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Dear friends of the TRAFIG project,

Our project ended in June 2022.

After 3 1/2 years, we can proudly look back at numerous activities and achievements:

- we spoke with more than 2,900 displaced persons living in [11 countries in Africa, Asia and Europe](#) and are grateful for what we learned from them;
- we engaged with numerous experts, stakeholders and policy-makers in our countries of study and beyond in interviews, meetings, workshops and webinars;
- we analysed policy documents, laws, academic texts and our own interviews;
- we presented our work at conferences, public events and our [own final conference](#);
- we designed the [TRAFIG website](#) and were very active on [Twitter](#);
- we wrote ten working papers, seven policy briefs, twelve practice notes, a synthesis report, a policy handbook, a toolkit for practitioners, academic articles - including a section in the Forced Migration Review and a special issue in the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies - and Op-eds and blog contributions (see [trafig.eu/output](#));
- we produced two comprehensive documentaries (on displacement experiences in Greece and Italy) and several shorter [videos](#); and
- we held numerous in-person and online meetings of TRAFIG researchers, thereby developing a great spirit within our group.

Why did we do all this?

First and foremost, we wanted to learn from displaced people how they experience protracted displacement, how they cope with daily challenges, and which role social networks and mobility play for them in getting by and moving ahead in their lives. Thereby, and by drawing on expert consultations, we wanted to better understand central factors that keep displaced people in a 'limbo' situation and constrain their opportunities. Our ambition was to develop alternative 'solutions' to protracted displacement, or at least, highlight crucial elements of people's long-lasting marginalisation and point to the most promising avenues where sustainable solutions can be realised *for* and *by* displaced people. We cannot judge ourselves whether we have actually achieved these objectives, but we were always highly motivated and worked towards reaching these goals.

This final edition of our newsletter presents an overview of TRAFIG developments from March to June 2022 —the last four months of the project. Next to the final publications that sum up our findings — such as the [synthesis report](#) and the [policy handbook](#) — the newsletter provides an update of our project activities, including our final conference, and shares some announcements. Even though the project has formally ended, **we look forward to staying connected with you**— in person and/or virtually via mail, social media, webinars or other formats.

For any enquiries, comments or recommendations, please write to contact@trafig.eu.

Stay updated with our [website](#), [Twitter](#) and [YouTube channel](#), all of which will continue to be active this year.

Benjamin Etzold, Maarit Thiem, Elvan Isikozlu and Gizem Güzelant (from BICC) on behalf of the TRAFIG team.



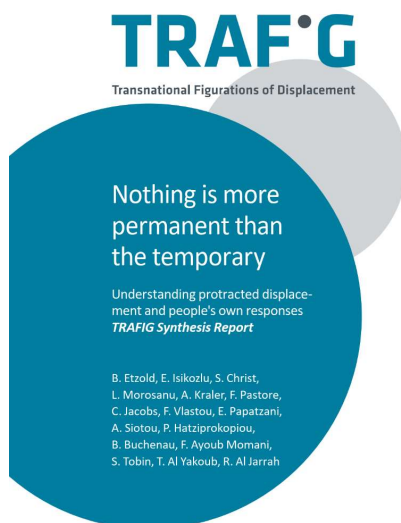
TRAFIG members celebrating the great team spirit in the project after the project's last Steering Group Meeting in Brussels on 2 May 2022.

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[Output and publications from TRAFIG](#)

Final TRAFIG publications



TRAFIG synthesis report • 06/2022

TRAFIG synthesis report:

'Nothing is more permanent than the temporary'. Understanding displacement and people's own responses

This report presents the findings of our empirical studies in the [DR Congo](#), [Ethiopia](#), [Tanzania](#), [Jordan](#), [Pakistan](#), [Greece](#), [Italy](#) and [Germany](#).

Our analysis centres around 5 factors that shape conditions of protracted displacement:

- 1) governance regimes of aid and asylum
- 2) social practices and livelihoods
- 3) networks and movements
- 4) intergroup relations between refugees&hosts
- 5) economic dynamics

These and other cross-cutting aspects such as gender relations or political turbulences impact people's responses to protracted displacement.

Access our final report [here](#).

