



UNIVERSITY OF
OXFORD

REFUGEE
STUDIES
CENTRE

Annual Report

2021–2022



OXFORD
DEPARTMENT OF
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

Refugee-Led Research Hub (RLRH) staff and attendees of the Refugee-Led Research Festival have a discussion on lessons learned in designing refugee-led research projects, May 2022



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Solar cooperatives give refugees and local communities clean energy and livelihoods here in the Dollo Ado refugee camps, Ethiopia

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Front cover photo: Acholi dancers dance to celebrate World Refugee Day 2022 in Kakuma Camp, Kenya
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The 'old market' at Bokolmanyo camp, Dollo Ado, Ethiopia

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Rohingya refugee volunteers work at a nursery that grows plants to re-green the Kutupalong refugee camp in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh

© UNHCR / Saikat Mojumder

Director's foreword

I wanted to begin by saying thank you to Matthew Gibney for his fantastic work as Director over the last five years. During that time, the RSC has navigated COVID and emerged stronger, continued to produce world-leading research, while opening up its teaching and learning opportunities to a much wider audience, including through its range of online schools.

As we enter our 40th anniversary year, perhaps the RSC's most notable achievement of the past year has been to become more inclusive of people from displacement backgrounds. The Refugee-Led Research Hub (RLRH), based in Nairobi, has offices at the premises of the British Institute in Eastern Africa (BIEA), including desk space and a small library. In May 2022, it hosted its first major event, the Refugee-Led Research Festival, which took place over five days and involved over 500 people in person and online. The RLRH's fellowship scheme supported 12 aspiring researchers from displacement backgrounds during 2021–22, of whom six applied for and were awarded graduate scholarships at leading universities, including Oxford. We also designed and delivered a new 12-week online course called RSC Pathways to 260 learners from displacement backgrounds around the world. The RLRH's work contributed to diversifying our MSc student cohort such that in 2022–23, 10 of our 29 students self-identify as having a displacement background.

Building on these achievements, the RSC is now working to play a leading role in shaping the University's wider support for people from displacement backgrounds, including by hosting a new Coordinator for the University's Refugee Academic Futures Scholarships and its Ukraine Graduate Scholarships Programme, and by coordinating the Collegiate University's application for University of Sanctuary status.

Forced Migration Review published its pioneering 'Knowledge, Voice, and Power' issue in September 2022, which explored issues of representation, influence, privilege, access, discrimination and more. For the first time, the majority of contributions included at least one co-author with a displacement background. The RSC's other outreach work continued to make a notable contribution, particularly through Tom Scott-Smith's new documentary *Shelter Without Shelter*, and through colleagues' media reflections on issues from the Russian invasion of Ukraine to the UK's increasingly restrictive asylum policies.

During the past year, the RSC received a series of awards. We were awarded the ESRC's Outstanding International Impact Award for our work on 'increasing recognition for refugee-led organisations during COVID-19'. The Refugee-Led Research Hub was awarded the Vice-Chancellor's Diversity Award in the category 'Diversifying Participation'. Naohiko Omata was awarded a Teaching Excellence Award in the Social Sciences Division's 2022 Divisional Teaching Excellence Awards, with the inclusion of refugees in the design and delivery of his courses particularly noted. And colleagues won research prizes for books and articles from, for example, the American Political Science Association (APSA) and the International Studies Association (ISA).

Our research continues to thrive with notable books being published by Evan Easton-Calabria on refugee self-reliance and by Dilar Dirik on the Kurdish women's movement, while new grants have been awarded, including by the OUP John Fell Fund to support Kathrin Bachleitner's research on the 'Legacies of War' for shaping identity and belonging among displaced Syrians and Ukrainians, and by the IKEA Foundation to support a new programme of Refugee Economies research covering themes such as cross-border economies, the role of shocks in refugees' economic lives, and the political economy of socio-economic rights.

The RSC has also been privileged to receive a donation of papers of our founding Director, Barbara Harrell-Bond, from her family, which the Library will soon catalogue and make available as part of the RSC's grey literature collection housed within the University's Social Sciences Library. We are similarly delighted that this coming year, the RSC will launch the new Gil Loescher Fund, which will support graduate students across the University to undertake original research in the broader area of Refugee and Forced Migration Studies.

This year, we are privileged to have a number of new colleagues join us, including Yotam Gidron, Myroslava Hartmond, Ashwiny Kistnareddy, Hiba Salem, Julia Schweers, and Nicole Stybnarova.

Professor Alexander Betts

*Director, Refugee Studies Centre
Leopold Muller Professor of Forced Migration and
International Affairs*



Alexander Betts

Our research

The Refugee Studies Centre undertakes independent, multidisciplinary, academic research on the causes, consequences, and responses to forced migration. Its academic staff have expertise across a range of disciplines, including anthropology, economics, geography, history, law, politics, and international relations.

Through their research, members of the Centre challenge common assumptions and understandings related to forced migration, with important implications for public debate, policy, and practice. The Centre's influence relies on an extensive network of relationships with other universities, research institutions, governments, international organisations, NGOs, and businesses.



Some families who fled clashes in the DRC return home from Uganda in November 2021. Others stay in Uganda as they wait to see how the situation unfolds.

Research projects

The Duties of Refugees

2017–ongoing

Professor Matthew J Gibney

This project examines the contentious but highly important issue of the duties of refugees. Refugees and asylum seekers are often criticised in public debates for failing in their moral responsibilities. They have recently been admonished for failing to integrate; for not claiming asylum in the first state they come to; for ‘queue jumping’ or failing to ‘wait their turn’ to be resettled; and for not returning home once they no longer need asylum. However dubious these criticisms may be, there is little doubt that such criticism has played an important part in legitimising recent erosions of the rights of refugees. A key question thus emerges: just what are the duties of refugees as refugees? In this project, the role of refugees as duty holders in relation to a number of different groups will be considered.

The research will draw upon the resources of ethical theory, political science, history, and law. First, it will interrogate critically the duties ascribed to refugees in current political debates. Second, it will trace the different ways in which the duties of refugees have been understood historically and the way they relate to changing conceptualisations of the refugee. Third, through interviews, the question of how refugees themselves understand their responsibilities will be explored. Finally, the project will draw upon the results of the above, as well as the resources of contemporary moral and political thinking, to provide a considered and practically relevant account of the moral and political duties of refugees.

The Liberal State and the Expulsion of Members: Banishment, Denationalisation and Deportation

2008–ongoing

Professor Matthew J Gibney

The lawful power to expel people considered criminal, dangerous or otherwise undesirable has been a feature of virtually all human communities. This project explores the various incarnations that expulsion power takes in modern liberal states and the issues it raises for communities ostensibly committed to principles of freedom, equality and human rights. The main foci of analysis in the project are: the history of banishment as a precursor of modern deportation power; denationalisation and the evolution of powers to strip citizenship in liberal states; and the evolution and legitimacy of deportation. In addition to illustrating the ongoing tension between the power to expel and liberal principles, this project attempts to show how new developments in membership and concerns over crime and terrorism in modern states fuel contemporary controversy over expulsion.

A Syrian family runs a dairy business from home in Mafraq, Jordan



© UNHCR/Farah Al Sadi

Humanitarian Nutrition

2015–ongoing

Professor Tom Scott-Smith

This project examines humanitarian nutrition and its history from the 19th century to the present day. Through archival research, fieldwork, oral history, and the analysis of humanitarian handbooks, it examines how Victorian technologies such as the soup kitchen were transformed into contemporary mechanisms for emergency feeding. In many refugee crises around the world, emergency feeding is a central part of humanitarian action, and this project traces how changing understandings of the human body and its needs have affected the treatment of forcibly displaced populations. It explores the transformation from communal to individual designs, from vernacular to technical foods, and from personal to impersonal measurements, examining what shaped these changes, and how they reflect the wider socio-political concerns of the age. A book capturing the key lessons from this project has been published by Cornell University Press, entitled *On an Empty Stomach: Two Hundred Years of Hunger Relief*. A journal article on a prominent humanitarian food product was published in 2018 by *Social Studies of Science*, entitled ‘Sticky technologies: Plumpy’nut®, emergency feeding and the viscosity of humanitarian design’. An extension to this project was launched in 2021, funded by the Leverhulme Trust. This concerns the work of Lord John Boyd Orr, first director of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Based on archival research a biography of Boyd Orr and his contribution to humanitarian nutrition is currently in preparation.

Humanitarian Shelter

2015–ongoing

Professor Tom Scott-Smith

This research explores the strategies taken by aid agencies to provide emergency housing for refugees, especially since the European crisis of 2015. The research began with a project called Architectures of Displacement, which was funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council and Economic and Social Research Council between 2016 and 2019. This project brought together experts in forced displacement, archaeology, anthropology, and architecture to study refugee shelter across six countries, and resulted in an edited book published by Berghahn and a feature length documentary film, which won the AHRC ‘Research in Film’ award in 2020. The project has yielded several peer-reviewed publications in *American Ethnologist*, the *Journal of Humanitarian Affairs*, and *Humanity*. The film has been shown at festivals in Norway, New Zealand, Canada and the United States. The project has also been involved in two exhibitions, at the Oxford Pitt Rivers Museum and the Imperial War Museum in London, as well as being featured on BBC radio. The outputs from this project have engaged with humanitarians and policymakers through the UK Shelter Forum, a bi-annual event for shelter specialists and architects, and at events hosted by the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Royal Festival Hall. As part of this engagement work, the project created an inventory of emergency refugee shelters with architectural drawings and detailed plans. The final output from this project is a monograph expanding on the fieldwork conducted across Jordan, Lebanon, Greece, Germany and France in 2016–18, provisionally entitled ‘Fragments of Shelter’, which will be completed in 2023.

asylum policies. The project studies the interactions between emerging international protection systems and the United Nations Global Compact for Refugees (UN GCR), with particular focus on the European Union’s role and contribution. Their work package – ‘Refugee Recognition, Self-reliance and Rights’ – aims to facilitate a better understanding of how refugee protection is allocated and the rights enjoyed by refugees, as well as clarify the link between ‘refugeehood’ and the quality of refugee protection, taking work rights as an important litmus test for this protection. As well as in-depth comparative case study on the refugee recognition regimes in Jordan and Bangladesh (by postdoctoral scholars Dr Lewis Turner and Dr M Sanjeeb Hossain), in May 2022 the team published a Working Paper exploring the links between refugee recognition processes and resettlement practices, drawing on a global literature review and first findings from fieldwork in Jordan and Bangladesh.

Refugees are Migrants: Refugee Mobility, Recognition and Rights (RefMig)

European Research Council, 2018–2023

Professor Cathryn Costello, with Dr Natalie Welfens, Dr Jessica Breaugh, and Ms Mitali Agrawal (Hertie School, Berlin)

The RefMig project aims to re-examine the global refugee regime through the lens of mobility and migration, examining the division between refugees and (other) migrants in several contexts. The project’s premise, that ‘refugees are migrants’, examines how refugees come to be recognised (or not), and opens up for scrutiny those practices that limit refugee flight and onward mobility, examining how migration control concerns have come to permeate the refugee regime.

RefMig looks back on a busy academic year. We said farewell to the team at the RSC (Dr Derya Ozkul and Dr Caroline Nalule, and project manager extraordinaire Bryony Varnam), while the team at the Hertie School expanded, with Ms Mitali Agrawal joining the postdocs Dr Natalie Welfens and Dr Jessica Breaugh. Early findings have been published, notably a piece on how refugees navigate the UNHCR’s bureaucracy by Derya Ozkul and Rita Jarrous in *Third World Quarterly*. The

Global Asylum Governance and the European Union’s Role (ASILE)

European Union, 2019–2023

Professor Cathryn Costello, with Professor Maja Janmyr (University of Oslo)

With Professor Maja Janmyr, Cathryn Costello leads a work package in the Horizon 2020 project ASILE, a scholarly network on European and global



More than 1000 migrants and asylum-seekers live in makeshift camps near Calais, France

© UNHCR/Federico Scoppa



A mother and son from Ukraine visit Sofia Zoo for free on World Refugee Day 2022 courtesy of Sofia Municipality

Recognising Refugees strand continues to gather important new data and generate new findings on the key question of who counts as a refugee in the global refugee regime, with a team of external researchers preparing country profiles, and our survey of refugee status decision makers from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) being rolled out. This survey is one of the first to ask UNHCR staff about the refugee recognition process, including their perceptions of its fairness and efficiency.

The Organisations of Protection strand of the project is coming to an end, with the edited collection in production with Cambridge University Press. Co-edited by Megan Bradley, Cathryn Costello and Angela Sherwood, *IOM Unbound: Obligations and Accountability of the International Organisation for Migration in an Era of Expansion* brings together fifteen chapters to examine a range of IOM activities in light of its legal and political obligations as an increasingly important international organisation.

RefMig has also supported numerous events to disseminate and discuss research findings. For example, in cooperation with ASILE, RefMig organised a webinar on 'The right to work of asylum seekers and refugees: Leveraging and litigating for effectiveness?' (November 2021).

Hard Refugee Protection through Soft Enforcement

2018–ongoing

Professor Cathryn Costello, with Professor Başak Çali (Hertie School, Berlin and Koç University, Istanbul)

This research examines the workings of the UN human rights treaty bodies on refugee rights, in particular as 'soft enforcers' of the norm of non-refoulement. The research blends empirical and doctrinal analysis; examines against which states are non-removal complaints brought to UN treaty bodies; how states respond, in particular to UN treaty bodies' requests for interim measures regarding non-removal; and the contribution of UN treaty bodies to the law on non-refoulement. It aims to reflect on the role of

the international rule of law and 'soft enforcement' in refugee protection. Current research builds on the initial publication (Cali, Costello, Cunningham, 'Hard protection through soft courts? Non-refoulement before the United Nations Treaty Bodies', *German Law Journal*). Professors Costello and Çali are currently working on a second piece (with Dr Aristi Volou), which examines compliance with the UNTB 'views' on non-refoulement in two carefully chosen case study countries, to explore patterns of state compliance and what they tell us about when and why states comply with international rulings, making an important contribution to the understanding of the authority of international adjudicatory bodies.

Algorithmic Fairness for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (AFAR)

Volkswagen Foundation's 'Challenges for Europe' programme, 2021–2025

Professor Cathryn Costello and Dr Derya Ozkul, with Professor Thomas Gammeltoft-Hansen (University of Copenhagen), Professor Iris Goldner-Lang (University of Zagreb), and Professor Martin Ruhs (European University Institute)

AFAR is a collaborative research project between five institutions across Europe, led by Professor Cathryn Costello. The project investigates the usages of new technologies in migration and asylum governance, in particular, the automation or part-automation of decisions normally taken by humans, as well as more complex machine learning and artificial intelligence systems. At its heart, AFAR explores the concept of 'fairness' as a legal, normative, and political concept. The project will explore fairness as a multidimensional concept and consider whether existing legal standards appropriately institutionalise fairness, particularly when decision-making in these fields is increasingly automated. The project includes work packages to map the use of new technologies in migration and asylum in Europe, explore the evolving overlapping legal standards in this domain, consider how fairness perceptions impact practices, and develop proposals to reform practices for fairness.

Undoing Discriminatory Borders

John Fell Fund, 2019–2022

Dr Catherine Briddick and Professor Cathryn Costello, with Professor E Tendayi Achiume (UCLA), Professor Michelle Foster (University of Melbourne), and Professor Elspeth Guild (Queen Mary University of London)

Immigration laws and migration controls distribute migration opportunities unequally, to the exclusion and disadvantage of many. While migration controls intrinsically distinguish between nationals and non-nationals, they also distribute the opportunity to move legally, often in ways that are directly or indirectly discriminatory against women, racial and religious groups, and those whose sexual orientation, gender-identity or family status departs from the nuclear hetero-norm. Such discrimination may be identified within apparently neutral legal rules or migration statuses, or within algorithmic or other decision-making processes. There is surprisingly little analysis of whether such rules and practices are unlawfully discriminatory. This project aims to fill that gap, by bringing together a network of legal scholars with expertise in both migration and non-discrimination. The project was launched with two workshops that have given rise to two sets of publications. The first, a Symposium of *AJIL Unbound*, identified considerable doctrinal and normative contestation around discriminatory borders. Questions raised in the Symposium, concerning the value and efficacy of relying on international legal prohibitions of discrimination to contest migration inequalities, were subject to further consideration in a Special Issue of the *International Journal of Discrimination and the Law*.

Social Cohesion as a Humanitarian Objective? (SoCHO)

Arts and Humanities Research Council (AHRC) and Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO), 2020–2022

Dr Cory Rodgers and Emeritus Professor Dawn Chatty, with Dr Michael Owiso (Maseno University, Kenya) and Professor Rima Majed (American University of Beirut)

The vast majority of the world's refugees live in low- and middle-income countries of the Global South, where local communities often experience economic hardship and socio-political exclusion even before the arrival of displaced populations. As recognised in the 2016 New York Declaration as well as the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees, refugees may face hostility if they are perceived as a burden to the communities that host them. In response to this, a variety of programmes have been implemented to promote 'social cohesion' between refugees and their host communities. However, there is little policy coherence across this broad 'social cohesion' agenda. Some programmes incorporate vulnerable members of the host community as aid beneficiaries, others contribute humanitarian resources to local development, and yet others facilitate community dialogue and dispute resolution mechanisms. Moreover, the evidence base upon which many programmes are designed is largely economic, with fewer anthropological and sociological studies. This project applies ethnographic

Members of the Turkana host community selling firewood in Kakuma camp, Kenya



© RSC

methods among both humanitarian organisations and affected communities in two countries that host large refugee populations: Lebanon and Kenya. Our goals are to document the variety of programme objectives encompassed by the 'social cohesion' banner, the metrics used to monitor and assess these programmes, and the political consequences of bringing local communities under the remit of refugee aid providers.

Re-imagining Development for Mobile and Marginalised Peoples (ReDeMP)

John Fell Fund, 2021

Dr Cory Rodgers and Emeritus Professor Dawn Chatty, with Dr Ariell Ahearn Ligham (School of Geography and the Environment, Oxford), Dr Matthew Porges (School of Anthropology and Museum Ethnography, Oxford), Dr Greta Semplici (European University Institute), Dr Marco Solimene (University of Iceland), and Dr Stefania Pontrandolfo (Università degli Studi di Verona)

The term 'mobile peoples' encompasses diverse groups, including mobile pastoralists, itinerant service-providers, Travellers, and some Romani communities. These groups differ from refugees and migrant workers in that their mobility is not a strategic response to displacement or poverty; rather, mobility is central to cultural, economic and political organisation, and a unifying value for group identity. The problem that we address is the invisibility and marginality of mobile peoples in mainstream development, which often privileges sedentary populations by promoting static infrastructure, fixed residence, urban service provision, and private ownership of land and resources. The aim of this project is to build a cross-regional evidence base about the effects of 'sedentist' development policies on mobile peoples, and to propose models that better accommodate their livelihoods and lifestyles.

The Syrian Humanitarian Disaster: Understanding Perceptions, Aspirations and Behaviour in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey

2012–ongoing; British Academy funding, 2014–2015; New York University funding, 2018–2022
Emeritus Professor Dawn Chatty

In the context of the ongoing crisis, this study set out to understand the perceptions of Syria's refugees, and those of policymakers, practitioners and host communities, in respect of the minimum 'right to life' standards for survival in dignity that should be available to those displaced by the Syrian conflict. It seeks to understand discrepancies between the perceptions and aspirations of each group in adequately addressing the protection needs of Syria's refugees given the non-binding nature of state obligations as set out in the 1951 Convention. The study expects to draw policy conclusions as well as preliminary scholarly findings for further study based on an understanding of the socio-historical context, and on data from focus group discussions and semi-formal interviews. Articles have been published in *Global Policy* and the *Middle East Journal of Refugee Studies*.

Funding was granted by New York University to extend the study to displaced Syrians in the Gulf States of Arabia. A workshop held in Abu Dhabi in 2019 brought together scholars, practitioners, and policymakers working with displaced Syrians in Europe, the Mediterranean, and the Gulf. A special issue on Displaced Syrians based on the papers presented was published in 2021 in the *Journal of Refugee Studies*. A follow-on workshop bringing together senior aid practitioners, policymakers, and academics is scheduled for December 2022. New York University Abu Dhabi's The Institute will host the workshop, 'Exiles, Migrants, and Refugees from Syria: the Impetus behind the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees'.

