



MODULE 1

Matters of Migrants and Refugees – Challenges of the 21st Century

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MODULE AIMS

- To introduce participants to a global perspective on matters of migrants and refugees.
- To alert participants to the impact on countries of origin, transit, and destination.
- To encourage participants to develop a critical point of view to assess the current debate.



LEARNING OUTCOMES¹

At the end of this module, participants should:

- Be aware of the relevance of the issue for countries of origin, transit and destination.
→ **Affective LO: Receiving**
- Recognize the challenges of covering sensitive topics such as migration and forced displacement. → **Affective LO: Responding**
- Demonstrate an idea of the current dimension of the topic on different continents.
→ **Cognitive LO: Applying**
- Examine different types of material about migrants and refugees.
→ **Cognitive LO: Analysing**

Introduction

Matters of migrants, refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) are the challenge of our century: By mid-2020, the numbers of migrants and refugees worldwide reached an all-time high since World War II (IOM, 2019b, p. 2; UNHCR, 2020a, p. 2) as over 272 million people are estimated to have migrated voluntarily or have been forcibly displaced² (Migration Data Portal, 2020b). Surging flows are the reality of our time across continents, as Figure 2 from the Asian Development Bank (ADB, 2018, p. 80, Figure 5.2) clearly demonstrates.

A large part of international migrants leave home to search for better life opportunities – nearly two-thirds are labour migrants³ (IOM, 2019b, p. 2). Regarding refugees and other forcibly displaced people, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), by the end of 2019, counted 74 million forcibly displaced people for reasons such as persecution, conflict, violence or human rights violations (plus 5.6 million Palestinian⁴ refugees). These are the highest levels of

¹ See Introduction, Footnotes 7/8.

² Note that UNHCR operates with the term “forced displacement”. Forcibly displaced people include all those under the mandate of UNHCR including refugees, IDPs, asylum seekers, stateless people and others. Forcibly displaced people are also Palestinian refugees, for whom the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) has a mandate. See Module 2 for details, and visit the UNHCR glossary for definitions of people under its mandate (UNHCR, n.d.).

³ For the definition of labour migrants, see glossaries recommended in Module 2: EMN (2018); IOM (2019a); UNHCR (n.d.).

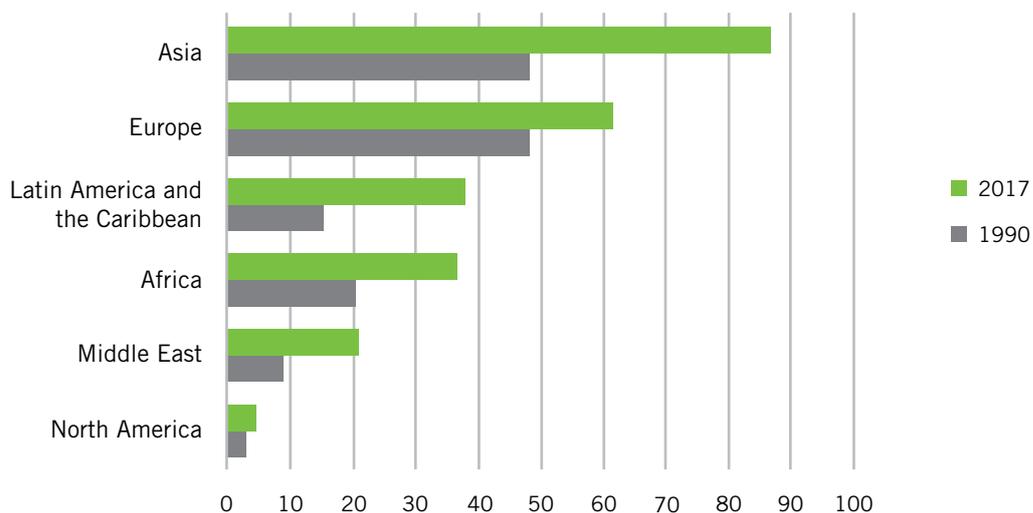
⁴ Note that UNRWA refers to “Palestine” refugees, not “Palestinian” refugees, defining the group as “persons whose normal place of residence was Palestine during the period 1 June 1946 to 15 May 1948, and who lost both home and means of livelihood as a result of the 1948 conflict” (UNRWA, n.d.). This handbook uses, in line with common parlance, the term “Palestinian” refugees.

forced displacement on record, and the numbers are striking across continents⁵ (UNHCR, 2020a, p. 3, p. 30, pp. 71-82).