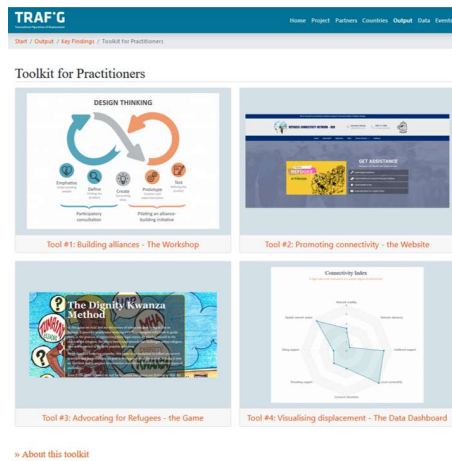
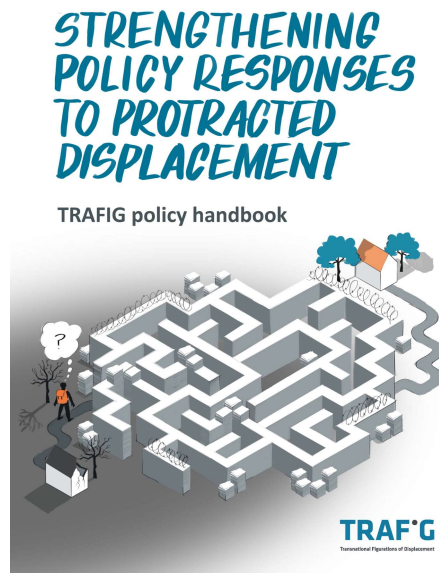
**TRAFIG policy handbook:
Strengthening policy responses to protracted displacement**

April 2022

This handbook shares 10 takeaways for strengthening policy responses to protracted displacement that have emerged from our project, empirical examples of our study as well as policy recommendations and promising practices for inspiration.

The 10 takeaways centre on the TRAFIG project's goal of identifying solutions that are better tailored to the needs and capacities of displaced persons.

The TRAFIG policy handbook is available [here](#).



**TRAFIG toolkit for practitioners:
Building webs of connections**

This toolkit brings together practical outputs on solutions to protracted displacement.

Practitioners can promote or support displaced people's connectivity. Helping to build a web of connections allows displaced people to move ahead in life and to belong to others.

- The toolkit entails 4 examples from our work:
- [Tool #1: Building alliances - The Workshop](#)
 - [Tool #2: Promoting connectivity - The Website](#)
 - [Tool #3: Advocating for Refugees - The Game](#)
 - [Tool #4: Visualising displacement - The Data Dashboard](#)

Learn more about the [toolkit on our website](#).

**TRAFIG policy brief no. 7
Creating a way out of the maze: Supporting sustainable futures for displaced persons**

This is the final policy brief in the TRAFIG series and, as such, synthesises findings and policy recommendations across our major countries of study (DR Congo, Ethiopia, Germany, Greece, Italy, Jordan, Pakistan and Tanzania).

It explores how the European Union can not only help displaced persons but also benefit from putting people at the centre of finding solutions to displacement and how networks and mobility can work as force multipliers towards this goal.

You can download our policy brief no. 7 [here](#).



**TRAFIG practice note no. 11
The missing link: Promoting refugees' skills-**



Transnational Figurations of Displacement

practice note no. 11 • 06/2022

The missing link: Promoting refugees' skills-based mobility within Europe

The Common European Asylum System prohibits the mobility of persons entitled to international protection within the European Union, making it more difficult for displaced persons to rebuild their lives even after arriving in Europe and receiving protection status. Recent developments soften this strict policy of immobility for some. In this context, can EU mobility based on refugees' skills become a game-changer? The tools are there. What is needed now is to connect these initiatives so that more displaced persons can use their skills for their benefit and that of receiving countries.

- the European Union is working on an EU-wide talent pool,
 - organisations are providing national support networks to help refugees find employment and to support employers interested in hiring refugees, and
 - recent developments have softened mobility restrictions for refugees.
- What is needed now is the political will to connect these dots so that more displaced persons can make use of their skills for their benefit and that of receiving countries.

In its recent annual report on the state of asylum within the European Union, the EU Asylum Agency (EAAA) considers complementary pathways important for expanding solutions for displaced persons. According to the EAAA, "reinstatement or other alternative pathways to protection, such as humanitarian visas, community sponsorship, study programmes or channels used for labour migration, may provide a viable way ahead" for displaced persons who are not able to return to their origin country. This is in line with broader momentum behind complementary pathways, as seen for instance in the Global Compact on Refugees and the New Pact on Migration and Asylum. Discussions have focused on the global context—but the benefits of this approach also ring true within the European Union.