Protecting Hope in Displacement: Refugee Youth's Aspirations and Ideas of the Future

Pedro Arrupe Research Fellowship, 2022–2025
Dr Hiba Salem

Hope offers an important theoretical lens for understanding the ways individuals deal with protracted displacement and uncertainty. This project examines factors which support or constrain refugee youth from continuing their education, seeking to learn how aspirations are constructed across time in protracted displacement. The research will take place in Lebanon, where Syrian refugees have been displaced since 2011, and where there are significant barriers which impact refugee youth's abilities to complete their education. Paying attention to productive shifts over the past decade, the research uncovers possibilities that can be learned from developments in policies, practices, and individuals. In doing so, the project aims to draw lessons that engage policymakers, practitioners, and academics to better understand factors that support refugee aspirations and agency in protracted displacement.

How Historical Memory Shapes European Policies Towards Syrian Refugees

IKEA Foundation Research Fellowship, 2017–2023
Dr Kathrin Bachleitner

As thousands of refugees and migrants came into Europe in 2015, one of the most common ways for them to arrive in the EU was through the Balkan route from Turkey and Greece. This research project is concerned with the political responses of countries at the end of the Balkan route (Hungary, Austria and Germany) to the mass arrival of Syrian refugees during the summer of 2015. In particular, it is investigating how state identity and collective memory mattered for how refugees were perceived by their host countries.

Legacies of War: The Effects of Conflict and Displacement on National Belonging

IKEA Foundation Research Fellowship, 2017–2023
Dr Kathrin Bachleitner

This project theorises on the effects of conflict and displacement on national identity. For that purpose, it develops an interdisciplinary framework and tests it on the empirical case study of Syrian and Palestinian refugees. The project analyses data collected in large N online surveys. The results aim to explore transformations in the meaning of national identity among Syrian and Palestinian refugees, with specific attention given to the voices of women. How Syrians and Palestinians themselves draw the boundaries around their national in-group will be crucial for any peace settlement and the legitimacy of any future state, in addition to having broader implications for how IR theory understands national identity change amid conflict.

A summer school offers escape for Syrian refugee children in Rmeileh, Lebanon



© UNHCR/Houssam Hariri

Competing Memories of Displacement and Victimhood in International Relations

IKEA Foundation Research Fellowship, 2017–2023
Dr Kathrin Bachleitner

This project is interested in the dynamics sparked between diverse memories of conflict and displacement in global politics. It investigates two memory dynamics put forward in theory. Memories can compare with others, offering the potential to create a solidarity between people who suffered war and displacement. However, memories can also compete for the superiority of one experience of conflict over another, thus leading to a run towards victimhood and a pre-eminence in a perceived hierarchy of suffering. The project empirically investigates these memory dynamics in a large sample of Syrians, Palestinians, and Ukrainians who have recently become affected by conflict, war, and displacement. Finding out why individuals' memories compare or compete with one another speaks to one of the most agonising problems of contemporary multicultural societies and the international community: the relationship between diverse experiences of victimisation and their potential to create or hinder a sustainable peace.

Responses to Crisis Migration in Uganda and Ethiopia: Researching the Role of Local Actors in Secondary Cities

Cities Alliance/United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), 2019–2022
Dr Evan Easton-Calabria

This project aims to provide evidence to improve how secondary cities respond to and manage so-called 'crisis migration', particularly that affecting internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. Secondary cities are the fastest growing urban areas, and despite being under-researched and overlooked by governments, they often host significant numbers of displaced people without the necessary resources or support. This project addresses this research gap by investigating the secondary cities of Adama in Ethiopia and Arua in Uganda, examining

how municipal authorities manage these cities and those living within them, and – crucially – involving civil society actors such as migrant and refugee organisations in order to better understand how to improve the lives of forced migrants and those living alongside them. The project focuses not just on improving direct assistance provided to refugees and migrants, but also on good practices and ways to enhance the positive effects of these influxes on secondary cities, such as on urban planning; infrastructure; and co-existence between migrants, citizens, and other society members. This research is intended to result in improved decision-making, coordination, and collaboration between local urban actors responsible for managing crisis migration in their respective cities, as well as partnerships between urban actors, federal governments, and international donor agencies. Academically, the aim is to contribute qualitative fieldwork conducted with national researchers that captures original case studies of secondary cities' responses to forced migrants, and to build theory that allows these responses to be explored critically within the context of wider agendas of assistance to displaced people.

Refugee-led Social Protection, Digital Technologies and the 'Refugee Crisis'

British Academy Postdoctoral Fellowship, 2019–2024
Dr Marie Godin

The so-called 'European refugee crisis' that has unfolded over the last few years has generated a dynamic response from a novel and diverse constellation of social actors in the European context: from humanitarian organisations, local authorities, international and local NGOs, private actors and grassroots actors, including citizens and refugees themselves. However, refugees are still studied, overwhelmingly, as recipients of aid in the design of state welfare policies. In this regard the development of digital technologies has played a significant role in providing new opportunities for refugees while on the move but also on arrival in Western societies, especially in regard to fulfilling their social protection needs. This project aims to explore how the development of tech-social protection initiatives led by, with or for refugees, is contributing to a reshaping of the politics of welfare at the local, national and transnational levels.



Tareq, a former Palestinian refugee and Jordanian national, and his wife Fatima, a Syrian refugee, run their own honey making business in Amman

© UNHCR/Mohammad Hawari

Digital Livelihoods for Refugees? Exploring Pathways to the New World of Work in Nairobi and Tel Aviv

John Fell Fund, 2020–2022

Dr Evan Easton-Calabria and Dr Marie Godin

This exploratory project focuses on the emergent topic of digital livelihoods and refugees. It offers an original perspective on how refugees are involved in the so-called ‘future of work’ through an inter-regional comparative study of initiatives and pathways for refugees to access digital work in Tel Aviv, Israel, and Nairobi, Kenya, two cities hosting significant African refugee populations and themselves emerging ‘tech hubs’. The study focuses on refugees who successfully engage with the emerging digital economy as well as those who are unable to do so, in order to identify specific individual characteristics of success as well as larger structural barriers. We are currently mapping existing initiatives led for, by, and with refugees in each field site, reflecting on power relationships and the (re) productions of opportunities and inequalities for refugee populations in the digital economy.



Congolese refugees at work producing videos for YouTube

© Marie Godin

Refugee-led Initiatives at the Time of COVID-19: Exploring New Forms of Digital Information, Assistance and Livelihood

British Academy Special Research Grant on COVID-19, 2020–2022

Dr Evan Easton-Calabria and Dr Marie Godin

ICTs are reshaping our lives not only under normal circumstances, but increasingly so in crises. The COVID-19 virus does not discriminate by race, gender or status but not everyone has been impacted in the same way by the crisis; migrant and refugee communities living in cities have been disproportionately affected. Within refugee studies, little research explores refugees’ livelihoods, well-being, and support in relation to digitalisation. This leaves a gap in multiple agendas for refugees that risks leaving them further behind at the time of COVID-19. In this small research project we explore the existence of, potential for, and barriers to digital information, assistance and livelihood through a further under-researched phenomenon: the support provided to refugees through initiatives and organisations led by refugees. This research project aims to better understand the impact of the pandemic on new digitally mediated support in three cities: London, Berlin, and Nairobi.

and set the stage for internationalist tensions with the nation-state. The UK was central to this process, as two of the era’s biggest refugee crises occurred following its withdrawal from India in 1947 and Palestine in 1948. By tracing the colonial legacies embedded in both these cases of mass displacements across new borders, our work challenges paradigms about post-war migration and raises new questions around the continuing impact of colonial-era structures. In this way, we seek to narrate a new international history that centres the role and experiences of forced migrants in this era. A website with resources on the parallel partitions of India and Palestine and emerging refugee regimes is close to completion and other outputs will be forthcoming over the next year.

Justice and Autonomy Quests in Kurdistan and beyond

Joyce Pearce Junior Research Fellowship, 2019–2022
Dr Dilar Dirik

This project maps layers of statelessness and self-determination by focusing on self-organising communities in the Middle East in the context of war and forced displacement. It particularly analyses the history and current practice of sites that organise themselves along the Kurdish freedom movement’s notion of ‘democratic autonomy’. What can we learn about democracy and freedom concepts by looking at practices of self-determination, including those led within refugee contexts, that seek to transcend the nation-state? To what extent is autonomy possible without the state? A second aspect of the project examines women’s quests for justice in the aftermath of episodes of large-scale political violence. Drawing on feminist ideas around transformative justice, it reviews the ways in which women in the region define their means of political action between legal frameworks and system change. Finally, the project makes a theoretical contribution to the study of statelessness and non-state resistance.

Borders, Global Governance and the Refugee, 1947–1951

The British Academy, 2020–2022

Dr Uttara Shahani, with Dr Anne Irfan (UCL)

In the context of contemporary debates over reforming refugee policy in the Global North, this project excavates the origins of the global refugee regime. In particular, it examines the regime’s positioning as the product of a particular historical moment after the Second World War, which established a system of global governance for managing forced migration

The 'Migration Market' in the Global South: The Impact of Marketisation on Refugee Camps and Settlements

GCRF Pump-Priming Grant, 2020–2021; ongoing
*Dr Hanno Brankamp, with Dr Sophie Mackinder (PI),
 Dr Kelly Devenney, and Dr Sara de Jong (University of York)*

The World Bank and UNHCR have recently called for increased 'private sector engagement' within refugee camps and settlements in the Global South. These organisations argue that profit-making opportunities for private actors exist not only through markets but also within sectors like education, energy, communication and sanitation. This shift towards a marketised approach calls for research to understand its impact on refugee communities and non-profit organisations currently in the field. In particular, there are concerns about potentially 'dehumanising' effects when institutional motivation shifts from social need to profit-maximisation. Specifically, this project aims to understand the ways in which these discourses and practices of 'markets' and 'marketisation' have become increasingly embedded in contemporary landscapes of humanitarian intervention and are 'piloted' in countries of the 'South'. The research focuses initially on Kakuma refugee camp and Kalobeyei settlement (Kenya) because they are at the forefront of these developments and have been identified by the World Bank as an opportunity for private investment. This project is interdisciplinary and builds on the research team's diverse methodological, regional and disciplinary expertise in Social Policy, Politics and Human Geography.

Road of (un)freedom: Fugitive Geographies along Kenya's A1 Highway

John Fell Fund Pump-Priming Grant, 2021–2022
Dr Hanno Brankamp

This pilot study examines the 'fugitive geographies' of refugee and migrant journeys along one of Kenya's busiest transport corridors – the A1 Highway in the country's west. Rather than moving from defined places of danger to destinations of safety, many migrants and refugees are forced to be constantly 'on the run'. Kenya's A1 Highway is emblematic of such multidirectional movements of people claiming asylum, transporting goods, visiting family, doing business, or perpetually seeking a new life. This project uses the lens of 'fugitive geographies' which comprises a range of spaces and practices created by people fleeing subjective conditions of captivity, violence and unfreedom. The project aims to understand the decision-making processes, networks, motivations, and lived experiences of those refugees and other migrants travelling precariously between cities, borders, and humanitarian camps as they avoid Kenyan authorities and police checks. It asks how studies of slavery, black geographies and modern forced migration studies can productively speak to each other in order to better understand the unsettled, circular and evasive mobilities of migrants and refugees today. This study will specifically explore



A Congolese refugee in the Kakuma refugee camp working on sustainable stoves

© UNHCR/Pauline Omgwa

the multiplicity of freedom-seeking (and in that sense 'fugitive') mobilities that variously impel people to escape from camps or travel towards them, embark on transit journeys to Europe or Southern Africa, or engage in back-and-forth movements within Kenya itself. In this way, the project joins a growing body of literature that analyses sub-Saharan Africa not merely as a place of departure, or indefinite encampment, but instead as a site of large-scale circulations of people within.

Integration of Syrian Refugee Families in Oxfordshire

Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, 2018–2019; John Fell Fund, 2019–2023
Professor Naohiko Omata

This research aims to understand how Syrian refugee families who came to Oxfordshire via the Syrian Vulnerable Person Resettlement Scheme (SVPRS) have been adapting to life in the UK. Due to COVID restrictions, the research has been suspended since early 2020. Between 2018 and 2019, the research largely completed data collection with SVPRS families who were settled in central Oxford and other districts of Oxfordshire, and with Syrian refugees who did not use SVPRS but spontaneously chose to settle in Oxford of their own accord. As the COVID situation has settled, we aim to resume the research towards late 2022 and will investigate 'best practices' of other refugee integration support schemes for (Syrian) refugees in and outside the UK, and their potential applicability within the context of Oxfordshire.

Refugee Economies Programme

IKEA Foundation, World Food Programme, World Economic Forum, 2012–ongoing

Professor Alexander Betts, Professor Naohiko Omata, Professor Olivier Sterck, Dr Yotam Gidron, Dr Julia Schweers, Maria Flinder Stierna, Andonis Marden, Madison Bakewell

The Refugee Economies Programme embarked on a new programme of work in 2021-22. With a new large grant from the IKEA Foundation, the Programme is focusing on three new areas of research questions, each of which emerged from our previous research. The three new themes cover: 1) cross-border economies; 2) the impact of shocks on refugees' economies lives; 3) the political economy of refugees' access to socio-economic rights. All three strands of research have a focus on East Africa, and aim to collect original data as a means to influence policy and practice.

First, the Cross-Border Economies project involves research mainly undertaken by Naohiko Omata and Yotam Gidron. The project focuses on three border regions: Uganda-South Sudan, Uganda-Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Rwanda-DRC. During their first year of field research, the research team undertook fieldwork in three sites in Uganda (Kampala, Kyangwali settlement, and Pagirinya settlement). In each site, they identified refugee-led organisations to collaborate with as research partners and delivered research training programmes for them. They held focus group discussions and undertook interviews with South Sudanese and Congolese refugees in Uganda, and undertook interviews at key border towns (Elegu on the Uganda-South Sudan border and Nsonga on the shores of Lake Albert, on the Uganda-DRC border). They have also used mini-survey questionnaires to quantitatively explore refugees' mobilities and cross-border movements.

Second, the Shocks project involves research led by Olivier Sterck, and has focused on exploring the role that unanticipated 'shocks' such as changes in food assistance levels, weather-related impacts, and unemployment have on economic outcomes and

behaviour. The research focuses on Kakuma and Kalobeyi in Kenya, and involves undertaking rapid repeat-surveys with the same 300 refugee households at monthly intervals. We have also completed recruitment and enumerator training for the data collection teams, giving a total of 7,200 interviews. The project has reached an agreement with the World Food Programme (WFP) to allow use of their existing data as a sample frame for the research.

Third, the Political Economy project involves research mainly undertaken by Alexander Betts and Julia Schweers. It is using a combination of archival research and semi-structured interviews to explore the political history of refugee rights – and particularly socio-economic rights – in five main East African states – Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, and Tanzania. The research is using a combination of United Nations archives and national archives, as well as elite interviews in order to build a historical account of changes in socio-economic rights across the five countries, and to explain the politics underlying such policies.

During 2021-22, the Refugee Economies Programme continued to publish and disseminate outputs relating to the Refugee Economies Dataset, which includes data from 16,000 refugees and host community members across six sites in East Africa, with articles appearing or forthcoming in, for example, *World Development*, *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, *Review of International Studies*, *Journal of Development Economics*, and the *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*.

Publications are available on the RSC website and on the project website www.refugee-economies.org



Fresh food market in Kalobeyi settlement, Kenya

© WFP/Martin Karimi

Policy and impact

A key aim of the Refugee Studies Centre is to ensure that our work has a meaningful impact beyond the academic community. We achieve this by combining our independent, objective and critical scholarship with an active role in engaging policymakers in governments, intergovernmental agencies and non-governmental organisations, shaping public understanding through the media, and working directly with refugees.

Policy engagement

During 2021-22, **Alexander Betts** served as Chair of the World Bank's KNOMAD Working Group on 'Forced Displacement and Development', commissioning policy papers in relation to 'gender and refugee economies' and 'refugees' access to employment'. KNOMAD, the Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development, is a global hub of knowledge and policy expertise on migration and development issues.

Together with **Maria Flinder Stierna**, **Naohiko Omata**, and **Olivier Sterck**, Alex was commissioned by the World Bank, UNHCR, and FCDO to write a policy paper for their programme on 'social cohesion and protracted displacement', which was published as part of the Bank's Policy Working Paper series. It was subsequently adapted into a journal article for *World Development*.

Alex co-authored a paper on 'A British National Refugee Policy' with Enver Solomon (Refugee Council), Baroness Philippa Stroud (Legatum Institute), and Will Somerville (Unbound Philanthropy), in order to set the agenda for a UK national refugee policy. The paper received input from across the political spectrum.

Also this year, Alex gave two keynote addresses at meetings of the Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugees, and Migration (IGC), during the UK Chairmanship of the IGC, on research and evidence relating to 'migration from crisis zones', in the context of the fall of Kabul. These took place in Geneva on 8 October and Manchester on 22 November.

Cathryn Costello and Miles Jackson (Faculty of Law) co-supervised an Oxford Pro Bono Publico project commissioned by Human Rights Watch, in light of data breaches by international organisations (IOs), including UNHCR. Human Rights Watch commissioned the report in order to gain a better understanding of the extent to which data protection standards bind IOs, examining their scope and status in international law.

Cathryn also provided expert guidance and an internal expert seminar to World Bank staff members of the Core Team for the 2023 World Development Report (WDR), which will be on the theme of Migrants, Refugees, and Societies. The seminar was entitled 'Refugees and (Other) Migrants – International Law, Legal Categorisation & Institutional Practices'.

The **SoCHO project**'s research is supporting the development of the 'Reconciliation' pillar of the Jesuit Refugee Service's strategic framework. **Cory Rodgers** has joined JRS International's Advisory Board for Reconciliation and has been speaking to JRS staff regularly about conflict sensitivity, especially in regards to refugee-host relations in contexts of protracted

displacement. The SoCHO project also included funding for JRS to pilot reconciliation interventions. In Kenya, JRS is exploring the role of early childhood education and development (ECED) teachers in mediating community tensions, especially between parents from different ethnic or religious backgrounds whose children nonetheless attend the same ECED facility.

Cory has also developed recommendations for the roll out of the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance, which is being implemented to legalise border crossing by pastoralists in the East and Horn of Africa. This was developed based on his report 'Equipped to Adapt? A Review of Climate Hazards and Pastoralists' Responses in the IGAD Region' and was presented to Member States of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), which is a regional body in the East and Horn of Africa. The report is available on the IOM website: <https://icpald.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/ICPALD-IOM-Pastoralism-Report.pdf>. See also the recommendations briefing document: <https://environmentalmigration.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd11411/files/documents/Recommendations%20for%20the%20IGAD%20Protocol%20on%20Transhumance.pdf>.

Derya Ozkul participated in a Working Group on algorithmic governance issues facing the Global South, organised by the Paris Peace Forum and Initiate. Together, the working group members wrote a White Paper titled 'Beyond the North-South Fork on the Road to AI Governance: An Action Plan'. As part of the **AFAR project**, Derya organised a workshop with civil society members working on issues related to migration and Artificial Intelligence, where she presented the preliminary findings of a mapping of new technologies in immigration and asylum systems across Europe. Derya also provided information on the conditions and treatment of Alevis in Turkey to the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada.

In collaboration with the Sudanese poet Kodi Arnu Ngutulu, **Hanno Brankamp** organised a poetry workshop for creative writing students in Kakuma refugee camp in July 2022. The aim of the workshop was to explore creative approaches to social sciences and foster a conversation between poetry and other qualitative research methods. Key to the workshop was the recognition of refugee poets as knowledge producers in their own right.

Dilar Dirik serves on the Advisory Board of the University of Rojava's Institute of Social Sciences, and has served as a judge for the Ockenden International Prize. Finally, **Marie Godin** was elected a board member of the IMISCOE Standing Committee on Migrant Transnationalism (MITRA).

