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Dear friends of the TRAFIG project,

In the past weeks and months, we have been wrapping up our empirical work and were busy preparing our next TRAFIG publications that include a great variety and detail of research findings on the interrelations between transnational connectivity, mobility and protracted displacement. Just when we were in the last steps of producing [TRAFIG Working Paper No. 7 'Figurations of Displacement in and beyond Pakistan'](#), the reality overtook us. The much quicker than expected return of the Taliban to power in Afghanistan not only led to the turbulent evacuation of tens of thousands of persons by plane from Kabul, but also triggered new displacement within the country and across the border into Afghanistan's neighbouring countries. While the actual scale and patterns of new forced movements are hard to predict, it is certain that the social and political constellations of displacement in the region will once more be fundamentally transformed. Already existing protracted displacement situations, for instance in Pakistan, will thus also be affected, making them much more difficult to resolve. And yet, now that public attention is once more directed to the world's longest standing protracted displacement crisis, there might also be the opportunity to pursue alternatives to the classic three 'durable solutions' that do not seem to work for all. The growing 'solutions gap' between the number of displaced persons and those who could return, were resettled, or gained citizenship in the country of reception is proof of this (see [UNCHR data](#)).

In the TRAFIG project, we argue that a part of the solution to the challenge of protracted displacement lies in the social networks that displaced people themselves have spun at their places of living, within countries of reception and across international borders. In consequence, instead of constantly inhibiting displaced persons' potentials and their mobility, refugees and IDPs must be supported to make use of their local, translocal and/or transnational connections to move out of protractedness, possibly to new destinations and into a more secure and dignified future (see [TRAFIG Policy Brief No. 3 'Networks and mobility: A case for complementary pathway'](#)). The empirical evidence from our [studies in the DR Congo, Ethiopia, Jordan and Pakistan](#) clearly underscores such arguments, and upcoming findings from Tanzania, Italy and Greece as well as Germany point to the same direction.

The insights that we primarily developed on the basis of qualitative research methods can now also be complemented with the findings from our TRAFIG survey of almost 1900 displaced persons in six countries. In the [data section of our TRAFIG website](#), you can now explore some radar charts, which illustrate different dimensions of displaced persons' mobility, connectivity, and their marginalisation. You can also compare the degree of their mobility, connectivity or marginalisation according to selected independent variables. The data dashboard will be continuously expanded; next with a global map of respondents' displacement trajectories and their transnational networks.

This edition of our Newsletter presents an overview of TRAFIG developments from **June to September 2021**. Next to new outputs - including TRAFIG publications, new blog articles, and other publications from our TRAFIG partners - the newsletter provides an update of our project activities, both in the field as well as in events and international conferences, and shares the most recent announcements from our project and partners. Find out more about the TRAFIG team in our [introduction of team member Bishara Msallam](#), who works with [DIGNITY Kwanza](#), and learn more about the Horizon 2020 sister project "[BRIDGES](#)" in a [blog piece by Cristina Sala](#).

We look forward to staying in touch 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](#).

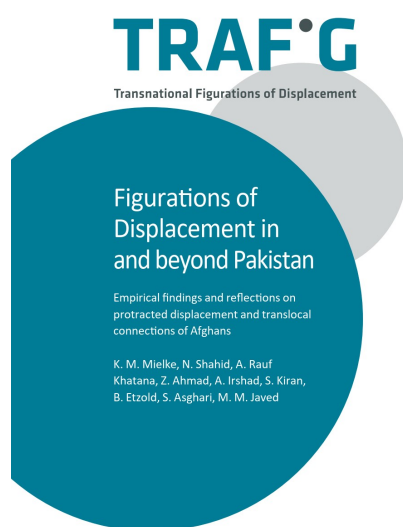
Benjamin Etzold, Maarit Thiem, Elvan Isikozlu and Gizem Güzelant on behalf of the TRAFIG team.

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Output and Publications from TRAFIG

TRAFIG Publications: Working Papers, Practice Notes, and Policy Briefs



TRAFIG working paper no. 7 - 08/2021

Working Paper No.7: Figurations of Displacement in and beyond Pakistan Empirical findings and reflections on protracted displacement and translocal connections of Afghans

Based on TRAFIG fieldwork in Pakistan from 2019 until early 2021, [Working Paper No. 7](#) analyses the key dimensions of protracted displacement of Afghans in Pakistan, where currently about three million Afghans are hosted – a number that is likely to increase due to the Taliban's recent return to power.