At the same time as displacement is rising, the European Union is facing a demographic decline and labour force shortages, meaning that migration could help to mitigate the consequences of an ageing continent. The skills and talent of refugees—when properly assessed, recognised and matched—could contribute considerably to maintaining the European Union's economic growth. In this context, efforts to identify and acknowledge displaced talent—and make this known to potential employers—are critical.

The TRAFIG project mapped and interviewed some of these initiatives to learn from their experiences and assess whether their practices could be replicated in other countries, thereby promoting cross-border cooperation within the European Union. The aim was to understand how to connect the dots—i.e. in other words, how to fill the gap between the available skills and talent of displaced people, typically minimised or underused, with the needs and opportunities of EU labour markets.

What is already being done?

Many, mostly non-governmental, organisations have been leading initiatives to facilitate labour market integration and increase the employability of refugees through different projects and tools, such as training courses, job matching services, recognition of skills and private sector engagement.

based mobility within Europe

This practice note discusses the different pieces of the puzzle for supporting displaced persons in making use of their skills for their benefit and that of receiving EU countries.

It presents innovative initiatives across Europe, which work towards a faster and easier recognition of refugees' skills and qualifications, which aim to make displaced talent visible and accessible, and which are creating networks for refugees and employers alike.

You can access practice note no. 11 [here](#).

TRAFIG practice note no. 12 In the shoes of a Congolese refugee: Online game helps to understand urban refugees' legal struggles

The TRAFIG team developed an interactive story-based online simulation to sensitise practitioners and the public to the challenges urban refugees in Dar es Salaam face. Feedback workshops with refugees, government officials and other local stakeholders in Tanzania and with scholars and students in the Netherlands helped to refine the game and draw key lessons from the method.

Our practice note no. 12 presents the game and the lessons learned from three feedback workshops. You can access it [here](#).



practice note no. 12 • 06/2022

In the shoes of a Congolese refugee: Online game helps to understand urban refugees' legal struggles

The TRAFIG team developed an interactive story-based online simulation to sensitise practitioners and the public to the multiple challenges urban refugees in Dar es Salaam face. Feedback workshops with refugees, government officials and other local stakeholders in Tanzania and with scholars and students in the Netherlands helped to refine the game and draw key lessons from the method.

This simulation game not only fosters empathy but is also an invitation to reflect on current practices and legal realities. Its goal is to trigger critical discussions. Colleagues working at IDIGNITY Kwanza, the NAIJEE Foundation and Leiden University developed this game, which is based on empirical insights generated during the TRAFIG project. It was tested on three occasions to include stakeholders' feedback.

Around 10,000 urban refugees live in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania's largest city, even though current national law does not allow them to live outside the refugee camps in rural areas. As only few manage to obtain permits to leave the camps, most urban refugees live covertly in the city. They have to hide their identity and therefore face precarious living conditions, barriers to education, health services and work, as well as limited prospects for the future (see [Bakumbwa et al., 2021](#)).

Feedback workshop with refugees

In November 2021 IDIGNITY Kwanza and Leiden University held a feedback workshop in urban villages, which had participated in the interviews that formed the basis for the game. Twenty people from different walks of life joined. They aged between 18 and 65, were women and men, Congolese and Burundian nationals, people with and without a legal status. The atmosphere was convivial. This special occasion offered an opportunity to discuss issues in person in the group and in detail. We first invited the participants to look at the exhibition of ten drawings by Sipho Molelele, a Congolese painter that were inspired by interviews conducted with urban refugees. The participants interpreted the drawings' meanings, at times even negotiating elements of themselves in them. The game's local developer presented the purpose and functioning of the simulation game with the help of the drawings that visualised the stories of these urban refugees. The refugees' feedback underlined their fear of exposure, and they welcomed the use of pseudonyms in various media. However, they expressed that each of the three chapters presented in the game was not based on an individual story only, but rather represented a mix of facts based on multiple interviews. The result is technically fiction, but fiction created by combining real stories.