- 8 million people in Colombia have been forcibly displaced internally due to decades of armed conflicts.
- 7 million Syrians have been registered as refugees and 6 million have been displaced internally caused by the conflict.
- 5 million people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have been internally displaced and almost 1 million have been registered as refugees.
- 4 million people from Venezuela have been displaced abroad.
- 3 million people from Afghanistan have been registered as refugees.
- 2 million South Sudanese have been escaping the civil war that followed independence⁶.
- 1 million stateless people⁷ have fled Myanmar.

Other countries of origin for forced displacement include the Ukraine, Iraq, Libya, Somalia, the Central African Republic (CAR), Ethiopia and Yemen (UNHCR, 2020a, p. 6). The vast majority of refugees (68%) comes from just five countries (Syria, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan and Myanmar), and similarly, most IDPs come from Colombia, Syria, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Yemen, Somalia and Afghanistan. It is important to note that most forcibly displaced people are IDPs (around 46 million) who remain in their home country, and around 20 million are refugees who cross international borders (UNHCR, 2020a, pp. 2-3).

Figure 2: International migrants, by region of origin (million)



Asia remains the largest source of international migrants. Countries with sustained population growth and an expanding workforce continued to lead outward migration, according to the Asian Development Bank (ADB, 2018, p. 80). Source: Calculations by the ADB, using data from UNDESA (ADB, 2018, p. 80, Figure 5.2). Own illustration.

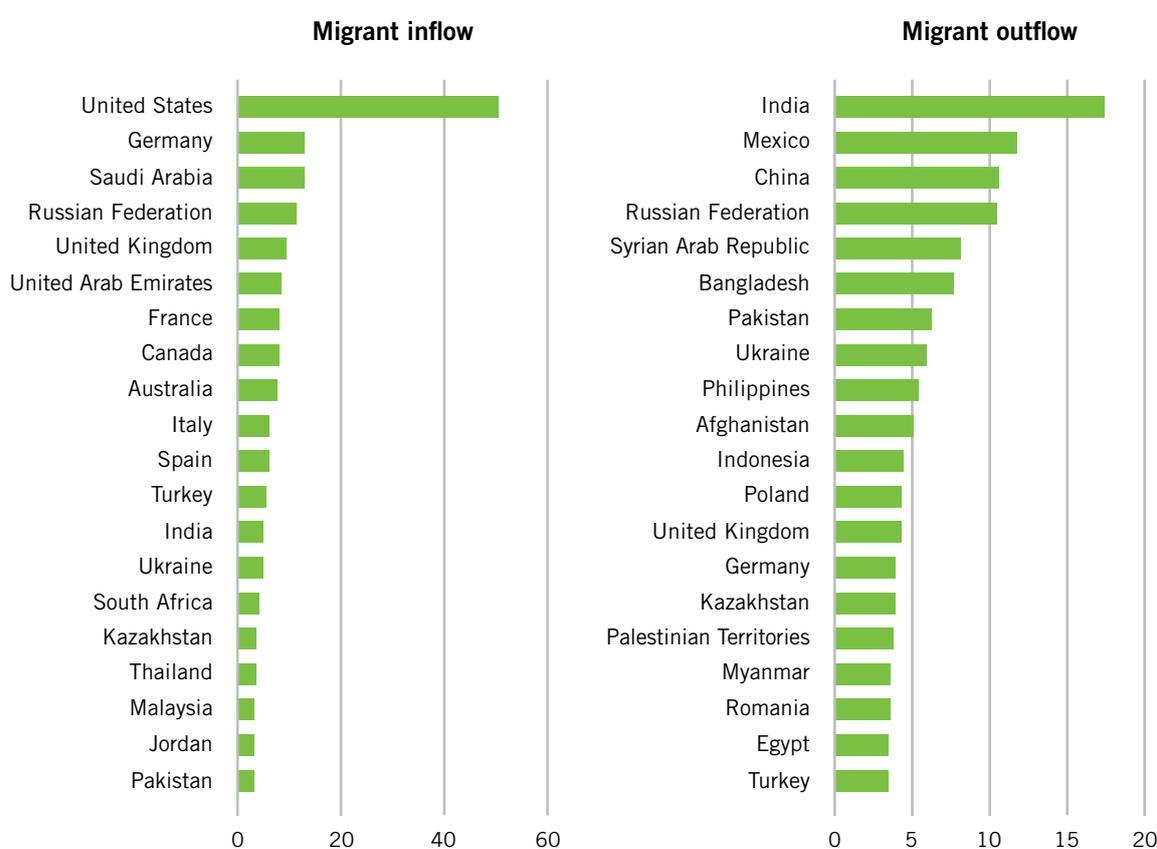
⁵ Numbers and decimals are rounded in this text, keeping a good balance between accuracy and readability.

