

Migration Studies: Flows and Concepts

Code: SSC 2064

Course Coordinator:

Prof. Dr. Melissa Siegel, Maastricht Graduate School of Governance/ UNU-Merit

(melissa.siegel@maastrichtuniversity.nl)

Contents

General Information	3
Overview	3
Objectives	3
Literature	3
Prerequisites	3
Assessment.....	3
Attendance, Extra Assignments and Resit Policy	5
Course Provider	6
Schedule.....	7
Weekly Content Overview	8
Week 1: Introduction to Migration Studies	8
Week 2: Migration Theory.....	8
Week 3: Forced Migration: Internally Displaced, Refugees and Environmentally Induced.....	8
Week 4: Integration, Social Cohesion and Transnationalism	9
Week 5: Irregular Migration, Transit Migration, and Return and Reintegration.....	9
Week 6: Migration and Development.....	10
Week 7: Reflection	10
PBL Assignments	11
Assignment 1 –Migration Inflows and Outflows.....	12
Assignment 2: I am a migrant	14
Assignment 3: Migration and Gender	17
Assignment 4 –Life in Dadaab: Solutions for Protract Refugee Situations?.....	18
Assignment 5- Forced migration and the Environment	19
Assignment 6 – Integration and Transnationalism: Opposing or Complementary?.	21
Assignment 7– The Irregular Migration and Transit	22
Assignment 8 – Assisted Voluntary Return Policies/Programmes	23
Migration and Development: The ongoing debate	25

General Information

Overview

This course will examine the following concepts in contemporary migration studies: forced migration, internal displacement and refugees; irregular and transit migration; integration and transnationalism; return migration and reintegration; and migration and development. These themes have been selected to give students an overview of the diversity of international migration and emerging trends within the field. The course will introduce students to both the complexities and challenges of migration and the potential positive effects of migration. Throughout the course multiple case studies will be examined to highlight different migrant concepts and flows.

Objectives

The course has 5 overarching objectives:

- To provide students with a basic overview of migration flows and concepts
- To give insight into the complexity of human movement
- To acquaint students with different cases and examples of the various global migration flows
- To acquaint students with basic migration theories
- To better understand contemporary migration issues

Literature

The course book is:

Koser, K. (2016) International Migration: A very short Introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Triandafyllidou, A. (2016) Routledge Handbook of Immigration and Refugee Studies. New York: Routledge.

In addition to this short text, we will consult several journal articles in the reference list.

Prerequisites

None

Assessment

Assessment will consist of 5 forms:

- 1) Migration trivia (week 4) 20%
- 2) Written assignment on terminology (week 4) 20%

- 3) Individual presentation (week 6) 20%
- 4) Oral exam (week 7) 30%
- 5) Participation 10%

Migration Trivia

In week 4, during the first tutorial session besides finishing the post discussion of the previous PBL assignment we will also play *Migration Trivia*. You will be split into teams of three or four students. This exercise will help to prepare you for the written exam during the second tutorial meeting during week 4. Your team will be graded based on how many questions you get right as a team. This is like a 'pub quiz' but with information on migration.

Written assignment on terminology

The second tutorial meeting of week 4 for will consist of an (individual) assignment of key terms discussed thus far in the course. The way you will be tested is in a non-standard format that will give you hints and help you come to the answers in different ways. This will be in the form of a crossword puzzle. This assignment should only take you one hour but I will give you two hours to accomodate

Presentation

Within the tutorial groups, students will choose a presentation topic that must be approved by Dr. Siegel by week 4. You are welcome to do this before if you would like to get ahead of the game. Each person will be required to give a presentation in Week 6 on a specific migration issue of their choice. In some special cases students will be allowed to work in pairs but the presentation will then be graded based on two people working on it instead of one. This assignment gives students the chance to take a deep dive into a related topic of their choosing. Students are not permitted to complete their presentation on one of the case studies already addressed within the course.

Each student will have 10 minutes to give their presentation (and 5 minutes for discussion) in which they will do a "deep dive" that is relevant to the material covered in the course in Week 6. The presentations are expected to give an in-depth account of a specific migration issue. You are encouraged to pick a topic that is relevant to your major and your interests and share what you have learned about it with the class. A "deep dive" consists of defining a singular special topic (e.g. the economic integration of Moroccan youth in the Netherlands, the effects of migration on children left-behind in Moldova, the migration of Africans persecuted because of sexual orientation, etc.) and then doing a literature/document review in that topic area to understand the issues more deeply. Each presentation should (a) briefly describe the special topic, objective, or research question that motivated the presentation; (b) summarize some of the key literature reviewed about that topic (at least 3 sources required); (c) present critical policy or academic questions at issue.

