



MODULE 2

Key Sources, Key Facts, Key Terms and Numbers

by Monika Lengauer



MODULE AIMS

- To determine which definitions of key terms to use and why.
- To classify key actors in the field of migration and forced displacement.
- To ascertain reliable sources for data and practice how to apply them.



LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the end of this module, participants should be able:

- To describe the imperative of using reliable sources for data and definitions.
→ **Affective LO: Receiving**
- To discuss the meaning of different usage of key terms. → **Affective LO: Responding**
- To explain who impacts migration and forced displacement.
→ **Cognitive LO: Understanding**
- To appropriately choose and use key definitions and data. → **Cognitive LO: Applying**
- To examine key actors and organisations in media products. → **Cognitive LO: Analysing**

Outline

Words must be intelligible, data reliable, sources transparent and actors self-aware and conscious of assumptions, values and biases – this is part of this handbook’s vision for informed public debates on population movements. Journalists, aspiring journalists, journalism educators in particular and curricula developers bear the responsibility for making erudite decisions on the definitions, data and sources they use and thereby proliferate.

The objective of this module is to help them to guide the quality of public discourse. We introduce actors who impact the field of migration and forced displacement; discuss definitions and reveal how these relate to data; stress sources that collect and disseminate data; share data that were collected and presented in transparent methodologies and that are open to academic and public scrutiny; and point to user-friendly applications and tools that visualize research. The hope of this module is to empower users to make informed decisions about the sources, data and definitions they apply. This can also facilitate curriculum development and stimulate design of country-specific modules of reporting matters of migrants and refugees in that the sources recommended herein allow adaptation to specific case studies.

Selected data sources

Journalists covering issues of migration and forced displacement are frequently confronted with the lack of data on the one hand and the maze of data providers on the other hand. It is complex to assess

the value of data sources and to use their data for an independent evaluation. To date, and despite many global initiatives to improve data collection and comparability, many national data collection systems are still ill-prepared to gather detailed information (UN, 2020). Various sources collect and disseminate data at the national and international levels (national statistical offices for instance through censuses or population registries). The reasons for the overarching lack of (quality) data are multifold. There are some objective difficulties, for instance all questions related to definitions: Who is a migrant? Who is a refugee? Do they differ, or do they not? Migration, as Zlotnick (1987) has highlighted, is without doubt the most difficult demographic phenomenon to measure because – unlike mortality and fertility – it is not related to a tangible biological occurrence. A baby is being born once, and it is without any doubt a new-born baby, but who is a migrant, and how often does she or he migrate, and does she or he always migrate or is she or he a refugee at some point? There are many examples from regions and countries around the globe that magnify the challenges. Let's take Africa as an example. Contrary to once-in-a-lifetime events such as birth and death – and even here, vital statistics in a number of countries in Africa are of great concern (Sankoh et al., 2020) – migration is more complex, maybe more frequent, even more vague. Oucho (1998, p. 89) explains that “sub-Saharan Africa provides a classical case for studying the [...] problem of data paucity” on internal, regional and international population movements alike. Presently, the Global Compact for Migration is tasked to deliver comparable data in comprehensive ways and the Global Compact on Refugees highlights the need to collect and present reliable, comparable and timely data (UN, 2020).

Journalism educators are often committed to guide their students towards data from academic sources first and foremost – which is difficult in migration and forced displacement because data collection is not only complex and fluid but also very costly, especially when longitudinal, recurrent and internationally comparable data are required. When possible, this handbook refers to authoritative and credible official and academic data sources (IMI, 2020) or hybrid sources (Our World in Data, 2020).¹ As journalism students and practicing journalists require quick access to reliable and timely data, this handbook recommends to use data from sources that:

- (1) are as trustworthy as possible based upon their mandates to collect and disseminate data, and based upon their methodologies that are transparent and open to academic and public scrutiny;
- (2) are obligated to provide data that are relevant, accurate, current and recurrent, longitudinal, internationally comparable and globally consistent, disaggregated by sex and age, credentialled, and that make the data available in open source, easily accessible and clearly understandable;
- (3) preferably also show how to visualize data in order to facilitate global comparative journalistic research on a wide-ranging scale of indicators.

1 Our World in Data is a collaborative effort between researchers at the University of Oxford, who are the scientific editors of the website content; and the non-profit organization Global Change Data Lab, which publishes and maintains the website and the data tools. See the Oxford Martin Programme on Global Development (Our World in Data, 2020).

