

TRAFIG – Documentation of Stakeholder Workshop on Protracted Displacement

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Report

Stakeholder Workshop on Protracted Displacement

18 and 19 November 2021

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Background

Forced displacement is regarded and approached as a temporary phenomenon. Yet, according to the UN refugee agency (UNHCR), about 16 million people have been in exile for long periods of time without prospects for return, resettlement or local integration. Refugees and other forcibly displaced people in protracted situations find themselves trapped in a state of limbo: They can neither go back to their homeland (in most cases because it is not safe for them to do so), settle permanently in their country of first asylum (because the host state usually does not want them to remain indefinitely) nor do they have the option to move to a third country (due to the absence of legal pathways).

The greatest negative consequence for persons affected by prolonged displacement is the deteriorating quality of life. Most refugees and other forcibly displaced persons in protracted situations are unable to rebuild their lives through work and other social and economic means. The majority of such cases are situated in countries in the Global South, which struggle to ensure their populations' needs, such as economic, environmental and security challenges, in general. Current policies struggle to find long-term solutions for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) who live in long-lasting situations of vulnerability and dependency. The EU-funded Horizon 2020 research project “Transnational Figurations of Displacement (TRAFIG)”, of which DIGNITY Kwanza and Leiden University are part, has been investigating long-lasting displacement situations and with the aim of informing policy-making by providing new knowledge for sustainable solutions for protracted displacement that are tailored to the needs and capacities of persons affected by displacement - i.e. refugees and host communities. The results show how displaced people use transnational and local networks, as well as mobility, as resources to manage their everyday lives. Analyses also highlight the role played by local actors, partnerships and coordination.

Introduction: Aim of the workshop

In order to provide a platform for a rich discussion, a stakeholder workshop was organized in Dar es Salaam on 18 and 19 November 2021 by DIGNITY Kwanza in partnership Leiden University and BICC. The workshop's overall aim was to share insights into how connectivity and mobility can help to redesign (policy) solutions for protracted displacement - and to create a space for open discussion in which different stakeholders could share their experiences and views. The workshop had three concrete objectives:

1. Share experiences with regard to connectivity and mobility as a solution to protracted displacement in Tanzania and Ethiopia.
2. Test a toolkit that demonstrates refugee protection in Tanzania and the role of service providers, including civil society organisations (CSOs), in responding to challenges, dilemmas and opportunities.
3. Discuss the role and importance of local humanitarian actors in finding solutions to protracted refugee situations, the challenges they face and opportunities in light of the emphasis of the localisation of humanitarian response.

The workshop brought 26 people from different fields together in person, most of them Tanzanian. The stakeholders included representatives from the Refugee Services Department, Ministry of Home Affairs and other government departments, humanitarian actors working with urban refugees in Dar es Salaam, academics, CSO representatives, urban refugees and host community members. Following COVID-19 restrictions, a virtual channel was established to ensure maximum participation and further disseminate results. Accordingly, participants from Geneva and Vienna were able to join the discussion. The programme (see appendix) included presentations, group work (including a pilot exercise with the toolkit) and plenary discussions. All sessions were followed by engaging Q&A debates. The components of the programme will be explained in more detail in the next sections.



The stakeholder meeting was flanked by two workshops with urban refugees. These were held to further deepen our bottom-up approach by including the voices of those concerned up to the very end of the research. Both events were held on DIGNITY Kwanza premises. First, a feedback workshop was held on 16 November 2021. The purpose of this workshop was to bring the analysis of the corpus of data to the concerned refugees, with the aim of taking their feedback to the stakeholder workshop. A second community empowerment workshop targeted at young refugees and Tanzanians was held on 23 November 2021. A short section of this report is dedicated to each of these workshops. The following notes paraphrase the content of the presentation and discussions among the participants, and as such do not necessarily reflect the views of TRAFIC.