For a grade of 6, the presentation must provide a basic answer to all of the questions above. For a 7, the presentation must show a detailed answer to all of the questions above. For an 8, the presentation must utilize the literature and sources to provide an analysis of the flow and the answers to the questions above. For a grade of 9, the presentation must present new ideas and an innovative analysis in the answers to the questions above. For a grade of 10 the presentation must be outstanding and advance our understanding of migration flows.

Oral exam

In week 7 each student will have a 15-20 minute oral exam with Dr. Siegel covering the content of the course in the previous 6 weeks. As long as you did your assignments and paid attention in class, this assessment should be no problem for you. One of the surest ways to assess if students have understood the course is to just have a conversation about it, so that is what we will do here. Keep your answers concise and to the point but also make sure to show what you have learned in the course.

Participation

Attendance in lectures and tutorial is mandatory. Students must attend 5 of the 6 lectures to get full points for participation. The normal UCM guidelines for attendance in tutorials pertains to this course (see below). Being prepared and participating in class are important for your development and to make sure that we have an actively learning environment. Therefore, if it is clear to me that you have not prepared for class, your participation grade will be reduced by 0.5 points for each day that you are not prepared for class.

Attendance, Extra Assignments and Resit Policy

Students must attend a minimum of 9 of the 11 meetings. Students who have attended 8 meetings may apply for an extra assignment according to UCM procedures. Students who attend 7 meetings or less will fail the course.

Students whose final grade is below 5.5 may write a resit with an extensive oral exam. This oral exam will replace their entire grade.

Course Provider

The course coordinator, who may be contacted for any reason and at any time, is:

Prof. dr. Melissa Siegel

Maastricht Graduate School of Governance/ UNU-Merit

Room 0.14

Boschstraat 24

Maastricht - The Netherlands

T: +31 (0)43 3884699

E: melissa.siegel@maastrichtuniversity.nl

Schedule

	Topic	Meeting 1	Meeting 2
Week 1	Introduction to Migration Studies	- Introduction - Pre-discussion Ass.1 Global Migration	- Post-discussion Ass.1: Global Migration - Pre- discussion Ass. 2: I am a migrant
Carnival Break			
Week 2	Migration Theory	- Post-discussion Ass. 2: I am a migrant - Pre-discussion Ass. 3: Migration and Gender	- Post-discussion Ass. 3: Migration and Gender - Pre- discussion Ass. 4: Forced migration and conflict
Week 3	Forced Migration	- Post- discussion Ass. 4: Forced migration and conflict - Pre-discussion Ass. 5: Forced migration and the Environment	- Post-discussion Ass. 5: Forced migration and the Environment - Pre-discussion Ass. 6: Integration
Week 4 *Have presentation topics approved	Integration, Transnationalism and Social Cohesion	- Post- discussion Ass. 6: Integration -Migration trivia	-Written assignment on terminology
Week 5	Irregular migration, Transit and Return and Reintegration	- Pre-discussion Ass. 7: Irregular migration and transit -Pre-discussion Ass. 8: Return and reintegration	- Post-discussion Ass. 7: Irregular migration and transit - Post-discussion Ass.8- Return and reintegration
Week 6	Linking Migration and Development	Presentations	Presentations
Week 7	No Lecture: Reflection	Oral Exam	Oral Exam

Weekly Content Overview

Week 1: Introduction to Migration Studies

This week will focus on providing students with an overview of key concepts in migration studies and global migrant flows. We will seek to highlight the heterogeneity of migration and the multifold ways in which migrants can be categorized and assessed. Key definitional issues will be discussed that occur in establishing migrant categories, definitions, and comparing migration figures internationally. Questions that will be addressed include: Who is a migrant? What is international migration? How do migrant flows differ around the world?

Lecturer: Prof. dr. Melissa Siegel

Week 2: Migration Theory

Week 2 focuses on understanding why people migrate. Since the late 19th century, several theories have evolved which either (1) explain the initiation or the 'root causes' of migration; (2) analyse the social and economic impacts of migration in receiving and sending societies; or (3) explain why, once started, migration processes tend to gain their own momentum – migration leading to more migration – through 'internal dynamics' such as migrant networks. This week will introduce students to the main migration theories theory, which will help to improve their understanding of the nature, causes and consequences of migration processes. The strengths and weaknesses of each of the theories will be discussed.