Curated databases that do not meet these standards are not recommended (Buneman et al., 2009). This handbook recommends the Migration Data Portal (2020a; 2020d) as the first access point to data research. In four languages (English, Spanish, French and German), the portal explicitly addresses journalists and the general public, is administered by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and supported by governments (e.g. USA, Germany, Switzerland). It is a one-stop-shop for data by mandated and officially recognized international sources (UN Statistical Commission, 2020; UNSD, 2020a).² Other sources include:

- The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) collects and disseminates official national data on international migrant flows and stocks.³ UNSD’s Demographic Yearbook data collection and its Statistical Yearbook are rich sources of varied data for all countries and regions (UNSD, 2020b; UNSD, 2020c).
- The United Nations Population Division (UNPD) prepares estimates of migrant stocks for each country using the data provided by the UNSD, and its annual statistics are very helpful to compare on timelines, across continents and countries (UNDESA, 2019a; UNDESA 2019b).
- The International Labour Organisation (ILO) collects and compiles international labour migration statistics (ILO, 2020).
- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – also known as the UN Refugee Agency – collects and compiles data on refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced people (IDPs), stateless people and other “persons of concern” (UNHCR, 2020b; see Figure 6).
- The IOM collects, uses, analyses and publishes data across a wide range of migration topics (Migration Data Portal, 2019a).
- The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugee (UNRWA) provides statistics about Palestinian refugees (UNRWA, 2019).
- The World Development Indicators (WDI) database by the World Bank is a compilation of internationally comparable statistics about global development and the fight against poverty, available in several languages including Arabic, Russian and Portuguese (World Bank, 2019).

Examples for regional foci are the African Development Bank (AfDB) with its African Statistical Yearbooks (AfDB et al., 2019; AfDB, 2020). The EU’s Statistical Office (Eurostat) has a mandate for data collection and dissemination (Eurostat, 2019).

Data collection comprises all available sources, including special field monitors and media reports, deployed for instance by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC, 2019, pp. 9, 13, 19).

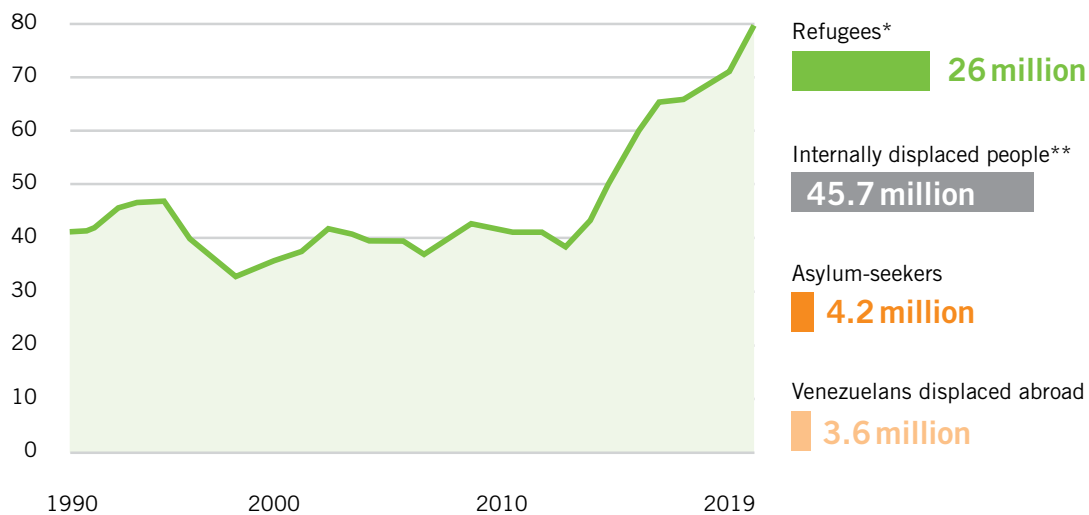
2 The United Nations Statistical Commission is the highest body of the global statistical system bringing together the Chief Statisticians from UN member states from around the world. It is the highest decision-making body for international statistical activities, and oversees the work of the UNSD.

3 Definition of migrant stock and migrant flows: See glossaries recommended by this handbook: IOM (2019a); EMN (2018).

Under Covid-19 conditions, data have had to be collected under very difficult conditions, including the social distancing rules, while many migrants and refugees have been stranded at closed borders or confined to reception centres, their human rights often disproportionately affected. Timely and accurate data are even more critical in these circumstances, in order to understand the reach and impact of the pandemic, to plan interventions and to ultimately save lives (UN Network on Migration, n.d.; UNHCR, 2020c).

Given the diversity of data collection entities and target groups, it comes as no surprise that data are not necessarily congruent. Institutions often collect data independently in order to meet their own objectives, they use different definitions, criteria and parameters, making it difficult to share, compare and jointly analyse data (UNHCR, 2016a, p. 40). For example, IOM tracks “displaced persons”, and UNHCR collects data on “forcibly displaced persons” – the two measures have different meanings and cannot be used alternatively. For UNHCR, forcibly displaced people primarily comprise refugees, asylum seekers and a certain group of IDPs (UNHCR, 2019, p. 63). Palestinian refugees are often but not always included in the numbers that show forced displacement (UNHCR, 2020d, p. 2; World Bank, 2017, pp. 15-16, Annex A, pp. 34-35).

Figure 6: 79.5 million forcibly displaced people worldwide at the end of 2019



*20.4 million refugees under UNHCR's mandate; 5.6 million Palestine refugees under UNRWA's mandate

**Source: IDMC

Several groups of “forcibly displaced people” are under the mandate of the UNHCR including refugees, IDPs, asylum seekers and stateless people (above data by 18 June 2020). UNHCR collects data on these “people of concern”. Palestinian refugees are under the mandate of the UNRWA. Source: UNHCR (2020d, p. 2). Own illustration.