Presenting protracted displacement

Taking place in East Africa for a mainly Tanzanian audience, the workshop was held largely in Swahili. Janemary Ruhundwa, DIGNITY Kwanza's Executive Director, introduced the first morning session. Professor Kamanga then, contextualized the workshop's main topic by presenting on the historical context of East Africa, delving into the details and meaning of *protractedness* in Tanzania. However, it



Janemary Ruhundwa presenting the Working Paper on Tanzania

integration into Tanzanian society. To better understand the Tanzanian case, a comparison was made with the research on connectivity and mobility as solutions among displaced Eritreans in Ethiopia. The presentation should have been held by Dr Fekadu Aduugna Tufa (Addis Ababa University), but due to the security situation in his home country, he was unable to join the workshop and his research partner, Dr Markus Rudolf (BICC), took the floor. This was followed by a virtual intervention by Ms Caitlin Katsiaticas (ICMPD) on the role of networking in enabling refugee entrepreneurs to regain



Prof. Kamanga on the meaning of protractedness

livelihoods in Ethiopia and Tanzania (see TRAFIG Policy Brief 4, *Starting up and starting over*). A lively debate ensued, with a discussion of the parallels and differences between the Ethiopian and Tanzanian cases, highlighting the impact of European migration and refugee policies, and especially digging deeper into the role and responsibilities of Tanzanian stakeholders in the local context of protracted displacement.

Localisation

While Day 1 was mainly comprised of presentations (and lively debates following the presentations), the approach on Day 2 was more interactive from the outset. Localisation and the role of CSOs and local organisations stood high on the agenda.

Under the motto of “as local as possible, as international as necessary,” localisation, within the humanitarian sector, refers to recognition of the work and the value of working with local partners and actors. This topic had been already raised during Day 1. The different participants had come to the agreement that international NGOs and humanitarian



Michael Hyden's call from Geneva

organisations cannot do without local actors. National or domestic NGOs are better placed to understand the legal, historical, cultural and humanitarian context in which international humanitarian policies are to be implemented. Local organisations understand the local challenges and are better positioned to inform their own authorities. Nevertheless, local actors still depend on international funding to carry out their activities. How can this funding be better localized?

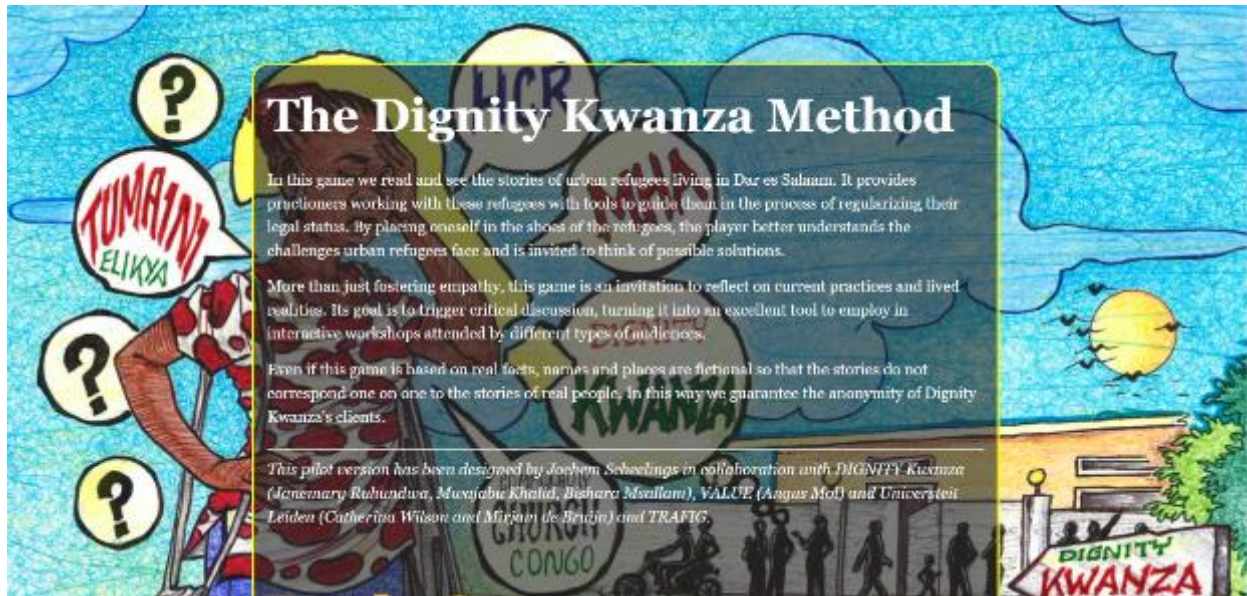
During a roundtable discussion on localisation, stakeholders got the opportunity to share their experiences and challenges encountered with regard to refugee issues in Tanzania. The debate touched equally on the ways in which a localized strategy could help advocating on refugee issues in Tanzania. The main outcomes of the roundtable are summarized in the following five points:

1. Localisation gives national NGOs more space to work with host communities in order to respond to refugees' needs.
2. In Tanzania, we need to respond to our own problem as Tanzanians. Host communities, local actors and local providers need to learn how to deal with issues and matters concerning refugees. That is localisation beyond the organisations that currently work with refugees.
3. Connectivity and mobility can bring long-lasting solutions to improve refugees' financial situations in a context of economic pressure.
4. Networking can enable refugee entrepreneurs to regain livelihoods so that they became more resilient and financially independent.

- Other local coalition actors, such as TAREMINET (Tanzania Refugee and Migration Network), should be involved in discussing refugee issues in order to come up with a joint strategic plan.

Along the same lines, ICVA's Director of Programme, Mr Michael Hyden, joined the workshop virtually from Geneva. He shared ICVA's perspective on the localisation of humanitarian response and called for the strengthening of national actors.

The DIGNITY Kwanza method



Front-page of the 'game' *The DIGNITY Kwanza method*

After a brief introductory presentation by the game's lead developer, Jochem Scheelings (University Leiden), the stakeholders were divided into four breakout groups that each explored one of the two available stories. In the *game*, the player interviews urban refugees in Dar Es Salaam and has to do two things: (1) establish a clear picture of the needs and challenges that the refugee is facing and (2) make use of the various tools and contacts (such as other NGOs) that are available to guide the refugee towards regularising his/her status. The idea behind the session was to demonstrate the effectiveness of the medium of the game. The game enables, for instance, participants with little or no prior knowledge of the subject matter to immediately grasp in-depth concepts encountered in the work of DIGNITY Kwanza. For organisations that already work with refugees, the game can serve as a tool for reflecting on the current practices and challenges, encouraging them to think of alternative solutions.

The game proved to be successful as the stakeholders, which included members of NGOs working on refugee issues (which along DIGNITY Kwanza are mentioned in the game), were able to identify their own role in the process of urban refugee management right away and could provide concrete feedback on the areas of the game that involved them. The method behind the development of the game, namely the use of primary sources such as the interview protocols with urban refugees provided by DIGNITY Kwanza (in other words the corpus of data which is also the base for the Working Paper), was regarded as a model that can be exported to suit the needs of other local NGOs and stakeholders in Tanzania.