Lecturer: Prof. dr. Melissa Siegel

Week 3: Forced Migration: Internally Displaced, Refugees and Environmentally Induced

Within migration studies, the forced migration and refugee literature is in itself a distinct field. In this week, we will focus on understanding the specific conditions that lead to forced migration, the vulnerabilities of forced migrants and the global protection regimes that are in place to protect the rights of forced migrants. This week will introduce the different types of forced migrants including asylum seekers, refugees, internally displaced and the less commonly discussed development induced displacement. We will examine the causes of displacement such as: persecution or conflict, environmental disasters, and large-scale development projects and look at the challenges of refugee camps, durable solutions for refugees, and protracted refugee situations. We will also explore environmentally induced forced migration.

Lecturer: Prof. dr. Melissa Siegel (possible guest lecture by Prof. dr. Khalid Koser)

Week 4: Integration, Social Cohesion and Transnationalism

This week will examine the concept of integration including different ways of defining and measuring integration. Understanding how people integrate into the host society is a critical issue that has received extensive attention in migration studies. Integrating migrants suggests that societies as a whole are well-functioning and inclusive, whereas, a lack of integration creates marginalized groups that are segmented from the mainstream population. Following from the previous weeks, we will consider how integration processes may vary for different types of migrants such as refugees versus labour migrants. Further, the concept of transnationalism will be introduced as a new approach to integration. Transnationalism shows how migrants can be simultaneously embedded both in the host and home country. This week will conclude with an examination of different integration policies in European states through the Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX).

Lecturer: Prof. dr. Melissa Siegel

Week 5: Irregular Migration, Transit Migration, and Return and Reintegration

Irregular migration is a growing area of both research and policy concern. States have increasingly made legal migration streams more difficult to access, which resultantly pushes migrants into irregular means, further resulting in an increase in irregular migration. Irregular migration is a pressing policy issue in several parts of the globe and we will focus on the European context. There are several concerns regarding the human rights, treatment, and access to services for irregular migrants in Europe.

Although a distinct concept from irregular migration, the term transit migrants is frequently coupled together with irregular migration. Transit migration is also an emerging field in migration studies as the complexities of migration have led to longer journeys with significant durations in transit countries, which can be intended or an unintended consequence of the migration journey. This week we will examine the complex spheres of both irregular and transit migration. Who is an irregular, illegal or transit migrant? We will discuss the differences between irregularity and illegality, irregular entry versus irregular stay, and a transit migrant versus a transit country.

Return migration has frequently been viewed as the natural end of the migration cycle, however research has increasingly demonstrated that return may not necessarily be going 'home' or fitting back into one's old life. Return migration and reintegration are complex processes that are impacted by the migration experience and conditions of the return. As with the many categorizations of migrants, return migrants can be classified in several different ways such as: forced or voluntary, temporary or permanent, skilled or unskilled. In this week, we will examine different types of return migrant flows, return migration priorities from a sending and receiving country perspective, and the concept of reintegration. Key return migration policies such as Assisted Voluntary Return will be discussed.

Lecturer: Prof. dr. Melissa Siegel (possible guest lecture: Dr. Katie Kuschminder)

Week 6: Migration and Development

In the final week we will consider many of the topics already discuss as we assess the linkages between migration and development. Is migration a solution for development? Does development stop migration? These critical questions will be explored as we discuss the role of diaspora engagement, remittances, and knowledge transfer/ brain gain as migration processes for development. The impact of migration on development will be explored at the micro and macro level.

Lecturer: Prof. dr. Melissa Siegel

Week 7: Reflection

There is no lecture this week. You are to reflect on the course and make sure that you are ready for your oral which will take place during the tutorial sessions.

PBL Assignments

Assignment 1 –Migration Inflows and Outflows

We will look at the below circular plot of migration flows around the world online at: <http://www.global-migration.info/>. Below is screenshot overview of the flows, which we can see more clearly online.



Introduction: Outlook for Migration in the Global South in 2016

Solon Ardittis and Frank Laczko¹

Welcome to the new issue of *Migration Policy Practice*, which focuses on expected migration trends in the Global South. Much media and policy attention is currently focused on the rise in migration flows to Europe. But how is migration changing in the rest of the world? What are the expected key migration challenges for policymakers in developing countries in 2016? We asked some of the world's leading experts on migration to try to look ahead and assess how migration and migration policy are likely to change in "their" regions in 2016. Each author was asked to consider three questions:

1. What are the three most important migration policy challenges for 2016 in your region?
2. How are migration flows likely to evolve in 2016?
3. What are likely to be the key migration policy debates?