⁶ South Sudan gained independence in 2011, the civil war started in 2013.

⁷ For the definition and protection of stateless people, consult glossaries recommended in Module 2, particularly UNHCR (n.d.).

The issues of migration and forced displacement also deeply impact countries that provide shelter. Just a few examples may illustrate this. Only five countries host the majority of refugees: In 2019, Turkey hosted 3.6 million refugees, Colombia 1.8 million, Pakistan 1.4 million, Uganda 1.4 million and Germany 1.1 million (UNHCR, 2020a, p. 3), while, conversely, two thirds of all international migrants live in just 20 countries, mostly in the USA (51 million), Germany and Saudi Arabia (around 13 million each), Russian Federation (12 million) and the United Kingdom

Figure 3: Top 20 destination (left) and origin countries (right) of international migrants in 2019 (millions)



More than 40% of all international migrants worldwide in 2019 (112 million) were born in Asia, primarily in India and China. Mexico was the second largest country of origin, and Russian Federation was fourth. Besides the USA, several European countries have sizable populations of migrants, particularly Germany. With regard to the distribution of international migrants by countries' income group,⁸ nearly two thirds of international migrants resided in high-income countries in 2019 – around 176 million. This compares with 82 million foreign-born people who resided in middle-income countries (about one third of the total migrant stock) and 13 million in low-income countries in the same year (IOM, 2019b, p. 26). Source: IOM World Migration Report 2020 (2019b, p. 26, Figure 2). Own illustration.

8 See Module 2 for details. The country distinction in income groups refers to the World Bank comprising low income economies, lower middle-income economies, upper-middle income economies and high income economies (UNDESA, n.d.; World Bank, n.d.).

(10 million; UNDESA, 2019a, p. 11; see Figure 3). However, the process around migration and forced displacement has fundamentally changed in a world of ever-growing information, digitalization and mobility. Although migration is a global phenomenon, most movements involve a limited set of countries. The phenomenon increasingly transcends regional and continental borders, resulting in even more challenges for migrants and refugees, destination societies, policy makers and media professionals who play a key role in shaping public opinion.

The examples introduced above not only clearly demonstrate the relevance of the topic, they also remind us of the need for a careful choice of words. The media often uses terms with very different meanings interchangeably, mixing up migrants, refugees, irregular migrants,⁹ IDPs, mixed movements of refugees and migrants etc. Migrants usually leave their home countries in search of better life opportunities unlike refugees who are forced to flee war, violence, conflict or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country. Distinguishing between migrants and refugees is a sensitive political issue on the one hand, while, on the other hand, the difference between the two groups is clearly regulated by international law. Refugees are defined under international and regional refugee law, and the international community has legal obligations towards them (the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol determine the obligations of signatory states; UNHCR, 2016). Both, migrants and refugees, have, however, rights by virtue of their humanity (see Module 2). The differences between migrants and refugees explain that two different Global Compacts were negotiated (UN, 2020). Both grew out of the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (UN General Assembly, 2016).



SUGGESTION FOR AN EXERCISE TO ADDRESS THE COGNITIVE SKILLS OF APPLYING AND THE AFFECTIVE SKILLS OF RECEIVING:

UNHCR and EarthTime visualize refugee flows in selected situations between 2000 and 2015 (Earthtime & UNHCR, 2019). Keep in mind that each dot represents 17 refugees. Participants should select different situations – Nigeria, Colombia, Syria or any other of choice – and write a short news report (at least 600 characters) on the situation, using the Migration Data Portal’s country page as reference for data and background. They should share their news reports and their knowledge and assessment of migration and refugee movements in class.

⁹ A whole array of terms is used for migrants who do not have the required legal documents (e.g. visa) to enter and/or stay in a foreign country, see Module 2.