The 'IDIGNITY Kwanza method' is an online, interactive, story-based simulation that enables participants with little or no prior knowledge of the subject matter to immediately grasp the personal, social and legal challenges that urban refugees in Dar es Salaam face daily. It also allows the 'players' to learn from the compelling work of IDIGNITY Kwanza - Community Solutions, a local non-profit organisation that supports marginalised and vulnerable populations in Tanzania.

Throughout the game, the player interviews urban refugees in Dar es Salaam and must do two things:

- establish a clear picture of the needs and challenges that the refugees are facing, and
- make use of the various available tools and contacts (such as other NGOs) guiding the refugee towards registering his/her name.

TRAFIG reports and other outputs



T7 Task Force International cooperation for the global common good

POLICY BRIEF

PEOPLE FIRST: NEW SOLUTIONS TO THE CHALLENGE OF DISPLACEMENT

29.04.2022

Benjamin Etzold Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies
Helen Wagner International Centre for Migration Policy Development
Caitlin Katsifas International Centre for Migration Policy Development



People First - New Solutions to the Challenge of Displacement

TRAFIG's Policy Brief for the Think7 engagement group advising the German G7 presidency.

Based on insights of TRAFIG research, the policy brief makes the case for a paradigm shift towards a people-centred approach to displacement policy that

- 1) considers the human capital and social networks of displaced people, and
- 2) enables them to use and further develop their potential, including through mobility.

The policy brief is accessible via the [Think7 website](#) and the [TRAFIG website](#).

Internal displacement and network connections in the DRC: Findings and Recommendations of TRAFIG research in Congo

This document introduces articles of the [special issue on protracted displacement in the DRC's South Kivu region and Internally Displaced Persons' network connections](#) that has been published by TRAFIG's Congo team.

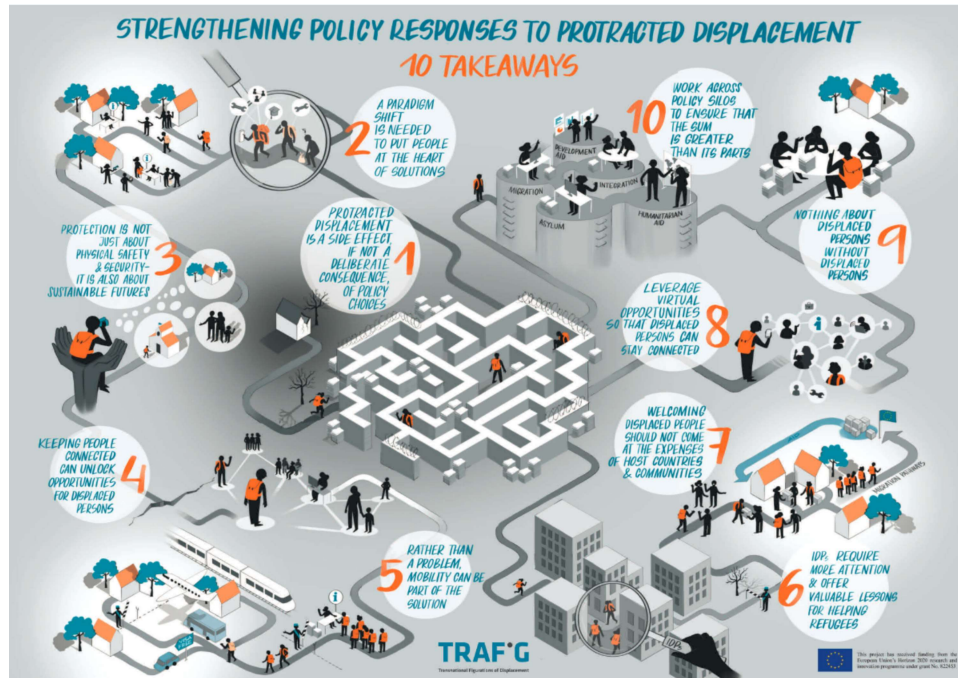
We briefly summarize each article, which relate to the DRC's research on [TRAFIG's five main themes](#) in and around Bukavu, in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Based on a stakeholder meeting, we also provide some recommendations for policy and action.

You can download the bilingual (*French and Swahili*) report [here](#).