In the case of Africa, much of the policy attention is currently focused on the flows of irregular migrants from Africa to Europe. Africans constituted about 14 per cent of arrivals in Europe in 2015. Although these flows are relatively modest in size – approximately 150,000 persons, from a population in Africa of over a billion persons – the increase in migration from Africa to Europe attracted huge media attention. Numerous articles portrayed Africa as a continent plagued by poverty and conflict, often giving the impression that most people would wish to migrate if they could. Little mention is made in the media of the growing middle class and increase in economic growth in many Africa countries. In response to the increased flows of migrants from Africa, the European Union has created the Emergency Trust Fund, with a budget of EUR 1.8 billion to address "the root causes of irregular migration and displacement in Africa". The 1.8 billion budget may seem high, but it is small compared with the USD 60 billion remittances sent by migrants to Africa last year.

Since 2015, the price of oil has fallen by 75 per cent. The fall in the price of oil and its likely impact on migration trends is a common theme mentioned by several authors. For most of Asia, the fall in oil prices could be a huge gain and facilitate recovery or spur faster growth within the region. A major policy development in Asia in 2016 is the beginning of the Asian Economic Community (AEC). This will facilitate the full economic integration of 10 South-East Asian countries. This in turn may facilitate the mobility of migrant labour within the region. However, migration *from* Asia to other regions may be badly affected by the fall in the price of oil.

As the Gulf region has become the largest destination area for Asian migrant workers, the fall in the price of oil could seriously reduce the demand for migrants from Asia. There are over 16 million migrant workers from Asia working in the Gulf countries. Migrants account for approximately half of the population of the Gulf countries. Despite efforts by governments in the region to reduce their dependence on migrant workers, the number of non-nationals has grown significantly over the last two decades. One of the reasons why the Gulf countries wish to reduce migration is because of rising unemployment among their own nationals. In recent years, the unemployment rate among Saudi women has risen to 35 per cent.

On the other side of the world, migration patterns are also likely to change in 2016. Thawing relations between Cuba and the United States has led to an increase in the number of Cubans seeking to enter the United States. As many of these migrants make their way to the United States via Central America, problems arose when Nicaragua tried to seal its borders, leaving many migrants stranded in Costa Rica. The United States is the main destination for migrants in the Caribbean region. The recent upturn in the US economy has led to an increase in the number of persons from the Caribbean seeking to move to the United States. For example, a record number of visa applications to the United States were made by Jamaicans in 2015. However, there are growing concerns in Jamaica about the high cost of applying for such visas and the loss of income to Jamaica when applications are rejected. Recent migration trends

¹ Solon Ardittis is Managing Director of Eurasyllum Ltd. Frank Laczko is Head of the Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (GMDAC) at the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Berlin. They are the co-editors of *Migration Policy Practice*.

in the Caribbean highlight that migration is a global phenomenon. Although the numbers are small, several Caribbean islands have seen a significant increase in the number of asylum claims from Syrians over the last year and this trend is expected to continue.

The final article in this issue focuses on the regional outlook for migration in 2016 in Latin America. Here the major challenges are similar to those in 2015 – the protection of the rights of migrants, the lack of coherence between migration and other policies, and the need to improve cooperation and dialogue between States. Within South America, it is likely that Chile will become an increasingly important

destination for migrants, with more than 100,000 new immigrants expected in 2016. Most of these migrants will come from other countries in South America, highlighting the growing importance of South–South migration.

We thank all the contributors to this issue of *Migration Policy Practice* and invite readers to spare a couple of minutes to participate in a survey which aims to help us identify our readers' profiles, the institutions they represent and their primary interests in our journal. Should you wish to participate in this survey, please [click here](#).■

Literature

Koser- **Ch. 3**

Migration Policy and Practice, Vol. V Number 5, December 2015-January 2016

IOM, World Migration Report 2013. Available at:

<https://publications.iom.int/books/world-migration-report-2013>

Czaika, M. and de Haas, H. (2014). 'The Globalization of Migration: Has the World Become More Migratory?' *International Migration Review* 48(2): 283-323

Assignment 2: I am a migrant

<http://iamamigrant.org/>

Lilia

On a cold winter morning in 2000, Lilia Bicec, a Moldovan journalist was forced to leave her beloved children behind with a violent husband. Like so many other Moldovan women, she left her family, her home and her profession hoping to find any type of work in Italy. She quickly discovered that her degree and professional qualifications were not recognized in Italy. To fend for herself, she had to go from one low paying job to another, mostly working as a care-taker or a cleaner. In order to fill the emptiness in her lonely life, Lilia dedicated herself to writing, as she figured that telling her children about life in Italy was the only cure for the anguish she felt of being away from them.

