispute resolutions use specific mechanisms that only deal with the superficial layers of the problem and not its root cause and other aspects that involve the conflict, often bringing only immediate results. In this way, the conflict that was resolved at that time, may be subject of a new dispute in the future, even indirectly. (DRUMOND, FUENTES, 2018).

There are types of conflicts that need a multidimensional approach

Although these mentioned mechanisms are the best-known models for resolving disputes, other techniques can be used, especially when it comes to social conflicts, which tend to produce effects on society in the short, medium, and long term. (DRUMOND, FUENTES, 2018).

These alternatives are not always adequate when dealing with collective causes or involving unavailable rights. Some conflicts require a multidimensional approach to address the problem in a more comprehensive and lasting way. It provides conflict resolution and transformation, impacting social conflicts at different levels and structures of society.

As unavailable rights, for example, we cite Human Rights. Over the years, this theme has been increasingly reinforced in society as the struggle for opening and consolidating spaces for human dignity.

We cannot fail to mention that the state needs to act as a protagonist in solving specific conflicts, as it is responsible for guaranteeing these rights.

This research presents the conflict between the state and the undocumented migrants who live in its territory. Here, we list a series of problems involved in this issue, such as the violation of human rights and limited access to health and education services. It is a problem that, if not resolved, will have immediate, medium and long-term impacts, branching out into other social problems that are involved in this issue.

Many years ago, this topic was raised by social movements, which have been raising the issue. The Migrant Rights Center Ireland (MRCI), a national organization working on migrants' rights, was one of the bodies that worked intensely with undocumented migrants

in Ireland to bring this matter to the government's attention and demand a response from the authorities. Another movement was founded in 2012 by the same institution with the name Justice for undocumented (JFU), a community of people living in Ireland without an official status, which has more than 2000 members. This movement carried out several campaigns to draw the attention of society and the government to the issue, intending to create a pathway to papers for all undocumented people in Ireland. Over the years they have won the right for students to apply for legal status, and also for undocumented people who previously held a work permit could apply for a new one. There is no solid information on the state's undocumented population. According to the MRCI, there could be up to 17,000 undocumented people, including 3,000 children.

Finally, after more than ten years of fighting for justice for those migrants, the Irish government launched the Regularisation of Long Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme, which will change the reality of many people, ensuring that undocumented people can regularise themselves in the country. This scheme is recognized as a historic landmark in Ireland. It is a significant step for these people to have rights that were limited until then and the hope for a life with dignity.

The scheme has been receiving applications since January 31st and will remain open until July 31st, six months. Residence permits will be granted to persons who have already lived in Ireland without a residence permit for at least four years, which can be reduced to 3 years if the person has children under the age of 18 or 2 years in the case of spouses or partners of the main applicant. Applications from people in an Asylum process are also accepted, but separately.

The eligibility criteria and documents required for application are available on the Department of Justice website. However, to apply on the day the scheme opened (31st January 2022), the person must have been undocumented for four years or more, or three years or more if you have children in Ireland under 18. People with an existing Deportation Order or an Application under Section 3 can apply.

Other relevant considerations about the scheme:

- Applicants must meet standards regarding good character. Having convictions for minor offences will not, in itself, result in disqualification.
- People are allowed to have left Ireland during the previous 4 or 3 years for up to 60 days.
- People in the

International Protection system who have been in the asylum process for a minimum of 2 years can apply under a different strand.

People should pay the application fee in full before applying. The application fee for single applications is €550, and for family, applications are €700. This fee will not be refunded. The Department of Justice clarifies that those who want to apply should only do it if they meet all eligibility criteria. However, even if the applicant meets these requirements and has his application denied, he may appeal the decision.

Those who are eligible and have success on their application will receive the Stamp 4, a type of visa that guarantees access to the labour market without an Employment Permit, establishing and operating a business, among other conditions. According to established conditions, this permission is valid for two years, and it is possible to renew it. The scheme is not open to individuals who have been undocumented for a short period, even if they have been residents in the State for the long term.

This permission is also recognized as residency to apply for Irish citizenship by naturalization. Those who obtain a permit will have unlimited access to the labour market without a separate work permit.

This victory was only possible after much effort. The movement's members proved to be courageous and persistent throughout this period. There were campaigns, protests, and debates with parliamentarians, all aiming to draw more and more attention from the media, government, and society to those who live on the margins of society without their documents. The group was a key piece for success. The group also gained political and business support. Unions and civil society leaders also supported the movement. The current Minister of Justice Helen McEntee TD had included in her government program the issue of regularization of the undocumented.

In 2020, the MRCI carried out the survey “Live here, work here, belong here”, which involved the participation of more than a thousand undocumented migrants in Ireland and brought essential results for the topic to gain more visibility and government attention. The research showed that: Most of them were living here for five years or more (75%), aged between 24 and 44 (70%), and working to support themselves (93%) in vital sectors of the economy: care (27%), cleaning and maintenance (17%), childcare (10%) and construction (5%). Besides that, most people did not receive the minimum wage (26%) and were working more than 40 hours per week (46%). 75% of respondents worked in the same job for three years

or more, and 83% were employed in the same sector for three years or more. The major countries of origin identified in that survey were the Philippines, Mongolia, China, Bangladesh, Brazil and Malawi.

It is also worth mentioning that the eligibility criteria, documents requested, and the time the program would remain open to receive applications were not simply defined unilaterally by the government. The Department of Justice created a draft proposal and presented it to stakeholders before deciding what it would contain.

Those stakeholders were able to bring their criticisms, opinions, and suggestions for constructing all the criteria encompassed as conditions for eligibility, documentation to be required, and the period in which the scheme would remain open to receiving the applications. It occurred through webinars and meetings between them.

The MRCI and the Department of Justice have been celebrating the scheme's success, which by April had already received more than 5000 applications, of which 250 were processed and granted. Some migrants have even received a letter of approval in their homes.

2.5 Conclusion

In this bibliographic review, we made a complete study covering several subjects, from the phenomenon of migration, the migratory flow, how migrants spread around the world and the change in their profile over the years. We conceptualized what an undocumented migrant is and its daily challenges. We also went through the concept of conflict and conflict resolution in order to bring the idea that the Regularization of Long Term Undocumented Migrants scheme is a state response to the resolution of a conflict, which deals with immediate as well as medium to long term results.

The program, which is a result of years of hard work, can be considered a historic milestone, a remarkable achievement of the movements and organizations that fought so that undocumented migrants could be regularized.