SUGGESTION FOR AN EXERCISE TO ADDRESS THE COGNITIVE SKILLS OF UNDERSTANDING, THE AFFECTIVE SKILLS OF RECEIVING AND THE PSYCHO-MOTOR SKILLS OF DEVELOPING PRECISION:

Why do the numbers not match?

Split participants into two groups.

Group 1 will concern itself with displaced people tracked by the IOM's DTM. For example: As of October 2020, DTM tracked a displaced population of 25,064,734 million people. Quoting the IDMC as their source, the DTM also shows a population displaced by conflict and violence as of December 2019 of 37,564,555 million people (IOM DTM, 2020).

Group 2 will concern itself with forcibly displaced persons and look into data the UN Refugee Agency provides: 79.5 million forcibly displaced people worldwide at the end of 2019 (UNHCR, 2020b).

Both groups will first update the numbers mentioned above so they work with the most recent material. They will then research what the numbers tell us, using the sources provided above:

- What was the purpose and scope of the data collection exercise?
- Which timeline was covered?
- How were data collected (e.g., were field monitors included or media reports)?

The information on the people that are represented in those numbers may include:

- The characteristics of the people on the move, e.g. their demographic profile as in age, sex, economic situation, educational attainment etc.
- Whether they were travelling alone or with family members.
- The groups of people that were counted, e.g. refugees, labour migrants, unaccompanied and separated children, women, victims of trafficking or people from certain countries of origin or people heading for certain destinations or using certain migration corridors etc.
- Their protection risks.

A short power point presentation should be produced to shed light on the stories these numbers tell. Discussing the two presentations, participants will explore why the numbers of displaced people provided by one international organization (IOM) do not match the numbers of forcibly displaced people that another international organization (UNHCR) publishes.

When discussing definitions in the next section, it will become obvious that the field still very much lacks a common definition on a key term – migrants – which subsequently impedes data comparison and analysis.

When preparing for country case studies, mandated sources are also available with relevant, time-bound, country-specific and globally consistent data. In addition to the aforementioned sources, the following can be relevant: UNdata (2020), the UNDP Human Development Reports (HDR; UNDP, n.d.; UNDP, 2019), UNESCO with education data (UNESCO & UIS, 2020), to mention just a few. Some think tanks provide analyses of data, for instance on demographic change and sustainable development (Berlin Institute for Population and Development, 2020), religious affiliation (Pew Research Center & John Templeton Foundation, 2016) and many others. Keeping in mind that maps “like speeches and paintings, are authored collections of information, subject to distortion” (Monmonier, 2018), this handbook recommends where possible to consult the UN Geospatial Information Section (2019).

Key terms – distinguishing migrants and refugees

The two key terms in this debate are migrants and refugees plus the special case of Palestinian refugees that will not be further detailed at this point for matters of clarity of the two key terms. The following reflections aim at comprehending the two terms by highlighting the differences between migrants and refugees. Note that when we look at differences, the rights of all groups are always acknowledged. While refugees are protected by international law, migrants also have rights albeit not as far reaching (see below).

Refugees are persecuted in their home country and are therefore *forced* to flee. While a government usually guarantees the basic human rights and physical security of its citizens, refugees, by definition, are not protected by their governments; the international community steps in to ensure the individual’s rights and physical safety. As refugees cannot be protected in their home country, they are granted protection by international law. Migrants, on the other hand, can be protected in their home country (Cherem, 2016, p. 190). The centrepiece of international refugee protection remains the United Nations (UN) Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, the so-called “Refugee Convention”, also known as the “Geneva Convention”⁴; it was adopted in 1951, and modified by the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, the so-called “Refugee Protocol” (UNHCR, 2010; for specific African situations⁵ see Module 9). A refugee, according to the Refugee Convention’s Article 1 A. (2) is a person who,

4 The Refugee Convention was adopted by the United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons, held at Geneva in July 1951.

5 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, adopted on 10 September 1969 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government; entered into force on 20 June 1974 (OAU, 1969).

“owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it” (UNHCR, 2010, p. 14).

People fleeing from armed conflicts and war are explicitly covered by this definition, as the UNHCR has clarified (UNHCR, 2016c). The Refugee Convention not only defines the term “refugee” but it also establishes the rights of refugees under international law. The most important right granted to refugees under the Convention is the right not to be returned to the country where their lives or freedoms are threatened; this is known as the principle of non-refoulement. “States may not, in any circumstances, return a person who is a refugee or claims to be a refugee to the country from which she or he is fleeing” (Grech, 2014, p. 41). Besides non-refoulement, protection comprises membership in a new state. Refugees should receive at least the same rights and basic help as any other foreigner who is a legal resident – including freedom of expression and freedom from degrading treatment – and the same economic and social rights including access to medical care, schooling and the right to work. For humanitarian reasons, states should allow a spouse or dependent children to join people to whom temporary refuge or asylum has been granted (Cherem, 2016, pp. 184-187; Grech, 2014, p. 191).