Lilia was finally reunited with her children in 2006, when she finally received her legal residence papers. What was a joyous occasion for her, soon turned into tragedy after her son, Stasi, died in a car crash a few weeks after moving to Italy.

In Lilia's case, time has healed some wounds and she and her family have recovered better than expected. She has a new family and is happy in Italy. Despite the personal tragedies and suffering she experienced as a migrant and a mother separated from her children, she never stopped promoting the rights of migrant women.

See more at: <http://iamamigrant.org/stories/italy/lilia-bicec#sthash.vypii8Wl.dpuf>

Murad

"I am an Asylum Seeker. I have been recognised by the Dame Kelly Holmes Trust for my volunteer and charity work. I arrived in the UK aged 14 following some terrible and traumatic personal experiences that no person, let alone a young child, should ever have to go through. My father and uncle were both Police Officers with the Afghanistan National Police - this led to them being murdered by the Taliban in front of me. Deciding that it was not safe for me to stay in Afghanistan, I fled to the UK, arriving here in the back of a lorry and immediately, and legally, seeking asylum - which was accepted on a temporary basis until I turned 18. I have no surviving family that I am aware of. I have made an incredible journey during my time in the UK. I have been recognised both locally and nationally for my volunteer work, my support for other children in Foster Care and for my dedication to bettering myself. I regularly volunteer with Suffolk County Council and the local Rotary Club. Perhaps most impressively, I was one of only 20 young people chosen to be part of the Dame Kelly Holmes Trust's 'Unlocking Potential' Mentoring Scheme. This was designed to allow young people who have overcome a challenging background to increase their self-confidence. As part of the scheme I was mentored by Olympic swimmer Ross Davenport and organised a charity cricket day. I chose for all the proceeds from this event to go to a charity which works with disadvantaged communities in Norfolk and Suffolk. The reasons why I chose to flee Afghanistan are the very reasons why I hope to be allowed to stay in the UK. I would be just as vulnerable, if I were returned there, as I was when I left. The only life that is on offer to me there is one of danger and of hiding. There is no doubt that, should I be allowed to continue to call the UK my home, I would do my very best to go on to become an outstanding adult member of the British community."

See more at: <http://iamamigrant.org/stories/united-kingdom/murad-khan#sthash.RmtvtzHY.dpuf>

Claire

"When you live so far away for such a long time you still have your own culture and values, but you also identify with the new culture."

"I was very nervous when I arrived in Argentina, because of the language. My dream was to live in Latin America." Claire is French and moved to Buenos Aires, Argentina, when she was 20 years old. She went to live in San Cristóbal, a poor neighbourhood where she believed she could experience the real Argentina. "For me it was more interesting than living in the 'best' areas of the city, because what you get in these areas is more a European vision".

However, she suffered there from a different sort of prejudice. "When you go to a supermarket or a flea market people say: 'Oh, you are French, so you can pay more' Just

because I am French people think I am rich, I got tired of it." After four years, she decided to leave Buenos Aires and had to find where home was for her again. "When you live so far away for such a long time you still have your own culture and values, but you also identify with the new culture."

"I can't say that I am completely French anymore, because when you leave your country for so long, you lose things, habits, but you also gain a lot from the new place you live in. Sometimes I ask myself about my own identity. But after all, what is the difference between Barack Obama, the Syrian refugees, me or you ... at the end of the day we are simply human beings."

- See more at:

<http://iamamigrant.org/stories/switzerland/claire#sthash.eOFQR6WM.dpuf>

Literature

Koser- Ch. 1 and 2

Triandafyllidou, A. (2016) Routledge Handbook of Immigration and Refugee Studies. New York: Routledge. **Forward: Migration and Asylum in the 21st century & Chapter 1: Migration Theories: A critical overview**

Arango, J. 2000 'Explaining Migration: A Critical View' *International Social Science Journal* 52 (165), 283–296.