The project leaves some gaps, as it only regularizes migrants who have lived in the state for a long period, leaving aside a minority who have lived for less time than required for application. In addition, only irregular residency is counted as a criterion, leaving out migrants who, however long they live in the state for the required time, if they had a regular

permit such as a study or work visa and lost that status. So, for this reason, they will not be able to benefit.

However, Ireland is one of the pioneers in regularizing undocumented migrants today and opens the way for other member states of the European Union to adopt new policies in this sense as well.

Chapter 3 - Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction

Research methodologies are nothing more than the studies of procedures and methods, that is, an analysis of how to arrive at a result with a specific purpose, which consists of the intermediation of logical and scientific methods. According to Monty Sutrisna (2009), we can consider the research methodology as a strategy to achieve project and research objectives. Defining a research methodology also helps the reader quickly and practically identify the subject to be addressed by the research. It will dictate the appropriate methodologies and type of research. (Opoku, Ahmed and Aziz, 2016)

We brought an extensive literature review, which is essential to contextualize and correlate the topic under study. However, for the study to be complete, it is necessary to bring the methodological phase, the defence and the method phase. This phase will explain the methodological procedures developed that will compose the study and complement its objectives. Thus, the adopted research method will comprise the contextual part of the study, its variables, the investigation part, assigned data, samples, and procedures performed. According to Cresswell (2007), the research approach is vital to brighten and bring more rationality.

In this study, we will conduct the research following The Research Onion Method (Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2016). According to this method, the research will be done in layers, like an onion, and that's why it bears this name. The research philosophy, analysis approaches and strategies, time horizons and data collection method and what form the different layers of the onion, representing and composing the research method. This process will work as if we were peeling these layers of the onion simultaneously until reaching the centre, which is the crucial discussion of this study.

3.2 Philosophy

The outermost layer of research is the point of view. There must be an identification of factors that impact, control or affect people's interpretation since human beings tend to trust what

they already have in their memory or what they have already seen within their culture. A research philosophy refers to beliefs about the nature of the reality being investigated (Bryman, 2012).

Three philosophies are involved in developing the research: Ontology, epistemology and axiology. The first is the philosophical field referring to the study of the nature of knowledge, and the second is the study of knowledge and how it will be achieved. On the other hand, the third has the analysis based on values and opinions that influence the collection and analysis of data. (Rivas, 2015).

The ontology is a specification of concepts in knowledge sharing (GRUBER, 1993). It comes to debate the records that are made about the nature of reality, claims about what exists, what it is like, which units compose it and how these units interact with each other (Sutrisna, 2009).

In philosophy, the term ontology has its origin in metaphysics and means "study or knowledge of Being, beings or things as they are in themselves, real and true". (Chauí, 2003)

There are two main philosophies in ontology, relativism and realism. The first is related to reality as a social construction, and its nature changes the focus of meaning.

In ontology, there are two main philosophies: Relativism and Realism. Realism (the physical sciences approach) is related to facts and data, search for causality and fundamental laws, and reductionist, measurable and objective reality. It tries to understand what is going on, visualizes the totality of the situation and uses various methods and establishes different points of view. The researcher's interest drives science, and facts are man's creations.

Therefore, its truth depends on who establishes it.

Relativism, on the other hand, is reality as a social construction. That is, its nature changes focus and meaning. He tries to understand what is happening, visualizes the totality of the situation, develops ideas from the induction of data, uses various methods and establishes different points of view. Its truth depends on who establishes it because the researcher's interest drives science, and facts are creations of human nature.

We chose ontology for this research because it deals with the nature of reality. Our approach will be based on relativism since the idea of truth and moral values are not absolute but relative, depending on the perspective in which they are seen.

We will also use emic epistemology because the researcher is close to the research being studied.

3.3 Approach

The exploration approach is the next layer of the onion that is being “peeled”.

The idea of the research project and what determines the choice of approach. In this way, we can conduct research with different approaches, but we will focus here on deductive and inductive approaches (Rivas, 2015)

The research logic is understood as to how the literature review and its information were collected. (Sutrisna, 2009)

The deductive approach occurs when a theory or hypothesis is involved, or even a research strategy to test the hypothesis.

On the other hand, the inductive approach involves collecting data and developing a theory, which is well based on the analysis of information. (Brymann, 2012). This type of approach is necessary to gather all the collected data and then obtain intrinsic considerations. (Sutrisna, 2009)

In the 20th century, some experts did not agree with the deductive approach, rebuking it. They said that this procedure is based on cause and effect links between specific changes without regard to human presence. According to Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill (2016), the researcher is independent of precisely what is being perceived, which establishes the deductive approach.

On the other hand, some authors propose that the deductive procedure would be a practice of theoretical testing based on an established theory or generalization, which will try to validate an idea in the circumstances for specific instances. (Sutrisna 2009)

In this research, we will use the inductive approach, considering that our research is relativistic.

3.4 Strategies

We can use different strategies in a research process: case study, survey, experiment, ethnography, grounded theory, action research, and archival research. No strategy is superior to another. What counts is to make it easier for participants to answer the proposed questions and achieve the research objectives. (Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2016)

Deciding on a research strategy involves evaluating three key factors: the research question formulated, the extent to which the investigator needs to control behavioural events, and the degree of focus on historical instead of contemporary events. (Yin, 2009).

Establishing an investigation strategy also gives us, in a way, a preview of how the proposed questions will be answered. It also demonstrates other options for data collection and obstacles or limitations that may be faced, both in terms of time, the public, and others. The strategy must be concerned with the general approach that is adopted, given that

The strategy will define which tactics will be used in the research, such as questionnaires, interviews, and others, as well as the strategy that will be used to analyze the collected data (Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2016)

In the present research, we used the survey strategy. Our choice was based on the fact that the survey allows a broader collection of data, allowing for the analysis of variables between the data collected. It was also supported by the fact that it is possible to delimit a specific audience and obtain the answers from the participants anonymously, without them having to identify themselves, which generates more autonomy and freedom for people to participate.

The data used were collected through an online survey, and the data collected were presented based on graphics, which allowed an analytical investigation.

3.5 Choices

Two methods can be used in scientific research, the monomethod or the mixed one. (Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2016)

The first is the quantitative or qualitative option based on a single data collection and analysis technique. The second uses more than one technique. (Brymann, 2012) According to Saunders et al. (2016), in scientific research, there are two possible choices regarding data collection and analysis: the monomethod and the mixed method.