One main point of criticism in the feedback from the group discussion was that the stakeholders felt that their involvement with DIGNITY Kwanza was not always completely accurately represented. This is partly



Internal feedback session on the game, November 17, 2021

because the game was developed from one perspective instead of multiple ones. Another important point to take into account is the pivotal role of the government with regard to the legalization of refugee status. It needs to be made more clear that UNHCR cannot provide refugee status if the procedure is not started by the local government in the first place. A third important aspect of the game that the stakeholders brought up is the question of representation. When the game was first presented

to a group of urban refugees in Dar Es Salaam at DIGNITY Kwanza's office it became clear that it presented a two-fold challenge: the refugees themselves wanted to be seen to prove that they existed, but feared individually the risk of exposure. Just as in the corpus of data and Working Paper, pseudonyms to hide

refugees' identity have been integrated into the game. Place names and names of persons mentioned in the stories were all changed to more generic ones. The anonymization process was taken one step further. Each story is a mix of facts and events described in different reports. These facts and events are all based on real interviews; however, by mixing them to create new stories, the identities of refugees cannot be traced. The end result is technically fiction, but it is fiction made up of a combination of real stories.



The DIGNITY Kwanza method: playing the game during the Stakeholders' workshop

The Twine programming environment is Open Source and free to use and modify (<https://twinery.org>). It outputs a series of interactive passages that function similarly to a normal webpage and does not require users to learn a programming language. This makes Twine very open to use for any interested party, even those who want to spend as little time as possible on training programmers. As such, there is room for other games to be developed based on the reports and protocols of other organisations, for example, TCRS or REDESO, or even a combination of several NGO's reports. In this way, the local organisations can be empowered to contribute clearer information, in a very accessible manner, to the government so that the latter can be better informed on refugee issues as they are shaped on the ground. The role of local organisations is, thus, to inform and support their government, and a toolkit such as this game can facilitate that.

While the overall reception of the game was positive and the stakeholders were enthusiastic, there were still some issues that will have to be addressed in the future. A Swahili translation, in addition to the English version, is now in development, and this is a critical step to be taken if the game is to be used in localized workshops by DIGNITY Kwanza in the future. The ultimate goal of this project is to eventually pass on development to DIGNITY Kwanza (the working version of the game has been made available to DIGNITY Kwanza) or any interested party in Tanzania so that the means to expand the game is in Tanzanian hands.

Quotes and recommendations

Important quotes and a recommendation by the Assistant Director of the Refugee Services Department of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Tanzania:

“Tunapoweka vichwa vyetu pamoja ni jambo jema kwa sababu hakuna mtu anayewez kutatua mambo yote pekee yake ay anayejua mambo yote pekee yake. Tunapoweka vichwa veytu pamoja inatusaidia kupata ufumbuzi wa matatizo yetu kwa njia ya makubaliano” Inatusaidia kupata win win situation.”

“Putting our heads together is a positive thing because no one can solve all problems on his own, and there is no person who knows everything. When we put our heads together, it helps us to arrive to solutions through dialogue leading to a win-win situation.”

--

“Dunia lazima ijitaidi kutatua matatizo pamoja na kwakuwa hatulingani uwezo uwe kwa kusaidiana na sio kufukuzana. Dunia lazima ije pamoja na sio kubaguana.”

“The world should aim at resolving problems together and since we differ in capacities, this should be done through assisting and not excluding one another.”

--

“Kama mtu anapata raha moyoni kutokana na kuanguka kwa mtu mwingine your are less human. Anayekutengenezea zengwe ili yeye anufaike ana upungufu mkubwa sana, Lazima Tushirikiane wote kwa pamoja ili kufikia maamuzi bora Zaidi.”

“If you enjoy the fall of the other, then you are less human. Anyone who causes a crisis in order to benefit from it has serious deficiencies. We must work together to arrive at better decisions.”

--

“Jitihada ya kutengeneza toolkit inaweza baadae kutumika kama checklist na ikasaidia wengi katika utendaji wao wa kazi. Na si kwakutumia sheria tu bali na busara pia ili kupata middle ground. Kwa maana hawa watu wapo na hawapo tayari kurudi kwao.”

“The toolkit can later be used as a checklist to help many practitioners in their work, not through applying the law only, but wisdom likewise in order to find middle ground, because these people (urban refugees) are here and are not ready to return to their countries of origin now.”

