

FFVT Summer School 2022

## “Displacement, Governance and Human Rights”

Program Reader



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## **Sunday, 10 July: 'Arrival'**

15.30-18.00: **Afternoon Excursion:** Documentation Centre Nazi Party Rally Grounds  
(*optional*)

18.00-19.30: *Dinner break*

19.45-20.00 **Welcome Greetings** – FFVT team: Prof. Dr Andreas Pott, Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies, Osnabrück University (IMIS), Prof. Dr Petra Bendel and Dr Lorenz Wiese, Centre for Human Rights Erlangen-Nürnberg (CHREN), FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg, Vice-President Prof. Dr Andreas Hirsch, FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg and Marcus König, Lord Mayor of the City of Nuremberg

20.00-21.00 **Keynote: International protection of refugees: Contemporary challenges and responses, including in the context of the Ukraine refugee situation** – Katharina Lumpp, UNHCR Germany

21.00 Reception with live piano by Justus Gruss

## Monday, 11 July: 'The global picture'

9.00-12.00: **The global refugee regime and migration governance: emergence, current challenges and future perspectives** – Raphaela Schweiger (M.A.), Robert Bosch Foundation / FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg and Anila Noor, Policy Advisor on Diversity, Integration & Gender Inclusion; Expert Group on the Views of Migrants in the Field of Migration, Asylum & Integration

This first session of the FFVT Summer School will look at the global refugee regime and global migration governance. It will first dive into the historical emergence of the global refugee regime, including postcolonial perspectives, and assess where it stands today, more than 70 years after the Geneva Refugee Convention was established. Secondly, it will look at the emerging global governance of migration, including recent developments, such as the adoption of the Global Compact for Migration – and the gaps in the overall system. Finally, this session will work with participants on the issue of participation, justice and equity in the global refugee regime and global migration governance. Participants will also develop ideas and suggestions on how to address challenges and gaps.

Advised prior reading:

- Aleinikoff, T. Alexander (2018): The Unfinished Work of the Global Compact on Refugees. *International Journal of Refugee Law*, Vol 30, No 4, 611–617: <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijrl/eey057>
- Kainz, Lena / Betts, Alexander (2020): Power and proliferation: Explaining the fragmentation of global migration governance. *Migration Studies*: <https://doi.org/10.1093/migration/mnaa015>
- Milner, James / Alio, Mustafa / Gardi, Rez (2022): Meaningful Refugee Participation: An Emerging Norm in the Global Refugee Regime. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*: <https://doi.org/10.1093/rsq/hdac007>

Optional background reading/listening:

- Aleinikoff, T. Alexander (2016): Rethinking the International Refugee Regime. *The Yale Journal of International Law Online*: <https://cpb-us-e1.wpmucdn.com/campuspress-test.yale.edu/dist/8/1581/files/2016/09/41-spring-aleinikoff-rethinking-international-refugee-regime-1-28plgw9.pdf>
- Betts, Alexander (2018): The Global Compact on Refugees: Towards a Theory of Change? *International Journal of Refugee Law*, Vol 30, Issue 4, 623–626: [doi.org/10.1093/ijrl/eey056](https://doi.org/10.1093/ijrl/eey056)
- Elie, Jérôme B. / Hanhimäki, Jussi (2008): UNHCR and Decolonization in Africa Expansion and Emancipation, 1950s to 1970s. *Archiv für Sozialgeschichte* 48.
- Goodwin-Gill, Guy S. (2021): The international refugee regime and the challenges today: <https://www.kaldorcentre.unsw.edu.au/publication/international-refugee-regime-and-challenges-today>
- Thouez, Colleen (2019): Strengthening migration governance: the UN as 'wingman'. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*. Vol 45, No 8, 1242-1257
- Global Compact for Migration (2018): Final Draft: [https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/180711\\_final\\_draft\\_o.pdf](https://refugeesmigrants.un.org/sites/default/files/180711_final_draft_o.pdf)