We will use the monomethod in this research, considering that we used quantitative research through questionnaires that allowed us to bring the veracity of the collected facts and understand subjective aspects that affect the object of study.

3.6 Time Horizon

The time horizon of scientific research can be longitudinal or transversal, and what will define which of the two will be used is the research question. (Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2016). This investigation's time horizon is based on observing a phenomenon at a delimited moment in time. Information for the same time is known as a cross-section. On the other hand, there is a longitudinal study supported by the study of the same phenomenon at different times. (Brymann, 2012)

What allows a study to change and develop over a period of time is what we call a longitudinal study. On the other hand, the cross-sectional study allows us to study a specific phenomenon at a particular time.

Thus, we used the transversal method in our research.

3.7 Data Collection and Analysis

To finalize the categories that divide this research, we present the collection and analysis of data. This stage represents the last layer of the onion, following the line of reasoning of the thesis presented by Saunders et al. (2016).

Several elements are incorporated to compose this step. We can understand it as a step to apply statistical techniques to the data collected (Brymann, 2012).

Data analysis is supported by data planning to assess the feasibility of providing answers to the proposed problem.

We used the exploratory methodology, due to the knowledge on the subject being, in a way, limited. As a research instrument, an individual questionnaire was used.

This methodology consists of an attempt to discover something new, identifying the essential variables for, in later studies, to deepen and detail the topic. This method uses bibliographic analysis, research with the selected public (in this case, undocumented migrants), direct observation of the phenomenon and unstructured instruments for data collection.

(Swedberg, 2018).

From the collection of primary and secondary sources, our research data were collected to be evaluated. We can call primary data the information collected directly from a source,

using various methods such as questionnaires or interviews. Secondary data are those obtained from other sources. (Rabianski, 2003)

Primary data are usually those collected to understand different fronts of the problem.

(Malhotra, 2004). In this research, the primary data source was the questionnaire.

Using this instrument allows for more engagement from the public, allowing us to collect more data and obtain quick answers and accurate information on the topic, thus analyzing the data collected more uniformly (Malhotra, 2004).

The questionnaire has been the most used data collection method in research, as it allows for more accurate results. (Deer et al., 1983)

Our research audience is undocumented migrants who regularise themselves through the Regularisation of Long Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme. Through contact with close people, we obtained access to a Whatsapp group with more than 200 people who were able to collaborate with this research.

Our questionnaire sought to preserve the identity of the participants. No question was proposed that aimed to obtain personal information from the person answering the questionnaire.

Using the sampling technique, we observed how a group of these migrants committed themselves to the possibility of regularization brought about by the scheme opened in Ireland in January 2021.

This sampling involves selecting elements based on assumptions about the population of interest, which serves as a selection criterion. While probability sampling is a process in which each member of the population is equally likely to be included in the survey (Surbhi, 2017).

The secondary use of data aimed to explore the current literature and analyze the multidisciplinary knowledge on the subject.

It is also important to highlight a secondary analysis of the data from this research, which is a method where the data collected in other studies compose the answer to the problem presented. Such studies can be considered scientific articles, periodicals, reports, e-books, blog posts, theses, dissertations, books, newspapers or specialized magazines. (Coyer & Gallo, 2005)

In this research, we will also explore the comparative method, which is widely used in the social sciences because it is a study of facts that brings a comparison based on differences

and similarities. Using this method, we can investigate the objects of comparison of the research: how the Regularisation of Long Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme is a state response to a conflict in Ireland and its impacts and effects on eligible people for regularization and society.

3.8 Research Limitation

Our research plan needed to go through some adjustments during the project's development, as we found some limiting factors that need to be revised.

One of the main limitations was the characteristics of the selected target population.

First, we intended to interview the selected audience to obtain more accurate data individually and vary the strategy of the questions since the interviews would allow a different dynamic and change the selection of questions between participants if necessary.

It so happens that, after inviting some people to interviews, we realized that this public feels very sensitive and afraid to talk about the subject. Not all people feel free to share their personal experiences openly. There is also the fear that research data may be shared with public bodies and that these people may be harmed, even though they are aware that it would be used strictly and only for academic purposes. These people still fear the prejudice of the population.

After observing this reality, we decided to change our strategy and use the survey as a research method. Although it was possible to collect data that will support the conclusion of our research, the survey is more limited since the questions were static. That is, all participants answered the same questionnaire.

Another limitation of the survey is that the questions needed to be very specific, direct and straightforward to understand and answer so that it was not overwhelming for the participants. Our goal was to structure a survey that could be completed in approximately two minutes.

As our research had the participation of a mostly Brazilian public, we brought the questions in both English and Portuguese to facilitate the participants' understanding, as we identified that some people are not very familiar with the English language.

This change of strategy in adopting the survey instead of the interview and carrying out a new planning so that the survey could be made available to the public led to some delays in the schedule of this research project.

3.9 Ethical Guidelines

Ethics must permeate the entire investigative process, not being restricted only to the researcher or the subjects who participate in the research. (Fiorentini & Lorenzato, 2009). It simply refers to the choice of the theme or sample, even the instruments for collecting information, which requires the researcher to commit to ethics, the truth and, above all, respect for the subjects who trust it.

This also occurs in the research publication phase because we are dealing with results that have social impacts, both in terms of omitting and.

Therefore, the ethical dimension is an intrinsic part of any research and refers to relationships of good coexistence, respect for the rights of others and the well-being of all. As already explained in the previous topic, in our research, it was not necessary to collect any data that would allow identifying the identity of the participants.

In addition to having their data protected, the participants also authorized their consent.

Chapter 4 - Presentation of data

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter, the objective is to bring the data that were collected in this research objectively and straightforwardly. Thus, to show how important it is for these undocumented immigrants to regularize and identify whether they have experienced any discrimination or prejudice during the period in which they were undocumented and understand their perspective concerning the future after being regularized.

As already informed in the previous chapter, this research had the majority Brazilian public. Therefore, it was made available in English and Portuguese. Participants were able to respond to the survey during May 2022.

The information collected was tabulated and grouped according to the results of the different variables.

Once the data were collected, we separated the information received for a systematic reading and analysis to bring what was relevant to the study.

4.2 Presentation of data

34 participants collaborated with this research, showing their profiles, difficulties, and hopes for the future.

The data of this research were collected in a questionnaire with twelve questions. Of these questions, nine were multiple-choice, and three allowed open answers according to each person's personal experiences.