Castles, Stephen, Hein de Haas, and Mark. J. Miller. 2014. *The Age of Migration: International Population Movements in the Modern World*. 5th revised edition. Houndmills, Basingstoke, Hampshire and London: MacMillan Pres Ltd, **chapter 2**,

de Haas, H. (2010). "The internal dynamics of migration processes: A theoretical inquiry." *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* 36(10): 1587-1617

de Haas, H. (2014). *Migration theory: Quo vadis?* IMI/DEMIG working paper no 100. Oxford, International Migration Institute, University of Oxford.
<http://www.imi.ox.ac.uk/pdfs/wp/WP-100.pdf>

Massey DS, Arango J, Hugo G, Kouaouci A, Pellegrino A, Taylor JE. 1993. Theories of international migration: A review and appraisal. *Population and Development Review* 19, **pages 431 – 432**

Assignment 3: Migration and Gender

Understanding the intricacies of gender and migration can result in programs and policies that enhance the benefits and decrease the economic and social costs for female migrants, who make up half of the global migrant population. The report provides a comprehensive assessment of gender and migration literature, finding that migration can improve the autonomy, human capital, and self-esteem of women, as well as women's authority and worth in their families and communities. Migration can advance more equitable social norms and improve women's rights and access to resources. Although migration is largely beneficial, there are many constraints that limit its gains, such as restrictive social norms or laws, gender and racial discrimination, and gender-specific vulnerabilities. This depends on many factors including, who migrates and who stays behind, where the migrant goes and the situation back home. The report concludes by recommending that migrant women's human rights be protected, and that migrants be provided access to services and resources such as health, legal, and financial services. The report also recommends that governments ratify international treaties and conventions promoting rights and protections for migrant women, as well as promote nondiscrimination and women's access to labor markets.

Literature

Fleury, A. (2016) Understanding Women and Migration: A Literature Review, KNOMAD
Working Paper 8

Triandafyllidou, A. (2016) Routledge Handbook of Immigration and Refugee Studies.
New York: Routledge. **Chapter 4: Migration and Gender**

Assignment 4 –Life in Dadaab: Solutions for Protract Refugee Situations?

The United Nations High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR) has three durable solutions to refugee situations: local integration, resettlement, or voluntary repatriation. When none of these solutions are achieved, often an intended temporary refugee camp is established to meet the basic needs of refugees.

Dadaab is the world's largest refugee camp. At present, 329,000 people live in Dadaab refugee camp, a site that was planned for a maximum capacity of 160,000 people. Most of the residents are Somali refugees, many of whom fled Somalia in the 1990s and have lived for generations in Dadaab as one of the world's ongoing protracted refugee situations. Since the conception of the camp thousands of Somali refugees have been resettled from Dadaab. Over the last three years the United States, the world's largest country of resettlement, has resettled an average of 8,000 Somalis per year. There are over 150,000 Somalis on the resettlement wait list between Ethiopia and Kenya.

Somali refugees have also resided in Nairobi as urban refugees since the Somali insurgency began in the 1990s. In 2012, the government of Kenya ordered all Somali refugees to relocate to Dadaab or face arrest. In the spring of 2015 the government of Kenya called for the closure of Dadaab refugee camp. The government of Kenya is pointing fingers to Dadaab for the increasing terrorism from Al-Shabaab. The continuation of the camp has become increasingly uncertain, while clearly, there are not enough resettlement places for all of the refugees living in Dadaab.

Literature

Koser, **Ch.6**

Triandafyllidou, A. (2016) Routledge Handbook of Immigration and Refugee Studies. New York: Routledge. **Chapter 33, 35, 36**

Kumssa, A., Herbert Williams, J., Jones, J. & Des Marais, E.A. (2014). "Conflict and Migration: The Case of Somali Refugees in Northeastern Kenya" *Global Social Welfare* 1: 145-156.

Horst, C. (2006). "Buufis amongst Somalis in Dadaab: the Transnational and Historical Logics behind Resettlement Dreams" *Journal of Refugee Studies* 19 (2): 143-157.
doi: 10.1093/jrs/fej017

Abu Sa'Da, C and Bianchi, S. (2014). "Perspectives of refugees in Dadaab on returning to Somalia" *Forced Migration Review*. Available at:
<http://www.fmreview.org/en/crisis/abusada-bianchi.pdf>

Assignment 5- Forced migration and the Environment

From the Forward of Forced Migration Review Issue 49 May 2015

Børge Brende and Didier Burkhalter

While the international community has already been addressing many aspects of disasters, climate change and human mobility, in order to really make progress it is essential to bring together different strands of the discussion so as to develop a comprehensive response that also anticipates future challenges associated with climate change. The Governments of Norway and Switzerland are contributing to the development of future responses to disaster displacement through the Nansen Initiative.

On 12 March 2015, the Pacific island state of Vanuatu was hit by a Category 5 tropical cyclone – stronger than anything previously experienced on the islands – that affected 166,000 inhabitants, leaving 75,000 of them without adequate shelter and 110,000 in need of fresh water.