- Podcast (2019): What is the Global Compact for Migration? Talking Migration Podcast Series: <https://podcasts.apple.com/de/podcast/35-what-is-the-global-compact-for-migration/id1111784863?i=1000431435343>
- Milner, James / Alio, Mustafa / Gardi, Rez (2022): Meaningful Refugee Participation: An Emerging Norm in the Global Refugee Regime. *Refugee Survey Quarterly*: <https://doi.org/10.1093/rsq/hdaco07>
- Alio, Mustafa / Alrihawi, Shaza / Milner, James / Noor, Anila / Wazefadost, Najeeba / Zigashane, Pascal (2020): By refugees, for refugees: Refugee leadership during COVID-19, and beyond. *International Journal of Refugee Law*, 32(2), 370-373
- Alrihawi, Shaza / Noor, Anila / Wazefadost, Najeeba / Bolingo Ntahira, John / Kuntzelman, Christa (2022): Power & The Margins. The State of Refugee Participation. Global Refugee-Led Network: <https://wrmcouncil.org/publications/report/power-the-margins-the-state-of-refugee-participation/>
- Global Refugee-Led Network (2019): Meaningful Refugee Participation Guidelines: <https://globalcompactrefugees.org/article/meaningful-refugee-participation-guidelines>
- GRN, EU-COMAR and NWC (2022): Beyond consultation. Unpacking the most essential components of meaningful participation by refugee leaders: <https://oxfamlibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/621363/bp-beyond-consultation-participation-refugee-leaders-310322-en.pdf>
- Harley, Tristan / Hobbs, Harry (2020): The Meaningful Participation of Refugees in Decision-Making Processes: Questions of Law and Policy. *International Journal of Refugee Law*. Vol, 32, Issue 2, June 2020, 200–226: <https://doi.org/10.1093/ijrl/eeaa010>
- Milner, James / Klassen, Amanda (2021): Civil Society and the Politics of the Global Refugee Regime. *The LERRN Working Papers Series*: <https://carleton.ca/lerrn/2021/civil-society-and-politics-of-global-refugee-regime/>
- Rother, Stephan (2022): Global migration governance from below in times of COVID-19 and “Zoomification”: civil society in “invited” and “invented” spaces. *CMS* 10, 1: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40878-021-00275-9>

12.00-13.30: *Lunch break*

13.30-15.00: **Research ethics: How do we produce knowledge?** – Prof. Dr Ulrike Krause, FFVT, Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies, Osnabrück University (IMIS)

How do we carry out research on forced migration? This question has received increasing attention in recent years and scholars not only discuss various methods to collect data but especially also ethical questions about how to do forced migration research. In line with that, scholars increasingly criticise the way in which research is often being conducted about displaced people, which ultimately creates hierarchies and risks placing certain people in positions of ‘data sources’. Whereas experiences of displacement often stand at the core of research projects, the individuals with lived experiences of displacement rarely take part in the production and use of (academic) knowledge. These issues furthermore occur along the broader disparities of the North-South divide with most research being produced in Western/Northern countries about displacement and displaced people in Southern countries. To counter these issues and offer alternative ways forward, scholars have been promoting

approaches of participatory or collaborative research in order to work with the people. While such approaches may address displaced people as experts of their own situation, research must still be ethically reflected as questions about power remain. In the workshop, we will address such ethical considerations of carrying out research in forced migration studies.

Advised prior reading:

- International Association for the Study of Forced Migration (IASFM) (2018): Code of ethics: Critical reflections on research ethics in situations of forced migration: <http://iasfm.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/IASFM-Research-Code-of-Ethics-2018.pdf>
- Canadian Association for Refugee and Forced Migration Studies (CARFMS): Your Rights in Research: Information Sheet for People Taking Part in Forced Migration Research: <https://carfms.org/your-rights-in-research/>
- Krause, Ulrike (2017): Researching forced migration: Critical reflections on research ethics during fieldwork. *Refugee Studies Centre. Working Paper Series 123*, 1-39: <https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/publications/researching-forced-migration-critical-reflections-on-research-ethics-during-fieldwork>

15.00-15.30: *Coffee break*

15.30-18.00: **'Speed-dating colloquium'**: participants present their own work – *moderation*: Dr Lorenz Wiese, FFVT, Centre for Human Rights Erlangen-Nürnberg (CHREN), FAU

18.30-19.30: *Dinner break*

19.45-21.15: **The interconnection between the arts and the refugee/migration field** – Paula Frascia (LL.M.), International University College of Turin, Italy