The results were presented in tables and graphics to facilitate the visualization and understanding of the readers of this research.

Some questions aimed to identify the profile of the participants, albeit anonymously. Subsequently, our objective was to understand the difficulties that these migrants went through living in Ireland in the situation of undocumented. Further on, we wanted to analyze the Regularization of Long Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme, whether the participants

had already carried out applications, whether they considered the pre-requirements of easy access, and how the Department of Justice has been responding to these applications. Finally, bringing a sensitivity to the research, we seek to understand the perspective of the undocumented migrants for the future once they are regularized and can live their lives with more freedom again.

We did not add any questions regarding consent, as in the survey description. We informed the public that they would agree to participate in the survey and use their responses as part of this project by submitting their responses. It is necessary to fulfil the need to maintain ethics during research.

4.2.1 Question 1: What is your nationality? (What's your nationality?)

What is your nationality? (Qual a sua nacionalidade?)

34 responses



In the survey "Live here, work here, belong here", carried out in 2020 by Migrant Rights Center Ireland (MRCI) and Justice For Undocumented (JFU), it was identified that the main nationalities of undocumented migrants were from the Philippines, Mongolia, China, Bangladesh, Brazil and Malawi.

Therefore, identifying the nationality of the undocumented brought more wealth to our research, making it possible to reconcile the data with those that had been collected previously by other bodies.

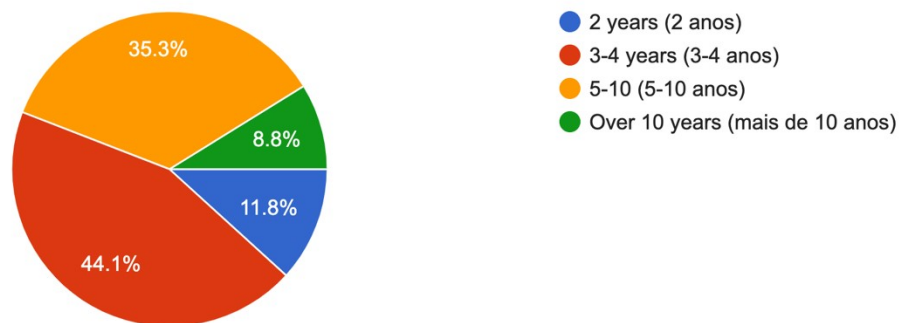
However, as expected, 100% of the people who responded to the survey were Brazilians. Our main collaborators were part of a WhatsApp group for undocumented migrants from

Brazilians. Even in the hope of getting the collaboration of people of other nationalities, unfortunately, this was not possible.

4.2.2 Question 2: How long have you been living in Ireland?

How long have you been living in Ireland (Ha quanto tempo você mora na Irlanda?)

34 responses



This question aimed, once again, to assess the profile of the participants in terms of how long they have been living in Ireland. It was a multiple-choice question where the options given were based on some criteria of the regularization scheme.

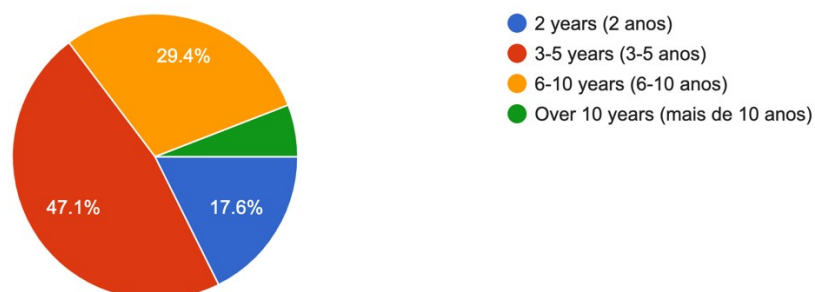
11.8% of participants have been living undocumented in Ireland for two years, 44.1% for 3 to 4 years, 35.5% for 5 to 10 years, and 8.8% for more than ten years.

Thus, it can be seen that most of the participants have lived in Ireland for 3-4 years.

4.2.3 Question 3: How long have you been undocumented?

How long have you been undocumented? (Há quanto tempo você está indocumentado?)

34 responses



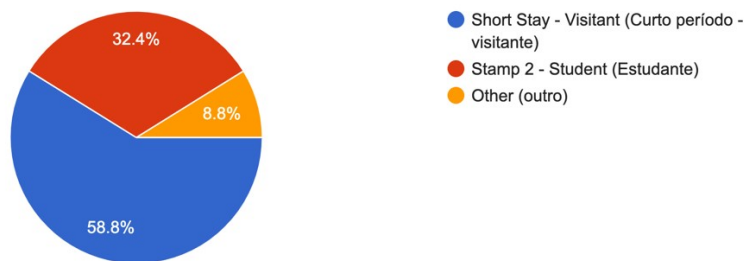
In the same sense, the following question aims to analyze how long these people have been in the situation of undocumented. 17.6% of participants have been living undocumented in Ireland for two years, 47.1% for 3 to 5 years, 29.4% for 6 to 10 years, and a really small percentage(5.9%) for more than ten years.

Thus, it can be seen that most of the participants have lived in Ireland for for 3 to 5 years.

4.2.4 Question 4: What type of stamp did you receive when you arrived in Ireland?

What type of stamp did you receive when you arrived in Ireland? (Qual tipo de visto você recebeu quando chegou na Irlanda?)

34 responses

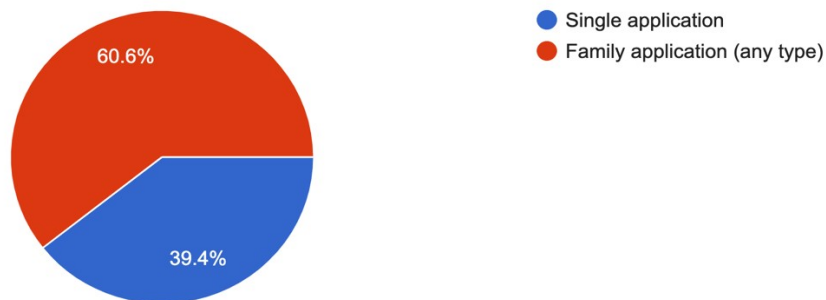


This question aimed to identify what type of permission these migrants had when they arrived in Ireland. It is known that the most common is for these people to arrive as visitors or students, so we put these options as a form of multiple-choice, also opening space for these people to respond as "other" if they had another type of permission or visa

4.2.5. Question 5: Are you applying for individual or family regularization?

Are you applying for individual or family regularization? (Você está aplicando para regularização individual ou familiar?)