Awards

ESRC Outstanding International Impact Award

Research on 'Refugee-Led Social Protection During COVID-19' by **Alexander Betts**, **Evan Easton-Calabria**, and **Kate Pincock** (now RSC Research Associate) won the Outstanding International Impact Award in the ESRC Celebrating Impact Awards for 2021. The research on refugee-led organisations (RLOs) in Kenya and Uganda was mainly undertaken prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, but had its greatest impact during the pandemic. It helped to increase recognition and funding for refugee-led assistance activities during COVID-19. Alongside the work on non-academic organisations, the research contributed to rapid change in global public policy, including the first ever dedicated government fund for RLOs created by the Government of Canada, and UNHCR's decision to create a new partnership status for refugee-led organisations.



Evan Easton-Calabria and Alexander Betts receive the ESRC Outstanding International Impact Award in November 2021

Vice-Chancellor's Diversity Awards

The **Refugee-Led Research Hub** was recognised in Oxford University's Vice Chancellor's Diversity Awards, winning the project award for 'Diversifying participation'. This award is recognition for the entire Refugee-Led Research Hub team who have been working to expand opportunities for researchers and students from displacement backgrounds.

Teaching award

Naohiko Omata won a Teaching Excellence Award in the Early Career stream within the Social Sciences Division's 2022 Divisional Teaching Excellence Awards.

Publication awards

Alexander Betts was awarded the International Studies Association's 'Ethnicity, Nationalism, and Migration' Distinguished Book Award for *The Wealth of Refugees: How Displaced People Can Build Economies* (Oxford University Press, 2021).

He also received two awards for his article 'Refugees and patronage: A political history of Uganda's 'progressive' refugee policies' published in *African Affairs*: the American Political Science Association (APSA) 'Migration and Citizenship' Section Best Article (Honourable Mention), and International Studies Association (ISA) 'Ethnicity, Nationalism, and Migration' Section Best Article (Honourable Mention).

From the Refugee-Led Research Hub

Forthcoming in autumn 2022 are reports from the Hub's research into **Refugee-Led Organisations in East Africa**. This regional study examines the impact of refugee-led organisations in urban and camp/settlement sites across Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. Led by researchers with lived experiences of displacement, and supported by a consortium of partners including the

International Development Research Centre (IDRC), the Open Society Foundations (OSF), and Robert Bosch Stiftung, this research provides timely and surprising insight on the factors that enable and constrain the work of RLOs. A number of dissemination events will be held including an online launch event with LERRN (Carleton University) on 29 September.

Podcasts

With funding from Oxford University's Public Engagement with Research Fund, in July **Dilar Dirik** launched a six-episode educational podcast titled **Women & War: A feminist podcast**. This is a platform to learn about women's struggles for liberation, justice and peace. The podcast amplifies critical contemporary feminist work in the field of war, violence, colonialism, and forced migration.

Cathryn Costello has taken part in several podcasts on contemporary refugee policies and practices. For example, with Dr Grazyna Baranowska (Hertie School) and others, she discussed the implications of the EU's response to the mass flight from the Russian invasion of Ukraine on the **Weitergedacht Podcast** in March. With **Catherine**

Briddick, she discussed developments in UK and EU refugee policies, including responses to the flight from Ukraine and the UK government's Rwanda policy on the **Brexit and Beyond** podcast (June).

Catherine Briddick also took part in a **Migration Oxford Podcast** on 'Rwanda and refoulement: Can the 1951 Refugee Convention survive?' with Sabir Zazai (Chief Executive, Scottish Refugee Council) in May.

In December, **Evan Easton-Calabria** spoke with Amanda Paz Alencar for **The Migration Podcast** about her work on refugee self-reliance and economic integration. See her article on page 30 for more on her self-reliance research.

Media coverage

RSC staff have written articles and provided expert opinion on a wide range of issues in the past year, including the Nationality and Borders Bill, the UK government's asylum agreement with Rwanda, and Ukrainian refugees.

Asylum plan ignores viable alternatives

The Times
19 April 2022



Enver Solomon (CEO, Refugee Council) and Alexander Betts write in response to the UK government's asylum agreement with Rwanda and the Nationality and Borders Bill 2022. The Rwanda scheme is intended to deter people from crossing the English Channel using human smuggling networks in order to seek asylum in the UK. "But", Solomon and Betts write, "as the Home Office's top official has acknowledged, this deterrent effect is extremely uncertain." They call for innovative solutions and politically viable alternatives, arguing that "Global Britain should take the lead with all rich countries" in recognising and dealing with refugee protection as "a shared global responsibility requiring multilateral cooperation", citing four ways for doing this.

The Ukrainian exodus

Foreign Affairs
28 March 2022

Alexander Betts writes about Europe's response to the Ukrainian refugee crisis and its treatment of asylum seekers from elsewhere. Following on from the Syrian refugee crisis in Europe, and record numbers of asylum seekers at the US/Mexico border, he states that "Forced displacement will be a defining challenge of the twenty-first century everywhere." He argues that Europe needs to develop the capacity to welcome large numbers of refugees, no matter where they are from.



UK government putting paperwork before protection for Ukrainian refugees

LBC Radio
9 March 2022



Catherine Briddick discusses the UK government's approach to Ukrainian refugees. She is asked about a possible community sponsorship scheme that may be one measure introduced, and more widely about what the government should be announcing in terms of schemes or actions for Ukrainian refugees. She argues for simple legal solutions to be considered ahead of a community sponsorship scheme, stating "this isn't a legal problem that requires a new or complex scheme. It just requires us to do what we have on the statute books already and offer access and then protection."

Safe passage for refugees and public support are not mutually exclusive

The Times
7 December 2021



On the day when the UK government's Nationality and Borders Bill reached the report stage in the House of Commons, Alexander Betts and Refugee Council CEO Enver Solomon explain how Britain can welcome refugees without losing public support. They state that the Bill contravenes international refugee law by criminalising arrival without a valid visa. However, they also emphasise that both the opposition and the government need to ensure the asylum system and how it operates retains broad public support. They argue for greater cooperation with our EU neighbours, and that there is much latitude for greater moral leadership on the issue.

English Channel tragedy

Amanpour, CNN
26 November 2021



Following tragic events in the English Channel when 27 people died trying to cross from France to the UK, Alexander Betts spoke with Christiane Amanpour on CNN, commenting that "this was a predictable and entirely avoidable tragedy", stemming from "a failure of political leadership, by governments on both sides of the English Channel". He highlighted the need to keep the numbers of asylum seekers in the UK, and in Europe, in perspective when compared with the global situation. Betts also provided a useful Q&A on this issue for the RSC website.

The Global North is closing its doors to migration

World Politics Review
21 September 2021



Matthew Gibney writes on the measures taken by states in the Global North to prevent the arrival of unwanted asylum seekers and other migrants. Traditional control measures like visas and carrier sanctions have been supplemented by Safe Third Country agreements, and outsourcing deals such as the EU-Turkey deal and the 'Remain in Mexico' policy. Gibney considers whether these deals actually achieve their primary aim of preventing the arrival of migrants. He notes that whilst such deals are frequently justified by 'a humanitarian logic', they are often secured with countries that pay little attention to migrant rights.

Shelter without Shelter film screenings

As part of a programme of events for Refugee Week, Ciné Lumière at the Institut français held a special screening of the documentary *Shelter without Shelter*. This included extracts from different parts of the film followed by a panel discussion with director Mark E Breeze (Cambridge University) and producer Tom Scott-Smith (RSC), moderated by Mahmood Ahmed, Chairman of the Aga Khan Foundation UK National Committee. Screenings were also held at the Norwegian International Film Festival 2022,



the Canadian Centre for Architecture, the Resene Architecture and Design Film Festival 2022 (New Zealand), and American Institute of Architects UK.

Understanding the purpose of education in protracted displacement

Hiba Salem

Pedro Arrupe Research Fellow in Forced Migration Studies

This year we have been joined by Hiba Salem as the Pedro Arrupe Research Fellow in Forced Migration Studies, a research fellowship established in partnership with the Jesuit Refugee Service and Campion Hall. Below, Hiba introduces herself and her research.

For millions of refugees, displacement is shaped by prolonged states of waiting. Education in refugee contexts can therefore be the only opportunity for children and youth to learn while they remain in exile. The majority of refugees, however, are also located in ‘countries of first asylum’, nations that neighbour refugees’ home countries, where they typically have limited access to social, political, and economic integration opportunities. In these contexts, children and youth move across important stages of their lives, imagining and preparing for their futures amidst extreme uncertainty and exclusion.

While education is argued to provide spaces of stability, inclusion, and a level of normalcy, the purpose of refugee education is articulated differently by policies and actors globally. A common theme, however, is the framing of education around notions of ‘resettlement’ or ‘repatriation’, overlooking the importance of the in-between state of displacement: the present, and often extended, state. In failing to engage with the everyday realities and exclusions faced by refugee communities, refugee children and youth are forced to navigate ideas of their prospects alone. The ramifications of this are clear; despite progress in increasing access to education for refugees, education continuity remains a significant challenge. Today, 64% of refugee children access primary education worldwide, and only 24% of refugees continue onto secondary education.

My work seeks to contribute to understandings of the role of education for refugee children and youth, and the ways education policies, structures, and practices can better respond to disparities between learning and meaningful opportunity. Focusing on countries of first asylum, I explore the ways education spaces can align with the uncertainty of refugee youth’s futures, enabling them to experience everyday time in meaningful, active ways that help protect their aspirations. Through my PhD and previous postdoctoral positions, I have focused on Syrian refugee children and youth’s well-being and aspirations in Jordan and Lebanon, examining issues of dropout and segregation in schools. My work heavily emphasises the importance of listening to refugee youth themselves, learning from their experiences of education and displacement. Throughout my time at the Refugee Studies Centre, I will be conducting further research in contexts of protracted displacement, exploring factors which positively impact how refugee youth engage

with their present and how they prepare for their futures. Learning from a lens focused on hope, I hope to contribute to both theory and practice in the field of education and forced displacement.

About Hiba

Hiba Salem is the Pedro Arrupe Research Fellow in Forced Migration Studies at Campion Hall and the Refugee Studies Centre. Her work focuses on education in contexts of forced migration, with a regional focus on the Middle East. She has a PhD in Education from the University of Cambridge, examining the experiences of Syrian refugee youth learning in segregated, double-shift schools. Prior to her current position, Hiba also held a postdoctoral position at the Faculty of Education, University of Cambridge, supported by the Harvard Graduate School of Education and the Queen Rania Foundation.



Hiba Salem



Mural at the Ouzai centre, an informal school for refugee and underprivileged children in south Beirut

© UNHCR/Diego Ibarra Sánchez

The Refugee-Led Research Hub

Buhendwa Irgai, Bisimwa Mulemangabo, Andonis Marden, Ruth Nyabuto, Annette Riziki, Ghazal Sarah Salehi, Pauline Vidal, and Foni Joyce Vuni

The Refugee-Led Research Hub

In 2021, the Refugee Studies Centre created a new Refugee-Led Research Hub (RLRH), co-located between Oxford and Nairobi at the British Institute in Eastern Africa (BIEA). With initial funding from the IKEA Foundation, it aims to advance refugee-led research, by (1) providing academic and research methods training to support refugee and displaced scholars to participate meaningfully in Refugee Studies; (2) enabling refugees to develop research and research-related careers; and (3) developing a participatory and co-designed approach to the social sciences and humanities.

The RLRH has continued to grow and strengthen its range of academic and research programmes. With a physical base in Nairobi, it aims to support aspiring researchers from displacement backgrounds to become research leaders, within and beyond Refugee and Forced Migration Studies. It strives to go beyond 'participation' by enabling people with lived experience of displacement to lead at every stage of the research process.

The RLRH office was established at the BIEA premises in November 2021. It has indoor desk space for more than 16 staff and affiliates, and outdoor seating that can accommodate over 20 people. It offers access to the wider facility on the multi-partner office block, including seminar rooms, space for conferences, and a library. The RLRH office also includes a Refugee and Forced Migration Studies reading room, including many books authored by RSC faculty and associates.

We have developed a comprehensive set of programmes in our 'Academic' and 'Research' Pillars to train professional researchers from displacement backgrounds. The Academic Pillar's work focuses on creating a 'pathway' approach, opening up a range of routes for aspiring researchers from displacement backgrounds to access graduate study at world-leading universities.

- A 12-month Fellowship in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, which has offered a structured graduate-level programme, mentorship, and funding to 12 students from East Africa, focusing on the core themes and disciplines in Refugee Studies, as well as offering advanced research methods and a professional placement. At the end of the fellowship, six of the Fellows received full scholarships to leading graduate programmes in the UK, the US, and China (all of those who



RLRH staff and affiliates gathered for the Refugee-Led Research Festival in Nairobi, May 2022

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© Didier Yves Habimana

Lead Researcher, Bisimiwa Mulemangabo, reflects on his most recent research project during the Refugee-Led Research Festival

applied), with four continuing their studies at Oxford on full scholarships.

- A 3-month online course (called RSC Pathways) that enrolled 200+ students. We developed small, manageable cohorts from the start in order to ensure that the content could be made engaging and accessible, involving both asynchronous and synchronous learning. The course comprises 10 modules, and more than 30 people, including RSC faculty and associates, have contributed to developing the training material. Our rates of completion among students are near-perfect.
- Oxford's Graduate Access Support Scheme (OGASS) delivered workshops and one-to-one mentorship to around 60 prospective applicants to graduate degrees in Oxford and elsewhere.
- RLRH funded four RLRH affiliates to participate in the RSC International Online Schools, for the 4-8 July school and the 11-15 July school.

The Research Pillar developed a series of trainings in professional research skills and methods that benefitted a wide range of aspiring social science researchers. The team has so far undertaken nine research projects. This includes three externally-funded research projects that are completed or near completion on a) Refugee-Led Organisations in East Africa (in collaboration with the Local Engagement Refugee Research Network (LERRN) and with funding from Open Society Foundations, the Bosch Foundation, and IDRC); b) refugees' access to work permits (with funding from WUSC); c) refugees'

access to citizenship (in collaboration with refugee-led organisations in Kenya and with funding from OSF). Launch events were held during 2022, both globally online and across East Africa to disseminate the RLRH team's research on the impact of refugee-led organisations, focusing on Tanzania, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda.

The RLRH also convened the Refugee-Led Research Festival in Nairobi in May 2022, which took place over five days and involved over 500 people in person and online. The Festival celebrated and showcased refugee-led research, and involved participation by representatives from across the East African refugee policy ecosystem, including UNHCR, IOM, Danish Refugee Council, Refugee Consortium of Kenya, and a range of refugee-led organisations, universities, NGOs, and businesses. The five-day programme included training and workshops, panel discussions, movie screenings, socials, and more.

A short film summarising the Festival can be viewed on YouTube at www.youtube.com/watch?v=lfhjHdfw6qY.

In May 2022, RLRH was recognised in the University of Oxford's Vice Chancellor's Diversity Awards as the winning project for 'Diversifying participation'.

Read more about the Refugee-Led Research Hub at www.refugeeledresearch.org

Studying and learning

The Refugee Studies Centre offers teaching programmes that are academically rigorous and multidisciplinary, attracting outstanding students and practitioners from around the world. Our degree and non-degree courses have two distinct aims: to further academic understanding of forced migration by training future researchers and teachers; and to cultivate the 'reflective practitioner' by enabling professionals who work in the field of forced migration to engage with key debates and to situate displacement in a broad historical and international context.

Master of Science in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies

This interdisciplinary nine-month master's degree offers an intellectually demanding route to understanding forced migration in contexts of conflict, repression, natural disasters, environmental change, and development. It places forced migration in an historical, global and human perspective, and encourages informed reflection on international and national responses to both cross-border and internal displacement.

Taught by leading experts in the field of forced migration, drawn from a range of disciplines including anthropology, geography, international law, politics, international relations, and sociology, students on the degree benefit from Oxford's exceptional academic environment and teaching tradition, featuring individual supervision by world-class scholars as well as small-group teaching. They explore forced migration through a thesis, a research methods essay, and written exams.

MSc teaching usually takes place in small classes to encourage active participation and to enable students to learn from each other. Teaching styles vary, and involve lectures, workshops, seminars and student presentations. This year, seminars and supervisions were delivered in-person in the Department, where it was possible and safe to do so in view of the COVID-19 situation. Seminar teaching was complemented by pre-recorded lectures and live online 'Question and Answer' sessions to maximise student and staff interaction and engagement.

In the first term, students follow three core courses, which introduce the subject of forced migration from anthropological, political, and legal perspectives. In the second term they follow a fourth core course on moral philosophy, and across both terms all students take a course dedicated to research methods in the study of forced migration. In the second term, students

also choose two option courses from a list, which changes from year to year.

In 2021–22, our option courses included Refugee Economics, Carceral Spaces, Dispossession and Displacement in the Modern Middle East, Postcolonial Borders and Forced Migration, Statelessness: Politics, Knowledge, Resistance, and an advanced law option that explored current issues in International Human Rights and Refugee Law.

In the third and final term, students write a 10,000 to 15,000-word thesis based on research conducted over the year.

The students

Since 1998 the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies has drawn outstanding students from all over the world, including Rhodes, Marshall, Commonwealth, and Fulbright scholars. Our most recent cohort came from 10 countries, many in receipt of bursary or other financial support. The degree is competitive, with over 250 applicants for the 25 places available on the course each year.

To date over 400 students have graduated and gone on to doctoral degrees, law school and/or work relevant to human rights, refugees, and migration. Graduates are employed in organisations such as UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration, UNDP, Save the Children, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and the Brookings and MacArthur foundations, as well as national governments and universities around the world.

For further information on the master's degree, please see the RSC website at www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/msc

MSc Prize Winners

This year, the Examiners' Prize for best MSc thesis was awarded to Savarni Sanka.

The Gil Loescher Prize for Best Overall Performance was awarded to Sophie Li.

Congratulations to both!

Funding and studentships

Information about support available for study is provided on the website of the Oxford Department of International Development. Various awards are available for students. For example, the Department offers a number of full scholarships (covering University and college fees, plus an amount towards maintenance), which are available to students on any ODID courses. There is also a range of scholarships for international students, such as Clarendon and Weidenfeld.

Find further information at: www.qeh.ox.ac.uk/content/fees-funding

Doctoral studies

The RSC is a vibrant training ground for young doctoral researchers. The Centre's staff supervise candidates undertaking research degrees at the Oxford Department of International Development and other centres within the University, and provide external supervision to candidates based elsewhere. Students come from various academic disciplines including development studies, politics and international relations, social and cultural anthropology, geography, and psychology.

Current topics under investigation include 'Civil War and Politics of Difference: Paramilitary Violence Against LGBT People during the Colombian Civil War', 'Women's Empowerment in the Context of International Migration in Mexico', and 'Battleground for Belonging: Mobility, Transnationalism and Identity Formation of Qeshmi and Hanjani Emiratis' (see the Academic Record for a complete listing of DPhil theses).

The RSC aims to secure further doctoral research scholarship funds, targeted where possible at students from the Global South. It is also committed to the development of additional postdoctoral opportunities at the Centre.

For further information about DPhil opportunities, visit the RSC website at www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/dphil



Queen Elizabeth House

Stephen Damianos DPhil candidate

"Asylum is Offline": Digital Borders, Big Tech, and the Mirage of Asylum on Mainland Greece

This political ethnography explores the lived experience of asylum seekers attempting to register for asylum through a non-responsive Skype system in Greece. In broad terms, this research concerns the nexus of state migration policy, private actors, and the technologies employed by border regimes, considering how states, international organisations, and tech giants interact to produce specific effects. More intimately, the project considers the digital spaces of dehumanization produced by such interactions, exploring the realities of people who live in those spaces and the strategies they do or do not employ to contest them. In a departure from literature that explores the usage of technology to make border crossers hypervisible, I argue that technology can be used to govern through nonrecording, nonrecognition, and invisibilization. I further posit that digital structures are capable of shaping physically and existentially carceral realities. The dissertation provides commentary on the legal and ethical dilemmas arising from tech giants like Microsoft embedding their technologies within bordering projects, arguing that the marriage of private capital and the modern state apparatus can create either designed violence, accountability voids of neglect, or both.

Maggie Neil DPhil candidate

Sicily, Resurrected? Hospitality, Immigration and Reimagining the Future in Southern Italy

My dissertation focuses on the ways in which immigration to Sicily has been considered a force for renewal for the island. Local actors try to use ideas of welcome and hospitality as a way to change the narratives and, in turn, the political economy of southern Italy, which for a long time has been considered left behind or dead on the larger world stage, a place from which people emigrate. Other activists say that their work has indeed kept them in Sicily and made them believe in a "view from the South" as a form of politics and life philosophy. Despite their work, full inclusion and belonging for most immigrants remains elusive. This thesis seeks to reflect on the intersection of the themes of belonging, inclusion and exclusion, and views of the future.