The interconnection between the arts and the refugee/migration field is unconventional because the arts is usually considered as entertainment and far removed from more corporate disciplines such as law, public health, etcetera. However, this course explores the possibilities and practical areas in which the Arts could contribute to the refugee/migration discourse. With this, this course will explore the following: What is the 'interconnection between the arts and the refugee/migration field? How and why can we view refugees and migration through the lenses of the arts? What does close attention to music, dance, poems, paintings and sculptures tell us as we grapple with the meanings and conceptions in the refugee/migration field? How can we bridge the gap between the refugee/migration discourse to include real refugee issues on the ground through the arts? This interdisciplinary course offers a range of critical tools and methods for interacting in this field in the most interesting and thought-provoking ways possible. It also introduces students to subjects beyond the legalities to enhance their practical skills. Different arts genres will be explored and analysed, including music, ethnomusicology, dance, drama, and arts during the renaissance. An array of contents is used that engages the diversity of students' lifeworlds and is cognizant of common refugees' countries of origins through the arts.

Advised prior reading:

- Afzal, Ibrahim: What is Art? Why is Art Important?: <https://www.theartist.me/art/what-is-art/>

## Tuesday, 12 July: 'The making of refugee politics/regimes (1)'

9.00-12.00: **EU asylum policies: A new window of opportunity after the activation of the Temporary Protection Directive in 2022?** – Prof. Dr Petra Bendel, FFVT, Centre for Human Rights Erlangen-Nürnberg (CHREN), FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg

Asylum policies in the European Union have long been inflexible and negotiations used to get stuck in the Council. Even the New Pact for Migration and Asylum proposed in late 2020 did not hold the European Commission's promise of a 'change of paradigm'. Responding to the recent large-scale displacement from Ukraine, however, Member States activated the 2001 EU Temporary Protection Directive for the first time. Is this a new window of opportunity for EU asylum policies or rather an isolated case? Are there lessons to be learned for Europe and even for other world areas? Our interactive workshop sheds light on these questions, and works both with longitudinal and a cross-area comparison.

Advised prior reading:

- Bendel, Petra (2021): A fresh look or just a new coat of paint? EU-cooperation with third countries of origin and transit in EU's migration and asylum policy: <https://blog.fluchtforschung.net/a-fresh-look-or-just-a-new-coat-of-paint-eu-cooperation-with-third-countries-of-origin-and-transit-in-eus-migration-and-asylum-policy>
- Carrera, Sergio / Ciger, Meltem Ineli / Vosyliute, Lina/ Brumat, Leiza (2022): The EU grants temporary protection for people fleeing war in Ukraine: <https://www.ceps.eu/ceps-publications/eu-grants-temporary-protection-for-people-fleeing-war-in-ukraine/>

12.00-13.30: *Lunch break*

13.30-15.00: **'Fighting the Root Causes': Preventive refugee policy or externalisation practice?** – Dr Jörn Grävingsholt, FFVT, German Development Institute (DIE)

Addressing 'root causes' has become some kind of a mantra of global refugee policy statements for many years. But what does the compelling idea to prevent displacement from happening in the first place entail? What are main drivers of displacement? And (how) can they be effectively tackled? European and North American countries have become strong advocates of the concept of 'fighting root causes' but interpreted it in their own peculiar way. What purpose do their policies serve – and are they up to their self-proclaimed task? The session brings the discussion of global conflict and state fragility patterns into the debate about the prevention of flight and discusses what can be done about them.

Advised prior reading:

- Lischer, Sarah Kenyon (2014): Conflict and Crisis Induced Displacement: <https://www.oxfordhandbooks.com/view/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199652433.001.0001/oxfordhb-9780199652433-e-005>

Optional background reading:

- Grävingsholt, Jörn (2022): Displacement Crises, Fragile States and Development Cooperation: Why Governance Support is Needed to Reduce Reasons to Flee: [http://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-32902-0\\_3](http://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-658-32902-0_3)

15.00-15.30: *Coffee break*

15.30-17.00: **The multi-level governance and temporalities of refugee politics in the Middle East** – Dr Tamirace Fakhoury, Global Refugee Studies Research Group (GRS), Aalborg University Copenhagen, Denmark

The governance of displacement and mobility has evolved into a key policy-making field. Yet what does the governance or the regulation of displacement mean and entail? Who governs who and what? To what end? And by what means? And is governing displacement better understood as the process of regulating refugees' lives through the production of order, the allocation of resources or the politics of humanitarian care and wellbeing? This lecture looks at the governance of displacement in the Middle East through a multi-level and polycentric perspective. It explores how multiple actors spanning various temporalities and spheres of authority from the local to the international have cooperated but also collided on responses to displacement.