Learn more about the complexity of Afghans' displacement situations, the extent and importance of their networks, or their integration into Pakistani host communities as well as further cross-cutting issues such as gender, possible future prospects of the Afghan youth, or vulnerability and COVID-19. [Find Working Paper No. 7 here.](#)

TRAFIG Practice Note No. 7

Now more than ever: Afghans in Pakistan need more mobility and durable solutions to stay

Based on the empirical research and findings presented in [Working Paper No. 7](#), the corresponding [Practice Note No. 7](#) argues for a change in Pakistani policies as a necessity for countering protracted displacement of Afghans in Pakistan.

In particular, two orientations for the Pakistani government are identified: a national refugee law that provides future certainty for registered Afghans, or the transformation of Pakistan's current protection system into a generous visa regulation system for Afghans.

Read [Practice Note No. 7](#) to learn more about both courses of action as well crucial outcomes identified for the safety of Afghans in Pakistan.



Transnational Figurations of Displacement

practice note no. 7 • 08/2021

Now more than ever: Afghans in Pakistan need more mobility and durable solutions to stay

The Taliban's recent seizure of Kabul and its well-known control of the country has once again led many Afghans to flee their country. With more than 2.67 million Afghans registered as refugees worldwide (as of 2020), and possibly more to come, Afghans are the second-largest refugee population after Syrians. Their displacement began more than 40 years ago, many of whom have taken refuge in Pakistan, which has 1.4 million Afghans registered with UNHCR as refugees (UNHCR, 2020) and more than 500,000 registered with the government of Pakistan. Close to one million Afghans remain undocumented in Pakistan.

Over the past few months, Pakistani authorities announced repeatedly that they will not allow more Afghan refugees to enter their country. Instead, Pakistan is promoting the establishment of secure areas by the international community inside Afghanistan for all those seeking refuge. In the case of large-scale cross-border refugee movements, Pakistan plans to establish refugee camps at the border areas to detain Afghans and avoid their onward movement to Pakistani cities. Given the fact that Pakistan has used the last two decades to send up to 60 per cent of the 2.680

Decreasing mobility at the place of displacement

Deliberate policies by the government of Pakistan restrict the transnational and translocal movement of Afghans to its Pakistan and hence contribute to protracted displacement. According to a survey by TRAFIG researchers, 77 per cent of Afghans face mobility restrictions within the country, usually due to their registration status. Police harassment is widespread and occurs in the form of extortion or corruption at police checkpoints in the city and at traffic junctions, respondents reported violence and beatings as control or when stopped and taken out of a bus for searching, unannounced search operations in Afghan premises and shops, abusive language, and, in general, awareness of the management "possibility that the police or security authorities can generate your worst nightmare" as our Afghan put it.

The fear of abuse and detention keeps Afghans immobilized in their place of residence in Pakistan. The Pakistani government and increasingly the public tend to pressure Afghans to return kilometers border, the government's strategy to keep Afghans out is likely to be effective.



Source: TRAFIG survey (2020)



Transnational Figurations of Displacement

policy brief no. 3 • 06/2021

Networks and mobility: A case for complementary pathways

Marin Wagner & Caitlin Katsifelis

Complementary pathways have gained much prominence in recent global and European policy discussions as an innovative and new tool to broaden and scale up third-country solutions for refugees. Indeed, the need for ramping up access to durable solutions for refugees is pressing in the face of ever longer-lasting conflicts and far too low resettlement numbers. While complementary pathways are commonly considered as new legal pathways that need to be developed for refugees, thereby perpetuating the narrative of refugees needing support while neglecting their human and social capital, various examples show that refugees do possess and use existing pathways and seek individual solutions outside of the refugee regime—if their resources and networks allow them to do so. Based on various examples, this policy brief therefore argues that facilitating movement for forced migrants based on their human and social capital could become the key added value of complementary pathways.

Central findings and policy implications

- 1 Refugees use their social and professional networks to seek third-country solutions if their human, social, and financial capital allows them to do so—often without ever entering into any formal refugee regime.
- 2 While the most vulnerable refugees require a high level of support, which is offered through traditionally limited resettlement, the key added value of complementary pathways could be to support refugees whose human or social capital exists but is too weak to seek third-country solutions on their own.
- 3 Developing strategies that develop and link networks in major host countries with those of potential destination countries further ahead and creating favourable entry conditions for refugees could become essential building blocks for complementary pathways.

- 4 The German Western Balkans Regulation, community sponsorship or similar initiatives are examples of the opportunities created by networks and offer a plethora of findings that could further develop complementary pathways for refugees.
- 5 From a governance perspective, complementary pathways are at the cross-section between protection and regular migration on the one hand and home and development humanitarian affairs on the other. Progress on complementary pathways, therefore, requires cross-cutting societal governance approaches and seeking synergies between these spheres.