The Global Compact on Refugees and The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

The two compacts – the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration – address the management of people on the move, and how to protect them in states of origin, transit and destination. The compacts offer the first widely accepted new normative frameworks on the movement of people since 1951.¹⁰ “The momentum for developing the compacts stemmed from the arrival of over a million migrants and asylum-seekers in Europe in 2015 but, in the process of negotiations, many other long-standing issues of concern were included, such as protracted displacement and measures to protect the rights of migrants” (Ferris & Martin, 2019, p. 5).¹¹

The Global Compact for Migration (UN General Assembly, 2018a) is anchored in international conventions that determine the rights of migrants and refugees alike: human rights primarily, and conventions against organized crime (including the protocol to prevent trafficking and the one against the smuggling of migrants); the slavery convention; climate change convention; conventions on promoting decent work and labour migration; the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development etc. (UN General Assembly, 2018a, p. 1, Preamble, para 2). The compact intends to improve the global partnership by referencing “solidarity”, “shared responsibilities”, “unity of purpose” and “common understanding” on international migration which “undeniably affects our countries, communities, migrants and their families” (UN General Assembly, 2018a, p. 1, Preamble, para 8) in origin, transit and destination countries. The compact aims to:

“facilitate safe, orderly and regular migration, while reducing the incidence and negative impact of irregular migration [...] safe, orderly and regular migration works for all when it takes place in a well-informed, planned and consensual manner. Migration should never be an act of desperation. When it is, we must cooperate to respond to the needs of migrants in situations of vulnerability and address the respective challenges. We must work together to create conditions that allow communities and individuals to live in safety and dignity in their own countries” (UN General Assembly, 2018a, p. 4, para 11, 13).

In para 12, the compact explains that it intends to “mitigate the adverse drivers and structural factors that hinder people from building and maintaining sustainable livelihoods in their countries of origin, and so compel them to seek a future elsewhere”.

10 Ratification of the 1951 Refugee Convention, followed by its 1967 protocol (see Module 2).

11 UNHCR defines a protracted refugee situation as one in which 25,000 or more refugees from the same nationality have been in exile for at least five consecutive years in a given host country (Palestinian refugees are not included as they are under the UNRWA mandate). Refugees remaining in long-term exile require special attention from a protection and solutions perspective. It is estimated that some 15.7 million refugees (77%) were in a protracted situation by the end of 2019, slightly fewer than a year earlier (15.9 million). These 15.7 million refugees were living in 32 host countries, constituting an overall total of 51 protracted situations. Figures include the long lasting refugee situation of Afghans in Pakistan and Iran as well more recent situations like that of South Sudanese refugees in Kenya, Sudan and Uganda (UNHCR, 2020a, p. 24).

The compact is aspirational in nature, but it opens doors to manage international migration in ways that are orderly, regular and safe – which the current “legal and policy architecture [...] has historically failed” to do (Gest et al., 2019). Twenty-three objectives lead the way, starting with the collection of accurate data (Objective 1; see Module 2). Relevant in the context of media and migration is objective 17 that aspires to eliminate “all forms of discrimination and promote evidence-based public discourse to shape perceptions of migration”.

The Global Compact on Refugees (UN General Assembly, 2018b) builds on existing international laws and standards, including the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol as well as on human rights treaties. It calls on all stakeholders to heighten their efforts and prevent or resolve conflicts as well as to tackle the root causes of large refugee situations (para 9). Responsibility and burden shall be shared predictably and equitably among all United Nations (UN) member states together with other stakeholders, including the media (UN General Assembly, 2018b, para 3).

In its four key objectives, the Global Compact on Refugees aims to: (i) ease the pressures on countries that host refugees, particularly those in countries neighbouring conflict zones; (ii) enhance the refugee self-reliance (for instance in food security and nutrition); (iii) expand access to third-country solutions (these are safe and regulated avenues for refugees to lawfully stay in a third country – for instance through humanitarian visa, family reunion, educational or employment opportunities, and they are in addition to resettlements¹²); and (iv) support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity (UN General Assembly, 2018b, p. 2, para 7).

International observers wonder whether migrants and refugees will be better off as a result of these agreements. McAdam (2018) predicts that 2018, the year the two compacts were endorsed, “will go down in history as a significant year for the protection of refugees and migrants”, but she adds “at least on paper” (McAdam, 2018, p. 571). On the bright side, both compacts promise to respect the human rights of people on the move, and they have the support of a large majority of UN member states.¹³ They represent new normative frameworks for the movement of people in that they set out new standards and create new mechanisms for strengthening international cooperation with respect to migrants and refugees (Ferris & Martin, 2019). The Global Compact for Migration is a beginning for the global regulation of migration (McAdam, 2018). The Global Compact on Refugees accelerates a move towards “making refugees partners in their own futures” in that it aims to replace refugee-hosting arrangements like camps by “a model that promotes the social-economic inclusion of refugees, including access to national education, health and other services, as well

¹² For definition of resettlement, see glossaries recommended in Module 2: EMN (2018); IOM (2019a).