Projections indicate that previously unprecedented extreme weather events may become the norm rather than the exception. Worldwide, sudden-onset hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides and tropical storms displaced some 165 million people between 2008 and 2013. Consequently, both sudden- and slow-onset climate-related hazards – combined with rapid urbanisation, population growth and pre-existing social vulnerabilities and poverty – are likely to increase displacement and migration in the future, including across international borders.

States prepared the ground for linking climate change and migration when they agreed on paragraph 14(f) of the Cancun Adaptation Framework in December 2010, calling upon themselves to undertake “measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change-induced displacement, migration and planned relocation, where appropriate, at the national, regional and international levels”.

The Nansen Initiative

The Nansen Initiative was launched by the governments of Norway and Switzerland in late 2012 with the aim of building consensus on key principles and elements regarding the protection of people displaced across international borders in the context of

disasters, including those linked to the effect of climate change. It has since organised a series of regional consultations to bring together a wide range of representatives from governments, civil society, international organisations and experts.

As a consequence of the consultations we now know a lot more about the impacts of disasters and climate change on displacement and migration, and have identified effective practices currently used to prevent, prepare for and respond to such challenges, such as when people are forced to flee across international borders. Potential areas of future action have been compiled in a ‘Protection Agenda’ on cross-border displacement in the context of disasters and climate change, which will be presented and discussed during a global intergovernmental consultation in Geneva in October 2015.¹

Findings from the Initiative have already been fed into various international policy agendas. Prevention of displacement and migration as adaptation turned out to be major concerns of stakeholders and for this reason it was important to bring these issues to the table of the negotiators of the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. We are happy that the language about displacement adopted by the Sendai meeting in Japan reflects this.² The initiative has also fed similar language into regional instruments like the Cartagena +30 declaration.

The timing of this issue of FMR about how climate change will affect us in terms of human mobility could not have been better. With the final global consultation of the

Nansen Initiative coming up in Geneva in October and the COP 21 meeting in Paris one month later,³ the international community has a significant opportunity to make sure that human mobility in the context of natural disasters is addressed in a more coherent and comprehensive manner.

Børge Brende and Didier Burkhalter are the Foreign Ministers of Norway and Switzerland respectively.

1. www.nanseninitiative.org/global-consultations/

2. www.wcdrr.org/uploads/Political_Declaration_WCDRR.pdf

3. www.cop21paris.org/

Literature:

Forced Migration Review Issue 49 May 2015 (**skim**)

<http://www.fmreview.org/climatechange-disasters.html>

Migration in response to environmental change

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/integration/research/newsalert/pdf/migration_in_response_to_environmental_change_51si_en.pdf

Triandafyllidou, A. (2016) Routledge Handbook of Immigration and Refugee Studies. New York: Routledge. **Chapter 34**

Migration, Environment and Climate Change: ASSESSING THE EVIDENCE

https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/migration_and_environment.pdf

Assignment 6 – Integration and Transnationalism: Opposing or Complementary?

The historical debate on immigration was between the notions of assimilation or multiculturalism. Assimilation was considered the American approach of the 'melting pot' wherein all immigrants were expected to conform to American values and way of life. Alternatively, multiculturalism allowed for the maintenance of immigrants way of life from their home country and the acceptance from all members of society of diverse ways of being.

Since the 1960s, the debate has evolved beyond assimilation to the contemporary notions of integration and transnationalism. Some authors have argued that these are opposing concepts and that a migrant is either integrated or transnationally engaged. More recent research opposes this view and puts forth that transnational engagement and integration can not only occur simultaneously, but that transnational engagement can actually lead to higher levels of integration. Understanding how people integrate and engage in their home countries is essential for creating inclusive globalized societies.

Global Beer Fridge_ I Molson Canadian
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SmpGg6Jydq4>

Literature

Koser- **Ch. 7**

Triandafyllidou, A. (2016) Routledge Handbook of Immigration and Refugee Studies. New York: Routledge. **Chapters 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22**

Levitt, P. (2001). "Transnational migration: taking stock and future directions" *Global Networks* 1(3): 195-216.

Vertovec, S. (2004). "Migrant Transnationalism and Modes of Transformation". *International Migration Review* 38 (3): 970–1001.

MIPEX (2015). Indicators of Integration Policy. Available at:
http://www.mipex.eu/sites/default/files/downloads/Definitions_of_Who_Benefits_Outcome_and_Beneficiaries_Indicators.pdf

MIPEX Introductory Video: <http://www.mipex.eu/>

Assignment 7– The Irregular Migration and Transit

We will watch the following five minute video:

<https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/voices/europe-s-migration-crossing-points-captured-six-films#mediterranean>

Between Transit and Destination: The Case of Turkey

Turkey has traditionally been a country of emigration, with large numbers of Turks coming to Europe as guest workers in the 1970s. Over the past two decades, Turkey's position has shifted to become both a country of destination and transit for migrants en route to the EU. At present, Turkey is the largest global host country of refugees with a population of roughly 2.1 million refugees.