1 An introduction to complementary pathways

How the concept developed
 "Complementary pathways" is quite a recent term in international protection. Nearly 20 years ago, Noll (2003, p. 11) referred to "protected entry procedures" where the considered "resettlement alone as too mono-dimensional and too limited to bring relief in the second crisis." Some 10 years later, Hicks and Donato (2012, pp. 24–29) referred to "complementary forms of access to protection" to describe "diplomatic asylum, protected entry procedures, acceptance and re-orientation and dispersal".
 At the global policy level, the term "complementary pathways" was first prominently used in the 2016 Standing Committee of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, which looked into new approaches to regular access to solutions for refugees. Since then, the term has become increasingly prominent in global protection discussions, ultimately finding its way into the New York Declaration. This landmark document listed complementary pathways as a line with the three traditional durable solutions (return, local integration and resettlement), suggesting the emergence of a fourth durable solution. The resulting Global Compact on Refugees contained multiple references and an entire chapter on

TRAFIG Policy Brief No. 3: Networks and mobility: A case for complementary pathways

TRAFIG Policy Brief No. 3 focuses on complementary pathways as an innovative and new tool to broaden and scale up third-country solutions for refugees. An increasing attention on the development of complementary pathways as new legal pathways for refugees reinforces to some extent a narrative of the helplessness of displaced persons, which disregards the social and human capital they have been using in the context of existing pathways and to seek individual solutions outside of the refugee regime. Policy Brief No. 3 therefore argues that facilitating movement for forced migrants based on their human and social capital could become the key added value of complementary pathways. [Find out more!](#)

[TRAFIG Policy Brief No. 4:](#)

Starting up and starting over: How networking can enable refugee entrepreneurs to regain livelihoods in East Africa

[TRAFIG Policy Brief No. 4](#) addresses the importance of creating secure livelihoods for refugees to rebuild their lives and overcome protracted displacement situations. Based on findings from two key refugee-hosting countries in Africa, Ethiopia and Tanzania, [Policy Brief No. 4](#) illustrates the connection between refugees' networks and entrepreneurship by demonstrating how refugees engaging in entrepreneurial activities use connectivity to create livelihood opportunities. On this basis, [Policy Brief No. 4](#) presents ideas on how to scale up access to entrepreneurship for displaced persons.



Transnational Figurations of Displacement

policy brief no. 4 • 06/2021

Starting up and starting over
How networking can enable refugee entrepreneurs to regain livelihoods in East Africa

Caitlin Katsifias, Catherine Wilson, Fekadu Adugna Tufa, Janemary Ruhundwa & Markus Rudolf

Establishing a secure livelihood is a key element that enables refugees to rebuild their lives and overcome protracted displacement situations. Not only can a steady source of income help refugees afford housing, food and other basic necessities, it can also facilitate their integration by connecting them with others in the community. While some seek jobs in existing organisations or businesses in the formal or informal economy, others create their own enterprises from scratch. This policy brief shares TRAFIG findings from two key refugee-hosting countries in Africa, Ethiopia and Tanzania, and illustrates how refugees are using connectivity to create livelihood opportunities, with a focus on those engaging in entrepreneurial activities. It also puts forth ideas for those seeking to scale up access to entrepreneurship for displaced persons.

Central findings and policy implications

1. Local and transnational networks are key to securing an income through entrepreneurship but are not always sufficient to enable refugees to build a secure livelihood. Policies and practices that enable rather than hinder refugees from realising their ambitions and rebuilding their livelihoods in host countries, including the right to work, own a business, open a bank account, access finance and live outside of camps, are therefore critical to helping refugees find a path out of protracted displacement.
2. Good refugee-host relations can unlock livelihood opportunities, such as the provision of equipment and raw materials or creation of joint business ventures. Humanitarian and development actors should work to foster positive interactions between refugee and host communities and inolve both groups in entrepreneurial activities.

1. Introduction: Open for business

Entrepreneurship can help refugees to rebuild their lives. Not only can it provide a critical source of income for refugees to become self-reliant, but it can also support their local integration, thereby enabling them to find a sustainable solution to displacement. Networks play a significant role in setting up new refugee-run businesses – and businesses can also help to create new connections (Pitsoy, 2020). Policies and programmes have an important role to play in creating an enabling environment in which refugees can contribute their knowledge, skills and entrepreneurial spirit through these critical (UNCTAD et al., 2019). This policy brief examines the role of networks in facilitating refugees' access to entrepreneurship opportunities. After providing three lessons learned from the cases of Ethiopia and Tanzania, it offers recommendations, also relevant for other contexts, for how donors, investors and implementers can help more refugees tap into the promise of entrepreneurship.