--

“Huko mbele tunafikia intergration ya EA na tunaweza kuwaa hatuna wakimbizi, mtazamo wetu kwenye haya mambo uwe wa muda mrefu badala ya kupoteza resources kufanya mambo ambayo sio ya msingi sana.”

“We expect to have East African integration one day where we may not have refugees, so our views on these issues have to take a long-term perspective, instead of wasting resources on issues that are not fundamental.”

--

“Serikali inatambua mchango wa NGOs na itaendelea kushirikiana na NGOs katika kutafuta ufumbuzi wa matatizo, kwa sababu yenyewe hayana majibu yote, mengine ni mapya mfano; Connectivity and mobility as solution, tumekuwa tukijua zile tatu (3) tu.”

“The government recognizes the contribution of NGOs and will continue to cooperate with them in finding solutions to various challenges because the government does not have all the answers to all the problems. Some solutions such as connectivity and mobility as solutions are new, some of us knew the three traditional solutions only.”

Way forward

The following is a list of suggestions raised by participants with regard to the way forward:

1. Call for annual events and meetings that discuss and bring (lasting) solutions to the global refugee crisis.
2. A plea to DIGNITY Kwanza to involve more stakeholders in this discussion on how to advocate for refugee issues, as well as an appeal to DIGNITY Kwanza to focus on how they can continue to implement the strategy of advocating on refugee issues.

3. An appeal for broader engagement of the local government, especially at the local level: that is, in every street and in villages that are entry points into the country.
4. DIGNITY Kwanza was asked to organize a workshop and devise a strategy on how to conduct a capacity building for local providers (local government officials), training them on different matters concerning refugees.
5. The toolkit is very clear to practice and draws a bigger concept, though its needs some update and collaboration.
6. DIGNITY Kwanza considered conducting training to raise awareness among refugees concerning the importance of registering their children. DIGNITY Kwanza should work together with RITA and facilitate this workshop.

Giving back: Feedback workshop with refugees

« Ce n'est que lorsque la dignité des personnes est garantie que les possibilités d'épanouissement social et économique et la possibilité de contribuer à la construction de la nation deviennent possible. »

--

"It is only when people's dignity is safeguarded that the opportunities to achieve their social and economic self-fulfillment and the possibility contribute to nation-building will fall into place."

(Concluding sentence of TRAFIG Working Paper 8: Figurations of Displacement in and beyond Tanzania)

"That is a great idea!" was Janemary's (head of DIGNITY Kwanza) response to the proposal of holding a workshop for and with refugees. "They often feel forgotten after the interviews are taken," she continued, "more often than not they are not brought back into the loop, even if the publications are based on their own lived experiences!"

After such an enthusiastic response, we decided to hold an informal feedback session for 20 of the refugees who had participated in the interviews that constitute the corpus of data on which the Working Paper is based. The purpose of holding the workshop before the stakeholder meeting was to take the



Little exhibition: Refugees comment on the drawings by Sapinart for the game, November 17, 2021

refugees' feedback and transport their pleas and voices to the relevant Tanzanian authorities present at the stakeholder workshop described above.

The workshop was hosted by Bishara Msallam from DIGNITY Kwanza. Twenty participants were brought together, and the group included people from different walks of life: ages 18 to 65, women and men, Congolese and Burundian nationals, people with and without a legal status. The atmosphere was convivial. Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, this was among the few workshops that took place at DIGNITY Kwanza's premises. For the DIGNITY Kwanza team, this special occasion offered an opportunity to discuss issues in detail, yet in the setting of a group discussion. For the scholars, the workshop was an opportunity to bring their academic writing back to the people who inspired it on the first place - the real experts.

After a general introduction round and sharing our expectations, the participants were invited to take a look at a little exhibition of ten drawings inspired by their lives. They were enthusiastic about it, as they could directly relate to them. They stood around the tables (see photograph above) explaining the drawings' meanings to one another. The exhibition was followed by a presentation of the toolkit (game) by Jochem Scheelings. The drawings, which were used to visualize the game, made it easier to follow the purpose of the game. Feedback was given on some of its details, for instance the name of locations. Our response to this was to change specific names for generic names, also with regards to fostering anonymity.