¹³ The two compacts grew out of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants which the UN General Assembly (UNGA) unanimously adopted on 19 September 2016. The Global Compact on Refugees was endorsed by the UNGA on 17 December 2018, with 181 votes in favour, two against (Hungary and the USA) and three abstentions (Dominican Republic, Eritrea and Libya). The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration was adopted by 164 governments at an intergovernmental conference in Marrakech, Morocco, on 10 December 2018. It was formally endorsed by the UNGA on 19 December 2018, with 152 votes in favour, five against (Czech Republic, Hungary, Israel, Poland and the USA) and 12 abstentions (Algeria, Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, Italy, Latvia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Romania, Singapore and Switzerland; UN News, 2018).

as jobs” (Grandi, 2019, p. 24). The two compacts respond to a very diverse set of interests and aspirations, they are explicitly non-binding, and they recognize the primary responsibility and sovereignty of states. Both compacts are aspirational, but they are meant to pursue solutions. In the case of the Refugee Compact, implementation will be reviewed in a Global Refugee Forum every four years (the first was held in Geneva in December 2019), and the progress of the Migration Compact will be discussed in a four-yearly International Migration Review Forum, starting 2022 (UN General Assembly, 2018a; UN General Assembly, 2018b).

Covid-19 might be the first major challenge to the Global Compact on Refugees and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. The pandemic carries the risk that displaced populations will be “excluded from access to health care, economic safety nets, and recovery efforts” (Lambert et al., 2020, p. e313). Both compacts, as outlined above, aim at new normative frameworks for the movement of people with new standards and new mechanisms for strengthening international cooperation. Covid-19 has shown a different new reality, with thousands of travel restrictions, border closures, and rapidly changing regulations. People have been stranded at borders, placed in detention, deported or unable to return home; some “have been discriminated against and excluded from access to rights [...] including information, testing” etc. (UN Network on Migration, n.d., p. 3). Under these conditions, migrants and refugees are vulnerable to stigma and xenophobia (UN Network on Migration, n.d., p. 3; UNHCR, 2020b). These contexts threaten to slow the momentum towards the inclusion of migrants and refugees in health and social protection systems and economies envisioned in the two compacts. Good practices (UN Network on Migration, n.d., pp. 8-22) show that governments around the world have offered an amnesty period enabling migrant workers without documents to travel home (Kuwait), have automatically renewed work permits and visas for migrant workers (United Arab Emirates), have released people from detention (Netherlands; Zambia) or coordinated health services for the care of migrants (Colombia). Portugal has determined that all migrants and refugees with pending residence permit applications will receive temporary residence and have access to the same rights as citizens, including social support. Germany has set up an online



SUGGESTION FOR AN EXERCISE TO ADDRESS THE COGNITIVE SKILLS OF ANALYSING AND THE AFFECTIVE SKILLS OF RECEIVING:

Split participants into two groups: Group 1 researches the Global Compact for Migration. Group 2 researches the Global Compact on Refugees (UN, 2020).

Scrutinize the respective compact for media-related content and summarize findings in a one-page-paper following the question: What voluntary contributions could media make that could synergize with the objectives of the two compacts?

platform to recruit seasonal workers, including applicants for asylum, to harvest crops as a result of labour shortages created by Covid-19 (Lambert et al., 2020; UN Network on Migration, n.d.; UNHCR, 2020b).

Different countries – different perspectives

The debates in many countries about the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees have shown that the perceptions of issues of migrants and refugees differ fundamentally. While much of this handbook focuses on Africa and Europe, we strongly encourage fellow educators from other regions in the world to complement the examples and illustrations we use in Modules 1-13. Our distinguished co-authors from MENA, Asia, the Americas and the Russia Federation contribute academic and journalistic analyses and unique insights into migration and forced displacement across the world regions. These invaluable resources are published as full papers on the project portal www.mediaandmigration.com.