States have an obligation to cooperate with the UNHCR, which is mandated to provide this protection to refugees in camps, in any private housing arrangements, in transit and by returning home (“repatriation”⁶). In addition to refugees, UNHCR is responsible for other “persons of concern” who face grave protection risks and therefore may expect the protection of this UN refugee agency (UNHCR, n.d.a; UNHCR, 2019, p. 63):

- Asylum seekers: Individuals who have sought international protection and whose claims for refugee status have not yet been determined.
- Internally displaced people (IDPs): People who have been forced to leave their homes but who have not crossed an international border; their reasons to leave their homes may be armed conflict, generalized violence, human rights violations, disasters (e.g. floods) etc.
- Stateless people: People who are not considered as nationals by any state.
- Additional groups comprise returned refugees, returned IDPs, and other groups of concern to UNHCR.

Migrants are not as clearly defined, and their rights are not as far reaching. UNDESA has put considerable effort into trying to harmonize the many different approaches to define migrants, resulting in this definition from 1998, according to which a long-term *international* migrant is:

6 For definition of repatriation, see glossaries recommended by this handbook: EMN (2018); IOM (2019a).

“[a] person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months) so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence”⁷ (UNDESA, 1998, Box 1, p. 10).

This definition of international migrants is based on the concept of a country of usual residence which is not necessarily a migrant’s country of birth or where she or he holds citizenship. This is an important distinction in order to understand that for example a migrant from Cameroon who resided in France for over 12 months, and who then emigrates from France to Morocco will now be counted as an emigrant from France, and her or his previous emigration from the native country Cameroon is not counted at this point, although it may still be relevant to the person’s status in the second country. International migrants comprise both groups, those who depart from a country – emigrants – and those who cross a border and come into another country – immigrants (EMN, 2018; IOM, 2019a). Maybe contrary to conventional wisdom, this distinction is explained by the objective of the UN definition to facilitate international migration statistics. More complexities are implicated here, for instance the change of the migrant’s legal status when she or he passes from the sovereignty and protection of one state to that of another. “Citizenship is a particularly important concept in international migration” (Bilsborrow, 2016, p. 114) as it determines who is subject to immigration control and who is under the protection of the state – immigrants may have fewer legal rights than citizens. To make things even more complex for journalistic practice, the definition of an international migrant by UNDESA not only comprises legal migrants but also asylum seekers and those who attempt to cross borders without valid documents (passports, visa) – irregular migrants – or who stay on after their visa expired, so-called overstayers⁸ (Bilsborrow, 2016).

Attempts to make the statistical definition of international migrants “more operational” (UNDESA, 2006, p. 4, para A.2) are reflected in the Global Compact for Migration recognizing the need to further develop the statistical definition of an international migrant including “a set of standards to measure migrant stocks and flows, and documenting migration patterns and trends, characteristics of migrants, as well as drivers and impacts of migration” (UNGA, 2018, pp. 7-8, para 17).

In the context of rights, the difference between migrants and refugees 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

7 Those staying three months to less than twelve months are seen as short-term international migrants (UNDESA, 1998, p. 10, Box 1).

8 Definition of overstayers: see glossaries recommended herein EMN (2018); IOM (2019a). For migrants who do not have the required legal documents (e.g. visa) to enter and/or stay in a foreign country, terms such as clandestine, illegal, unauthorized, undocumented and irregular are common. The European Commission has used in its legislation the phrase third-country national found to be *illegally present* or *illegally staying*. The Council of Europe differentiates between *illegal migration* and *irregular migrant* – illegal is preferred when referring to a status or process, and irregular when referring to a person. The UN recognized that the term illegal should not be used to define migrants in an irregular situation. The term irregular is preferable to illegal because the latter carries a criminal connotation, is against migrants’ dignity and undermines the respect of the human rights of migrants (EMN, 2018; IOM, 2019a).

determine the obligations of signatory states. These and other legal texts, such as the 1969 African Refugee Convention (OAU, 1969; see Module 9) have “permeated into countless other international, regional, and national laws and practices” (UNHCR, 2016b). “While there is a single, legally binding convention to govern the treatment of refugees, [...] there is no one binding foundational document compelling governments to uphold the rights of all migrants” (Ferris & Martin, 2019). However, both migrants and refugees have rights by virtue of their humanity. They are entitled to universal human rights and fundamental freedoms, which protects them from racist and xenophobic violence, exploitation, forced labour etc. (Amnesty International, n.d.; Migration Data Portal, 2020c). The rights of migrants are granted mainly by human rights law, and also through treaties from other branches of international public law, for instance labour law, humanitarian law, transnational criminal law, especially treaties relating to human trafficking and smuggling (Migration Data Portal, 2020c). Migrants are a heterogeneous group faced with many vulnerabilities that women are exposed to, girls, men and boys but also people with special needs, the elderly, members of the LGBTI community⁹; a broad variety of factors may push them away from home and into new places inside their home country (IDPs) or beyond borders (see Module 3). When migrants and refugees arrive at the border of a transit or destination country, they face the nation state’s sovereign right to determine its immigration policy in conformity with international law. This has been reaffirmed in the Compact for Migrants and in the Compact on Refugees. It is the right of each state to determine its national migration policy, border management policies, and to govern migration within its jurisdiction. States may distinguish between regular and irregular migration status, taking into account different national realities, policies, priorities and requirements for entry, residence and work. The local integration of refugees has also been confirmed as the sovereign decision of a state. The decision of a state must be guided by human rights principles, international law and treaty obligations. This means for migrants and refugees that they will meet different immigration situations across countries (UNHCR, 2018b, p. 1, para 2; p. 7, para 33; p. 17, para 86; p. 19, para 97; UNGA, 2018, p. 5, para 15(c); p. 20, para 27).