The second part of the morning was spent on a presentation by Dr Catherina Wilson (University Leiden) on the Working Paper. The audience, being the real experts on the topic, was invited to correct, add or remove information where needed. The presentation entitled: "Configurations de déplacement en Tanzanie" was held in French, a language in which most of the refugees were educated, understand and speak fluently. One of the participants translated from French into Swahili. We were curious to see the reaction of the participants, for instance, on the anonymized photographs that accompanied every slide (i.e. photographs showing only parts of the body, or taken from the back or from afar). The use of photographs surprised the audience in a positive way. One could read from the expression on their faces that each participant felt proud when her or his photograph was shown, as if it meant they were seen and acknowledged. Two participants explicitly thanked Catherina after the presentation for using their photographs.

In the discussion and lively Q&A that followed, refugees repeatedly mentioned their trust in DIGNITY Kwanza and commended the organisation's good will and good work. It is because of the collaboration with DIGNITY Kwanza, according to them, that the result of this work was successful. The core of the discussion, however, touched upon matters of recognition of refugee status and the lack thereof. Just as in the countries of the Global North, in Tanzania a difference is made between accepted (*wakimbizi* or refugees) and less accepted (those considered to be economic migrants) migrants. The former are (ideally) to be assisted legally by the government and humanitarially, by the UNHCR. A question was raised as to whether getting registered to be recognized by the government as a long-term migrant (*mlowezi*), which entails visiting the Congolese embassy and registering oneself with the Congolese Community in Tanzania (CCT), was helpful at all. DIGNITY Kwanza advised each person to assess the reasons that caused their displacement before making a decision, because based on that such a visit or registration could put at risk the refugee and/or his asylum procedure.

For unregistered or unrecognized urban refugees who have been living as such for almost two decades and have lost patience and hope, it seemed to offer opportunities. This points to one of the core issues discussed in the paper: A dignified life begins with a legal status, after which other socio-economic developments can follow. Of course, the will of each individual was respected. This was a hotly discussed debate. DIGNITY Kwanza advised those in doubt to consult DIGNITY Kwanza lawyers for customized

advice. Another important complaint, from a recent change not reflected in the Working Paper, related to the obligation by UNHCR to channel urban refugees' monthly allowances through banks. The urban refugees affected by this complained that they have had to pay high monthly fees for being able to withdraw the money from their account.

Community empowerment workshop with the youth

Catering to youth, the workshop started with a discussion on the following question: *Je, ndoto za kwenda Ulaya ni kweli?* Or: Is the dream to go to Europe true? Eighteen youngsters, both men and women, refugees and Tanzanian citizens, ranging from 18 to 30 years old participated in this workshop on 23 November 2021. From the outset, one could observe a gendered life experience. While the boys came empty-handed, at least four girls came carrying babies on their backs.



The workshop was organized by Catherina Wilson, Gladness Muyaga and Bishara Msallam and hosted by Gladness Muyaga. Two facilitators, with experience of living in Europe but based in Tanzania, were invited to talk on the topic. They presented the ups and