Indeed, many people are struck when they learn about the perception of migration and forced displacement elsewhere. In Africa, migration has a positive connotation for many people, while met with xenophobia in some cases, or is not considered newsworthy as the phenomenon is deeply engrained in the continent's societies. Circular migration¹⁴ – the fluid movement of people between countries – is a common phenomenon across Africa where several regional unions warrant free movement.¹⁵ Borders are routinely crossed because, for instance, ethnicities remain closely connected within their shared cultures, traditions and languages despite being spread out across different nation states that were created by former colonial powers (Robinson, 2016). Often overlooked by international observers, many African countries host large numbers of refugees and labour migrants from neighbouring countries. The interactive map by EarthTime and UNHCR (2019) visualizes some scale, and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) regularly updates the data. In 2019, 65% of all sub-Saharan Africa migrants were living in other sub-Saharan African countries¹⁶ (UNDESA, 2019b, p. 3). In some cases, migration often has a positive connotation (see box on Nigeria below). A person who has travelled abroad – especially to Europe – enjoys a higher prestige upon returning home (Marfaing, 2016). Many Africans feel strongly connected to former colonial powers, and consider France, Portugal, and the United Kingdom a logical extension of their personal radius (see Module 3). The trend is promoted by the positive picture of Europe which is created not only by the news and entertainment media but also – maybe even more so – by the photos and messages that migrants and the diaspora are sending home through

14 For definition, see glossaries recommended in Module 2 (IOM, 2019a; EMN, 2018).

15 Nominally, at least, free movement is regulated for instance in the Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS; ILO, n.d.). The African Union promotes free movement (African Union, 2018).

16 This is in line with the standard international migratory movements: Most international migrants move to other countries within their region of birth, for instance over two thirds of all European-born international migrants reside in Europe. In 2019, 42 million of the 61 million international migrants born in Europe resided in European countries (69%). Most migrants from sub-Saharan Africa were living in other countries of sub-Saharan Africa (65%; UNDESA, 2019b, p. 3).

social media. Migrants are usually under strong pressure to demonstrate success to their home communities who have often gone to extreme ends in jointly financing the migration of a member and who expect return on their investment through remittances (Sanchez et al., 2018). Remittances have become a major source of income in many African countries (African Development Bank Group, 2011; Plaza & Ratha, 2011). As a consequence, it is a challenge for many political leaders to act upon migration issues, also with regard to precarious local labour markets in countries of origin (Koch et al., 2018). In the case of Nigeria, the European Union (EU) announced the tightening of procedures for getting a Schengen Visa for the nationals of Nigeria arguing that the country was “failing to play its part in the return and readmission of its nationals staying illegally in Europe” (Schengen Visa News, 2020). The lack of domestic newsworthiness about Africans migrating means there are only a few stories and headlines in African media that focus on people leaving the continent and heading north.

In contrast, the so-called migration and refugee crisis that started in 2015 has dominated political agendas and public debates in Europe particularly since German chancellor Angela Merkel’s decision to accept an unrestricted number of victims of the Syrian civil war in 2015 (European

Chinyere Stella Okunna, Professor at the Department of Mass Communication, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka, Anambra State, Nigeria:

“Public opinion about migration is mainly positive in Nigeria, as migration is generally seen as desirable. In fact, Nigerians admire (even envy) and commend people migrating out of the country. Nigerians can go to great lengths to sponsor family members and friends to leave the country. The pull factors here are a combination of various forces, including economic, prestige and other factors. In addition to the economic benefits from migrating to ‘greener pastures’, to live or study abroad is a status symbol greatly sought after by most Nigerians. Nigerians migrate everywhere all over Africa, especially South Africa, Libya, Ghana and Togo. In fact, Nigerians migrate to every country of the world, including the remotest and most inhospitable parts of the earth. This astounding dispersal is effectively captured in a popular Nigerian joke saying that if you go to any country in the world and you don’t find a Nigerian (particularly the Igbo), you should run away from the place as fast as your legs can carry you. The push to migrate from Nigeria to African and other countries is virtually irresistible. Nigeria’s development has not lived up to expectations.”¹⁷



Source: Private.

¹⁷ For a first overview of migration and forced displacement from and to Nigeria, see the Migration Data Portal’s country page (Migration Data Portal, 2020c).