From a European perspective, Turkey is conceptualized as a 'transit country', yet what precisely this means for Turkey is unclear. In recent events, the EU is requiring Turkey to increase its border controls in order to prevent migrants leaving Turkey for the EU. Several groups have questioned the human rights of this approach, including UNHCR High Commissioner Antonio Guterres who stated: "It does not make sense to ask Turkey to keep some doors open and close other borders". Turkey is currently in a difficult position of adjusting and negotiating its position as a 'transit country'.

Literature

Koser- **Ch. 5**

Triandafyllidou, A. (2016) Routledge Handbook of Immigration and Refugee Studies. New York: Routledge. **Chapter 14, 37,38, 39, 41**

Kuschminder, K. & Koser, K. (2016) Afghans in Greece and Turkey seeking to migrate onward: Decision-making factors and destination choices, *Migration Policy Practice*, VI​(3): 30-35

Bloch, A., Sigona, N., and R. Zetter. (2011). 'Migration routes and strategies of young undocumented migrants in England: a qualitative perspective'. *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 34(8): 1286-1302.

Triandafyllidou, A. (2015). Actors and Factors in the Governance of Irregular Migration: A Comparative Analysis of Albanian, Georgian, Ukrainian, Pakistani, and Afghani Irregular Flows to Greece. *Governing Irregular Migration Comparative Paper*.

Available at: http://irma.eliamep.gr/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/IRMA_Comparative_En.pdf

Duvell, F. (2012). "Transit Migration: A Blurred and Politicized Concept". *Population, Space and Place* 18: 415-427.

İçduygu, A. and Yüksek, D. (2012). "Rethinking Transit Migration in Turkey: Reality and Re-presentation in the Creation of a Migratory Phenomenon" *Population, Space and Place* 18: 441-456.

Assignment 8 – Assisted Voluntary Return Policies/Programmes

Since the 1990s Assisted Voluntary Return (AVR) programs primarily targeted at migrants without a legal right to stay in the country of destination have increased in number and have become a salient policy issue. Uptake for AVR is most common in migrants that have received a negative response to their claim for asylum. In 2013, over 46,000 people participated in programs administered by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for AVR from over 70 host countries (IOM, 2014). There are several other providers of AVR excluded from these figures; however, no aggregate statistics on global AVR from all providers exists.

From a host country perspective, AVR enables for a safe, orderly and humane alternative to forced removals. AVR not only works to remove migrants without a right to stay, as with reintegration support returnees have additional financial or training support in their return to assist them in their reintegration process.

The voluntariness of these programs has been questioned by academics as have the impacts of these programs post-return in terms of the reintegration and sustainable return of the migrants. Research has indicated that in the majority of cases AVR projects fail and in some countries such as Afghanistan 74% of AVR returnees want to migrate again after their return. The IOMs AVR slogan is 'return for the benefit of all', but there are several uncertainties as to who benefits or not from AVR programs.

Literature

Koser, K. and Kuschminder, K. (2015). "Key findings of comparative research on assisted voluntary return and reintegration of migrants" *Migration Policy and Practice* V(1): 28-31.

Koser, K. & Kuschminder, K. (2015) *Comparative Research on the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration of Migrants*, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Geneva, Switzerland

Webber, F. (2011). "How voluntary are voluntary returns?" *Race and Class* 54(4), 98-107.

Black, R., Collyer, M. and Sommerville., W. (2011). "Pay to go Schemes: Is scale possible." Washington D.C: Migration Policy Institute. Available at: www.migrationpolicy.org/pubs/pay-to-goprograms.pdf

Migration and Development: The ongoing debate

There is no assignment but be sure to read the literature in bold to prepare for your oral exam.

Literature

Koser- **Ch. 4**

Triandafyllidou, A. (2016) Routledge Handbook of Immigration and Refugee Studies. New York: Routledge. **Chapters 23-32**

Deconstructing 10 myths on migration and development

https://concordeurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/10myths_migration_development_EN_newversion.pdf?1fdb40&1fdb40

De Haas, H. (2012). "The Migration and Development Pendulum: A Critical View on Research and Policy" *International Migration* 50(3): 8-25

De Haas, H. (2005). "International Migration, Remittances and Development: Myths and Facts" *Third World Quarterly* 26(8): 1269-84.