Apart from the statistical approach to a definition of international migrants (see UN definition of 1998) and the legal definition of refugees (see Refugee Convention), the question of who is a migrant is still under debate (Anderson & Blinder, 2017; Crawley & Skleparis, 2017; Long, 2013; Zetter, 2007). Institutions vary considerably in whom they want to view as a migrant. Three ways shall be introduced, the ones suggested by the UNHCR, the IOM and a media outlet, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC). Recalling that the UNHCR is mandated to secure the protection needs of its “persons of concern” – including refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs –, this refugee agency of the UN explains:

“There are important differences between the terms ‘migrant’ and ‘refugee’, which cannot be used interchangeably. Refugees are outside their own country because of a threat to their lives or freedom. They are defined and protected by a specific international legal framework. The term ‘migrant’, on the other hand, is not defined under international law, and is sometimes used

9 Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex (LGBTI).

differently by different stakeholders. Traditionally, the word ‘migrant’ has been used to designate people who move by choice rather than to escape conflict or persecution, usually across an international border, [...] for instance to join family members already abroad, to search for a livelihood, or for a range of other purposes” (UNHCR, 2018a).

Accordingly, the UN expert group on refugee and IDP statistics identifies

“a need to more effectively differentiate, conceptually, between international migrants and refugees. [...] A refugee] legally, protection-wise, as well as statistically, [...] is not adequately covered under the term “migrant” and in some situations, refugees are clearly not migrants at all (for example, most Palestine refugees)” (UN Statistical Commission, 2018, p. 7, para 25).



SUGGESTION FOR PARTICIPANTS TO ADDRESS THE COGNITIVE SKILLS OF APPLYING:

Invite your class – after the introduction of differentiation between migrants and refugees – to:

- Group 1’s role of playing migrants,
- Group 2’s role of playing refugees.

Each group will empathize with people on the move, exploring if and how migrants and refugees may have specific characteristics, challenges and opportunities, for instance:

Migrants may	Refugees must
Choose to leave home (“voluntarily”).	Leave home because they are “persecuted”. Hence, they are “forcibly displaced”.
Migrants may assume they will be protected by their governments which guarantee the basic human rights and physical security of their citizens.	Refugees must assume their governments will no longer protect them.
Before leaving from home, migrants may gather important documents (passports, ID cards), educational certificates and employment history etc.	Refugees must quickly grab what is available at the moment of fleeing from home.
Migrants may send money home (remittances), being a bread winner from afar.	Refugees must struggle to stay in touch with their families in order not to risk the safety and welfare of those at home.
Etc.	Etc.

Extend the grid by adding defining moments to structure a discussion of the two groups’ experiences; try to follow a tentative chronology of the individual’s preparation, the decision, the departure, the transit, the arrival in the destination country, the life in the new place, and include the individual’s rights.

The IOM now works with an umbrella definition of migrants that includes refugees as well all other people who move away from their usual residence, “whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons”. IOM explicitly includes people who flee either wars or persecution, e.g. refugees (IOM, 2019a, pp.132-133). The organization has thus made a change from its 2011 definition that stated that the term:

“migrant was usually understood to cover all cases where the decision to migrate was taken freely by the individual concerned for reasons of “personal convenience” and without intervention of an external compelling factor; it therefore applied to people, and family members, moving to another country or region to better their material or social conditions and improve the prospect for themselves or their family” (IOM, 2011, p. 61).

In addition to the statistical and/or legal definitions of international migrants and refugees, certain media have come up with their own. The BBC decided to use an entirely different definition by adding the element of asylum claims, and assumes migrants to be:

“all people on the move who have yet to complete the legal process of claiming asylum. This group includes people fleeing war-torn countries such as Syria who are likely to be granted refugee status, as well as people who are seeking jobs and better lives, who governments are likely to rule are economic migrants” (The BBC News, 2016).

The Guardian newspaper invited readers to debate whether the term “illegal immigrant” should be replaced by “immigrant who is accused of entering the country illegally” and concluded that this may be the best option, “[c]lumsy though it may sound” (Elliott, 2014).



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

Invite participants to prepare short papers (two pages) on how to define the two key terms migrants and refugees. The papers should address the following questions and conclude with recommendations:

1. How do you define migrants? How do you define refugees? Why?
2. Which term or terms do you recommend for your journalistic practice and how do you suggest defining it/them?