33 responses

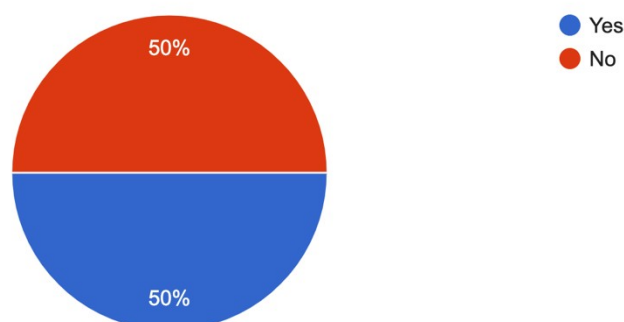


This question was part of one of the steps to identify how the applicants responded to the scheme. Thus, we could observe that 39.4% of people who responded to the survey made single applications, but the majority of participants are applying as a family (60.6%)

4.2.6. Question 6: During the period in which you were documented, did you feel discriminated against in any situation?

During the period in which you were documented, did you feel discriminated against in any situation? (No período em que você esteve docume..., você sentiu discriminado em alguma situação?)

34 responses



This question was part of one of our objectives to bring the sensitivity that the problem carries, in order to be able to understand, under a Human Rights bias, the difficulties

experienced by the undocumented. 50% of people reported that they had already suffered some discrimination, and 50% said they never felt discriminated against.

In the following question, we asked people to describe a little more about how these situations occurred.

4.2.7. Question 7: If your answer was yes, could you comment more about this situation and its outcome?

This question had only 14 answers, representing only approximately 40% of the return in relation to the total number of participants in this research. It occurred because it was a question linked to the previous question, and the participants who answered "no" to question 6 were exempt from answering this question.

Of the 14 responses, some were selected for in-depth analysis, as follow:

I did not feel discriminated against, but I was afraid of suffering prejudice or not being able to do something because of this situation.
Just that you do not have the right to come and go is already a form of discrimination. I have never done anything wrong, I have never committed any crime, and I am an honest person. Unfortunately, I was in this situation for various reasons, but I want to feel like a worthy person again, without fear of what people will think about me and to be able to do what I want. I want to have my freedom back.
I have only worked as a cleaner since I arrived. I also helped take care of the families' children, but I wanted to work in a cafeteria or restaurant because I like customer service, which I did in Brazil. Moreover, to earn a little more.
I have been working for many years delivering food. It's not a bad job, but in winter, it's tough. I felt discriminated against in a situation where teenagers threw eggs at me while I was working.
I feel discriminated against for not being able to do basic everyday things, for example, getting a driver's license or getting a job with an employment contract.
I don't like to tell anyone about my situation because it seems like people look at me like you're a criminal like I killed someone. It is horrible
I have never been humiliated, but in a way, I feel discriminated against, mainly because of my son. I would like to provide a better life for him, but I can't get a better job without the documents. I also want him to have access to a good education, not just now but in the future when he can go to college.

Table 1 – Question 7

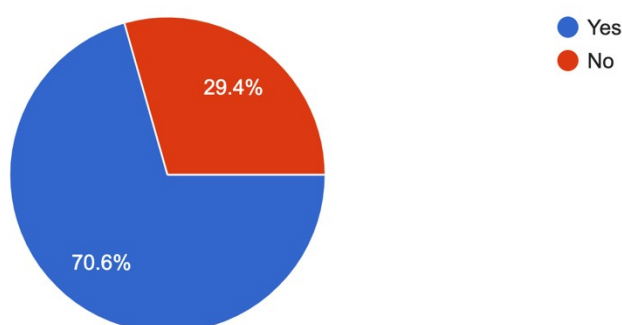
Those questions were originally answered in Portuguese and translated to English.

Most people reported not being able to live with freedom linked to discrimination. As we can see, it is in various day-to-day situations that this reflects, from social life, the barrier of not being able to progress in the job market. Another fact that some participants also mentioned is that not having their regular documents prevents them from being able to regularize themselves with other documents, as is the example of the driver's license.

4.2.8. Question 8: Have you already made your application for regularization?

Have you already made your application for regularization? (Você já fez o sua aplicação para o pedido de regularização?)

34 responses

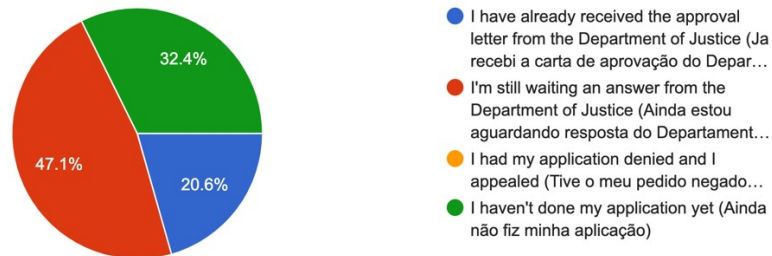


This question aimed to verify whether migrants are already reacting to the scheme launched by the government in January. The Department of Justice has already expressed itself about this matter, but we would also like to understand it from our selected audience.

4.2.9. Question 9: What is your current status?

What is your current status? (Qual o seu status atual?)

34 responses

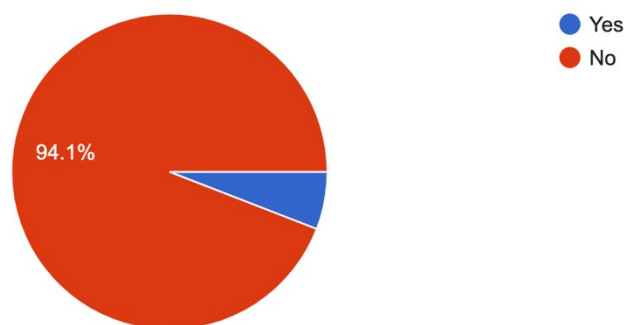


It was additional to the previous question, as it depends on the person's situation and whether or not they have already applied. It also aimed to understand whether the justice department is giving due attention to the matter. Since January, the program has been open, and there has already been time for some applications to be processed.

4.2.10 Question 10: Did you have any difficulty finding the requested documents?

Did you have any difficulty finding the requested documents? (Você teve alguma dificuldade em encontrar os documentos solicitados?)