Commission, 2018). Since then, the discussion about the EU's capacity to accommodate migrants and host refugees had a considerable impact on election outcomes, for instance in the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Italy. Populist parties emphasized threats of uncontrolled movements of people. This has shed light on a sharp divide between Central Eastern European (CEE) and Western European countries in terms of migration policy (Lehne, 2016; see Module 5). More recently, the perspective of an ever-growing immigration from African countries into the EU – ascribed mainly to a lack of economic growth and a sharp rise of population on the African continent expected until 2050 (Kebede et al., 2019) – has gained prominence in public debates in Europe and resulted in numerous political initiatives. Photos of refugee ships in the Mediterranean Sea, overloaded with African migrants, have become iconic images in the European media – as have pictures from Central American migrants at the US-Mexican border. However, other places affected by issues of migration and forced displacement only get sporadic attention by the world media, or no media coverage at all.

Many Europeans themselves have experienced forced displacement. In the 20th century, World War II uprooted some 40 million European refugees. Today, however, matters of migrants and refugees are perceived controversially in Europe. A relevant factor is that EU countries are hesitant to open up labour markets to non-EU nationals. Along with tightened visa restrictions, applying for asylum has for a long time been the only option to access EU labour markets for people not carrying a European passport. This has, in return, triggered confusion and debates about the actual motivation and status of migrants and refugees. In the aftermath of the migration and refugee crisis of 2015, many European countries experienced growing public discontent with migrants and refugees, which increased with growing numbers of asylum applicants.

History impacts the perception of migrants and refugees in Europe as well (see Module 8). Germany's decision of 2015 to open its borders needs to be interpreted in the context of World War II when the Nazi regime forced millions of Europeans into death, escape and exile, and where millions of Germans themselves were forcibly displaced after the subsequent loss of territory to Poland and Czechoslovakia. On the other hand, sensitivities in many CEE countries are rooted in a complex of war and conflict, history, political developments and cultural identities; CEE countries experienced the loss of their sovereignty and were forced into the Soviet bloc after 1945. Different perceptions of how to deal with the challenge of migration and asylum are continuously causing tensions among EU partners, reflecting differences in history, culture, labour needs and population demographics in terms of ageing, amongst other issues. The question of repatriation¹⁸ can serve as another example of how attitudes of publics and policy-makers in Africa and Europe can differ (de Haas, 2009). On the one side, many African leaders seek to avoid repatriation of nationals being denied asylum in Europe; for instance, readmission can harm the international reputation of states and can be perceived as shameful by African families,

18 For definition, see the glossaries recommended in Module 2: EMN (2018); IOM (2019a).

Handbook structure

Besides pressing issues like climate change and new challenges like the Ebola outbreak that started in 2014 or the Covid-19 pandemic, migration and forced displacement are likely to dominate the global agenda of this century. Taking into account the push and pull factors – outlined in Module 3 and discussed in-depth in the case studies (Modules 6-8) – experts expect the numbers of international migrants and refugees to remain high.¹⁹ Journalists and newsrooms across the world will be challenged to cover this complex and sensitive subject. The UN Global Compact for Migration seeks to:

“[p]romote independent, objective and quality reporting of media outlets, including internet-based information, by sensitizing and educating media professionals on migration-related issues and terminology, investing in ethical reporting standards and advertising [...], in full respect for the freedom of the media” (UN, 2018, p. 24, Objective 17, para 31(c)).

This handbook seeks to assist journalism educators to prepare the future generation of journalists for this task. It is equally of value, however, for working journalists and mid-career training initiatives. While the handbook focuses on migrants, refugees and IDPs in and between Africa and Europe, data and examples from other regions are also included, and the structure and materials allow journalism educators to adapt it to their own case studies. The handbook focuses on migration and forced displacement in all their facets. It is our aim to encourage educators to alert journalism students – as future agents of change in their societies – to the fact that we all first have to study and try to understand these complex matters of migration and forced displacement well. Only then can reporting do justice to migrants, refugees and IDPs as well as to people in both originating and host countries through knowledge-based, accurate, clear, compassionate, professional and fair coverage.

Population movement, if managed wisely and jointly among all stakeholders, can be a successful strategy to minimize the risks of a life in poverty and hardship for extended families; such movement can also benefit the sending country as well as the receiving nation. Movement is not the only strategy, and for many dead, missing and stranded irregular migrants²⁰ it, tragically, was the wrong choice.²¹ Particularly irregular migration does not compensate for a lack of opportunities at home. The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration accentuates these and other objectives. Governmental or non-governmental development programmes, sometimes supported by international

19 Future migration trends are difficult to forecast as migration data are scarce and often incomplete, and many unpredictable factors may push people across international borders – often in response to rapidly changing economic, social, political and environmental factors. Vollset et al. (2020) forecast for 2100 the largest immigration in absolute numbers in the USA, India, China and the largest emigration in Somalia, the Philippines, and Afghanistan. The Migration Data Portal (2020a) advocates for “greater preparedness and resilience through setting up contingency plans for various future possibilities”.