International Online School in Forced Migration

This year the RSC's renowned International Summer School in Forced Migration went online for the second year. And not just once, or twice, but three times! In order to meet growing international demand and to remain available in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic, it was held online in March and again, twice, in July 2022. We plan to continue to offer the Online School next year in March, ahead of the return of the in-person Summer School in Oxford in July.

The Refugee Studies Centre has always set the highest academic and pedagogic standards in all its research and teaching. The new Online School offers a programme of study that is theoretically rigorous, empirically informed, and participatory. Participants have early access to pre-recorded lectures and readings, which are then followed by live online seminars and discussions. The School's engaging academic content is complemented by a range of social and networking opportunities for participants.

The diversity of participants is always crucial in the success of the School, whether held online or in person. This year, 41 participants from around the globe joined the School in March, with a further 121 across the two Schools in July. Across all three Schools, 21 bursary places were available for those with personal experience of displacement, courtesy of the IKEA Foundation and the

RSC. The course directors were Dr Catherine Briddick and Professor Matthew Gibney, who, along with Professor Tom Scott-Smith, also acted as tutors. Guest lecturers included Dr Madeline Garlick (UNHCR), Victor Nyamori (Amnesty International / refugee rights lawyer, Kenya), Professor James Milner (Carleton University), and Dr Maryanne Loughry (Boston College).

The Online School offers an intensive, interdisciplinary and participative approach to the study of forced migration. It enables people working with refugees and other forced migrants to reflect critically on the forces and institutions that dominate the worlds of displaced people. The course combines Oxford's tradition of academic excellence with a stimulating discussion-based method of teaching, learning and reflection. The Online School covers subjects including: Conceptualising Forced Migration, The Moral Foundations of Refugee Protection, International Refugee Law, and The Politics of Humanitarianism, as well as a choice of optional modules. All the sessions are run and organised by experts in the field of forced migration studies.

We very much look forward to holding the Online School again in 2023!

Find details of the Online School and the Summer School at www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/summerschool

International Summer School in Forced Migration

In 2023 we hope to see the return of the International Summer School in Oxford. The in-person course offers participants an intensive, interdisciplinary and global approach to the study of forced migration, where practitioners learn from the best academics working in forced migration as well as from their fellow practitioners, and vice versa. In the last course in 2019, we welcomed 69 participants from over 35 countries to join 6 tutors in Oxford and 13 guest speakers.

Participants examine and assess different conceptualisations of forced migration, including legal, anthropological and political approaches. They analyse links between forced migration and processes and patterns of globalisation. A law module considers the 1951 refugee definition and sources of complementary protection. Optional modules and evening sessions focus on issues such as internally displaced peoples, human trafficking and smuggling, psychosocial support and refugee health. Key issues raised by responses to forced migration are also examined.



A teaching session at the Online School in March 2022

Short courses

The RSC convenes occasional short courses that offer participants the opportunity to engage actively and critically with contemporary debates under the tutelage of distinguished experts in the field of forced migration. The courses, usually held over a weekend, focus on a particular issue related to forced migration, enabling participants to develop their expertise through a mix of lectures, working group exercises, and interactive sessions. RSC short courses are suitable for experienced practitioners, graduate researchers, parliamentarians and staff, members of the legal profession, government officials, and personnel of intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations.

In March 2022, Professor Dawn Chatty (RSC) and Professor Susan M Akram (Boston University School of Law) convened the course **Palestine Refugees and International Law**, held online in light of the continuing COVID-19 pandemic. This two-day course places the Palestinian refugee case study within the broader context of the international human rights regime. It examines how the policies and practices of Middle Eastern states impinge upon Palestinian refugees.

In 2023, this course will take place in person at the University of Macedonia in Greece on 10-11 March.

For further information, visit
www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/study/short-courses

Visiting Fellowships

Visiting Fellowships provide an excellent opportunity for professional academics, postdoctoral scholars, independent non-academic researchers, and doctoral students to study in a renowned intellectual environment. Visiting Fellows undertake a specific programme of self-directed study or research under the guidance of an assigned academic advisor. Fellows are able to attend the core seminar series of the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, and the RSC's Public Seminar Series. They have full access to the University's academic facilities, including libraries and seminars. The RSC's Library holds the world's largest collection of unpublished literature in refugee and forced migration studies.

Unfortunately, due to the COVID-19 pandemic we were only able to host two Visiting Fellows this year, both in Trinity term. We are currently clearing the backlog of applications from the pandemic. Applications will open again once these are processed.

Through mutual exchange and learning, the presence of Visiting Fellows greatly enhances the academic work of the RSC, and we look forward to welcoming new Fellows soon.

For further information about the Visiting Fellowship programme, visit
www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/study/visiting-fellowships

A view over Oxford from the University Church



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RSC Library

The Refugee Studies collections are housed in the Bodleian Social Science Library (SSL) where readers gain from the wider social science context within which the specialist forced migration materials sit. These benefits include access to over 250,000 open shelf monographs and c.1,200 print-runs of social science related journals, as well as the stack request routes between the Bodleian Libraries. We were pleased to be able to re-open the physical site to pre-pandemic levels by the start of the new year, as well as accept the collections from the former Tylor Social and Cultural Anthropology Library over the summer.

Access to the unique grey literature collection of unpublished and semi-published material is still much appreciated by readers, and although unpublished materials are often now freely available online, the SSL still adds new print documents and serial issues to this collection. Access to over 5,700 full-text scanned images from the RSC's Forced Migration Online Digital Library remains searchable via the Search Oxford Libraries Online (SOLO) catalogue.

In addition to the grey literature and archive collections, the specialist book collection also continues to expand with the purchase of 43 new monographs this year for both research and teaching purposes. Book acquisitions were further supplemented by generous donations acquired via the RSC as well as weekly UK-published legal deposit books selected by the Subject Consultant for Forced Migration.

Readers also benefitted increasingly from electronic book and e-journal acquisitions, a trend accelerated after restrictions to collections during pandemic library closures. There are presently over 25,000 e-books on refugee-related topics and 295,000 electronic articles accessible via SOLO, with 128 new e-book titles bought for the forced migration and international development field this year.

The Centre's MSc students continued to profit from Oxford Reading Lists Online (ORLO) this academic year. These are embedded in the Centre's Canvas VLE site, making collections of resources more accessible and relevant to students. Real time book availability and direct links to electronic books, chapters and articles is a great improvement to their learning environment.

Library staff provided in-person subject-specific inductions to MSc students and new staff. In addition, the Subject Consultant also offered tailored one-to-one research sessions, taught a search-skills session for the MSc students, and answered a wide range of email enquiries. Topics included policing and immigration in Britain since 1945; conceptualisation of the visa process in migration discourse; and Rwandan refugee legislation. The online subject guide for Refugee and Forced Migration Studies also continued to be a well-used tool for locating electronic and print resources and is available at <https://libguides.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/refugee-studies>.

Contact Sarah Rhodes (sarah.rhodes@bodleian.ox.ac.uk) to make an appointment for subject-specific research queries or search SOLO for refugee-related material at <https://solo.bodleian.ox.ac.uk>. You can also visit the Bodleian Social Science Library website at www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/libraries/ssl.



The Radcliffe Camera, part of the central Bodleian Library complex

Introducing RSC Pathways

Ghazal Sarah Salehi, Ruth Nyabuto, and Andonis Marden

The Refugee-Led Research Hub

Traditionally, most of the RSC's teaching has been limited to the relatively small numbers of people able to come to Oxford in person, whether to take our MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, or our short courses. The growth in digital learning and its expansion during COVID-19 have created new opportunities to expand the reach of the RSC's teaching to wider audiences around the world.

RSC Pathways is a new 3-month online course in Refugee Studies aimed at learners affected by displacement. It is available free of charge, and teaches the interdisciplinary foundations of Refugee Studies. Based on the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies, the course includes lectures by RSC faculty, online discussion groups and tutorials, and engaging exercises. It covers a range of disciplinary perspectives (such as Law, Anthropology, History, and International Relations), and key themes (from conflict and durable solutions to gender). RSC Pathways is aimed at students who want to progress to graduate studies or pursue advanced careers in research and humanitarian policy-making and practice. Learners receive a certificate from the RSC upon completion.

The course was designed with support from the IKEA Foundation and in collaboration with the Global Education Movement (GEM) at Southern New Hampshire University. RSC faculty and associates designed and recorded the core asynchronous content, and also offer seminars throughout the course. Meanwhile, staff of the Refugee-Led

Research Hub support the interaction and tutorial-based components of the course, ensuring that it has dynamic and synchronous elements.

During its first year, the RSC Pathways course completed two cohorts. The pilot cohort enrolled 60 learners, of whom 58 completed. The first full cohort enrolled 175, of whom 152 completed. Learners have been based in more than 50 countries across Asia and the Pacific, the Americas, Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. More than 30 countries of origin have been represented. Many alumni of RSC Pathways have applied to continue their studies at Oxford and other universities worldwide. Others have pursued professional and research careers with organisations in humanitarian research and practice, including the RSC's *Forced Migration Review*, *Rewriting Jurisprudence*, and UNITAR's Global Platform for Action, among others.

Find details about the course at:
www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/rscpathways



Red pins indicate where participants were based for the 2022 course; green pins where they are from.

Refugee Stories: a new approach to mixed methods research

Alexander Betts

Leopold Muller Professor of Forced Migration and International Affairs; Director, Refugee Economies Programme

The Refugee Economies Dataset offers rich insights into the economic lives of refugees. Based on surveys with over 16,000 refugees and host community members in camps and cities in Uganda, Ethiopia, and Kenya, it offers an important resource for describing and explaining the economic lives of refugees in East Africa.

One of our challenges, though, is how to bring that dataset to life for a wider public audience, in ways that can change public perceptions about refugees in ways that are evidence-based. Many visual and narrative representations of refugees' lives are unrepresentative and de-contextualised. They may show a photograph or offer part of a story, but do not offer the audience any of the information they need to assess how representative that story is compared to the wider population. In that sense, those representations are frequently misleading.

In order to pilot a new way of visualising – and bringing to life – quantitative data, we are embarking on a pilot project with the Gapminder Foundation. Gapminder has developed 'Dollar Street' as a means to improve public understanding of how other people really live, across countries. It shows that GDP per capita rather than culture shapes people's material consumption. Together, we have been considering how Dollar Street might be adapted to refugee contexts.

With a new grant from the OUP John Fell Fund, the RSC and Gapminder Foundation are collaborating to create 'Refugee Stories'. The idea of 'Refugee Stories' is to construct human stories that, instead of being arbitrary, are more representative of the group they represent, and can be contextualised in relation to population-wide data. For example, to be able to reconstruct the story of the person who lies at the mean, the 25th percentile, or the 75th percentile of a particular measure of socio-economic status, and then situate that person within wider data they can be visualised in an equally accessible way.

Refugee Stories is beginning with a pilot in the Kakuma refugee camps in Kenya. Revisiting our earlier data collection, we are collecting new, up-to-date quantitative data from randomly selected households in Kakuma. Based on our analysis of this data, we are then able to construct the narrative stories of people to be reconstructed based on their survey responses. In order for those stories to be identifiable based on where they sit within the



Market stalls in Kakuma refugee camp, Kenya

© WFP/Martin Karimi

A street in Kakuma refugee camp



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broader population data, we then plan to undertake in-depth qualitative interviews at particular percentiles (e.g. 5th, 10th, 25th etc) along a ‘quality of life’ index.

The qualitative interviews, which will be filmed, will ask households about a variety of aspects of their day-to-day economic lives. The plan is for these biographical films to be accessible at representative points along the ‘quality of life’ index curve, enabling data points to be brought to life through human stories, and enabling the human stories to be contextualised within the broader dataset.

The project is being designed collaboratively with researchers within Kakuma and filming and photography are being undertaken by a refugee film

crew. Once complete, we will work with Gapminder to explore whether the pilot might be expanded to other contexts in order to adapt Gapminder’s existing Dollar Street platform to something appropriate to refugee contexts. The hope is that Refugee Stories can be an accessible public engagement tool that offers the wider public an evidence-based window into life in a refugee camp, while also building a new approach for bringing quantitative data to life.

To find out more about the Refugee Economies Programme, see our website www.refugee-economies.org, which includes a library of research.



Baking chapati in Kakuma refugee camp

© R Bradenbrink

Why should pastoralism matter to forced migration studies?

Cory Rodgers
Senior Researcher

Research on pastoralism may seem out of place at an institution like the Refugee Studies Centre. Pastoralism encompasses a diverse array of livestock management systems around the world. The common denominator is that pastoralists sustain their herds by moving them strategically in pursuit of seasonal pasture and water. What does this have to do with refugees and forced migration?

While both refugees and pastoralists are defined in part by their mobility, the contrasts are stark. Forced migration is a response to circumstances beyond the control of those affected, and it is often highly disruptive of communities as well as families. But pastoral mobility, variously known as nomadism or transhumance, is a pragmatic way of engaging with the ecological and economic environment, and it is often integral to cultural and political identity. Mobility is woven into the fabric of pastoralist societies, with families and larger social units organised around the needs of the herd and its movements. Granted, pastoralists sometimes move to evade threats – such as disease outbreaks, extreme weather events, and conflict – but they would not describe their mobility as an attempt to flee persecution. Pastoralists are not even usually described as a kind of ‘migrant’; their mobility is less a matter of traveling from an origin to a destination, and more a regime of movement across territory.

Nonetheless, research on pastoralism has featured prominently in the legacy of the RSC. David Turton, the second director of the Refugee Studies Centre is an anthropologist known for his ethnographic research among the Mursi people, agro-pastoralists living in the Omo Valley of south-western Ethiopia. Drawing on his research about the historical migrations of the Mursi people, his 2004 Colson Lecture called for greater attention to the social, cultural and political construction of ‘place’ in refugee studies¹. This perspective challenged the prevailing assumptions of territorial ‘rootedness’ as a natural human condition that were critiqued earlier by Liisa Malkki². More recently, he has shown how both conservation and commercial agricultural interventions have led to the displacement and dispossession of the Mursi people and many of their neighbours.

Similarly, the research profile of former RSC Director Dawn Chatty cuts across both forced displacement

and pastoralist mobility, two factors that have been influential in shaping the social landscape of the modern Middle East. Her research highlights how colonial presumptions about *nomadism* cast mobile peoples – such as pastoralists – as lacking in any sense of territorial belonging, a misconception that has led many states to deny pastoralists’ claims to land. Like Turton, she has documented the displacement of pastoralists in areas designated for national parks.³ To build consensus against such ‘Fortress conservation’, she convened an open conference at the RSC in 1999 titled ‘Displacement, Forced Settlement and Conservation’. She then convened a follow-up workshop in 2002 at the Dana Valley in Jordan, which brought together social scientists, ecologists and conservation practitioners for an open and frank discourse on the impact of conservation on the lives and livelihoods of mobile peoples. What emerged was the Dana Declaration, a call for adherence to rights-based principles to prevent conservation-induced dispossession. The Declaration was endorsed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature in 2008.



Cory Rodgers



Pastoralists from the local Turkana community stroll through a market at the Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya

© Asrat Tolossa



These topical overlaps are not coincidental. While there is little similarity in the ways that forced migrants and pastoralists move, or the reasons that they do it, they do share an antagonism with governments, who view their mobility as a challenge to order, control and security. This is evident in EU funding for border externalisation and regional stabilisation to prevent ‘irregular migration’ from areas affected by conflict and economic insecurity, as well as the prevalence of development projects that focus on settlement and alternative livelihoods of mobile pastoralists. In both cases, mobility is seen as the problem, such that the problem facing both pastoralists and displaced people is not so much forced *migration* as forced *immobilisation*. At the RSC, the research project **Re-imagining Development for Mobile Peoples** has been documenting ‘sedentist biases’ that pathologise movement in development thinking, while also encouraging alternative models that embrace mobility as a strategic response to variability and uncertainty. Our work has focused on pastoral mobility, but these lessons are relevant as well to policies on displacement and forced migration.

Looking forward, pastoralism will likely remain an important topic within forced migration studies. Because colonialists as well as modern capitalist governments long viewed rangeland areas as useless backwaters, the lands inhabited by pastoralists are usually on the margins of national territory or in the borderlands between states. Such areas are often chosen as the sites for refugee camps, which has put a preponderance of pastoralists into the role of ‘host communities’ in the Global South. Sometimes this is recognised, as documented in my own research at Kenya’s Kakuma refugee camp.⁴ In other contexts, the marginalisation of pastoralists has made them an invisible host community, as is the case in Lebanon.

Pastoralists are also at high risk of forced displacement. In places where pastoral territories have been incorporated into national development plans, they are rarely valued as sources of sustainable livestock production. Usually, they are instead subjected to large-scale industrial interventions, including fossil fuel extraction, commercial agricultural schemes, and hydro-electric mega-projects.

For pastoralists, such attempts at development often drive displacement, as they are dispossessed of their

lands, prevented from practicing the mobility upon which their herds rely, and forced to settle or relocate.⁵ And while pastoralism is well suited to contend with the challenges presented by climate change, the foundations of pastoral adaptability are being eroded, making them increasingly susceptible to displacement and impoverishment.⁶

For these reasons, there is continued need for forced migration scholars to attend to issues facing pastoralists, as well as associated advocacy. In September of this year, the Refugee Studies Centre partnered with Oxford University’s Department of Geography and the Environment to convene a workshop attended by delegates from pastoralist communities and other mobile peoples from Cameroon, India, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Namibia, Nigeria, Peru, Sweden, and Tanzania. The Dana+20 workshop presented an opportunity to reflect on progress since the drafting of the original Dana Declaration twenty years ago, and also to highlight emerging challenges associated with land rights, extractive industries, and climate change. Delegates composed and endorsed a Dana Manifesto, which establishes a strategic direction for the forthcoming International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists in 2026, which was endorsed by the UN General Assembly earlier this year.

Footnotes

¹ Turton, D. (2005) ‘The meaning of place in a world of movement: lessons from long-term field research in Southern Ethiopia’, *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 18(3), 258–280.

² Malkki, L. (1992) ‘National Geographic: The rooting of peoples and the territorialization of national identity among scholars and refugees’, *Cultural Anthropology*, 7(1), 24–44.

³ Chatty, D. and Colchester, M. (2002) *Conservation and Mobile Indigenous Peoples: Displacement, Forced Settlement, and Sustainable Development*. Oxford: Berghahn.

⁴ Rodgers, C. (2021) ‘The ‘host’ label: forming and transforming a community identity at the Kakuma refugee camp’, *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 34(2), 1859–1878.

⁵ Gabbert, E.C., Gebresenbet, F., Galaty, J.G., and Schlee, G. (eds) (2021) *Lands of the Future: Anthropological Perspectives on Pastoralism, Land Deals and Tropes of Modernity in Eastern Africa*. Oxford: Berghahn.

⁶ Rodgers, C. (2022) *Equipped to Adapt? A Review of Climate Hazards and Pastoralists’ Responses in the IGAD Region*. Nairobi: IOM & ICPALD.

Refugee self-reliance: past, present, future

Evan Easton-Calabria
Senior Research Officer

What do we mean when we speak of 'self-reliance'? This concept has been grappled with for centuries, ranging from the philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson's musings to more recent neoliberal efforts to dismantle the so-called 'welfare state' in the UK, US and beyond.

Over years I have sought to help answer this question through archival and contemporary qualitative research on assistance by humanitarian and development actors to foster refugee self-reliance. My book, *Refugees, Self-Reliance, Development: A Critical History*, begins with 1920s Greece, expands into post-colonial Tanzania, Pakistan in the 1980s, Uganda in the new millennium, and ends with refugees' access to global digital work in the 21st century. I have found that since the 1920s, when the League of Nations instituted the first formal assistance for refugees, self-reliance has broadly referred to refugees living without humanitarian assistance, and sometimes referred to specific states of well-being, such as food security. Notably, five key practices have consistently been used to attempt to foster refugee self-reliance: agricultural settlement, vocational training, micro-finance, public works, and employment-matching. Refugees have also been involved on an ongoing basis in host country development projects as a way to foster their self-reliance while contributing to their host countries. This illustrates that refugees have long been considered developmental as well as humanitarian subjects – and also illuminates the way their own preferences and skills have been overridden in the name of larger goals.