34 responses



The requested documents are relatively easy to locate and present. However, the public is often non-specialist and does not look for help. We wanted to have this notion, on their part, if it was possible to access this documents or if they encountered any difficulties.

4.2.11 Question 11: If your answer was yes, can you specify which documents you had difficulty finding?

This question is an adjunct to the previous question. Those who responded that they had difficulty finding the requested documents were invited to detail what this document was. 94% of the responses indicated that people had no difficulty finding the required documents. The 5.9% who answered the opposite demonstrated that they had difficulties and or are waiting for the Garda Vetting. It was also mentioned by one of the participants that it was difficult to locate the proof of address, as she lives on a farm and does not have the habit of keeping documents for a long time, as shown in the following table.

Proof of address because I lived on a farm, and I was not the one who paid the electricity bills.
My husband, who is solving everything, said he managed to fix everything calmly.
I'm waiting for Garda Vetting.
We had no problems with the documents, but we needed help to ask for Garda Vetting, it was not difficult, but we could not do it by myself.
We are still putting the documents together.

Table 2 – Question 11

Those questions were answered in Portuguese and the results were translated.

4.2.12 Question 12: What is your perspective regarding the future once you are regularized?

Last but not least, this was one of the questions that aimed to bring a human and social perspective to the research.

We have selected some moving responses to the survey below, all based on hope for a better future.

Those questions were answered in Portuguese and the results were translated.

Everything changes, right I can look at life with different eyes and I am free I have the freedom to come and go without fear
I will be able to work without feeling psychologically pressured.
I will be able to hug my parents again, making sure that I can live in a safer country with financial and emotional support.
Having the right to come and go, get your driver's license and have a better job.
I will get my driver's license; I'll start the process for the citizenship for my daughter who was born here. I'll be free to apply for any job and travel.
Get a better job and travel
Live here until all my children graduate. My youngest is still 4 years old, and I have many years ahead.
I will be free from the fear of being deported, I will have better job opportunities, my family and I will have more security in this new stage of life.
I will have peace in my heart again. I will do everything without fear. I will feel like a worthy person again. I want my daughter to have more opportunities, this country is very welcoming and this is where I chose to live with my family.
My husband came first and I came later. We love living here. Everyone complains about the weather but that's not a problem for us. As soon as the documents are out, we want to go to Brazil to have our long-awaited wedding party and we want to have a child that has always been our dream.
I want to visit my family and travel more, get to know Europe.
I cried with emotion when I received the letter from the justice department. I spent years waiting for this moment. Thinking that now I will be able to do things without fear makes me very happy. I will be able to look for a better job, go back to school and give my children a decent life.
My husband and I are thrilled, we came to Ireland to change our lives, and unfortunately, we are very limited in the situation we are in, we cannot travel, have a better job, those things. I can't wait to get my documents and feel free again.
I want to open a business together with my brother and now we will have this opportunity
Being able to go back to living like real people, without having people looking down on me because they know I'm illegal and also being able to get my driver's license, get a job, travel and live.
May my son have more opportunities in his life, may we have a better life here together and as a family. I want to go to Brazil to visit my family and be able to receive him here too. My husband and I want to have a better job, we are already very tired, physically and mentally, from the life we have been living here for years.
Nothing for me is more important than giving my family a better life and I see that we can have a better future.
I want to go to Brazil to see my family and be able to travel to Greece, which is my dream

Table 3 – Question 12

Chapter 5 - Data Analysis and Discussion

5.1 Introduction

This chapter aims to expose and discuss the data analytically obtained in research.

There is an incorporation of elements in the data analysis; therefore, it is necessary to apply techniques to the data collected to make a correlation between the objective of the study and the data collection. (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2016).

5.2 Data Analysis and Discussion

The data analysis phase is necessary so that the researcher can gather all the collected information and work on reducing the large body, being able to highlight the most relevant items for the composition of the research. (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2016).

Our data analysis was based on research carried out with undocumented migrants, which were presented in the previous chapter. Participants could answer the questions anonymously, without their identity.

Each question, individually or as a set of questions, brought specific relevant information so that the answers could be incorporated into this thesis.

Thus, we were able to draw some conclusions based on the theoretical aspects developed in the first part of the work, with the bibliographic review and the empirical research carried out through the questionnaire that had the participation of 34 people.

5. 2.1 Characterization of sample

The data collected during the research were essential so that we could bring the idea presented realistically and the theoretical issues addressed in the chapter of the bibliographic review.

We saw no need to ask questions related to participants' identity, gender, or age. For us, what was necessary to understand regarding the profile of the people participating was how long they lived in Ireland and how long they were undocumented. In addition, an additional

question to these other two was what was the status that this migrant arrived in the country, whether as a visitor, student or with another type of visa.

We could conclude that most of those migrants have been living in Ireland for 3-4 years and have been living undocumented in the country for 3-5 and that these people arrived here as visitors.

When asked what type of application these migrants were using, 60.6% of people responded that they are applying for family regularization, while 39.4% said they are applying for individual regularization. It demonstrates that most people live in an irregular situation in the country with their families.

To give an human and social vision, questions were elaborated in order to obtain answers based on the personal experiences of these migrants.

Question number 6," During the period in which you were documented, did you feel discriminated against in any situation?" brought a result strictly divided between people who have already suffered some discrimination (50%) and people who have never experienced it. No offence (50%). This answer does not clarify whether people who never felt discriminated against did not go through this situation because they never declared that they were undocumented or because society does not make any difference for this type of issue. What gives us to understand is that what happened is based on the first option, since in our bibliographic review and the answers to the subsequent questions, there was a fear on the part of the judgments and xenophobia.

When asked about what kind of discrimination these migrants suffered, many reported that the discriminatory feeling was related to several issues, from judgments, such as deprivation of basic daily demands (challenging to get other documents such as driver's license, access to health and education). Another report brought was the limitation of mobility, and some of the complaints were related to the fact that they could not leave the country, both for laser trips and to visit their families.

Questions 8 to 11 were intended to assess how the behaviour of the Regularization of Long Term Undocumented Migrants scheme has been, both on the part of the undocumented and the part of the government.

To understand how undocumented migrants are reacting, we brought up questions related to the application and documents required in the scheme. 70.6% said they had already made their applications, while only 29.4% had not yet. This demonstrates that those eligible for the

program have already moved to have their regularization guaranteed as soon as possible. As the government will be receiving applications until July 31, 2022, migrants who have not yet applied have enough time to organize and apply.