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RÉSUMÉ DES PRINCIPAUX RÉSULTATS ET DES PRINCIPALES RECOMMANDATIONS DE L'ÉTUDE SUR LES PERSONNES DÉPLACÉES ET CONNECTIVITÉS AU SUD-KIVU EN 2019-2020
 KIFUPI YA MATOKEO YA UTAFITI JUU YA WAKIMBIZI NA UHUSIANO NDANI YA KIVU YA KUSINI NA PENDEKEZO KWA 2019-2020

- 1. De l'étude**
 Il s'agit de l'étude sur les figures transnationales de déplacement (TRAFIG) : connectivité et mobilité des personnes déplacées au Sud-Kivu. Elle comprend les objectifs et l'hypothèse de TRAFIG, les thèmes clés, les débats et pratiques, les méthodes de recherche et le contexte de déplacement, ainsi que le cadre de gouvernance, régime et pratique de protection.
- 1. Kuuu utafiti**
 Inaangazia habari ya watu wakimbizi ndani ya Inchi (TRAFIG) kuunganishwa na matembesi ya wakimbizi katika Kivu ya Kusini. Inaonesha shabaa na mawazo ya TRAFIG, maneno makuu, miungano, otagari, reburu za utafiti na hali ya ukimbizi, pamoja na uongori na hali ya ukimyo.
- 2. Déplacement prolongé**
 Les personnes déplacées internes (PDI) souffrent de trois types d'incertitudes qui sont interconnectées : spatiales, socio-économiques et relationnelles. Elles entraînent l'intégration des personnes déplacées dans la ville et entretiennent leur situation de déplacement prolongé. Mais elles peuvent aussi, en même temps, être un catalyseur de changement. Disposer d'un réseau social plus solide et d'un revenu stable constitue sans doute la voie de sortie.
- 2. Ukimbizi wa muda mrefu**
 Wakimbizi wa ndani (PDI) wanapatwa na aina tatu za kukosa uhakika yenye kuunganishwa : kukosa makuu, kuachama na kimhusiano, tzi zimeacha wakimbizi kukosa kuhirikiana ndani ya mji mkuu na kudumisha hali yoo ya kubama kwa muda mrefu. Lakini zinweza pia, kuwa kichocheo cha mabadiliko. Kuwa na miungano wa kukata na gata ya kila mwezi ni rija ya kutoka ndani ya hali iyo.
- 3. Personnes déplacées et stratégies de survie**
 Les stratégies de survie des PDI tournent autour de contact avec des acteurs forts, de la connexion multiple (nombre de personnes/groupes dans le réseau de la PDI) et de la capacité de celles-ci de maintenance de ce réseau. Une des raisons qui retardent le réseautage entre les PDI et les résidents est le sentiment de retenu alimenté par des soupçons.
- 3. Wakimbizi na hali ya kuishi**
 Hali ya kuishi ya wa PDI inapitia kujana na watu wenye kujweza na miungano mingi na watu wala vikundi, na pia umezo wa wakimbizi kuchunga nguvu ya miungano lya. Kitu moja yenye kucheleweshia maaitana hali ya PDI na wakazi ni hatua ya kujitua inayochewea na kuwaziama na chuki inayotuma wakimbizi wamojia



The TRAFIG Poster: Strengthening Policy Responses to Protracted Displacement
 The poster developed by ICMPD and Visuality Europe visualizes 10 key takeaways of our work. These central messages are further elaborated in the [TRAFIG Policy Handbook](#). You can download the poster as PDF [here](#).

TRAFIG blog articles

- **Catherina Wilson, Oussama El Khairi and Sapin Makengele:** ["Some things should be kept unclear". Researching Congolese in The Netherlands](#). TRAFIG blog, April 2022.

TRAFIG project activities

Stay informed about the project developments.

TRAFIG activities: Events and conferences



At our final project conference in a hybrid format in Brussels on 3 May 2022, we shared what we have learned over the past 3 1/2 years and discussed our findings with representatives from refugee communities, academia, the policy world and practitioners.

The introductory panel, [The promise of mobility and networks for overcoming protracted displacement](#), summarised the conceptual findings of our research and set out our vision of how people could escape protracted displacement – a labyrinth of temporary solutions, year after year – by being mobile and able to follow networks that allow them to start a new life.

The first panel, [Moving forward: Improving responses to protracted displacement in major host countries](#), addressed our global findings, which were discussed with panellists from the European Commission’s DG INTPA and the OECD.