The emerging trend of humanitarian and development agencies seeking to promote remote, digital livelihoods to foster refugee self-reliance is one that I have also explored in other RSC research, including a John Fell Fund and British Academy grant with RSC researcher Dr Marie Godin. We have focused on digital refugee livelihoods in Nairobi, London, and Berlin, as well as ways that refugees themselves use digital means to connect for work and mutual aid. We have identified a variety of creative ways that refugees earn money online, ranging from e-commerce to YouTube channels, and ways they also offer virtual support to fellow refugees, such as providing data and information in native languages through videos and Facebook groups on topics ranging from COVID-19 statistics to locations of food banks. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the virtual support refugees provided, be it information or linking people to resources, often arose from a dearth of targeted communication and assistance from host governments to these populations, illustrating larger barriers and gaps. Similarly, many refugees engage in

digital work in part because they lack the legal right to work or the qualifications to do so in host country labour markets. Very few actually consider their digital work to be sustainable, as it is often part-time and low-paid gig work, thereby calling into question the extent to which digital pathways offer 'self-reliance' as envisioned by the humanitarian community.

Findings such as these raise normative, theoretical, and practical questions around the aims and outcomes of refugee livelihoods and self-reliance today. These are all the more pressing as the climate crisis increases, the economic fall-out of COVID-19 continues, and humanitarian aid for protracted refugee situations continues to drop. My current research explores the notion of '21st century refugee self-reliance', building on my past work to better understand how refugees' lives and livelihoods can be supported given the new and ongoing trends and challenges faced today. Notably, this research also explores refugees' right not to work, drawing on current social protection pilots with refugees, histories of migrants' involvement in activism for labour rights, and global projections on the ongoing impact of technology on both the world of work and refugee rights and protection. My work will continue to consider the wider contexts and the longer history – of outside interests, economic and social trends, political will – of humanitarian and development programming, and collaborate with refugees and other stakeholders to identify how research can continue to make critical, constructive contributions to refugee policy and practice.



Evan Easton-Calabria

Wooden toys made by Tamam, a Syrian refugee in Zaatari Camp, which he sells through various Jordanian online market places



© UNHCR/Yousef Alhariri

Digital refugee livelihoods: the case of Congolese refugee YouTubers in Nairobi

Marie Godin

British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow

Refugees are using digital technologies in various ways, but digital work is being promoted more and more as a potential pathway to socio-economic development and unemployment alleviation in both refugee and host communities. The literature on digital livelihoods for refugees is developing fast, however, few studies examine the ways in which refugees are already making use of social media platforms and new technologies to make a living.

Kenya has one of the most established innovation ecosystems in Africa, and therefore, opportunities presented by the digital economy have also become the new neo-liberal mantra not only for refugees but for the youth in general. During the pandemic, many refugees lost jobs and livelihoods due to measures imposed by the government (i.e. lockdowns, curfews, business closures, and travel restrictions). For many young refugees, however, this time became an opportunity to expand their online presence. While some YouTube channels were opened by urban refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) before the COVID-19 pandemic, many more have emerged after, in part because people were forced to stay at home. It is in that normative and situational context that I look at the creation of YouTube channels by Congolese refugees living in Nairobi, noting its emergence as a new form of online business that generates income through digital mediation.

Based on a case study conducted with Congolese refugees in Nairobi, I am exploring why refugees have progressively decided to opt for digital livelihood activities. The debate surrounding digital livelihoods among refugees often tends to be quite descriptive, looking at the opportunities and obstacles refugees face in the digital economy without explaining the reasons underlying such decisions. In fact, Congolese refugees are creating their own digital economic niche to transcend employment limitations at the local level. This shift from the urban informal economy to the digital space mainly concerns the younger and often skilled generation of refugees. However, there is no such thing as a digital economy versus an offline urban economy, with both being often interconnected in various and complex ways, evolving alongside one another in supportive and complementary ways. Further, while some refugees have been earning money through their online activity, many others are still investing in that space, hoping to move away from their current economic activity. The time and money refugees invest in online spaces indicates that these activities are not just about income but about refugees' aspirations to use and receive recognition for their skills and talents.

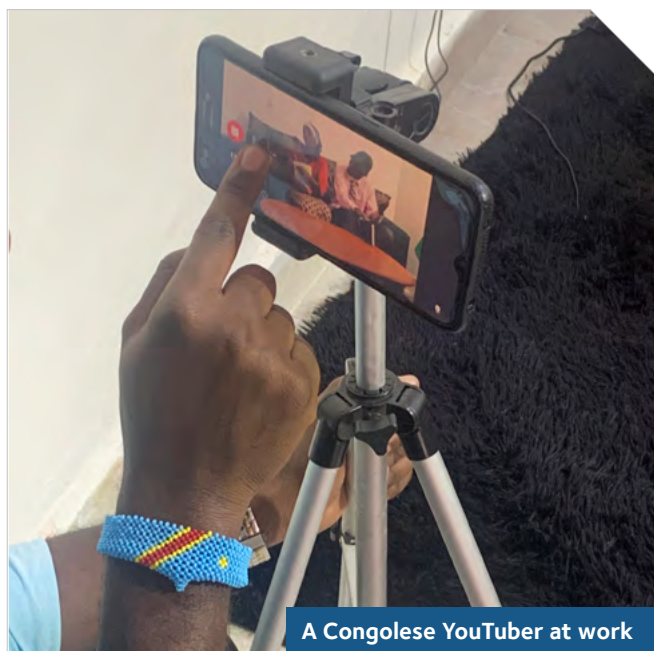
The use of this 'digital space' by refugees has many purposes, ranging far beyond the simple quest for profit often portrayed in the literature on refugee livelihoods,

self-reliance, and the digitalisation of work. In fact, these channels serve a wide range of other purposes. Some are dedicated to producing a positive narrative about refugees in Nairobi, offering a platform for people within the community to appear on the channels and reveal their talents to community members and other interested parties. Other uses of these platforms include entertainment, raising awareness about refugee rights, promoting culture and reconnecting with people and traditions back home and in the diaspora, informing community members of what is happening in the DRC, preaching the gospel and promoting Congolese music, and finally, maintaining a strong sense of belonging to an imagined 'Banyamulenge community' (both locally and in the diaspora).

Lastly, this generation of Congolese YouTubers contribute to changing the narratives about refugees as 'being a burden' or a 'threat', redefining new ways of doing business as refugees based on their skills and talents. This case study also indicates that Congolese refugees use these channels to potentially 'make a living' but also more broadly as a 'way to exist' ('Yu-to-Be' as mentioned by one YouTube influencer).



Marie Godin



A Congolese YouTuber at work

© Marie Godin

Undoing discriminatory borders

Catherine Briddick

Departmental Lecturer in Gender and International Human Rights and Refugee Law

Migration law distributes an important social good: the right to enter and reside in a particular state. Migration law and control is multi-faceted, multi-sited and mobile. Some laws and controls, such as visa systems, take place remotely and are often outsourced. Others, such as asylum and migration adjudication, usually take place within states, are legally complex and involve large public bureaucracies. Migration controls reach into host states, impacting on both migrants' and citizens' daily lives, often entailing checks in workplaces and places of residence. Migration controls also radiate out beyond states' borders, applying extra-territorially, and effecting the movement of people in other states and regions.



Catherine Briddick

Discrimination has a long history in the context of migration control, something that is unsurprising given that such controls were and remain involved in nationalist, colonial and post-colonial projects of racialised and gendered exclusion and subordination. Contemporary migration controls frequently appear to disadvantage women, racial and religious groups and those whose sexual orientation, gender-identity or family status departs from the nuclear hetero-norm. While the philosophical, political and legal study of discrimination has burgeoned, there has been little sustained analysis of when, precisely, migration controls are unlawfully discriminatory. This is a significant omission, normatively and legally, one that the project Undoing Discriminatory Borders has started to remedy.

The project was launched in October 2020 with two workshops, hosted jointly by the Refugee Studies Centre (RSC) and the Centre for Fundamental Rights at the Hertie School. These workshops have given rise to two sets of publications. The first, a Symposium of *AJIL Unbound* (co-edited with Cathryn Costello and published in October 2021), identified considerable doctrinal and normative contestation around discriminatory borders. An online dissemination event was held in January 2022 in which the authors discussed their work with an international audience of scholars and students.

Questions raised in the Symposium, concerning the value and efficacy of relying on international legal prohibitions of discrimination to contest migration inequalities, were subject to further consideration in the project's second publication, a Special Issue of the *International Journal of Discrimination and the Law* (September 2022, co-edited by Catherine Briddick, Michelle Foster and Shreya Atray).

The Special Issue brings together scholars engaging with discrimination in migration control from a variety of disciplinary and methodological perspectives. The articles confront forms of discrimination, including violence against women, and racial and religious discrimination and persecution, that are significant and enduring, both in and out of the migration control context. The articles

are also extremely timely, addressing legal regimes that determine the rights and predicaments of those forcibly displaced from Venezuela and Ukraine, and those who have been denationalised in India.

The project also supported an expert panel discussion which analysed the UK Government's Memorandum of Understanding with the Republic of Rwanda, and the UK's Nationality and Borders Act 2022. Held in May 2022, the event included Zoe Bantleman (Legal Director, Immigration Law Practitioners' Association), Behrouz Boochani (author, journalist and Associate Professor at the University of New South Wales), Lawrence Bottinick (Representative ad interim, UNHCR London), and the Rt Hon. Baroness Shami Chakrabarti CBE (Member of the UK House of Lords).

While the Undoing Discriminatory Borders project has now finished, Catherine Briddick is continuing her analysis of migration law's treatment of refugees and women in a paper evaluating the Nationality and Borders Act 2022 and a monograph, *Violence against Women and Regimes of Exception* (forthcoming, OUP).



Refugees from Ukraine undergo border controls after crossing into Italy from Slovenia

© UNHCR/Valerio Muscella

The politics of welcoming and unwelcoming refugees in the Global North

Isabelle Lemay
DPhil candidate

Here Isabelle Lemay discusses her DPhil research, which focuses on ‘moments of openness’ towards refugees in countries of the Global North and how such periods can be better understood, become more long-lasting, and be made more inclusive of all displaced groups.

The relatively welcoming response of European countries towards Ukrainian refugees, in 2022, surprised by its strength and rapidity. While noteworthy, this example recalls other moments of openness from the past decades. Instances include the Western response to Southeast Asian refugees in the 1970s, and later to Kosovar refugees in 1999. More recently, in 2015, the responses of some countries – including Germany and Canada – to Syrian refugees stood out by their leadership and scale. Such moments of openness contrast starkly with the restrictionist policies against asylum seekers that are otherwise the norm in countries of the Global North.

My DPhil thesis centres around periods of openness, which I define as these – usually brief – political moments where states shift from their restrictive refugee practices and policies and ease access to resettlement and/or asylum for a given group of refugees. I argue that relatively little attention has been paid to those phenomena in the academic literature and that a better understanding of them may lead to crucial insight on how to make those periods more long-lasting and inclusive of all groups in need of international protection.

I investigate the dynamics of moments of openness by comparing three case studies. The first relates to France’s response to Southeast Asian refugees from the mid-seventies onwards, which led to the sustained arrivals of approximately 10,000 refugees per year for ten consecutive years. The second pertains to the United Kingdom’s reception of Kosovar refugees under the Humanitarian Evacuation Programme in 1999. While modest, the UK’s response represented a notable shift from the restrictive refugee policies it had maintained until then. The third case study relates to Canada’s response to Syrian refugees in 2015, which led to the resettlement of approximately 25,000 refugees over three months. Throughout my thesis, I contrast these case studies to Germany’s response to Syrian refugees in 2015 and 2016 – where it received about one million asylum seekers within a year – by drawing upon my prior work (Lemay 2021).

Three objectives guide my analysis of moments of openness. I am first interested in the representations and perceptions of refugees that are (re)produced in such moments and the emotions that underpin them. In this context, I pay particular attention to constructions of deservingness, relatedness, proximity, and connectedness

to national identity. Secondly, I seek to identify the main actors and processes through which such moments of openness occur by investigating the roles of public opinion, the media, and political elites. Lastly, I am interested in understanding why and how moments of openness wither, as they often do. In this context, I pay particular attention to the potential of certain representations and perceptions of refugees to backfire against the displaced.

As a result of this research, it is hoped that a better understanding of the representations, perceptions, emotions, and processes at play in the evolution of moments of openness will be achieved, and that such insights can be used to promote deeper solidarities towards displaced groups of all backgrounds and origins.

Footnote

Lemay, I. (2021) ‘Theorizing the life and death of moments of openness toward refugees in the Global North: the case of Germany during the 2015–2016 refugee “crisis”’, *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, doi: 10.1080/15562948.2021.2006386.



Isabelle Lemay

Two children from Syria play with a phone amongst the tents at Tempelhof airport where they are being housed in Germany, 2015



© UNHCR/Ivor Prickett

Events

The RSC convenes a diverse range of events each year, including public seminars, workshops, and conferences. These include major conferences on Refugee and Forced Migration studies, public seminars, and the Annual Harrell-Bond and Elizabeth Colson public lectures. We believe it is important to engage both at a 'local' level, whether with the local Oxford community or with civil society, and beyond with the international community.

Annual Lectures



© RSC
Professor E Tendayi Achiume gives the Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture online

Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2021

In November 2021, we were honoured to welcome Professor E Tendayi Achiume (Alicia Miñana Chair in Law, UCLA) to give the Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture on **Empire, Asylum, and Responsibility-Sharing**.

Introducing the lecture, Professor Achiume asked: “(W)hat is the border? Where is it? What is it for? Who is it for? Who is it against? Is it just? Can it be just?” She made the case that “these questions are pressing questions not just for philosophers and political theorists, but for international refugee lawyers, for students and practitioners of international refugee law, in addition to being urgent questions for the world at large.”

Professor Achiume proposes that there are theoretical as well as pragmatic benefits to be derived from an approach to asylum and refugee responsibility sharing that challenges the validity of contemporary borders, with in particular, greater attention to the operation of Empire in relation to borders and the treatment of refugees and asylum seekers.

The Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture takes place in Michaelmas term each year. It is named in honour of Dr Barbara Harrell-Bond, the founding Director of the Refugee Studies Centre.

The lecture is available to watch on YouTube at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5doMqw10tA>

Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture 2022

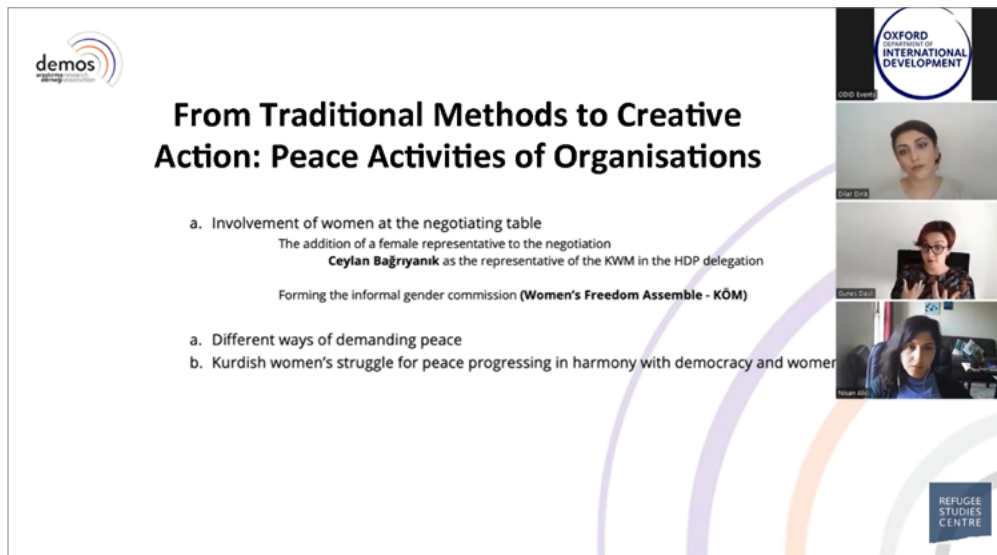
Professor Kirsten McConnachie (University of East Anglia) gave this year's Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture in June. Her lecture, titled **Bordering and Ordering Among Refugees from Burma/Myanmar**, examined the relationship between border regimes and the social orders created in displacement, drawing on empirical work with refugees from Burma living in Thailand, Malaysia and India. Tracing changing configurations of governance across these different contexts, she shows how refugee-led organisations are constituted by bordering processes from their country of origin, countries of asylum, and the global regime of refugee protection. However, refugee community organisations do not merely replicate existing border struggles but also present alternative social orders. Refugee leaders and community organisations are governing from below to provide social care and local protection, and to instil hope and courage in the face of hopelessness and insecurity. In this work of shared risks and resources there is a rejection of bordered hierarchies and an assertion of an alternative political community or commons.

The Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture is named after renowned anthropologist Professor Elizabeth Colson.

Listen to the lecture at: <https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/colson2022>



© RSC
Professor Kirsten McConnachie delivers the Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture at Queen Elizabeth House



From Traditional Methods to Creative Action: Peace Activities of Organisations

- a. Involvement of women at the negotiating table
 - The addition of a female representative to the negotiation
Ceylan Bağrıyanık as the representative of the KWM in the HDP delegation
 - Forming the informal gender commission (**Women's Freedom Assemble - KÖM**)
- a. Different ways of demanding peace
- b. Kurdish women's struggle for peace progressing in harmony with democracy and women

Logos: demos, OXFORD UNIVERSITY OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, REFUGEE STUDIES CENTRE

Dilar Dirik chairs the online seminar 'The struggle for peace by LGBTI+ and women's organisations in Turkey' with Nisan Alıcı (Ulster University) and Güneş Daşlı (Friedrich Schiller University Jena), in Trinity Term 2022.

Public Seminar Series

Each term the RSC holds a series of public seminars. This year the series have focused on, in Michaelmas term, a variety of issues relating to different aspects of forced migration; in Hilary term, 'Race, Borders, and Global (Im)mobility' (see below); and in Trinity term, 'Resistance, Justice, Liberation: Critical Approaches to Knowledge Production on War, Violence and Colonization' (series convened by Dr Dilar Dirik).

Race, Borders, and Global (Im)mobility

Hilary term 2022

Convened by Dr Hanno Brankamp

This seminar series critically interrogated the ways in which militarised borders, migration enforcement, and their racial orderings continue to be normalised on a global scale. The political drive towards expanding walls, policing infrastructures, camps, detention centres, interceptions at sea, push backs, deportations, surveillance, and racist immigration policies that restrict asylum and migration is hereby not only a legacy of past empires but is also indicative of new emerging geographies of (im)mobility, racialisation, and liberal violence. Speakers in this series came from a range of disciplines and examined global migration through questions of race and racism, coloniality, nationalism, citizenship, belonging, criminalisation, and bordering.

Special seminar series

Rupture and Reconciliation in Contexts of Displacement

Hilary term 2022

Convened by Dr Cory Rodgers and Professor Elias Lopez (Comillas Pontifical University)

Hosted by Campion Hall and the Refugee Studies Centre, this seminar series approached displacement through the theme of 'rupture'. Policy definitions of 'displacement' often focus on physical dislocation and geographical journeys, and the term is used interchangeably with 'forced migration'. Yet displacement is often characterised less by mobility than immobilisation, with many stuck behind borders or in camps. Rather than taking movement as the defining feature of displacement, this series focused on the 'rupture' of the relations that constitute a sense of place and belonging: between self and community, citizen and state, inhabitant and home. In the face of such rupture, many organisations are implementing programmes focused on reconciliation. This series presented an opportunity to discuss the possibilities for and challenges to 'reconciliation' in contexts of displacement. It sought to interrogate the historical roots of reconciliation interventions; to consider the different roles played by international, national, local, faith-based and refugee-run institutions; and to spotlight some of the unintended consequences of reconciliation work.