Advised prior reading:

- Refugee Hosts – Local Community Experiences of Displacement from Syria: Views from Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey: <https://refugeehosts.org/>
- Yahya, Maha / Muasher, Marwan (2018): Refugee Crises in the Arab World - Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: <https://carnegieendowment.org/2018/10/18/refugee-crises-in-arab-world-pub-77522>
- Fakhoury, Tamirace (2019): Multi-level governance and migration politics in the Arab world: the case of Syria's displacement. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 45(8), 1310–1326: <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2018.1441609>
- Arar, Rawan (2017): The New Grand Compromise: How Syrian Refugees Changed the Stakes in the Global Refugee Assistance Regime. *Middle East Law and Governance* 9, 298–312: [https://brill.com/view/journals/melg/9/3/article-p298\\_298.xml](https://brill.com/view/journals/melg/9/3/article-p298_298.xml)

17.30-19.30: *Dinner break*

19.30-22.00 **Evening Excursion:** Exhibition 'Mirror, mirror on the wall', Caritas Pirckheimer House: guided tour with Elżbieta Kocur, FAU Integra /International Affairs, President's Staff, FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg; 'Nuremberg, City of Human Rights': guided tour through the Street of Human Rights by Dr Rainer Huhle, Nuremberg Human Rights Centre (NMRZ)

## Wednesday, 13 July: 'The making of refugee politics/regimes (2)'

8.30-10.00: **Refugees and the paradoxes of border crossing in Africa** – Dr Rose Jaji, Senior Lecturer/Researcher, University of Zimbabwe; German Development Institute (DIE)

International migration in Africa presents a study area where interesting paradoxes on border crossing can be observed. While tendencies that homogenise Africa persist outside the continent, a study of intra-continental mobility reveals that border crossing on the continent is as much salient as it is elsewhere in the world. This contribution specifically focuses on the implications of borders on refugee movements and the positioning of refugees in African host countries. It situates this discussion within the historical context of colonial era border-drawing across the continent. It addresses the paradoxes surrounding these borders in relation to refugee movements and experiences within a continental context simultaneously characterised by centripetal and centrifugal inclinations. The latter are built around fluid and often contested notions of belonging that shape refugees' experiences. This contribution demonstrates how contestation which occurs around the borders often appears to be unproblematic outside the history of borders and belonging on the continent.

Advised prior reading:

- Jaji, Rose (2013): Somali Asylum Seekers and Refoulement at the Kenya–Somalia Border. *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, 28:3, 355-368: <https://doi.org/10.1080/08865655.2013.862758>

10.00-10.30: *Coffee break*

10.30-12.00: **Selective solidarity: comparing regional displacement policy in Latin America, East Africa, and ASEAN** – Dr Charles Martin-Shields, German Development Institute (DIE)

The process of developing regional policies for responding to forced displacement and refugees is complex, and this complexity is compounded by the unseen factors that shape the way nation states interpret regional agreements. This lecture will start from Colombia's policy response to the Venezuelan crisis as a basis for understanding broader trends in regional displacement and refugee policy. As a case, it contains a number of important factors: Unequal solidarity across different groups of migrants, the overt and covert role of donors in shaping domestic refugee policy, and foreign policy signalling with regional partners who are party to regional agreements like the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees. These factors are not unique to Colombia's response to Venezuelan displacement though, and this session will explore how these dynamics emerge and play out in cases from East Africa and Southeast Asia. This session will use interactive lecture and break-out scenario exercises to understand how regional displacement policy is developed and implemented, and the challenges that face policy makers in balancing the needs of different stakeholders at multiple levels of public administration.