The second panel, [A new day on the horizon? Options for strengthening policies on forced displacement in the EU](#) then addressed displacement within the EU. It specifically pointed to the – often overseen – protracted displacement situation of applicants and beneficiaries of international protection and other migrants in the EU. Given current events, the panel also reviewed TRAFIG’s lessons learned for addressing displacement in the context of the war in Ukraine, and discussed these with representatives from DG HOME, UNHCR and the Danish Refugee Council.

In concluding the conference, the TRAFIG project called for a paradigm shift in which policies become more people-based, taking into consideration peoples’ connections and networks as well as the potential and capacities they have – and for the creation of policies that reflect such an approach and actually provide solutions instead of worsening and prolonging displacement situations.

Click [here](#) for the agenda, the list of speakers and a summary of the conference.

The recordings of the 3 conference sessions are available on [TRAFIG's YouTube channel!](#)

Presentations and contributions at conferences, meetings & webinars

Aside from our Final Conference, TRAFIG consortium partners spread the word about TRAFIG findings and key takeaways in the recent months in multiple events, workshops and conferences:

- at a closed-door exchange in the Middle East Section of the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Oslo on 3.2.2022,
- at a [Symposium on the Displacement of Peoples between Africa and Europe](#) organised by Indiana University Bloomington in Berlin on 18-19.03.2022;
- at the [Global Solutions Summit](#) in Berlin in a [session of the Think7 group on shaping international cooperation for the global common good](#) on 29.03.2022;
- at a Technical Workshop of ICMPD on “Responding to the needs of large refugee populations: challenges & Recommendations” on 25.05.2022;
- at the [Second informal briefing \(2nd quarter 2022\)](#) on the [Global Compact on Refugees](#) on 17.06.2022;
- at the [conference ‘Everyone has the right to seek safety - The role of academia in the protection of refugees’](#) at the Faculty of Law of Addis Ababa University on 23.06.2022
- at the EUROMED Migration V Peer-to-Peer Conference in the session “Promote Holistic Responses: integrating protection and development considerations in policy responses” in Jordan on 21-23.06.2022;
- in a bilateral exchange with UNHCR representatives from the HQ in Geneva and several regional offices on 27.06.2022;
- in a lecture of the [Center of Methods in Social Sciences at the University of Goettingen](#) on 27.06.2022;

- at the [annual conference of IMISCOE](#), the European network of migration researchers, on the theme 'Migration and Time' in Oslo on 29.06.-01.07.2022.
- in the webinar [Far\(ther\) from home: Pathways to protection beyond the EU for those fleeing Ukraine](#) on 06.07.2022, and
- in a TRAFIG-organised session on migration and legal pluralism at the [7th Global Meeting on Law & Society](#) in Lisbon on 13.-15.07.2022.

Moreover, we have informed policy-makers, key stakeholders and academics about recent publications and key insights from our work in numerous encounters and personal messages.

Screening of the TRAFIG video documentaries



"Il mio posto è qui? - Is my place here? Living as refugees in Italy"

Screening of documentary in Rome, 22.04.2022

TRAFIG colleagues from FIERI and the director Andrea Fantino presented the video documentary in Spin Time Labs - a squat in the centre of Rome where hundreds of persons, including migrants and refugees live. The event was well attended with around 65 participants and evoked a lively discussion on migrants' experiences of displacement, endurance and strength.

For more information click [here](#).

"Crafting futures"

Screening of documentary in Thessaloniki, 20.05.2022

The Greek team showed the documentary "Crafting futures", directed by filmmakers Michalis Kastanidis and Io Chaviara, at a publication dissemination event at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki. Beside evoking academic reflections, the screening led to a critical discussion of current reception policies and encounters between displaced people and other locals in Greek cities.

The 28min documentary is [available here](#).



Horizon 2020 webinar series

In this webinar series, the Horizon 2020 sister projects [TRAFIG](#), [ADMIGOV](#), [MAGYC](#), and [MIGNEX](#) joined forces to expand the knowledge base on migration, asylum, (protracted) displacement and alternatives to current migration governance.