Special seminar

Asylum after the Act | A panel discussion

On 13 April 2022 the UK Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Republic of Rwanda on what is described as an 'asylum partnership arrangement'. The agreement seeks to enable the 'transfer', or forced removal, of asylum-seekers from the UK to Rwanda to have their claims determined there, in accordance with Rwandan asylum and immigration law. The legal foundation for the UK's proposed externalisation of refugee determination and protection is the Nationality and Borders Act 2022. This legislation also criminalises people simply for seeking asylum, and denies refugees key rights. This panel discussion brought together four people whose experience and expertise makes them uniquely placed to analyse these developments, and their consequences for refugee protection: **Zoe Bantleman** (Legal Director, Immigration Law Practitioners' Association), **Behrouz Boochani** (author, journalist and Associate Professor at the University of New South Wales), **Lawrence Bottinick** (Representative ad interim, UNHCR London), and **The Rt Hon. Baroness Shami Chakrabarti CBE** (Member of the UK House of Lords). Dr Catherine Briddick (Refugee Studies Centre) chaired.

Outreach

At the Refugee Studies Centre, outreach activities play a key role in advancing refugee issues and developing a global community of academics, policymakers, and practitioners working in the field of forced migration. An increasing number of dedicated outlets for a variety of academic and non-academic materials promote the work of researchers and practitioners, and give a voice to refugees themselves.

The RSC's varied portfolio of outputs includes publications such as the *Journal of Refugee Studies*, public events, and networking initiatives that promote influential engagement with a range of academics, policymakers, and practitioners. *Forced Migration Review*, the RSC's flagship publication, is the most widely read publication on forced migration. It is available free of charge, in print and online, in four languages – English, Arabic, French, and Spanish. Our Working Paper series numbers over 130, all available to download from the RSC website. We

also have a 'Research in Brief' series which aims to make our academic research more accessible to policymakers, practitioners, and the public.

We keep in regular touch with supporters through a monthly newsletter, emailed to subscribers. To subscribe to our newsletter or to receive alerts about events, courses and *Forced Migration Review*, fill in the form on our website at: www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/forms/general/connect

Digital communications

RSC website

The RSC website is central to communicating our research and providing information about our courses, events, and public engagement. It provides a wealth of information about the RSC's research, as well as profiles of staff members and a searchable database featuring both RSC publications and external publications by RSC academics. Prospective students can learn about our postgraduate and professional teaching programmes, and read about the experiences of our alumni.

Online at www.rsc.ox.ac.uk

Rethinking Refuge website

The Rethinking Refuge website offers short, research-based articles aimed at rethinking refugee issues from various angles, including politics, international relations, normative political theory, law, history, and anthropology. It offers articles centred around different core themes of great relevance to the international refugee regime today: refugee protection, emergency and crisis, mobility, refugee agency, humanitarianism, and refugees' economic lives.

Online at www.rethinkingrefuge.org

Social networking and multimedia

We engage with supporters, students, academics, practitioners, policymakers and others through a wide range of media. Our social media audience has continued to grow throughout 2021-2022:

- On **Twitter**, we have over 44,000 followers: [@refugeestudies](https://twitter.com/refugeestudies)
- On **Facebook**, we have over 26,000 followers: www.facebook.com/refugeestudiescentre
- Our **YouTube** channel has received 22,000 views in the past year. Video playlists include Events, such as RSC online seminars and lectures; selected staff media interviews; and Studying at Oxford: www.youtube.com/refugeestudiescentre
- Our podcast series on our **SoundCloud** channel registered over 2,400 plays over the past 12 months. This provides podcasts of in-person RSC seminars, Annual Lectures, and events such as RSC conferences: www.soundcloud.com/refugeestudiescentre



Forced Migration Review

Forced Migration Review (FMR) is the in-house publication of the Refugee Studies Centre, published in four languages and disseminated globally in print and online. FMR is free of charge, supported financially by a range of donors.

This year has been a significant one for FMR. We held a number of online events, including a well-attended session aimed at encouraging new authors. In March our long-time Co-editor, Marion Couldrey, left FMR after 28 years. Alice Philip was appointed as Managing Editor, with Olivia Berthon joining as Deputy Editor.

Over the past 12 months, the FMR team has published three issues:

FMR 68, November 2021

Externalisation / Mobility and agency in protracted displacement

In recent years, some States have been pursuing increasingly restrictive policies and practices in order to deter refugees and asylum seekers from reaching their borders. Authors in this issue's main feature discussed the emergence of these policies of 'externalisation', reflecting on the consequences for people's lives, and exploring ways of challenging these developments, particularly where they result in human rights abuses. A second feature focused on 'Mobility and agency for those living in protracted displacement', produced in collaboration with the TRAFIG research project.

FMR 69, March 2022

Climate crisis and displacement: from commitment to action

With a recent report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change sounding the loudest warnings yet, authors in this issue examined how high-level policy commitments can be translated into concrete action in order to address the impacts of the climate crisis on human mobility. Articles covered topics including planned relocations, forecast-based financing and questions related to the protection of those displaced by climate-related crises. The issue also included three articles on other topics: women, peace and security in displacement; cash transfers in Turkey; and asylum accommodation in the UK.

FMR 70, September 2022

Knowledge, voice and power

People with lived experience of displacement need to be heard. Their perspectives, strategies and solutions should be at the centre of discussions about policy and practice. The authors in this issue reflected on the progress which has been made but also on the road still to travel. A launch event was attended by over 100 people from across the world. A shorter feature on 'Social cohesion in refugee-hosting contexts' explored the role of social cohesion in contexts of protracted displacement, with a particular focus on Kenya and Lebanon. Dr Cory Rodgers wrote and coordinated this feature, with several RSC colleagues contributing articles.

These and all previous issues are available at www.fmreview.org with most available in Arabic, English, French, and Spanish. You can sign up to receive FMR by email and to stay informed about new opportunities to write for the magazine by visiting www.fmreview.org/request.

Alice Philip
FMR Managing Editor
fmr@qeh.ox.ac.uk
www.fmreview.org

Forthcoming themes

- Sustainable socio-economic integration
- Mobilising for rights in the MENA region

See www.fmreview.org/forthcoming



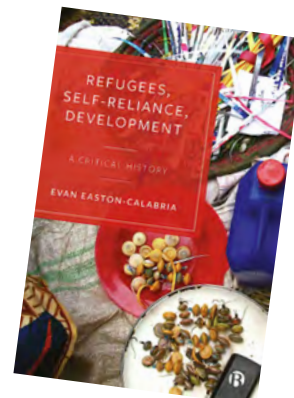
FMR's work is made possible by our generous donors - listed at www.fmreview.org/donors

New books

Refugees, Self-Reliance, Development: A Critical History

Evan Easton-Calabria

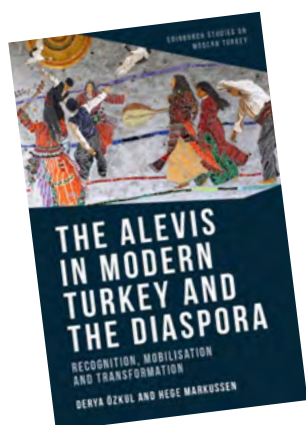
This critical history of refugee self-reliance assistance brings new dimensions to refugee and international development studies. The promotion of refugee self-reliance is evident today, yet its history remains largely unexplored, with good practices and longstanding issues often missed. Through archival and contemporary evidence, this book documents a century of little-known efforts to foster refugee self-reliance, including the economic, political, and social motives driving this assistance. With five case studies from Greece, Tanzania, Pakistan, Uganda, and Egypt, the book tracks refugee self-reliance as a malleable concept used to pursue ulterior interests. It reshapes understandings of refugee self-reliance and delivers important messages for contemporary policy making. The first chapter is available Open Access under a CC-BY-NC-ND licence. (Bristol University Press, June 2022)



The Alevis in Modern Turkey and the Diaspora: Recognition, Mobilisation and Transformation

Derya Ozkul and Hege Markussen (eds)

This book explores the struggles of Alevis for recognition and representation in Turkey and the diaspora. It explores how they mobilise against state practices, claim their rights and, at the same time, negotiate their claims. This process of struggling to be recognised in political and social spheres also parallels changes in traditional authorities and rituals. The Alevis in Modern Turkey and the Diaspora: Recognition, Mobilisation and Transformation offers a conceptual framework to study social groups by looking at both structural and agency-related factors in resisting state pressure and mobilising for their rights. It is divided into three main sections looking into, first, the Turkish state and society's pressures on Alevis; second, how Alevis struggle and obtain representation in various Western countries; and third, how traditional authority and rituals transform under these conditions. The book explores the case of Alevis particularly yet is relevant to understanding oppression and resistance in the broader Middle East. (Edinburgh University Press, February 2022)



The Kurdish Women's Movement: History, Theory, Practice

Dilar Dirik

The Kurdish Women's Movement is at the heart of one of the most exciting revolutionary experiments in the world today: Rojava. Forged over decades of struggle, most recently in the fight against ISIS, Rojava embodies a radical commitment to ecology, democracy and women's liberation. But while striking images of Kurdish women in military fatigues proliferate, a true understanding of the women's movement remains elusive. Taking apart the superficial and Orientalist frameworks that dominate, Dirik offers instead an empirically rich account of the women's movement in Kurdistan. Drawing on original research and ethnographic fieldwork, she surveys the movement's historical origins, ideological evolution, and political practice over the past 40 years. Going beyond abstract ideas, she locates the movement's culture and ideology in its concrete work for women's revolution in the here and now. Taking the reader from the guerrilla camps in the mountains to radical women's academies and self-organised refugee camps, readers around the world can engage with the revolution in Kurdistan, both theoretically and practically, as a vital touchstone in the wider struggle for a militant anti-fascist, anti-capitalist feminist internationalism. (Pluto Press, July 2022)



New report

Report: State of the Humanitarian Energy Sector 2022 (SOHES)

This report, examining energy issues within humanitarian settings, was launched at the UN Sustainable Energy for All (SEforAll) Humanitarian Energy Conference (HEC 2022). The report was developed by academics based at the Refugee Studies Centre alongside researchers with the Global Platform for Action in Sustainable Energy in Displacement Settings (GPA), based at the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR). The report has been co-authored by two refugee fellows on the RSC-BIEA Fellowship within the Refugee-Led Research Hub (RLRH) at the Refugee Studies Centre. **Joelle Hangi** is a co-author for chapter 1 on energy needs, and **David Kinzuzi** is co-author for chapter 7 on climate action. **Sarah Rosenberg-Jansen**, a research fellow at the RSC, is lead author for the report. Alongside the University of Oxford authors, the report has been developed by leading humanitarian energy institutions: UNITAR, Chatham House, IOM, SEforALL, GIZ, Practical Action, NORCAP, Mercy Corps, University of Oxford, MECS, UNDP, Imperial College London, Selco Foundation, International Lifeline Fund, and UNHCR.

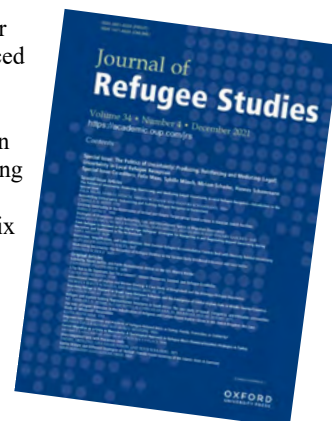


Journal of Refugee Studies

The *Journal of Refugee Studies* (JRS) is published by Oxford University Press in association with the Refugee Studies Centre. The editors are Professor Simon Turner (University of Copenhagen) and Professor Megan Bradley (McGill University). Dr Georgia Cole (University of Edinburgh) is the Book Review Editor. The multidisciplinary journal provides a forum for exploring the dynamics and challenges of forced migration, and critically analysing national, regional and international responses, covering all categories of displaced people. Contributions that develop theoretical understandings of forced migration, or advance knowledge of concepts, policies and practice, are welcomed from academics, policymakers and practitioners.

Of particular note this year, issue 34(3), September 2021, included a special section on 'Power in Forced Migration Research Methods' (Special Section Editors: Adam Saltsman & Karen Jacobsen), and issue 34(4), December 2021, was a special issue on 'The Politics of Uncertainty: Producing, Reinforcing and Mediating (Legal) Uncertainty in Local Refugee Reception' (Special Issue Co-editors: Felix Maas, Sybille Mûch, Miriam Schader & Hannes Schammann).

For further details, article abstracts, and information about how to subscribe, visit <https://academic.oup.com/jrs>. Members of the International Association for the Study of Forced Migration may subscribe at a reduced rate.



Journal special issues

Societal Belonging in Syria

Kathrin Bachleitner (Guest editor), *Nations & Nationalism*, December 2021

The five papers in this themed section seek to explain national identifications with Syria using diverse methods and focusing on various state and societal actors before and after 2011. Each contribution engages with the distinction of national identities into their 'ethnic/primordial' and 'civic/constructed' elements and examines their meaning within Syria in different times and contexts. Since its independence in 1946, Syria has experienced strong tensions between sub- and supra-state identities and experimented with diverse territorial nationalisms in their pan-Arab and specifically Syrian forms. Through a distinctive mix of ethnic Arab and civic ideological elements, they helped to forge unity among a multiplicity of ethnicities, tribes and sects living on the Syrian territory and thus were moulded in tandem with the interests of those in power.

Undoing Discriminatory Borders

Cathryn Costello and Catherine Briddick (editors), *AJIL Unbound*, October 2021

This Symposium brings together scholars with diverse approaches to the topic of migration law and control, from those who defend states' broad discretion over admissions, to those who argue that non-discrimination norms can and should apply in robust fashion in this domain. Contributions focus on a range of human rights norms, in particular the prohibitions on race and sex discrimination under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The Symposium authors consider various forms and contexts of discrimination, and explore some of the challenges to identifying and remedying discrimination in migration control. This Symposium identifies considerable doctrinal and normative contestation around discriminatory borders.

Contesting and Undoing Discriminatory Borders

Catherine Briddick, with Shreya Atrey and Michelle Foster (Guest editors), *International Journal of Discrimination and the Law*, September 2022

Notwithstanding both the multiplicity and ubiquity of legal prohibitions and political condemnations, unlawful discrimination is, in many parts of the world, a pervasive and potentially the defining feature of border control. This Special Issue contributes to an emerging body of scholarship that evaluates discrimination and equality law's ability to contest such treatment. The articles selected confront forms of discrimination, including violence against women, and racial and religious discrimination and persecution, that are significant and enduring. The articles are also extremely timely, addressing legal regimes that determine the rights and predicaments of those forcibly displaced from Venezuela and Ukraine, and those who have been denationalised in India.

New Research in Brief

Urban refugees and IDPs in secondary cities

Evan Easton-Calabria and Jennifer Wood

This research brief examines the impact of and responses to forcibly displaced people in cities and towns in East Africa, namely Arua, Uganda; Adama, Ethiopia; and Kakuma and Lodwar Town, Kenya. It also discusses a crucial gap in research on forcibly displaced people: their often unacknowledged presence in so-called secondary (non-capital) cities and towns, which themselves often lack the resources to adequately receive them. Through examples from primary research in Uganda and Ethiopia, and secondary data collection in Kenya, this brief highlights the need for more comprehensive data and evidence on and assistance to forcibly displaced people residing outside of national capitals. In many cases the needs and challenges identified are also relevant to the poor and vulnerable nationals who urban forcibly displaced people live alongside. The brief concludes with recommendations for the further engagement of humanitarian, government, and other urban actors in urban assistance to displaced people.



Fundraising and development

Our network of supporters is always of critical importance to the continued development of the RSC and the success of our research, teaching and outreach programmes. We would like to extend our recognition and gratitude not only to donors but also to our alumni, our cutting-edge researchers, our renowned emeritus colleagues, and the many policymakers and practitioners in our orbit. We continue to work with the Oxford University Development Office to identify new prospects and supporters for our work.

We are delighted to announce a new three-year funding agreement with the IKEA Foundation to continue the research of the Refugee Economies Programme at the RSC. This new agreement, which provides £1.54 million, builds upon previous funding from the Foundation that enabled the Programme to undertake pioneering work on the economic lives of refugees. The new funding will cover a series of research and related activities for the period 2021–24 that build on the Programme's previous research on the socio-economic inclusion of refugees, based on participatory research methods.

A previous grant from the IKEA Foundation continues to fund a Junior Research Fellowship in International Relations in collaboration with Lady Margaret Hall, held by Dr Kathrin Bachleitner, that has deepened research on forced migration at Oxford.

We are pleased to report that our new Pedro Arrupe Research Fellow in Forced Migration, Dr Hiba Salem joined us this year. Her research focuses on education in contexts of forced displacement. We acknowledge the generous support of Campion Hall and Jesuit Refugee Service Europe in making this position possible.

Our Joyce Pearce Junior Research Fellow, Dr Dilar Dirik, has contributed greatly to our teaching and research over the last year. We are extremely grateful to Ockenden International for extending her support over the coming year to enable Dilar to undertake research disrupted by the pandemic. We are, as ever, happy to continue working closely with Lady Margaret Hall.

An ongoing priority is to raise funds to support bursaries for participants from the Global South, including refugees themselves, to be able to attend our Online School, our Oxford Summer School, as well as to take the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies. The Online School and the Summer School together represent one of the most tangible ways in which we can have a direct impact on policy and practice. Both the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs and the IKEA Foundation have been an essential source of bursaries for the Summer School in recent years.

We continue to be extremely thankful to the range of supporters who fund the work of the RSC's in-house publication, *Forced Migration Review*. The co-editors fundraise for each specific issue, and the ongoing

relationships they enjoy with governments, NGOs, and foundations are a central part of our ability to continue to publish relevant issues aimed to shape thinking among policymakers and practitioners.

Most of our work, including many of the research projects outlined in this Annual Report, depends upon external financial support. In many cases we are privileged to benefit from research council grants, including from the European Research Council, the British Academy, and the Economic and Social Research Council, but in other areas, philanthropic, governmental or private funding is essential. If you are interested in any aspect of our work, please do get in touch.

The RSC's current development priorities are:

- The establishment of a two-year Early Career Research Fellowship in Forced Migration and Climate Change
- Bursaries for participants who have personal experience of displacement for the International Online School in Forced Migration and the International Summer School in Forced Migration
- The Gil Loescher Memorial Fund

Please contact the RSC Director if you would like further information.

Donors

We are deeply appreciative to all of the donors listed below both for their financial support and their enthusiastic collaboration over recent years.

Arts and Humanities Research Council	International Rescue Committee
Bosch Foundation	Jesuit Refugee Service
British Academy	John Fell Fund
Carleton University	Leverhulme Trust
Cities Alliance/UNOPS	Martin James Foundation
Danish Refugee Council	New York University
Economic and Social Research Council	Ockenden International
European Research Council	Open Society Foundations
European Union	Platform on Disaster Displacement
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office	Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung
German Federal Foreign Office	Ryerson University
Global Whole Being Fund	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
IKEA Foundation	Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
Independent Social Research Foundation	UK Research and Innovation/Global Challenges Research Fund
Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	UNHCR
International Centre for Migration Policy Development	UNICEF
International Development Research Centre	University of Durham/Edward Stevenson
International Organization for Migration	Volkswagen-Stiftung
International Organization for Migration's Global Migration Data Analysis Centre	Women's Refugee Commission
	World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Center on Forced Displacement

Academic record

Books and edited volumes

Dirik, Dilar (2022) *The Kurdish Women's Movement: History, Theory, Practice*. Pluto Press.

Easton-Calabria, Evan (2022) *Refugees, Self-Reliance, Development: A Critical History*. Bristol University Press.

Ozkul, Derya (with H. Markussen) (eds) (2022) *The Alevis in Modern Turkey and the Diaspora: Recognition, Mobilisation and Transformation*. Edinburgh University Press.

Chapters

Chatty, Dawn (2021) 'When Perceptions and Aspirations Clash: Humanitarianism in Syria's Neighboring States'. In J. Bseiso, M. Hofman, and J. Whittall (eds) *Everybody's War: The Politics of Aid in the Syria Crisis*. Oxford University Press, pp. 86–110.

Chatty, Dawn (2022) 'The Syrian Humanitarian Disaster: Understanding Perceptions, Aspirations in Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey'. In J. K. Gani and R. Hinnebusch (eds) *Actors and Dynamics in the Syrian Conflict's Middle Phase: Between Contentious Politics, Militarization, and Regime Resilience*. London: Routledge / St Andres Syrian Studies, pp. 397–410.