Advised prior reading:

- Fleischmann, Larissa (2020): Contested Solidarity: Practices of Refugee Support between Humanitarian Help and Political Activism (**chapter 7 only**): [https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12657/47134/ts5437\\_1.pdf](https://library.oapen.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.12657/47134/ts5437_1.pdf)
- Aljamal, Yousef (2022): Selective Solidarity with War Victims: Ukrainian and Palestinian Refugees: <https://politicstoday.org/solidarity-with-war-victims-ukraine-palestine-refugees/>
- Betts, Alexander / Memişoğlu, Fulya / Ali Ali (2021): What Difference do Mayors Make? The Role of Municipal Authorities in Turkey and Lebanon's Response to Syrian Refugees: <https://doi.org/10.1093/jrs/feaa011>

12.00-13.30: *Lunch break*

13.30-15.00: **What is postcolonial in South Asian migration and refugee studies?** – Prof. Dr Ranabir Samaddar, Calcutta Research Group, India

Studying forced migrations in the postcolonial context is a question of method and perspective. Context and method overlap here. Context makes a method necessary, while through a distinct method the context emerges. Now, in the refugee studies literature, and in the general literature on forced migration, the refugee condition or the condition of forced migration is considered exceptional, following Hannah Arendt and Giorgio Agamben. In the colonial and postcolonial context, however, the theory of exception ignores concrete postcolonial conditions, as if the postcolonial condition was exceptional to the general history of democracy and human rights. Or to pose the problem differently, this theory of exceptionality takes the liberal-democratic condition as universal to which refugeehood is the supposed exception. We should inquire into the role of historical intelligibility as crucial in the making of a concept. I seek to do this by reviewing and examining (a) the context in which ideas and concepts of refugeehood and forced migration emerged in a postcolonial country like India; (b) the ways in which these concepts have been problematised, (c) similarly the way postcolonial political sense has combined rights, ethics, and law in generating specific ideas related to forced migration.

Advised prior reading:

- Samaddar, Ranabir (2016): Forced Migration Situations as Exceptions in History? *International Journal of Migration and Border Studies*, Vol 2, No 2: [http://www.mcrp.ac.in/Chair\\_Professor/Articles/Forced\\_migration\\_situations\\_RS.pdf](http://www.mcrp.ac.in/Chair_Professor/Articles/Forced_migration_situations_RS.pdf)

Optional background reading:

- Samaddar, Ranabir et al. (2011): Twenty Years of Marginal Nation: A Book Symposium: <https://refugeewatchonline.wordpress.com/2021/10/08/twenty-years-of-the-marginal-nation-a-book-symposium%EF%BF%BC/>

15.00-18.00: **Afternoon Excursion** – German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) & United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Germany

18.00-19.30: *Dinner break*

19.45-21.00: **'Privilege walk'** – Prof. Dr Simone Emmert, TH Nürnberg Georg-Simon-Ohm

This workshop is a Human Rights training for professionals based on the anti-bias-approach. The anti-bias-approach can be seen as “one of the most extensive and most innovative approaches within the antidiscriminatory field of education”. The concept was developed in the beginning of the 1980s by Louise Derman-Sparks and Carol Brunson-Philips in the USA. There it was mainly used in the field of elementary and primary education. Anti-bias in Germany is used in elementary education and in schools as well as in the field of adult education. According to the meaning of ‘bias’ as prejudice, it is the aim of Anti-Bias to get an inequality based on one-sidedness and bias into balance, and to gradually reduce discrimination. Anti-bias workshops are an intensive experience-orientated examination of dominance and discrimination and aim on the un-learning of oppressive and discriminating forms of communication and interaction. The approach assumes that everyone has prejudices. This is based on the consideration that prejudices and discriminations are not individual misjudgements, but institutionalised in society as ideologies, which are learned by the individuals. Correspondingly, the behaviour based on those prejudices can be un-learned, and institutionalised oppressive ideologies can be discovered, questioned, and analysed. In this workshop we will experience the mechanisms of our own prejudices by participating in the “privilege walk” based on migration. We will be able to identify and analyse our behaviour patterns and will reflect about alternatives that focus on inclusion and non-discrimination. Note: the lecturer herself developed this approach in cooperation with the Anti-Bias-Werkstatt Berlin Human Rights trainings for law students and students of social work.

## Thursday, 14 July: 'Zooming in... What's happening on the ground?'

8.30-10.00: **Defining and transforming local migration policies** – Franziska Ziegler (LL.M. research), Institute for Social Sciences - Political Science, University of Hildesheim

In this session, we focus on the local level of migration policy making and discuss factors that influence local migration policies, in particular the institutional framework, structural conditions, local key actors and local discourses. In an international comparative perspective, we discuss how these factors operate in different settings and whether they can fully capture the role of the local level in a multilevel governance framework.