20 For definition of “irregular” migrants, see glossaries recommended in Module 2: EMN (2018); IOM (2019a).

21 To save lives and establish coordinated international efforts on missing migrants is one of 23 objectives of the Global Compact for Migration.

development cooperation agencies, may support educators, innovators, creators and entrepreneurs in countries that originate migrants.

According to Eric Chinje, former President of the African Media Initiative (AMI), news media in Africa rarely tell African success stories but copy the stereotypical negative image of Africa from foreign media. Balancing the – much-needed – critical coverage with positive examples, which may inspire young Africans to avoid the risky passage abroad, is also part of the media’s social responsibility. In destination countries, news media can do a lot to explain inflows of people, including stories that counter stereotypes, humanize the ‘other’ and show net benefits to local economies facing prospects of ageing populations and labour shortages. By the same token, constructive and solutions journalism is also an option for media in destination countries in the face of domestic challenges linked to migrants and refugees. The issues do not only affect abstract institutions, but human beings, as the good practice cases for coverage show that we have collected.

- Modules 2-5 analyse key definitions and key facts as well as the push and pull factors impacting migration and forced displacement by using examples from Africa and Europe. Lack of opportunities, economic development, climate change, conflict, political persecution, and corruption are some of the factors *pushing* people from their countries of origin, while safety, labour markets, education, remittances and welfare programmes are key factors *pulling* people into destination countries. The modules also reflect on the role of the mass media for covering matters of migrants and refugees.
- Modules 6-9 use case studies and perspectives from Africa and Europe to illustrate the theories and models.
- Modules 10-13 apply the basic knowledge acquired so far by educating participants in courses to make issues of migration and refuge a sound and comprehensive, compelling and ethically told story. The modules will provide best-practice examples of coverage from across the globe, introduce participants to sources and reporting techniques, and provide ethical guidelines. It will also prepare a new generation of young journalists to collaborate in cross-national teams.



SUGGESTION FOR AN EXERCISE TO ADDRESS THE COGNITIVE SKILLS OF ANALYZING AND THE AFFECTIVE SKILLS OF RESPONDING:

Listen to the song “Emigrason Clandestino” by rapper Abdul Embalo from Guinea-Bissau, who went on a traumatic journey and returned home. You will find the rap song on the project portal www.mediaandmigration.com.

Identify material on migration and forced displacement produced by local artists and discuss them in light of the questions resulting from the main messages on migrants and refugees they deliver, and how they may impact their audiences.



SUGGESTED ASSIGNMENT TO ADDRESS THE COGNITIVE SKILLS OF APPLYING AND THE AFFECTIVE SKILLS OF RESPONDING:

Political scientist Ivan Krastev (2018) has analyzed the movement of people as the revolution of the 21st century: “It is not guided by ideology, but by Google Maps. If you want to change your life, it is no longer the smartest option to change your government. Instead, you change the country of residence.”

Write a report and an opinion piece on this claim for possible publication in a national newspaper (at least 5,000 characters): Is there evidence in your country for this “revolution” to take place – or is there not? What implications does population movement have, for your country, and for other countries affected? What do you think about his statement and why? Is it sometimes more risky to work for change at home, or smarter to flee? Do people always have choices?



RECOMMENDED READING:

Academic:

McAdam, J. (2018). The Global Compacts on Refugees and Migration: A new era for international protection? *International Journal of Refugee Law*, 30(4), 571-574.

Journalistic:

Anyadike, O. (2015). Since you’ve been gone. The families migrants leave behind: IRIN Special Feature: Nigeria to Morocco and Gambia to Italy. Retrieved November 26, 2020, from <http://newirin.irinnews.org/special-feature-since-youve-been-gone>

Krastev, I. (2018). Flüchtlinge und Migranten sind die wahren Revolutionäre unserer Zeit. Retrieved November 26, 2020, from <https://www.nzz.ch/meinung/revolution-ist-nicht-laenger-ein-sprung-in-der-zeit-sondern-eine-bewegung-im-raum-ld.1351218>

Institutional:

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