Costello, Cathryn (with L. Tsourdi) (2021) 'The Evolution of EU Law on Refugees and Asylum'. In P. Craig and G. de Búrca (eds), *The Evolution of EU Law (3rd edition)*. Oxford University Press.

Gibney, Matthew J. (2022) 'Australia: Legitimizing immigration through contrast'. In J. F. Hollifield, P. L. Martin, P. M. Orrenius, and F. Héran (eds) *Controlling Immigration: A Comparative Perspective. 4th Edition*. Redwood City, CA: Stanford University Press.

Godin, Marie (with A. Alencar) (2022) 'Exploring Digital Connectivities in Forced Migration Contexts: Digital 'Making Do' Practices'. In A. A. Salah, E. E. Korkmaz, and T. Bircan (eds) *Data Science for Migration and Mobility. Proceedings of The British Academy*. Oxford University Press, pp. 364–381.

Godin, Marie (with G. Donà) (2022) 'Methodological and Ethical Reflections on the Displaces Participatory Photographic Project in the 'Calais Jungle''. In K. Grabska and C. Clark-Kazak (eds) *Documenting Displacement: Questioning Methodological Boundaries in Forced Migration Research*. McGill-Queen's University Press, pp. 224–249.

Ozkul, Derya (2022) 'The Alevi Movement in Germany and Australia: Towards a Transnational Movement'. In D. Ozkul and H. Markussen (eds)

The Alevis in Modern Turkey and the Diaspora: Recognition, Mobilisation and Transformation. Edinburgh University Press, pp. 147–165.

Ozkul, Derya (with H. Markussen) (2022) 'Alevi Agency in Changing Political Contexts'. In D. Ozkul and H. Markussen (eds) *The Alevis in Modern Turkey and the Diaspora: Recognition, Mobilisation and Transformation*. Edinburgh University Press, pp. 1–16.

Salem, Hiba (2022) 'The Mediating Role of Education: Learning as Syrian Refugee Young People in Jordan'. In A. North and E. Chase (eds) *Education, Migration and Development: Critical Perspectives in a Moving World*. London: Bloomsbury Academic.

Articles

Bachleitner, Kathrin (2021) 'Ontological security as temporal security? The role of 'significant historical others' in world politics', *International Relations*, doi: 10.1177/00471178211045624.

Bachleitner, Kathrin (2021) 'Legacies of war: Syrian narratives of conflict and visions of peace', *Cooperation and Conflict*, 57(1), 43–64, doi: 10.1177/00108367211032691.

Bachleitner, Kathrin (2021) 'Collective identities amid war and displacement: Syrians and Syrian refugees imagine their country', *Nations and Nationalism*, 28(1), 177–193, doi: 10.1111/nana.12788.

Bachleitner, Kathrin (with T. Matthiesen) (2021) Introduction to the themed section on 'Belonging to Syria. National identifications before and after 2011', *Nations and Nationalism*, 28(1), 117–124, doi: 10.1111/nana.12784.

Betts, Alexander and Sterck, Olivier (2022) 'Why do states give refugees the right to work?', *Oxford Review of Economic Policy*, 38(3), 514–530.

Betts, Alexander, Omata, Naohiko, and Sterck, Olivier (2021) 'Transnational blindness: international institutions and refugees' cross-border activities', *Review of International Studies*, 47(5), 714–742.

Betts, Alexander (with L. Kainz) (2021) 'Power and proliferation: explaining the fragmentation of global migration governance', *Migration Studies*, 9(1), 65–89.

Betts, Alexander (2021) 'Refugees and patronage: a political history of Uganda's 'progressive' refugee policies', *African Affairs*, 120(479), 243–276.

Brankamp, Hanno (with Y. Weima) (2021) 'Introduction: Humanizing Studies of Refuge and Displacement?',

Refuge: Canada's Journal on Refugees, 37, 1–10, doi: 10.25071/1920-7336.40958

Brankamp, Hanno (2021) 'Demarcating boundaries: against the "humanitarian embrace"', *Refuge: Canada's Journal on Refugees*, 37, 46–55, doi: 10.25071/1920-7336.40791.

Brankamp, Hanno (with Y. Weima) (2022) 'Camp methodologies: the "how" of studying camps', *Area*, doi: 10.1111/area.12787.

Brankamp, Hanno (with Z. Glück) (2022) 'Camps and counterterrorism: Security and the remaking of refuge in Kenya', *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, 40(3), 528–548, doi: 10.1177/02637758221093070.

Brankamp, Hanno (2022) 'Camp abolition: ending carceral humanitarianism in Kenya (and beyond)', *Antipode*, 54(1), 106–129, doi: 10.1111/anti.12762.

Brankamp, Hanno (2022): 'Review: Home Rule: National Sovereignty and the Separation of Natives and Migrants by N. Sharma', *State Crime Journal*, 11(1), Special Issue on Migration and Racist State Violence, pp. 152–155.

Briddick, Catherine (2021) 'When does migration law discriminate against women?', *AJIL Unbound*, 115, 356–361, doi: 10.1017/aju.2021.50.

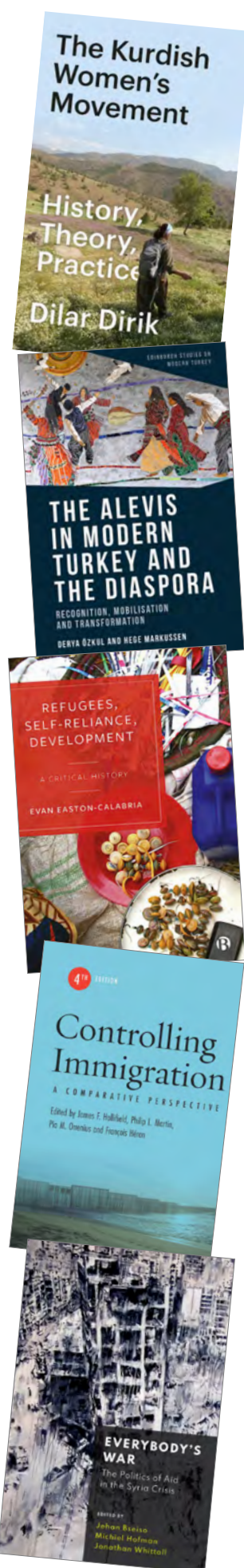
Briddick, Catherine and Costello, Cathryn (2021) 'Introduction to the Symposium on Undoing Discriminatory Borders', *AJIL Unbound*, 115, 328–332, doi: 10.1017/aju.2021.49.

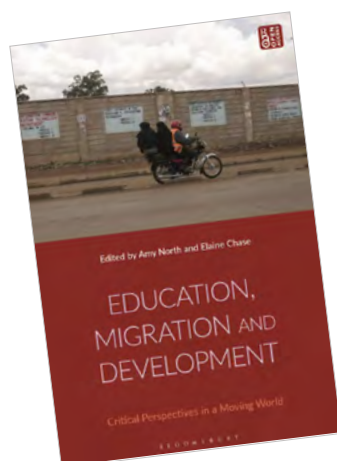
Briddick, Catherine (2022) 'Unprincipled and unrealised: CEDAW and discrimination experienced in the context of migration control', *International Journal of Discrimination and the Law*, 22(3), 224–243, doi: 10.1177/13582291221114082.

Costello, Cathryn (with M. Foster) (2021) 'Race discrimination effaced at the IJC', *AJIL Unbound*, 115, 339–344, doi: 10.1017/aju.2021.51.

Costello, Cathryn (with M. Foster) (2022) '(Some) refugees welcome: When is differentiating between refugees unlawful discrimination?', *International Journal of Discrimination and the Law*, 22(3), 244–280, doi: 10.1177/13582291221116476.

Costello, Cathryn (with A. Vasanthakumar) (2022) 'Refugee containment and the costs of creating false dilemmas. A response to Aleinikoff and Owen', Commentary for 'The Ethics of Migration Policy Dilemmas', EUI Migration Policy Centre.





Dirik, Dilar (2021) 'Understanding the Resistance: Researching Kurdish movements in Europe – while doing no harm', *The Sociological Review*, November.

Dirik, Dilar (2022) 'Stateless citizenship: 'radical democracy as consciousness-raising' in the Rojava revolution', *Identities*, 29(1), 27–44, doi: 10.1080/1070289X.2021.1970978.

Gibney, Matthew J. (2022) 'Refugees and the right to citizenship... somewhere', Commentary for 'The Ethics of Migration Policy Dilemmas', EUI Migration Policy Centre, June.

Godin, Marie (with K. Andrejuk, D. Jolivet, S. Pereira, and C. Van Mol) (2021) 'Welfare considerations in migration decision-making through a life-course approach: a qualitative study of Spanish EU-movers', *Central and Eastern European Migration Review*, 10(2), 93–110, doi: 10.17467/ceemr.2021.14

Godin, Marie (with M.-L. Flahaux) (2022) 'Introduction. Returning, Circulating, Staying Put. Complex Family Strategies among African Migrants', Special Issue, *African Diaspora*, 14, 1–11, doi: 10.1163/18725465-bja10027.

Godin, Marie (2022) 'Mon sol c'est la Belgique, mais j'ai le Congo tatoué sur mon visage', *African Diaspora*, 14(1), 141–158, doi: 10.1163/18725465-bja10028.

Godin, Marie (with N. Sigona) (2022) 'Intergenerational narratives of citizenship among EU citizens in the UK after the Brexit referendum', *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 45(6), 1135–1154, doi: 10.1080/01419870.2021.1981964.

Hunt, Stephen and Rodgers, Cory (2022) 'Measuring social cohesion: lessons from Kakuma Camp', *Forced Migration Review*, 70, 75–77.

Ozkul, Derya (2022) 'Governing migration and asylum amid Covid-19 and legal precarity in Turkey', *Middle East Law and Governance*, 14, 141–154.

Pincock, Kate, Betts, Alexander, and Easton-Calabria, Evan (2021) 'The rhetoric and reality of localisation:

refugee-led organisations in humanitarian governance', *Journal of Development Studies*, 57(5), 719–734.

Rodgers, Cory (2021) 'Community engagement in pastoralist areas: Lessons from the public dialogue process for a new refugee settlement in Turkana, Kenya', *Pastoralism*, 11, 26, doi: 10.1186/s13570-021-00192-7.

Rodgers, Cory (2022) 'From coexistence to cohesion in refugee-host relations', *Forced Migration Review*, 70, 64–66.

Salem, Hiba (2021) 'Realities of school "integration": insights from Syrian refugee students in Jordan's double-shift schools', *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 34(4), 4188–4206, doi: 10.1093/jrs/feaa116.

Salem, Hiba (with H. Cremin, H. Aryoubi, B. Hajir, and N. Kurian) (2021) 'Post-abyssal ethics in education research in settings of conflict and crisis: stories from the field', *British Educational Research Journal*, 47(4), 1102–1119, doi: 10.1002/berj.3712.

Salem, Hiba (with S. Dryden-Peterson) (2022) 'Protection in refugee education: teachers' socio-political practices in classrooms in Jordan', *Anthropology & Education Quarterly*, doi: 10.1111/aeq.12436

Scott-Smith, Tom (2021) 'Ethnographic skepticism: a conversation', *Studies in Contemporary History*, 18, 331–45, doi: 10.14765/zzf.dok-2338.

Scott-Smith, Tom (2022) 'Infrastructural immobility: movement and material culture in the Calais Jungle', *Incarceration* 3(1), 1–13, doi: 10.1177/26326663221084583.

Shahani, Uttara (2022) 'Following Richard Burton: religious identity and difference in colonial Sindh', *Philological Encounters*, 1–34, doi: 10.1163/24519197-bja10028.

Shahani, Uttara (2022) 'Language without a land: Partition, Sindhi refugees, and the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution', *Asian Affairs*, 53(2), 336–362, doi: 10.1080/03068374.2022.2096308.

Papers and reports

Betts, Alexander, Stierna, Maria Flinder, Omata, Naohiko, and Sterck, Olivier (2022) Social Cohesion and Refugee-Host Interactions: Evidence from East Africa. Policy Research Working Paper, No. 9917. World Bank.

Betts, Alexander (with E. Solomon, W. Somerville, and P. Stroud) (2022) 'A British National Refugee Policy', Joint Refugee Council-RSC-Legatum Institute Paper.

Costello, Cathryn (with M. S. Hossain, M. Janmyr, N. M. Johnsen, and L. Turner) (2022) Refugee Recognition and Resettlement, ASILE Working Paper, May. At: <https://www.asileproject.eu/asile-paper-on-refugee-recognition-and-resettlement/>

Easton-Calabria, Evan (with D. Abadi and G. Gebremedhin) (2021) 'Responses to Urban IDPs in Adama, Ethiopia: A Case Study'. Report. Refugee Studies Centre, Oxford.

Easton-Calabria, Evan (with Y. Alaous) (2022) 'Belonging in Berlin: An exploration of Syrian refugee-led organisations and volunteerism during COVID-19'. Working Paper. Othering & Belonging Institute, University of California, Berkeley.

Easton-Calabria, Evan (with D. Abadi, G. Gebremedhin, and J. Wood) (2022) 'Urban Refugees and IDPs in Secondary Cities'. Report. Refugee Studies Centre, Oxford.

Rodgers, Cory (2022) Equipped to Adapt? A Review of Climate Hazards and Pastoralists' Responses in the IGAD Region. Nairobi: IOM & ICPALD. Online at: <https://icpald.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/ICPALD-IOM-Pastoralism-Report.pdf>

Zetter, Roger (2022) UNHCR Asylum Capacity Development (ACD) Evaluation: An Independent Evaluation of UNHCR's Support for Strengthening National Asylum Systems. ES/2022/01 UNHCR Asylum Capacity Development Evaluation. UNHCR, Geneva.

RSC Research in Brief Series

Easton-Calabria, Evan (with J. Wood) (2022) Urban refugees and IDPs in secondary cities. RSC Research in Brief, 19. Refugee Studies Centre.

Selected presentations

Bachleitner, Kathrin (2021) 'A road towards atonement? Why only West Germany came to "atone" for the Nazi crimes'. University of Oxford's Israel Studies Seminar Series, October.

Bachleitner, Kathrin (2021) 'Competing memories of war'. IR Research Colloquium, Department of Politics and IR, University of Oxford, November.

Bachleitner, Kathrin (2022) 'Tracing memories in international relations'. Methods Research Seminar, Department of Politics and IR, University of Oxford, May.

Bachleitner, Kathrin (2022) 'Competitive memories in security imaginaries and their potential to

foster conflict and peace in IR'. British International Studies Association (BISA) conference on "Can the world survive?", Newcastle-upon-Tyne, June.

Bachleitner, Kathrin (2022) 'The political use of memories in international interventions'. Memory and Emotions Seminar Series, University of Cambridge, June.

Bachleitner, Kathrin (2022) 'Collective memories – Russia, China, and the United States'. Invited presentation. Government & International Relations (GIR) Symposium, University of Sydney, July (online).

Betts, Alexander (2021) 'Refugee policy trends in Europe', Kennedy School, Harvard University, September (online).

Betts, Alexander (2021) 'Enabling refugee entrepreneurship opportunities for Afghan refugees', PUBLIC and Centre for Entrepreneurs, September (online).

Betts, Alexander (2021) 'The Wealth of Refugees', RSC Summer School, Closing Lecture, September (online).

Betts, Alexander (2021) 'Migration from Crisis Zones', Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugees, and Migration (IGC), Keynote, Geneva, 8 October.

Betts, Alexander (2021) 'Migration from Crisis Zones: What Does the Evidence Tell Us?', Opening Keynote, Intergovernmental Consultations on Asylum, Refugees, and Migration (IGC), Deansgate, Manchester, 22 November.

Betts, Alexander (2021) 'Why Do States Give Refugees the Right to Work?', Oxford Review of Economic Policy Seminar, Blavatnik School of Government, Oxford, 15 December.

Betts, Alexander (2022) 'The Wealth of Refugees', Northwestern University, 25 February.

Betts, Alexander (2022) 'The Wealth of Refugees', Learning Session, IKEA Foundation, 8 March.

Betts, Alexander (2022) 'Policy Engagement Under Pressure', Oxford Policy Engagement Network plenary panel, Trinity College, Oxford, 23 June.

Betts, Alexander (2022) 'Refugees as Contributors', recorded talk, The Garden, 30 July.

Betts, Alexander (2022) 'Migration and The Future of Work', plenary panel, Metropolis, 7 September.

Brankamp, Hanno (2021) 'Madmen, womanisers, and thieves': moral disorder and the cultural text of refugee encampment in Kenya, Royal

Geographical Society (with IBG) Annual Conference, London, 31 August – 3 September.

Brankamp, Hanno (with Z. Glück) (2022) 'Camps and counterterrorism: security and the remaking of refuge in Kenya', Royal Geographical Society (with IBG) Annual Conference, New York City, 25 February – 1 March.

Brankamp, Hanno (2022) 'Of aid and abolition: rejecting humanitarian innocence', Immigration Theory Workshop: Border Abolitionism, organised by Nicholas de Genova and Daniel Morales, University of Houston (US), May.

Brankamp, Hanno (2022) 'Should refugee camps be abolished?', Dinner address, Oxford Martin Society, June.

Briddick, Catherine (2021) Commentator at 'Determining the Impact of Migration on Labour Markets – The mediating role of legal institutions', Decolonising the Law Discussion Group, Oxford Law Faculty and the Refugee Studies Centre, November.

Briddick, Catherine (2021) 'When does migration law discriminate against women?', Invited seminar. Yale MacMillan Center, December.

Chatty, Dawn (2021) 'Refugee hosting in the Arab East: How States (re) negotiate international refugee law'. Workshop presentation, Science Po, Paris, November.

Chatty, Dawn (2021) Keynote Lecture, 'Syria: The Making and Unmaking of a Refuge State'. University of Copenhagen, part of a doctoral programme focused on Syrian Refugee Youth and Pathways to Well-being, February.

Chatty, Dawn (2021) Paper presentation, 'Refuge in the Levant and Eastern Mediterranean: Post-colonial transnational migration or a modern humanitarian super camp'. Presented at a workshop in Nicosia for the Chr. Michelsen Institute, April.

Costello, Cathryn (2021) 'Can the Global Compact for Migration Strengthen the International Protection Regime?', Invited Keynote Lecture, Protect Expert Online Forum, September.

Costello, Cathryn (2021) Invited Keynote Presentation at Workshop 'Flucht vor Recht – Flucht ins Recht? Empirisch-interdisziplinäre Asylrechtsforschung am Schauplatz Gericht', Humboldt University, September.

Costello, Cathryn (2021) 'Safe country of origin concept: criteria, consequences, case-law', Online lecture, Transnational workshop for Czech and Irish Judges. Procedural guarantees for migrants and

asylum seekers, Immigrant Council of Ireland, International Commission of Jurists, October.

Costello, Cathryn (2021) 'The end of the refugee crisis in the EU? At what price?' Presentation at Panel discussion hosted by Yale Law School European Law Association in association with RefMig, October.

Costello, Cathryn (2021) 'The 1951 Refugee Convention and UNHCR at 70: Reflections on a Treaty and its Guardian'. Invited Thomas Franck Lecture, Humboldt University, Berlin, October.

Dirik, Dilar (2021) Panellist at 'She is on her way: Alternatives, feminisms and another world' plenary, AWID Feminist festival, September.

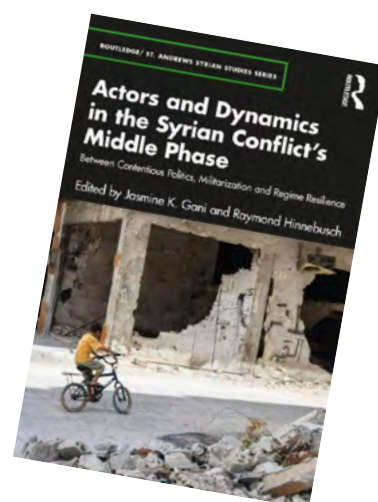
Dirik, Dilar (2021) 'Autonomy against patriarchy, feminism against the state', at Global Workshop 'Provincializing Euro-American Feminism: Rethinking the Relationship between Feminism, Colonialism and Governance', Queen Mary University of London, October.