Of the 70.6% who have already made their applications, 47.10% have not yet received a response from the Department of Justice. In comparison, 20.6% have already received their approval letters, demonstrating that the government has been giving due attention to the program and processing the applications reasonably, taking into account that the program was opened on January 31, 2022, 4 months ago. As we did not ask any questions related to the date on which these people carried out their applications. So, it limits us to know if these processes are being carried out according to the order of application, given that part of the applicants have already had an answer and another part has not yet.

The question "Did you have any difficulty finding the requested documents?" was brought to understand if any specific documents required in the scheme were challenging to access. These people have been living in Ireland for a reasonable time and could have difficulties finding something in particular. The reality was that people did not encounter difficulties, as 94.10% of people answered no. The small percentage (5.9%) who answered yes, clarified in the following question that, for some reason, they had difficulty in applying for the garda vetting or locating their proof of address from the last few years.

Finally, and once again bringing the human and social issues, we asked the participants, "What is your perspective regarding the future once you are regularized?". According to several examples already mentioned during this research, we know that undocumented migrants already live in a complicated reality, being on the margins of society and having the restriction to practice ordinary acts of civil life.

Among the responses collected, we were able to verify that the primary desires of migrants are related to mobility and employment. Most of them intend to visit their families in their home country and qualify and seek better employment opportunities.

Another bias brought in these responses was the social anxiety people had while undocumented. We received a response that brought the fear of being deported as a centre. These people reported that they would be able to live more freely and without fear of what might happen if authorities knew that they were undocumented.

CONCLUSION

The present work began by discussing the migratory phenomenon, the migratory flow, and how migration occurred in the contemporary world over the years. We discussed concepts, brought studies by authors, and commented on historical facts that marked an epoch and had a significant impact on migration history.

We also explore the concept and experience of undocumented migrants in general and how this reality occurs in Ireland. Through bibliographic concepts and testimonies collected during interviews and surveys of bodies that support migrant movements in Ireland, we were able to expose a little of the day-to-day experience of these people. Within this theme, we also emphasize that this social problem persists over the years, bringing several damages to the people in this situation and the state. In addition, the ramifications of the problem only expand over time, as a single issue directly impacts human rights and society since it implies issues such as limiting freedom to come and go, access to health, and education, among others.

In the following chapters, we establish the conflict between the state and undocumented immigrants and the duty of the state in the guarantee of basic rights to the human person. At this stage, it was essential to highlight the existing conflict and show why the state must guarantee fundamental rights to those in its territory from a human rights perspective. Once again, we reinforce that these are unavailable rights.

After a conceptual analysis of conflict and human rights, our idea that the Regularization of Long Term Undocumented Migrants scheme is presented in the next chapter as a way of responding to the solution of the conflict that was considered in the previous chapter, making this relation of the scheme like conflict resolution.

We also talk a little about all the fights of social movements that worked on behalf of undocumented migrants for years. They worked with much effort, and, little by little, the case of the undocumented in Ireland gained notoriety, the support of the population, business and political entities, and the results began to emerge. Finally, after more than ten years since the launch of the "Justice For Undocumented" movement, the Regularization of Long Term Undocumented Migrants scheme, proposed by the Irish government, is considered a "once in a lifetime" opportunity.

Our research questions are based on two aspects: analyzing the Regularization of the Long Term Undocumented Migrants scheme as a method of conflict resolution, being a state response to this, and still understanding whether this response is adequate.

The first question was discussed during the literary review phase. We brought elements such as the conceptualization of conflict and the exposure of facts and data that led us to this idea.

As for the second question, which concerns the measure's effectiveness, it would be necessary for us to go through not only the bibliographic analysis but also the field research, which would lead us to the necessary conclusions for the proposed questions.

Analyzing the Regularization of Long Term Undocumented Migrants scheme, we could see that the eligibility criteria, the required documentation and the period in which applications are being received (from 31 January 2022 to 31 July 2022) are very reasonable accessible. According to our survey, participants reported not having difficulties with documentation. Therefore, the Department of Justice has made this alternative very accessible to those who are eligible for application. Nevertheless, it is also important to note that this was possible because the Department of Justice did not simply take this decision unilaterally but opened the opportunity for organizations and movements working on this cause to have space to give their opinions, criticisms and suggestions. About what they thought was viable or not. Some negative points cannot be left out of the question. Although the scheme deals with the subject very broadly, some gaps are identified. First, only irregular residency counts toward the residency criteria, and thus, people who have had a temporary residence permit in recent years are excluded. Furthermore, in terms of dealing with the conflict between irregular migrants and the state, the scheme only deals with the long term undocumented migrants. That is, migrants who live in the state for a short time are left out, which cannot be considered unfair but does not address the conflict in its entirety.

It is interesting to show the alternative dispute resolution bias brought by this project's regulation. Although it is not mediation, conciliation or arbitration, which are the best known alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, we can see traces of some of them in this process.

In one of the chapters of this research, we have already dealt with the conflict between the state and undocumented migrants, mainly from a human rights point of view. We brought the approaches of several authors who walk in the same direction to materialize our idea.

However, in addition, we see the negotiations between the Department of Justice and social entities/movements as a tactic of conflict mediation.

We can see social movements as a mediator of conflicts, as they were the ones who brought the problem to the attention of the state. They were the ones who advocated on behalf of undocumented migrants. Thus, looking in the form of a triad, we have the state represented by the department of justice. As one of the parties involved, undocumented migrants are the other party and social organizations and movements, more specifically Justice for Undocumented Migrant Rights. Center Ireland, not only as representatives of undocumented migrants but as mediators of the conflict.

Finally, we can observe that all parties fulfilled their roles in this relationship. As responsible for resolving the conflict, the state follows the Human Rights theses presented. Social movements were interceding for undocumented migrants, who are the most vulnerable in this context.

We could observe that this process involved essential procedures so that the conflict resolution could be successful. The entire negotiation was based on the engagement of communication between the parties, the survey of needs and interests and, in the end, a mutual agreement, which is the Regularization of Long Term Undocumented Migrants scheme. Furthermore, we can call it a "win-win" result.

The Regularization of Long Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme is seen as a once in a generation opportunity for undocumented migrants in Ireland, but also an opportunity for states to see the need for a new policy for the Regularization of undocumented migrants. It brings the hope of better days for people to come out of the shadows, contribute even more to the development of society, and, most importantly, feel free.