New: TRAFIG Data Dashboard

TRAFIG combines qualitative and quantitative research methods to better understand the role that (trans)local connectivity and mobility play in the lives of displaced persons. In addition to the findings from the qualitative and ethnographic research, the TRAFIG team has been able to recognize trends and draw comparisons along the various research sites through the TRAFIG survey. Conducted with 1897 respondents affected by displacement in six countries – the DR Congo, Ethiopia, Jordan, Pakistan, Italy and Greece – between February 2020 and June 2021, the TRAFIG survey incorporates a multitude of questions on:

- refugees and IDP's mobility before and after displacement including their mobility aspiration
- the spatial dimension and quality of displaced persons' network relations
- displaced persons' social inclusion or marginalization, e.g. in terms of access to education or work as well as their perception of safety and social cohesion

The newly published [TRAFIG Data Dashboard](#) provides insights into the survey data, particularly into the respondents' mobility, network connectivity and their marginalization, which are used as proxy for protracted displacement. For each of these dimensions, 8 key indicators have been identified which reflect the respondents' answers to a set of relevant questions. Three different indices – an index of mobility, an index of connectivity and an index of marginalisation – were built on these indicators. [Find out more and explore the TRAFIG data here!](#)



TRAFIG Data Dashboard. Created by: Benjamin Etzold, Ben Buchenau, Rolf Alberth ([BICC](#))

TRAFIG Blog Articles

- **Caitlin Katsiaficas and Martin Wagner:** [Connecting the dots: Understanding community sponsorship as a network](#). June 2021.
- **Pietro Cingolani:** [Which solutions for displaced people? Insights from a multi-stakeholder community consultation in the city of Cuneo, in the Piedmont region \(Italy\)](#). August 2021.
- **Filyra Vlastou:** [The camp and the city: Insights from a multi-stakeholder community consultation in the port of Lavrio in Attica \(Greece\)](#). September 2021.
- **Cristina Sala i Soler:** [BRIDGES: assessing the production and impact of migration narratives](#). September 2021.
- **Bishara Msallam:** [Meet TRAFIG team member Bishara Msallam/ I wish I could do more](#). September 2021.

TRAFIG Project Activities

Stay informed about the project developments.

TRAFIG Activities: Events and Conferences

TRAFIG project events

On **18 June 2021**, TRAFIG organised the virtual Lunch Briefing "[Zooming in on refugees in Jordan, Ethiopia, and Tanzania – New knowledge on enhancing self-reliance and creating prospects](#)".

The meeting brought European and German stakeholders, decision makers, and practitioners together to discuss how to better adapt protection, livelihood support and development-oriented policies to needs and capacities of displaced persons and hosting communities. TRAFIG Team members from [BICC](#), [DIGNITY Kwanza](#), [Addis Ababa University](#), [Chr. Michelsen Institute](#), [Yarmouk University](#) and [ICMPD](#) came together to present findings from Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Jordan and to discuss policy implications based on these insights. In the subsequent discussion round, initiated by comments from representatives of the [European Commission](#), the [German Bundestag](#), and the [German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development \(BMZ\)](#), participants were able to share comments, questions or own insights.

On **23 June 2021**, TRAFIG partner organisations [ICMPD](#), [FIERI](#) and the [Aristotle University of Thessaloniki](#) co-organised the virtual online stakeholder workshop "[Protracted displacement in Greece &](#)

Italy: What policy solutions?"

The workshop involved a small group of dedicated national-level and EU/international-level stakeholders working on protracted displacement in Greece, Italy and other EU countries. After presentations of the TRAFIG fieldwork in Italy and Greece, the workshop participants discussed challenges and recommendations for EU, national, and local policy makers. Insights from the workshop will be published on the [TRAFIG Website](#).

On **28 June 2021**, TRAFIG partner organisations [Yarmouk University](#) and [Chr. Michelsen Institute](#) organised an online workshop attended by 20 stakeholders from among NGOs, civil society and academia.

Based on TRAFIG findings from the fieldwork in Jordan - which can be found in [TRAFIG Working Paper No. 6](#) and the corresponding [TRAFIG Practice Note No. 6 \(also available in Arabic\)](#) - the workshop focused on the situation of displaced Syrians in Jordan, more specifically their risks of declining support there. Find out more [here](#).

On **21 September 2021**, TRAFIG partner organisation [SHARP](#) held a stakeholder workshop to present and discuss the findings from the TRAFIG research in Pakistan, where the research team has been able to interview Afghan refugees at multiple sites in order to understand the everyday life, livelihoods, needs and resilience of displaced people.