Dirik, Dilar (2021) 'Morbid meaning-making? Martyrs as anticolonial archives', talk at 'Partisan Cultures: Weapons of Mass Creation' symposium, Kunsthalle Vienna, October.

Dirik, Dilar (2021) Panellist at 'Challenges and analyses of contemporary feminism' panel, 4th International Marxist-Feminist Conference (online), November.

Dirik, Dilar (2022) Panellist at UN ECOSOC Partnership Forum side event (online) 'COVID-19 and Gender Violence: Extra challenges need extra solidarity', February.

Dirik, Dilar (2022) Keynote: 'Community Through Resistance: Making a Non-State World' at





'Conceptualising Community' conference, Centre for Citizenship, Civil Society, and Rule of Law, University of Aberdeen, May.

Dirik, Dilar (2022) Panellist at 'Can democracy defeat fascism?', Progressive International Annual Summit (online), May.

Dirik, Dilar (2022) 'Kurdistan as a site of critique: politics of decolonization', at Decolonization in Kurdistan and Beyond: Theory, Methodology, Practice, Summer School, University of Rojava, Syria (online), June.

Dirik, Dilar (2022) Panellist at 'The Meanings of Internationalism: Perspectives from the History of Radical Political Thought' symposium, London School of Economics, June.

Dirik, Dilar (2022) Panellist at Divest Borders Panel Discussion 'Migration Crises and the Rise of the Border Surveillance Industry', Oxford Department of International Development, June.

Gibney, Matthew J. (2021) Speaker, Panel on 'Asylum and politics after COVID-19: is the UK 'New Plan for Immigration' an outlier?', Refugee Law Initiative, School of Advanced Studies, University of London, October.

Gibney, Matthew J. (2022) Online discussion of Ethics of Exile with author Ashwini Vasanthakumar (Queen's Law School), hosted by Hertie School, Berlin and RSC, May.

Gibney, Matthew J. (2022) Chair and discussant, 'Challenges and Opportunities in Refugee Protection: Lessons from Afghanistan to Ukraine', Daiwa Anglo-Japanese Foundation, London, July.

Godin, Marie (2021) Guest Lecture: 'Between 'smart borders' and 'smart refugees': Exploring the role of digital technologies in migrants' trajectories'. KU Leuven, Belgium. Course: Anthropology & social media, December.

Godin, Marie (2022) 'Bodies on the Edge: Life and Death in Migration', International Conference. Maison Française d'Oxford and Oxford University. Scientific and organising committee, April.

Godin, Marie (2022) 'YouTube influencers: social media and social change among Congolese refugees', Refugee-Led Research Festival. With Bahati Ghislain, Co-founder and Executive Director at Refugee-Led Organisation Kintsugi (Nairobi, Kenya). May.

Godin, Marie (2022) Online Workshop: 'Digital technologies and migration regimes'. Co-organiser. Migration and Mobility Network, Refugee Studies Centre, and Queen Mary University of London, May.

Godin, Marie (2022) IASFM 19 – Panel: Digital divide, digital empowerment or digital mismatch? Exploring how refugees navigate new digital landscapes across geo-political contexts of displacement. Co-convenor, August.

Godin, Marie (2022) IASFM 19: Documenting Displacement: Questioning Methodological Boundaries in Forced Migration Research. Paper (with G. Donà): 'Methodological and ethical reflections on the Displaces Participatory Photographic Project in the "Calais Jungle"', August.

Omata, Naohiko (2021) 'Border Closures: Background, Causes & Consequences'. Virtual lecture organised by Border Working Group, Danish Refugee Council, November.

Omata, Naohiko (2022) 'Is repatriation being unpopular amongst refugees? Case studies from Ghana, Kenya and Ethiopia'. Virtual lecture for the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) organised by Keio University, Japan, January.

Omata, Naohiko (2022) 'Health and wellbeing of refugees'. Virtual panel talk organised by Students for Global Health Oxford in collaboration with SolidariTee Oxford, March.

Omata, Naohiko (2022) 'Refugee's self-reliance in host society'. Virtual keynote lecture for the International Symposium on Refugee Protection and Citizenship in a Fragmented Society, organised by Jeonbuk National University, Korea and UNHCR Korea, June.

Rodgers, Cory (2021) Presentation: 'Sedentist development for nomadic pastoralists? A case study from Turkana, Kenya'. Workshop on 'Agro-pastoral communities living with uncertainties in dryland settings (Panellist), European Union Institute, Florence, Italy, November.

Rodgers, Cory (2021) Presentation: "'What have we done to you, Corona?'" Responses to Covid-19 among Turkana pastoralists in north-western Kenya'. IX Convegno Nazionale della Società Italiana di Antropologia Applicata (Panellist), Panel 6: 'Addressing the Sedentist Bias in Development', Rome, Italy, December.

Rodgers, Cory (2022) Presentation: 'Refugees, social cohesion and reconciliation in Lebanon and Kenya'. Critical Dialogues on Reconciliation Series (Invited Presenter), Winchester Centre of Religion, Reconciliation & Peace and Embrace Dialogue (online event), February.

Rodgers, Cory (2022) Side-event at the First International Migration Review Forum (Expert Guest Speaker for IOM), Side-event title: Linking Regional Migration Policy Frameworks to Climate Change Adaptation, New York (online event), May.

Rodgers, Cory (2022) Side-event at COP15 for the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (Expert Guest Speaker for IOM), Side-event title: Preserving arid and semi-arid lands ecosystems through the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, May.

Rodgers, Cory (2022) Dana+20 Workshop on Mobile Indigenous Peoples' Rights (Rapporteur), Wadi Dana, Jordan, September.

Shahani, Uttara (2021) CM Roundtable VII on From the Ashes of 1947, Invited lecture, August.

Shahani, Uttara (2022) 'Caste, Partition and the Prevention of Exit', Presentation at In & Out of South Asia: Race, Capitalism, and Mobility Conference, University of Michigan, February.

Shahani, Uttara (2022) 'Separating Sindh, Connecting Partitions: Territorializing Minority Representation before Partition', Invited lecture, Cornell University, March.

Zetter, Roger (2021) Presentations at 'Sensemaking workshops' reporting on preliminary findings of the Evaluation of the Effectiveness of UNHCR's Asylum Capacity Development, UNHCR, Geneva, November.

Conferences and workshops

Workshop 'Re-imagining Development for Mobile Peoples' Online, convened by Dr Cory Rodgers, 8–10 January

Algorithmic Fairness for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (AFAR) Stakeholder Workshop with Civil Society Members

Hybrid event at Hertie School, Centre for Fundamental Rights, Berlin, organised by Dr Derya Ozkul, 1 April

Public Seminar Series

Michaelmas term 2021

Convenors: Dr Anne Irfan, Professor Matthew J Gibney, Dr Catherine Briddick, and Professor Alexander Betts

Encountering the refugee camp beyond recognition

Dr Aya Musmar (University of Petra, Jordan), 13 October

Gender and humanitarian representations of Syrian refugees during displacement
Dr Michelle Lokot (London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine), 20 October

Refugeedom's subjects and subjectivities
Dr Arek Dakessian (Queen Margaret University of Edinburgh), 27 October

A refugee-led study on refugee-led organisations

Abis Getachew, Andhira Kara, Mary Gitahi, and Uwezo Ramazani (RSC/BIEA Refugee Led Research Hub), 3 November

African migration, human rights and literature

Professor Fareda Banda (School of Law, SOAS), 17 November

Subcontinental defiance to the global refugee regime: global leadership or regional exceptionalism?

Dr Jay Ramasubramanyam (York University, Toronto), 24 November

The changing contestations of deportation in the UK: race, humanity and belonging

Dr Diletta Lauro (RAMP), 1 December

Hilary term 2022

Race, Borders, and Global (Im) mobility

Convenor: Dr Hanno Brankamp

Immigration controls, captivity and reproductive injustice in Britain: punishing illegalised migrant women from the Global South and separating children from their mothers

Dr Monish Bhatia (Birkbeck University of London), 19 January

Postcolonial racisms: national sovereignty and the making of new global apartheid

Professor Nandita Sharma (University of Hawai'i at Manoa), 26 January

Machine-readable refugees: navigating biometric systems in Kenya
Dr Keren Weitzberg (UCL), 2 February

Security imperialism

Professor Catherine Besteman (Colby College, US), 9 February

Borders, militarism and inequality in global capitalism: reflections on strategies for freedom

Dr Hannah Cross (University of Westminster), 16 February

The constitutive exterior: EU border externalisation and the social dynamics of the Senegal River Valley

Dr Hassan Ould Mactar (SOAS University of London), 23 February

Governing the displaced in global capitalism: refugee survival from the camp to the city

Dr Ali Bhagat (Saint Mary's University, Canada, and University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa), 2 March

Carceral geographies, racial violence: the contested Mediterranean borderzone

Dr Maurice Stierl (University of Sheffield), 9 March

Special seminar series

Rupture and Reconciliation Seminar Series

Convenors: Dr Cory Rodgers and Dr Elias Lopez (Comillas Pontifical University)

Social cohesion as a humanitarian objective?

Dr Cory Rodgers (Oxford University), 26 January

Journeys towards reconciliation: the JRS experience

Danielle Velle and Diana Rueda (JRS International), 2 February

"They treat us as if we are of no importance:" Experiences of displacement, (in)justice and reconciliation across disaster, epidemic and war in Sierra Leone

Dr Mohamed Sesay (York University) and **Professor Megan Bradley** (McGill University), 9 February

Learning in segregation as Syrian refugee children in Jordan

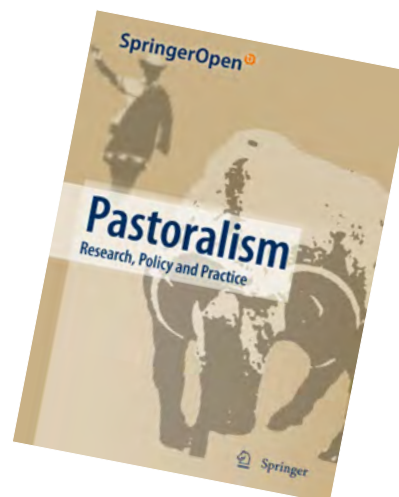
Dr Hiba Salem (Pedro Arrupe Research Fellow, Oxford University), 16 February

Exposure to violence and the prospects for reconciliation: evidence from Syria and Iraq

Professor Kristin Fabbe (Harvard University), 23 February

Reconciliation as both healing and prevention: mending ruptures within the self and between generations

Dr Katrien Hertog (IAHV) and **Dr Elias Lopez** (Comillas University), 2 March



Land tenure registration in situations of protracted displacement: reconciling or dividing?

Professor Mathijs van Leeuwen (Radboud University), 9 March

Trinity term 2022

Resistance, Justice, Liberation: Critical Approaches to Knowledge Production on War, Violence and Colonization

Convenor: Dr Dilar Dirik

The struggle for self-determination and grassroots liberation from neocolonial NGO-ism: perspectives from Kenya
Grassroots Liberation group (Kenya) and **Dr Thomas Jeffrey Miley** (University of Cambridge), 4 May

A materialist account of patriarchy under the post-colonial state

Mohammed Elnaiem (University of Cambridge), 11 May

Fascism is not dead: violence of Hindu nationalism in India and the possibilities of resistance

Professor Dibyesh Anand (University of Westminster), 20 May

The struggle for peace by LGBTI+ and women's organisations in Turkey
Nisan Alici (Ulster University) and **Güneş Daşlı** (Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena), 24 May

Writing and researching Palestine: reflections on positionality and decoloniality

Dr Yara Hawari (Al-Shabaka), 8 June

Liberal violence

Dr Ayça Çubukçu (London School of Economics and Political Science), 13 June

Special seminars and lectures

Refugee entrepreneurship and gender paradoxes

Dr Farah Al Taji (Al-Balqa University, Jordan), 28 October

Launch event: **The Refugee-Led Research Hub**, a collaborative initiative of the BIEA and RSC, 25 November

Why are Kurdish people risking their lives to seek asylum?
Kamal Chomani (The Kurdistan Times), 6 December

Undoing Discriminatory Borders
Speakers: **Professor E. Tendayi Achiume** (UCLA Law), **Professor Cathryn Costello** (RSC/Hertie School), **Dr Catherine Briddick** (RSC), **Professor Anuscheh Farahat** (Friedrich-Alexander-University Erlangen-Nürnberg), **Professor Liav Orgad** (WZB, EUI, IDC, STL), **Professor Colm O'Cinneide** (UCL), and **Professor Shreya Atrey** (University of Oxford) (chair), 10 January

Fortress Europe and the Syrian refugee crisis
Annie Slemrod (The New Humanitarian), **Reem Mussa** (MSF), **Professor Dawn Chatty** (RSC), and **Michiel Hofman** (MSF), 31 January

Devon Matthews of LGBT+ refugee rights charity Rainbow Railroad, in conversation
Devon Matthews (Rainbow Railroad), 28 February

"My Fourth Time, We Drowned": Exploring Migrant Journeys, Agency and Exclusion, with author Sally Hayden
Sally Hayden, **Amera Markous** (humanitarian researcher), **Dr Marthe Achtnich** (University of Oxford), and **Dr Jeff Crisp** (RSC)
A collaboration between the Mobility Governance Lab and the Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, 26 April

Asylum after the Act | A panel discussion
Zoe Bantleman (Immigration Law Practitioners' Association), **Behrouz Boochani** (author/University of New South Wales), **Lawrence Bottinick** (UNHCR London), and **The Rt Hon. Baroness Shami Chakrabarti** (UK House of Lords), 25 May

Public lectures

Annual Harrell-Bond Lecture 2021
Empire, Asylum, and Refugee Responsibility Sharing
Professor E. Tendayi Achiume (UCLA Law), 10 November 2021

Annual Elizabeth Colson Lecture 2022
Bordering and Ordering among Refugees from Burma/Myanmar
Professor Kirsten McConnachie (University of East Anglia), 25 May 2022

Doctoral research students

Maria Al Qassim, Linacre College
Battleground for Belonging: Mobility, Transnationalism and Identity Formation of Qeshmi and Hanjani Emiratis
Supervisors: Professor Dawn Chatty and Professor Walter Armbrust (Middle East Centre, St Antony's)

Jennifer Barrett, St Catherine's College
Navigating the Deputisation of Immigration Enforcement Functions in the UK
Supervisors: Professor Matthew J Gibney and Professor Bridget Anderson (University of Bristol)

Francesco Bosso, St Antony's College
The Rechtstaat and Migrant Exclusion in post-2015 Germany
Supervisors: Professor Cathryn Costello and Professor Ruben Andersson (ODID) Completed 2022

Raphael Bradenbrink, Jesus College
Public-Private Collaboration in Global and Local Refugee Governance
Supervisor: Professor Alexander Betts

Stephen Damianos, Balliol College
"Asylum is Offline": Digital Borders, Big Tech, and the Mirage of Asylum on Mainland Greece
Supervisor: Professor Alexander Betts

Imogen Dobie, Lincoln College
Maritime Humanitarianism: The Provision of Humanitarian Aid at Sea 1978-2019
Supervisor: Professor Tom Scott-Smith

Isabelle Lemay, St Edmund Hall
Understanding 'Alan Kurdi' Effects: A Study of the Emergence and Decline of Movements of Openness Towards Refugees in the Global North
Supervisor: Professor Matthew J Gibney

Chloe Marshall-Denton, Harris Manchester College
Politics of Invisibility: UNHCR and the (In)visibility of Displaced Libyans on the Northern and Southern Shores of the Mediterranean
Supervisors: Professor Matthew J Gibney and Professor Ruben Andersson (ODID)

Maggie Neil, Lady Margaret Hall
Sicily, Resurrected? Hospitality, Immigration and Reimagining the Future in Southern Italy
Supervisors: Professor Matthew J Gibney and Professor Ruben Andersson (ODID)

Janak Padhir, Jesus College
Advancing Life Course Geographies of Young Afghan Refugees in Contemporary India
Supervisors: Professor Naohiko Omata and Dr Fiona McConnell (School of Geography and Environment)

Angela Pilath, St Antony's College
The Politics of Environmental Displacement: Epistemic Actors and their Mechanisms of Influence
Supervisors: Professor Alexander Betts and Professor Roger Zetter

Abril Rios Rivera, Green Templeton College
Women's Empowerment and Labour Outcomes in the Context of Migration in Kenya
Supervisors: Professor Alexander Betts and Professor Carlos Vargas-Silva (COMPAS)

Samuel Ritholtz, Exeter College
Paramilitary Violence Against LGBT People During the Colombian Civil War
Supervisor: Professor Alexander Betts

Julia Schweers, Wolfson College
Citizenship Acquisition and Return Migration
Supervisors: Professor Matthew J Gibney and Professor Tom Scott-Smith

Diana Volpe, Wolfson College
Navigating Narrative Frameworks in Search and Rescue Operations: Between Morality and Narrative Wars
Supervisor: Professor Matthew J Gibney

Emma Walker-Silverman, St Catherine's College
Positively Polarized: Can Social Media Push Ambivalent Locals to be More Supportive of Refugees in Turkey?
Supervisor: Professor Alexander Betts

Vera Wriedt, Hertie School
The Procedural is Political: A Postcolonial Critique of the Denial of Due Process at the Border
Supervisors: Professor Cathryn Costello and Professor Marie-Benedicte Dembour (University of Ghent)

Income and expenditure

Statement 1. Refugee Studies Centre income and expenditure, 2021–22 (1 August–31 July)

Reserve balances	Actuals 2020–21 (£)	Actuals 2021–22 (£)
Opening reserves brought forward	222,290	200,376
Revenue¹	Actuals 2020–21 (£)	Actuals 2021–22 (£)
Restricted project income		
Research grant revenue ²	817,562	1,205,227
Partner contributions	25,145	-
Forced Migration Review ³	234,431	239,674
Other revenue		
Overheads from research projects and awards	46,648	53,184
Other income (e.g. donations, publication royalties, institutional consultancies) ⁴	18,802	80,611
Workshops, conferences, short courses, and Visiting Fellowships (total revenue)	29,462	34,358
International Summer School in Forced Migration fee income	19,800	104,541
Transfer from Trust Fund Reserves to support administrative staff costs	88,282	95,038
Total revenue	1,280,131	1,812,632
Expenditure	Actuals 2020–21 (£)	Actuals 2021–22 (£)
Research grant expenditure (including research staff salaries) ⁵	816,078	1,212,878
Core administrative staff salary costs	96,204	99,465
Other core administrative expenses	2,483	5,313
Workshops, conferences, short courses, public lectures, and Visiting Fellowships	15,250	13,433
International Summer School in Forced Migration	77,646	117,036
Outreach and dissemination		
Forced Migration Review (including FMR staff salaries)	234,431	239,674
Other publications, communications, and outreach activities	59,954	62,305
Total expenditure	1,302,046	1,750,104
Closing balances	Actuals 2020–21 (£)	Actuals 2021–22 (£)
Surplus/deficit after consolidation	(21,914)	62,527
Closing reserves carried forward	200,376	262,903

Statement 2. Performance of endowments

Endowments ⁶	Actuals 2020–21 (£)	Actuals 2021–22 (£)
Opening revenue account balance	516,733	485,847
Endowment income (dividends from shares and deposit pool interest)	258,433	277,434
Endowment expenditure (salary costs and management fees)	-289,319	-313,798
Closing revenue account balance	485,847	449,483
Capital account balance	3,098,923	3,098,923

¹ Total revenue – encompassing the Centre's activities – amounts to £2.675m. This figure is inclusive of endowment income (£277,434) and the MSc in Refugee and Forced Migration Studies course fees (£585,090).

² Research grant revenue is reported as earned only when project expenditure is incurred.

³ Forced Migration Review's total receipts during 2021–22 were £286,757. At the end of the year the project held £108,553 earmarked for activities in the 2021–22 financial year.

⁴ Other deferred donation balances were £179,048 as at 31 July 2022. These donations include funding restricted for MSc student scholarship bursaries and hardship funds.

⁵ The salaries of the Centre's four permanent academic staff members are paid for through Oxford Department of International Development accounts, drawing upon both endowment revenue and MSc teaching income.

⁶ The Refugee Studies Centre is the beneficiary of several endowment funds, which are managed by the Oxford Department of International Development. As at 31 July 2022, revenue balances stood at £449,483. The related Capital Balances were £3.099m.

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