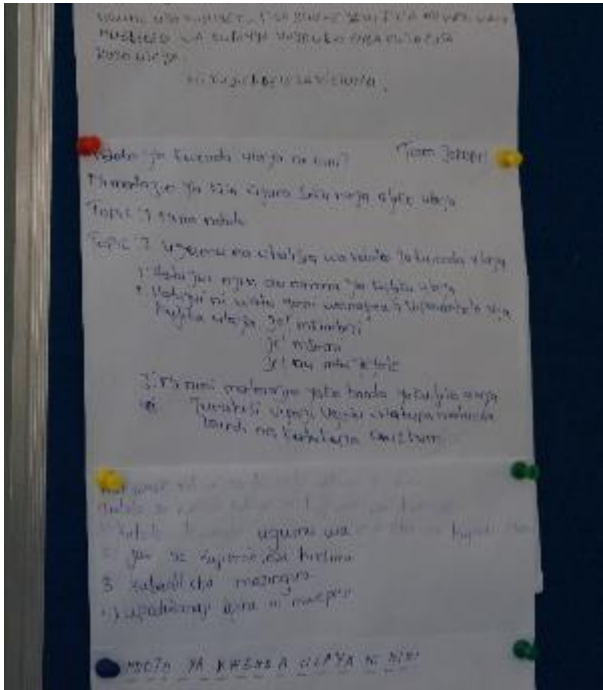
Youth discussing in groups: What does it mean for you to go abroad?

downs of their journeys through Europe. But most importantly, their accounts triggered the participants to reflect on their own experiences and plans.

In Tanzania, as in many African countries, people tend to look at the West as a land of milk and honey. Dreams of moving (or being resettled) to Canada, the United States or Europe are central in the imaginaries and future aspirations of many young people. This idea was conspicuous during the round of introductions and expectations regarding the workshop. In response to the workshop's central question, many participants expected to find out how to go to Europe. The dream is alive and kicking.

After the introductory round, participants were divided into four groups and asked to discuss their thoughts around the central question (*Je, kwa wewe ndoto za kwenda Ulaya ni nini?* For you personally, what does it mean to go to Europe?) Each group, which the participants jokingly named 'teams' in reference to different reality shows on television, were handed pen and paper (the results of which can be seen in the photograph below). The discussions were lively, and for some groups the ten minutes given were not enough. After discussing in groups, one representative of each group was chosen to speak up and share the written thoughts with the rest of the room. The three words that popped up often were: *Elimo, ajiri, kazi*. In other words: 'education', 'personal development' and 'work'.

After the tea break, Derick Bori,¹ a former asylum seeker in Europe, started relating his life story. Bori used to live on the outskirts of the city, but after primary school, he was sent to school downtown. There, many of his classmates lived in a better financial situation than Bori's parents at the time. Slowly, he



Written outcomes of the group discussions

developed a thirst for Europe and became very perseverant in looking for a way to make his dream to go to Europe come true. Bori's lively presentation was accompanied by pictures. He spoke of the difficulties, the challenges, the risks he took and the surprises he had not expected to encounter in Europe. His vision had been to study in Germany, but before actually arriving in this country, he spent many years in Southeastern Europe: Greece, Macedonia, Serbia and especially Romania, where he learned the language, got married and settled. Bori spoke very openly about the 'wrong decisions' he was forced to take, like selling illegal drugs in Greece in order to get by or lying about his identity continuously to give weight to his asylum procedure. As such, he presented himself as a Somali (Bantu Somali) refugee, to no avail.

rooted – but he wanted to encourage them to think twice before undertaking such an arduous and risky journey. He equally wanted to discourage the youth from travelling clandestinely or with forged identities.

In fact, Bori's main message was not necessarily to discourage youth in Tanzania to go to Europe – the dream might be too deeply

The second speaker equally shared his experiences as a student in Europe in the early 2000s. For the purpose of this report, we will not disclose his identity. Once he had finished his studies in Sweden, he decided to return to Africa, to the surprise of many. Just like Bori, the second speaker did not advise youngsters against going to Europe. He explained: "We can travel, but what is our goal?" He thus shifted the focus to the purpose and went on to emphasize that one can have a good life everywhere, also in Africa. The trick is to change the mindset, that is visualizing that a good life in Africa is not impossible, one just needs to work towards it. The speaker took time to underline this point. "We can have a good life here in Tanzania," he continued, "we can do the job we want to do, the job that fulfills us." In his experience he met Africans from different nationalities in Sweden, yet he often observed them doing menial jobs, jobs that others do not want to do. That equally applies to schooled individuals, who he had,

¹ Bori agrees to use his real name

painfully, seen working below their level and capacities. “Make your goals here,” this speaker concluded, “where we can also have a better life.”