Since June 2020, we jointly organised 14 webinars based on findings from the different projects, which have been supported by experts' insights as well as lively discussions with the audience of more than 960 registered participants. Find out more about the [webinar series and all sessions](#) on our website, or watch the recordings on the [TRAFIG YouTube channel](#).

Recent TRAFIG-led webinars:

#14: Labour market integration of people fleeing war in Ukraine: Expectations, challenges and

opportunities

On 29 March 2022, two EU-funded Horizon 2020 projects, [TRAFIG](#) and [SPRING](#), co-organised a joint webinar on the labour market integration of people fleeing war in Ukraine. Panellists from the European Commission (DG Employment), the Polish Ministry of Family and Social Policy, Enterprise Lithuania, Das Netzwerk Germany, the Public Employment Service Vienna/Austria, and ICMPD discussed challenges that displaced people face when entering the labour markets in EU member states, as well as new initiatives that support refugees in gaining access and leveraging the networks with employers.

More information is available [here](#). Find a recording of the webinar on [TRAFIG's YouTube channel](#).

Other announcements

New publications from TRAFIG team members

- **Tobin, Sarah, Fawwaz Momani & Tamara Al-Yakoub** (2022). Coronavirus Prevention Techniques and Syrian Refugees in Jordan. [Refugee Review, volume V.](#)
- **Wagner, Martin** (2022). The war in Ukraine and the renaissance of temporary protection - why this might be the only way to go. [ICMPD Blog](#). 02.03.2022.
- Frelak, Justyna Seges & **Caitlin Katsiaficas** (2022). Integration of Ukrainian refugees: The road ahead. [ICMPD commentary](#). 08.03.2022.
- **Pastore, Ferruccio** (2022). Solidarity and strategic resilience: the EU facing the Ukrainian exodus. [Aspenia online](#). 08.03.2022.
- **Katsiaficas, Caitlin** (2022). Non-EU Pathways to Protection for Ukrainians: Complementary Pathways Gain Significant Momentum. [EUI Migration Policy Centre Blog](#). 05.05.2022.
- Lorenz, Rahel & **Etzold, Benjamin** (2022). Journeys of Violence: Trajectories of (Im-)Mobility and Migrants' Encounters with Violence in European Border Spaces. [Comparative Population Studies](#), *47*, 211–232. <https://doi.org/10.12765/CPoS-2022-09>.

Forthcoming special issue in the Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies:

Guest Editors: Anne-Meike Fechter (University of Sussex), Benjamin Etzold (BICC)

1. **Introduction: Unsettling Protracted Displacement: Connectivity and Mobility beyond Limbo**
by Benjamin Etzold and Anne-Meike Fechter
2. **Translocality as a hidden solution to overcome protracted displacement in the DR Congo?**
by Carolien Jacobs; Patrick Milabyo Kyamusugulwa; Stanislas Lubala Kubiha; Innocent Assumani; Joachim Ruhanya; Rachel Sifa Katembera
3. **A matter of time and contacts: Trans-local networks and long-term mobility of Eritrean refugees**
by Fekadu Adugna; Markus Rudolf; Mulu Getachew
4. **Afghans narrowing mobility options in Pakistan and the right to transnational living**
by Katja Mielke and Benjamin Etzold
5. **The War Has Divided Us More than Ever: Syrian Refugee Family Networks and Social Capital for Mobility through Protracted Displacement in Jordan**
by Sarah A Tobin; Fawwaz Momani; Tamara Al Yakoub
6. **On not staying put where they have put you: Mobilities disrupting the socio-spatial figurations of displacement in Greece**
by Eva Papatzani; Panos Hatziprokopiou; Filyra Vlastou-Dimopoulou; Alexandra Siotou
7. **“Exit Italy”? Social and spatial (im)mobilities as conditions of protracted displacement**
by Pietro Cingolani; Milena Belloni; Giuseppe Grimaldi; Emanuela Roman
8. **Family figurations in displacement: Entangled mobilities of refugees towards Germany and beyond**
by Simone Christ and Benjamin Etzold
9. **The EU and protracted displacement: providing solutions or creating obstacles**
by Nuno Ferreira; Pamela Kea; Albert Kraler; Martin Wagner

All 9 articles presenting key insights from TRAFIG will be openly accessible via the [JEMS website](#).

This has been the last 'staying connected' newsletter of the TRAFIG project, which ended in June 2022.



The TRAFIG Consortium



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