In the coming years, Ireland will feel better about the positive and negative impacts of having regularized migrants in the year 2022.

This feat will certainly not be forgotten in time. We hope this opens the door so that migration policies in Ireland and around the world can always be a political and economic discussion topic. We wish that these people, families and future generations can have a better future.

REFLECTION

Writing a Master's thesis is not a simple task, and the title dissertation carries the weight of great responsibility in academic life. It is the moment when we put into practice theories and situations studied during the course to complement all our learning and earn our master's degree.

Developing this research allowed me to work on different aspects of my being, not only in academics but also in time management, project management skills, and knowing how to reconcile the commitment to producing research with my personal life, social and professional.

I have always considered myself a very determined, focused, and quick learner during my academic life. I have always been very self-confident with the challenges and responsibilities involved in students' daily lives. But during this course, I needed to challenge myself even more, mainly because I was taking a course in another language, with a dynamics and structure a little different from what I knew until then. In addition, I still had to face the challenge of studying full-time, a routine that I did not know until then and demanded a lot from me.

This is more than a reflection of academic research, and it comes from my heart.

I am a migrant. This is one of the challenges that migrants, in this case, students, face outside their country of origin. Moreover, I wanted to bring this reflection to say why I chose a theme related to migration for my research. I can tell you, with plenty of certainties, that the life of the migrant is not easy, whatever the condition he finds himself in. Just having to deal with homesickness makes us more vulnerable. And with lots of empathy, I wanted to bring the situation of undocumented migrants to the centre of my research.

We can see that the phenomenon of migration is not something new in society but has existed since the beginning. We are the fruits of migration, and people were discovering new ways and connecting until we could, together, evolve in society.

Since I chose the topic of undocumented migrants, I felt a great responsibility, as it is a very sensitive topic. I realised the fragility of the theme when I started the field research, and I came across vulnerable people in many aspects. Some are even laypeople, not knowing much about their rights and duties, who want an opportunity to have a better life in this country they call home. This topic needs to be analysed with empathy and not with

judgments because the reasons that lead a person to remain in this situation are diverse. During the development of this work, I came across extremely sensitive situations of what these migrants went through over the years, from humiliating situations to the judgment of ill-informed people. Although there are people who spread wrong information or use judgments or malicious comments, they come from people who do not know about the amnesty institute and know nothing about human rights.

Long before I got to know the Regularisation of Long Term Undocumented Migrant Scheme in-depth, I already considered it a great victory, now even more so.

As was exposed here in this research, we are not talking about just an achievement, but we are also talking about the basics so that these people can have a dignified life. They are stories that will have the opportunity to have a happier future.

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APPENDIX

Form A: Application for Ethical Approval Undergraduate/Taught Postgraduate Research	
This form should be submitted to the module leader for the relevant initial proposal and/or the relevant supervisor if the proposal has already been accepted.	
Please save this file as STUDENT NUMBER_AEA_FormA.docx	
Title of Project	REGULARISATION OF LONG-TERM UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS IN IRELAND: The responsibility of the state in the regularization of undocumented migrants from the perspective of human rights and conflict resolution."
Name of Learner	Paula Cardoso Costa
Student Number	51712661
Name of Supervisor/Tutor	Alison Walker

Check the relevant boxes. All questions must be answered before submitting to the relevant lecturer / supervisor. Note: only one box per row should be selected.

Item	Question	Yes	No	NA
1	Will you describe the main research procedures to participants in advance, so that they are informed about what to expect?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	Will you tell participants that their participation is voluntary?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3	Will you obtain written consent for participation (through a signed or 'ticked' consent form)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	If the research is observational, will you ask participants for their consent to being observed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
5	Will you tell participants that they may withdraw from the research at any time and for any reason?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	Will you give participants the option of not answering any question they do not want to answer?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Will you ensure that participant data will be treated with full confidentiality and anonymity and, if published, will not be identifiable as any individual or group?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8	Will you debrief participants at the end of their participation (i.e., give them a brief explanation of the study)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

9	If your study involves people between 16 and 18 years, will you ensure that passive consent is obtained from parents/guardians, with active consent obtained from both the child and their school/organisation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	If your study involves people less than 16 years, will you ensure that <u>active</u> consent is obtained from	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

11	If your study requires evaluation by an ethics committee/board at an external agency, will you wait until you have approval from both the Independent College Dublin and the external ethics committee before starting data collection.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	If you are in a position of authority over your participants (for example, if you are their instructor/tutor/manager/examiner etc.) will you inform participants in writing that their grades and/or evaluation will be in no way affected by their participation (or lack thereof) in your research?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13	If you are in a position of authority over your participants (for example, if you are their instructor/tutor/manager/examiner etc.), does your study involve asking participants about their academic or professional achievements, motivations, abilities or philosophies? (please note that this does not apply to QA1 or QA3 forms, or questionnaires limited to market research, that do not require ethical approval from the IREC)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	Will your project involve deliberately misleading participants in any way?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
15	Is there any realistic risk of any participants experiencing either physical or psychological distress or discomfort?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
16	Does your project involve work with animals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
17	Do you plan to give individual feedback to participants regarding their scores on any task or scale?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	Does your study examine any sensitive topics (such as, but not limited to, religion, sexuality, alcohol, crime, drugs, mental health, physical health, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
19	Is your study designed to change the mental state of participants in any negative way (such as inducing aggression, frustration, etc?)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
20	Does your study involve an external agency (e.g. for recruitment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
21		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Do your participants fall into any of the following special groups? <i>(except where one or more individuals with such characteristics may naturally occur within a general population, such as a sample of students)</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

If you have ticked any of the shaded boxes above, you should consult with your module leader / supervisor immediately. You will need to fill in Form B Ethical Approval and submit it to the Research & Ethics Committee instead of this form. There is an obligation on the researcher to bring to the attention of the Research & Ethics Committee any issues with ethical implications not clearly covered by the above checklist.	
I consider that this project has no significant ethical implications to be brought before the relevant Research & Ethics Committee. I have read and understood the specific guidelines for completion of Ethics Application Forms. I am familiar with the codes of professional ethics relevant to my discipline (and have discussed them with my supervisor).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Name of Learner	Paula Cardoso Costa
Student Number	51712661
Date	20/05/2021
I have discussed this project with the learner in question, and I agree that it has no significant ethical implications to be brought before the Research & Ethics Committee.	<input type="checkbox"/> x
Name of Supervisor/Lecturer	Alison Walker
Date	20/05/2021