Advised prior reading:

- Schammann, Hannes / Gluns, Danielle / Heimann, Christiane / Müller, Sandra / Wittchen, Tobias / Younso, Christin / Ziegler, Franziska (2021): Defining and transforming local migration policies: a conceptual approach backed by evidence from Germany. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 47(13), 2897-2915: <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/1369183X.2021.1902792>

10.00-10.30: *Coffee break*

10.30-12.00: *Parallel tracks*

**Track A: Refugee integration in a German city: A view from the South** – Dr Khangelani Moyo, FFVT Fellow at the CHREN; Global Change Institute (GCI), University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

Globally, there is a steady flow of forced migrants in search of stable political environments and better economic prospects. The direction of these movements is often very diverse and met with mixed reactions in the destination countries. However, the space of protection has increasingly narrowed, and the rhetoric is that of suspicion, doubt, and at times outright rejection of the claims of those seeking asylum. The extent of the rhetoric is similar across different global contexts and this lecture focuses on the conditions of asylum and the systems in place to support refugee integration in the Germany City of Freiburg. The lecture is based on a study that looked at the refugee support systems in Freiburg – whether they are sensitive to the needs and interests of refugees, as well as the meanings of integration as understood by the officials and the refugees. The lecture will reflect on the findings, the merits of a southern perspective and the lessons for a global dialogue on the refugee protection regime.

**Track B: Refugees in rural areas** – Dr Stefan Kordel and Dr Tobias Weidinger, Institute of Geography, FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg

Rural and peripheral areas have become destinations for refugees (asylum seekers, recognised and resettled refugees) in many European countries, e.g. Germany or Sweden, mostly due to dispersal mechanisms, allocation schemes and residence rules, applied for reasons of “burden sharing” or expected better integration outcomes and contributions to rural development. In rural areas, refugees face specific structural peculiarities, e.g. with

regard to access to housing, education, employment, health infrastructure and everyday mobility, but also in terms of preparedness of local administration and the civil society. In the course of this panel, specificities for refugees in rural areas both in the phase of settlement and integration will be discussed by means of a multi-perspective approach. Zooming into the realms of housing and employment, we will provide short introductions from current EU and national German research projects and will elaborate, jointly with the participants, on the perspectives of both local stakeholders, e.g. the administration, employers or the civil society, and refugees themselves. Regarding the latter, constellations for the development of a staying orientation in rural areas will be identified. Materials and methods include brief inputs from research projects, original empirical data and scientific papers.

Advised prior reading:

- Kordel, Stefan / Weidinger, Tobias (2020): Access to and Exclusion from Housing over Time: Refugees' Experiences in Rural Areas. *International Migration (Special Issue: Post-2015 refugees in Germany: 'Culture of welcome', solidarity or exclusion?)*: <https://doi.org/10.1111/imig.12807>

12.00-13.30: *Lunch break*

13.30-15.00: *Parallel tracks*

**Track A: Education as a human right: accesses, barriers, and exclusions in German accommodation centres** – Elisabeth Beck (M.A.) and Marina Mayer (Dipl.-Soc.), Centre for Flight and Migration (ZFM), KU Eichstätt-Ingolstadt

To “[e]nsure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all” is named as one of the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals. However, refugees’ human right to education is regularly infringed, be it in camps or on the move. Formal and informal access barriers hinder migrants from partaking in different educational settings. Based on their empirical research, Elisabeth Beck and Marina Mayer will present two examples drawn from the German context. Elisabeth Beck will talk about school and adult education in centres for arrival, redistribution, and return. She will point out the challenges and potentials of education by conceptualising the centres as *special* educational spaces. Reacting to labour market gaps, groups of refugees were given permits to stay for vocational training aside with further schooling. Marina Mayer will discuss access barriers as well as potential factors that lead to low graduation rates. In the workshop’s second part, the participants are invited to reflect on recurring aspects that could, but do not necessarily lead to exclusion from educational settings, such as unsafe living conditions, incompatibility of (national) educational systems, devaluation of education biographies or educational titles within migration, ageism, classism, or language barriers.

**Track B: Media portrayals of migrants and refugees: prevalence, representation and narratives** – Prof. Dr Liane Rothenberger and Melanie Schmitt (M.A.), Chair for Media and the Public with specialisation in migration, KU Eichstätt-Ingolstadt

This workshop focuses on how migrants and refugees are portrayed in international news outlets. Which groups of migrants and refugees are prevalent in the media? And which narratives prevail? We will present the state of research and elaborate on different perspectives. Further, some video material and newspaper articles will serve as inputs to

stimulate the discussion. In a second step, the researchers will provide some insight with which methods migration scholars can gather data and obtain findings.