The terminology in the official language of your home country and especially in local and ethnic languages might add interesting layers to our discussion. Share and post on the project portal www.mediaandmigration.com.

Many more terms are used in the debate on migration and forced displacement – clandestine, illegal/irregular/undocumented versus legal migrants, circular migration, repatriation, returned migrants, returned refugees or returned IDPs, asylum seekers and IDPs. The concept of mixed movements of migrants and refugees points to the fact that migrants and refugees are often moving on the same routes, in the same group, facing the same hardships, aiming for the same destination – often even for the same reasons but using different labels (Crawley & Skleparis, 2017).

This handbook advises users to consult academic works before adopting terminology. There are encyclopedias, although these are often contingent on subscriptions (Oxford Research Encyclopedias, 2019) which requires funding, not easily available for many classrooms and newsrooms across the globe. Therefore, three institutional glossaries – all are open access – offer a first access point to navigate the terms: Firstly, the glossary “Asylum and Migration”, published by the European Migration Network (EMN), makes an effort to present different contexts, and translates the terms in 22 languages. The glossary’s title hints at the publisher’s focus on asylum and migration (EMN, 2018) – a perspective that the BBC also favours (see above). Secondly, UNHCR’s glossary refers to the agency’s persons of concern (UNHCR, n.d.a). Thirdly, we recommend the IOM’s Glossary on Migration (IOM, 2019a). These glossaries are best used in parallel in order to recognize the institutions’ vantage points. Academic or institutional glossaries from Africa or Asia are not easily available, but a South African journalistic glossary exists while mainly referencing the IOM (Chiumia, 2016).

In the assortment of definitions, a decision about the right term to use is difficult. Scholars reveal the depth of the interdisciplinary issue. The media requires short words that are accurate, connect to their recipients, are easily understood, and attract attention. International statistics need to provide evidence for policy formulation. Institutions follow their mandates. This handbook looks at migrants and refugees as distinct groups of people on the move or on the run. Both groups have rights as outlined above. The perspective rests on the situation in the countries of origin, where refugees are not protected by their government: They are in dire need of protection abroad. Migrants remain under the protection of their governments. Those who are mandated to safeguard and assist them – including their governments, agents of international development cooperation, NGOs etc. – may reach the potential migrants in their home country with specific programmes and projects. Viewed from the perspective of the country of destination suggests that countries that have signed the 1951 Convention are obliged to protect refugees on their territory and treat them according to internationally recognized standards. Overall, nation states have a sovereign right to determine their immigration policies in conformity with international law, and they may distinguish between asylum seekers, regular and irregular migration status (as is reaffirmed by the Global Compact for Migration and the Global Compact on Refugees, see above).

This handbook therefore generally refers to migrants and refugees and issues of migration and forced displacement. It also recognizes other groups such as stateless people or IDPs and refers to

mixed movements of migrants and refugees if the contexts suggests this for clarity. We emphasize that all people on the move or on the run have rights, albeit different ones. We further underline that journalism should always unpack the categories of persons involved in any statistical system being cited, to avoid inadvertent connotations and assumptions.

The terms Global North and Global South are widely used in academia (Kloß, 2017). The media also like them, in both hemispheres (Glennie, 2016; Kelegama, 2014; The New Humanitarian, 2012). They are reminiscent of the North-South Commission chaired by Willy Brandt that popularized the term, appealing for South-North-cooperation for peace and development, fighting “[w]aste and corruption, oppression and violence [...], the outburst of fanaticism, the misery of millions of refugees, or other violations of human rights which harm the cause of justice and solidarity, at home and abroad” (Schmidt, 2018, p. 7). Over time, challenges changed and solutions were adjusted, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs; UN, n.d.a) now attempt to address these burning issues. For some observers, splitting the world into a southern and a northern part does not offer a constructive way to collaborative problem solving. In the advice of Toshkov (2018): “‘Global South’ is a terrible term. Don’t use it!”. This handbook understands the terms Global South and Global North as a heuristic for journalism. However, for meaningful classifications, we opt for those used in the annual Human Development Reports (HDRs) that identify human development with the three dimensions (1) to live a long, healthy and creative life, (2) to be knowledgeable and (3) to have access to resources needed for a decent standard of living. The HDR schema categorises countries’ human development as: very high, high, medium and low (UNDP, 2019). The international community has developed and is operating with more classifications, all of which this handbook supports, and each of which is best used in its appropriate context (UNDESA, n.d.):

- Geographic regions: countries grouped geographically into six major areas designated as Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America, and Oceania.
- UN development groups (the designations “more developed” and “less developed” are for statistical purposes and do not represent judgments about the development process):
 - ▶ More developed regions include Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand, and Japan.
 - ▶ Less developed regions comprise all regions of Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean plus Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.
 - ▶ Least developed countries include now 47 countries, most (32) in sub-Saharan Africa.
 - ▶ Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) comprise 32 countries.
 - ▶ Small Island Developing States (SIDS) comprise 58 states.
- The World Bank groups income economies as: low income, lower-middle income, upper-middle income, high income (World Bank, 2020).
- SDG regions: countries and areas are grouped into 8 SDG regions: (1) Sub-Saharan Africa, (2) Northern Africa and Western Asia, (3) Central and Southern Asia (4) Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, (5) Latin America and the Caribbean, (6) Oceania, (7) Europe, (8) Northern America.