Bori presenting his journey to and through Europe

Even though dreams were not dropped, and the fantasy of Europe lures behind the corner, the workshop did encourage discussion among participants. To some, the risks and the goal were out of proportion. Yet by practicing what they are preaching, both speakers set an alternative example of success *in* Africa. Bori and the second speaker live in Dar es Salaam. Whereas

the latter is a successful entrepreneur, Bori, too, recently got married and is taking care of his young family. He also established a local NGO, Living with Locals, which has the purpose of empowering the community by carrying out environmental and educational projects. As such, Bori employs the experience he gained abroad, not without challenges of course, but with a vision of making life work in Africa.

The TRAFIG team wishes to thank all participants for their active participation and contributions.

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Appendix I: Agenda

DRAFT PROGRAMME: STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP ON PROTRACTED DISPLACEMENT FOUR POINTS BY SHERATON HOTEL, DAR ES SALAAM, 18 & 19 November 2021	
DAY ONE	
Time	Activity
08:00-08:30	Arrival and signing-in
08:30-08:40	Welcoming and Opening Remarks
08:40-09:00	Introduction and Participants' Expectation
09:00-10:00	General Overview of Protracted Displacement, Q&A
10:30-10:50	Overview of the TRAFIG Project
10:50-11:40	Role of Research Institutions and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) and Leiden University in TRAFIG Project, Q&A
11:40-12:40	Insights into the protracted displacement in the urban context, Q&A
12:40-13:00	Select Case Study 1
14.00-14:20	Select Case Study 2
14:20-15:10	Research Findings: Connectivity and Mobility as a solution to Protracted Displacement in Ethiopia; How networking can enable refugee entrepreneurs to regain livelihoods, Q&A
15:10– 16:00	Group Work
16:00-16:30	Plenary session
16:30-16:50	Summary and Wrap up
DAY TWO	
Time	Activity
08:00-08:30	Arrival and Sign in
08:30-09:00	Recap
09:00-10:30	Testing toolkit that demonstrates the role of service providers including CSOs in responding to challenges, dilemmas and opportunities: Presentation; Toolkit into action in groups; Joint discussion
10:50 – 11:40	Overview of the involvement of local actors (NGOs) in humanitarian response
11:40 -13:00	Panel: Involvement of Local actors in humanitarian response: Challenges and opportunities
14:00- 15:00	Overview on Localisation of humanitarian response: ICVA's perspective
15:00 - 16:00	Plenary Discussion and way forward
16:00 - 16:15	Closing Remarks
16:15 - 16:30	Evaluation, Signing out and Evening Tea

TRAFIG

Transnational Figurations of Displacement



The project

TRAFIG (Transnational Figurations of Displacement) is an EU-funded Horizon 2020 research and innovation project. From 2019 to 2021, 12 partner organisations investigate long-lasting displacement situations at multiple sites in Asia, Africa and Europe. TRAFIG provides academic evidence on refugee movements and protracted displacement; analyses which conditions could help to improve displaced people's everyday lives; and informs policymakers on how to develop solutions to protracted displacement.

Partners

- BICC (Bonn International Center for Conversion), Germany, (Coordinator)
- Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia
- Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece
- CMI (Chr. Michelsen Institute), Norway
- Danube University Krems, Austria
- DIGNITY Kwanza – Community Solutions, Tanzania
- FIERI (Forum of International and European Research on Immigration), Italy
- ICMPD (International Centre for Migration Policy Development), Austria
- SHARP (Society for Human Rights & Prisoners' Aid), Pakistan
- Leiden University, The Netherlands
- University of Sussex, United Kingdom
- Yarmouk University, Jordan

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