15.00-15.30: *Coffee break*

15.30-18.00: **'Market of possibilities'**: open exchange with regional practitioners

18.00-19.30: *Dinner*

## Friday, 15 July: 'Reflections & farewell'

8.30-10.00: **Gender & displacement: Somali refugee women's practices of resistance in Nairobi, Kenya** – Dr Margaret Monyani, FFVT Fellow at the CHREN; University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

The workshop will focus on humanised accounts of securitisation by foregrounding migrant agency of urban Somali refugee women in Nairobi, Kenya. The attendees will discuss and explore how urban Somali refugee women experience securitisation outside state centric narratives. The aim is to illustrate the various ways through which refugee women, through their everyday interaction with the securitisation regime, not only engage with the state but also move beyond it, so as to produce forms of everyday resistance at the individual and community level. The post September 2001 era has been characterised with securitisation of migration, that is, the framing of migration in terms of the threats to the security of states, rather than in terms of the security of migrants. Such framing ignores how securitisation creates a multitude of insecurities for migrants and their families. This workshop sets out to problematise this dominant state centric view of the link between migration and security. Taking the vantage point of migrants, the study introduces an understanding of 'securitisation from below' by focusing on the experiences of urban Somali refugee women in Nairobi, Kenya. The aim is to explore the modalities the state employs in constructing urban Somali refugees as a threat. It then proceeds to foreground the experiences of urban Somali refugee women affected by the securitisation, and how they challenge the securitised migration regime through various subtle everyday resistance strategies. At the end of the session, the attendees should be able to answer the following questions:

- How do refugee women who are fundamentally stigmatised, persecuted and oppressed by the securitisation regime tackle the material, corporal, and psychological consequences of this discrimination?
- How do they nurture their own identities, sense of worth, and relationships as a response/ resistance to the punitive measures?
- How can these refugee women's experiences be written in ways that take securitisation seriously, but do not reduce the refugee women to the oppressions that they face; by understanding them on their own terms, in their own voices, in the fullness of their hopes, fears and lived realities?

Advised prior listening:

- MOAS Podcast: Gender and Forced Migration: <https://www.moas.eu/podcast-5-gender-forced-migration/>

10.00-10.30: *Coffee break*

10.30-11.00: **'Publish with us!' A chat with Routed, an (im)mobility magazine** – Magda Dehli (M.Sc.), Editor in Chief at Routed Magazine and Shaddin Almasri (M.Sc.), Editor at Routed Magazine, FFVT Fellow at the German Development Institute (DIE); PhD Candidate at Danube University Krems, Austria

In this session, the forthcoming special issue of Routed Magazine will be introduced, dedicated entirely to participants and collaborators of this FFVT summer school: What is the Routed Magazine and how did it get started as a volunteer-run magazine, founded by a group of recent graduates? By now, it has published 19 issues over two years, featuring researchers from all over the world and at varying levels of seniority. Already having collaborated with the IOM and SHAPE-SEA, its next step is to collaborate with FFVT summer school participants in creating a special issue dedicated to a follow up on this program. Participants are welcome to ask questions about their blog ideas, reflections, or any other curiosities about publishing or on starting their own projects.

11.00-12.00: **'Final reflections': Roundtable with all participants**

- *What did you take away from this week?*
- *Possible ways of including the learnings from this summer school into your own work*

12.00-12.15: **Farewell** (*handing out participation certificates + evaluation survey*) – Prof. Dr Petra Bendel and Dr Lorenz Wiese, FFVT, CHREN/FAU Erlangen-Nürnberg

12.15-13.00: *Lunch*

13.00: *Departure*

*Program responsibility:* Dr Lorenz Wiese – [lorenz.wiese@fau.de](mailto:lorenz.wiese@fau.de)

**About FFVT:** *FFVT aims to strengthen interdisciplinary research on forced migration and refugees in and beyond Germany. To this end, the project, which is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), brings together research on migration, development, conflict and violence, climate change, health, governance and human rights. In this way, FFVT supports the networking of researchers and institutes working in all relevant research fields dealing with forced migration.*

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