Selected key actors

Who are the actors? Translated from the language of the classroom into the language of the news-room: Are actors people? Frey (1985) explains that in the most general designation, actors are participants in political life, in their many different roles.

Traditionally, nation states have been viewed as major players regarding policies on migration and forced displacement. They retain important rights despite their membership in supranational organisations such as the European Union (EU) or the African Union (AU). EU member states, for instance, hold the right to admit or exclude people coming from non-EU countries to seek work, and a common policy on asylum is still only an “aim” to be developed (Ong’ayo, 2013; Schmid-Drüner, 2019; Sokolska, 2020).

Internationally, migration governance is guided by the SDGs: In SDG 10, target 10.7, the UN member states commit to facilitate the “orderly, safe, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies” (UN, n.d.b). Which actors actually lead on policymaking is one question that guides the IOM’s Migration Governance Indicators (MGI), currently available for around 50 countries (Migration Data Portal, 2020b). IOM, just as other international stakeholders like the UNHCR or the UNRWA, is also a key actor (BpB, 2016), and non-state actors assume an increasingly important role.

Just as matters of migration and forced displacement have become highly political and relevant, so too have the international networks of actors become numerous, complex and highly interconnected. UNHCR, for instance, holds annual consultations with NGOs (UNHCR, 2020a), and reports collaboration with over 900 partners, and to disburse about 40% of its annual expenditure within this group (UNHCR, n.d.b). Recipients of funds are, for instance, large international non-governmental organizations with long and successful track records in project implementation like Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), CARE, Caritas, Save the Children and the International Rescue Committee (IRC), as well as local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like National Red Cross and Red



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

Invite participants to watch the Deutsche Welle (DW) news report of 05:20 minutes “Ceuta fence: Africa’s Spanish enclave lures desperate migrants” (DW, 2018), and derive a list of people and institutions that are considered to be key actors in the field of migration and forced displacement, internationally and particularly in your home country.

You find the link on <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w6h5X86KhCo>

Crescent Committees. They provide health care, food, secure the right of asylum, place children in school, integrate migrants and refugees, train journalists, build the capacity of local communities in community-based media projects, etc. These NGOs not only implement projects but also impact policies. For instance 200 NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) were present at the milestone high-level plenary of the UN General Assembly on addressing large movements of migrants and refugees in September 2016, 10% of which were African¹⁰ (UNGA, n.d.). CSOs of all sorts have emerged, including from cities, local communities and regions (Caponio, 2019; Lausevic, 2018), the diaspora, the private sector, and groups of individuals (women, youth). Köngeter & Smith (2015) posit:

“Migration can no longer be conceptualized only in terms of nation-state policies, such as assimilation, integration, or multiculturalism. In fact, migrants do maintain ties, build up networks, and construct transnational social fields across national boundaries [...] Migrants are no longer conceptualized as victims of economic globalization or neoliberal governmentality, but are instead perceived as transnational actors in a world characterized by social inequalities and power relations” (Köngeter & Smith, 2015, pp. 1-2).

Journalists, with their different professional roles, shaped by their media systems (Hallin & Mancini, 2004; Hallin & Mancini, 2012; Hanitzsch et al., 2019) and guided by the mission and values of their media outlets, are another set of key actors in the debate. The media impacts how people think, act and react, how policies are formulated and reformed, and how migrants and asylum seekers make their decisions. A considerable stock of studies has explored the media’s impact (for instance Allen et al., 2017; Allen & Blinder, 2013), as further detailed in later modules of this handbook (see Module 5). Sometimes, two key actors merge, e.g., when migrants or refugees become journalists (Womack & Meier, 2018; Wüllner & Spies, 2019).

Another group of key actors shaping the discourse are researchers, organized in networks, research centres, publication outlets, academic programmes etc; interdisciplinary research fields are firmly established, and the IOM points to the “largest ever academic output produced” (IOM, 2019b, p. 4, pp. 125-126). There are few universities without an institutional recognition of migration and refugee studies (Yalaz & Zapata-Barrero, 2018).¹¹

¹⁰ After 2015 with the large migratory movement into Europe, new NGOs mushroomed in support of migrants. Jong and Ataç (2017) analysed refugee organizations that newly emerged in Austria after 2015, suggesting that a “new type” surfaced: highly critical of the established system, inspired by personalized relationships with refugees, combining service delivery with political demands. For all, established or new, funding is a concern, and the big names with their proven track record take the lion’s share. Local NGOs lament discrimination (Redvers, 2017).

¹¹ Academic journals in the field are well established, in migration for instance the journals: *International Migration* (since 1961), *International Migration Review* (1964), *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies* (JEMS, since 1998), *Migration Studies* (since 2013). While these journals carry the term ‘migration’, they publish all types of migration, contrary to the *Journal of Refugee Studies* (since 1988) that focuses on forced displacement (Vargas-Silva, 2015). The Research Guides of the United Nations library in Geneva leads to a variety of international research centres on refugees (United Nations Library and Archives, 2019). The EU supports research on migration through its Research Framework Programme, and the programme Horizon 2020 (2014-2020) offered “unprecedented mobilization of public resources to tackle the migration challenge” (King & Lulle, 2016). In sub-Saharan Africa, research is for instance carried out at Witwatersrand University’s African Center for Migration and Society (ACMS) in Johannesburg, South Africa, focusing particularly on Southern Africa (Wits University, 2019). In North Africa, the Center for Migration and Refugee Studies at the American University in Cairo is a key academic actor (American University of Cairo, n.d.).

Not to be overlooked, the people's drive to move to other places has created a migration industry resembling a large international business, with growing commercialization; some are legal, others criminal and even inhumane, some bring pennies, others fortunes. Beneficiaries are local taxi drivers who squeeze far too many migrants with inflated charges into their cars, police demanding bribes, labour immigration agencies who receive fees for brokerage (at times for dubious assignments and at times banned by governments as in Uganda), multinational companies managing detention centres or establishing border security. The big business includes organized criminal networks profiteering from human smuggling and trafficking (Gammeltoft-Hansen & Nyberg Sorensen, 2012). As surprising as it may be to some: To view migrants and refugees as key actors seems to be a novel notion, which Fengler et al. (2020) have analysed in their study on how the matters were reported on both sides of the Mediterranean (see Module 4).



SUGGESTION FOR AN EXERCISE TO ADDRESS THE COGNITIVE SKILLS OF APPLYING, THE AFFECTIVE SKILLS OF RESPONDING AND THE PSYCHOMOTOR SKILLS OF DEVELOPING PRECISION:

To sum up the notion of this module with its data sources, key terms and key actors, invite participants to prepare a short report that could be published in a national newspaper (at least 2,000 characters), outlining the country profile and the migration profile of a country of choice, using the Migration Data Portal (Migration Data Portal, 2020d), for instance answering these questions:

1. Country profile

For the country profile (e.g. Cameroon), use data from the Migration Data Portal and from UNData, the Human Development Reports, UNHCR, UN Geospatial Information Section, think tanks like the Berlin Institute for Population and Development, the Pew Research Center or other sources introduced in this module or that comply with the recommendations laid out herein.

2. Migration profile

For the migration profile, students may research:

- Immigration and emigration (choose the most recent year):
 - ▶ How many international migrants moved e.g. to Cameroon?
 - ▶ Which are the three largest groups who immigrated e.g. into Cameroon?
 - ▶ How many people emigrated e.g. from Cameroon?
 - ▶ Which were the three preferred destination countries for emigrants e.g. from Cameroon?

- Vulnerability of migrants (choose the most recent year):
 - ▶ How many women were trafficked?
 - ▶ How many children were trafficked?
 - ▶ How many migrants went missing?
 - ▶ How many human rights instruments has the country of origin ratified (say which ones, if possible)?

- Forced displacement:
 - ▶ How many refugees does the country host?
 - ▶ How many refugees fled from the country?
 - ▶ How many people were internally displaced by conflict in the country?
 - ▶ How many people were internally displaced by disaster in the country?
 - ▶ How many IDPs did the country host in 2019?

The Migration Data Portal's country pages – some of which offer recent Migration Profile Reports (e.g. for Cameroon from 2009) – provide context.



SUGGESTED ASSIGNMENT TO ADDRESS THE COGNITIVE SKILLS OF APPLYING AND ANALYSING, THE AFFECTIVE SKILLS OF RESPONDING AND THE PSYCHO-MOTOR SKILLS OF DEVELOPING PRECISION:

Invite participants to watch the webinar on how to use the Migration Data Portal (Migration Data Portal, 2019b). This 45-minute lecture helps to get started on how to best use the tool. Choose one or more of the following options:

- (A)** Task the participants to research selected numbers from local media reports and cross-check the data, using the Migration Data Portal.
- (B)** Assign the participants to write a report for a national newspaper (at least 5,000 characters), elaborating on the Compact on Refugees and its meaning for refugees in your country, the Compact for Migration and its meaning for migrants who leave from your country; participants to include numbers using the Migration Data Portal.
- (C)** You might wish to invite an expert (e.g. a member of local IOM office) for a Q&A and practice session to discuss the meaning of different usages of key terms.



RECOMMENDED READING:

Academic:

Bilsborrow, R. E. (2016). Concepts, definitions and data collection approaches. In M. J. White (Ed.). *International Handbook of Migration and Population Distribution* (6th ed., pp. 109-156). Dordrecht, Heidelberg, New York, London: Springer.

Journalistic:

Raymond, N. A., Scarneccia, D. P., & Campo, S. R. (2017). Humanitarian data breaches: The real scandal is our collective inaction. Retrieved November 27, 2020, from <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/opinion/2017/12/08/humanitarian-data-breaches-real-scandal-our-collective-inaction>

Institutional:

Migration Data Portal (2020d). *The bigger picture*. Retrieved December 20, 2020, from https://migrationdataportal.org/?i=stock_abs_&t=2019

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