Against this background, the workshop aimed to discuss viable policy options and good practices for addressing protracted displacement. Workshop participants were invited to contribute to the analysis of these results through workshop discussions. The workshop brought together humanitarian and development actors working with displaced persons alongside international organisations, representatives from Pakistani national authorities, and academia.



Picture by [SHARP](#).

In the context of the TRAFIG fieldwork in Europe, TRAFIG partner organisations [FIERI](#) and the [Aristotle University of Thessaloniki](#) have organised Multi-Stakeholder Community Consultations (MSCC) - a participatory method that brings together refugees, local authorities and the civil society - in Italy and Greece.

The MSCC in **Italy** took place on **23 May 2021** in the city of Cuneo, in the Piedmont region/ Italy, with the objective of sharing the results from the TRAFIG fieldwork in and around Cuneo, as well as to collect information from the participants on good policies and practices to improve the living and working conditions of migrants in protracted displacement.

Picture by [FIERI](#).



Find out more about the MSCC in Italy in the new report on the TRAFIG Blog by [Pietro Cingolani \(FIERI\)](#): [Which solutions for displaced people? Insights from a multi-stakeholder community consultation in the city of Cuneo, in the Piedmont region \(Italy\)](#).



Picture: [Aristotle University of Thessaloniki\(AUTh\)](#)

Due to security reasons in view of the pandemic, the MSCC in **Greece** took place in form of a number of interviews with respondents in the port of Lavrio in Attica (Greece) over the course of **June and July**.

The overall aim of the MSCCs was to better understand the relations between the members of the local community and those living in the camps, and to discuss possible solutions to the problems identified by the participants. In a new article for the TRAFIG Blog, **Filyra Vlastou** ([AUTh](#)) reports on the MSCCs in Greece: [The camp and the city: Insights from a multi-stakeholder community consultation in the port of Lavrio in Attica \(Greece\)](#).

Announcement: Screening of TRAFIG video documentaries at the film festival [Crocevia di Sguardi](#)

Throughout their fieldwork activities, the TRAFIG teams in **Italy** and **Greece** were accompanied by camera teams. Based on this footage, two video documentaries have been produced which capture the realities of persons affected by protracted displacement. These insights will be shown for the first time at the festival [Crocevia di Sguardi](#) on **18 November 2021**, and be available for free from **Tuesday 16 November at 21:00 to Thursday 18 October at 24:00** [here](#).

[Crocevia du Sguardi](#) is a documentary festival that has been created in 2005 by [FIERI](#). Each year, the festival screens the best of world documentaries on migration and cultural diversity and organizes debates with filmmakers, scholars, journalists, policy makers and representatives of civil society. This year, [Crocevia du Sguardi](#) takes place online and offline from **4 October to 18 November 2021**.

The appealing online program consists of seven international documentaries (all in original languages but with English subtitles) as well as seven workshops with scholars, journalists and social workers and the directors **Aysun Bademsoy**, **Suranga Deshapriya Katukampala**, and **Afsaneh Salari**. All documentaries will be accessible, upon registration, on the [Festivalscope platform](#) and the debates will be live-streamed on the [Crocevia di Sguardi Facebook page](#).

All details can be found on the official [event website](#).

THE SILHOUTTES

Online da lunedì 4 ottobre a mercoledì 6 ottobre
Proiezione e dibattito live:
Cinema Teatro Baretto, mercoledì 6 ottobre, ore 21

SILENT VOICES

Online da martedì 12 ottobre a giovedì 14 ottobre
Proiezione e dibattito live:
Cinema Teatro Baretto, giovedì 14 ottobre, ore 21
Dibattito Facebook: giovedì 14 ottobre, ore 17.30

ALL-IN

Online da martedì 19 ottobre a giovedì 21 ottobre
Proiezione e dibattito live:
Cinema Teatro Baretto, giovedì 21 ottobre, ore 21
Dibattito Facebook: giovedì 21 ottobre, ore 17.30

PER UN FIGLIO

Online da martedì 26 ottobre a giovedì 28 ottobre
Workshop live:
Piccolo Cinema, giovedì 28 ottobre, ore 17

BUDDHA IN AFRICA

Online da martedì 2 novembre a giovedì 4 novembre
Dibattito Facebook: giovedì 4 novembre, ore 17.30

SPUREN

Online da mercoledì 10 novembre a venerdì 12 novembre
Proiezione e dibattito live:
Cinema Massimo 3, venerdì 12 novembre, ore 21
Dibattito Facebook: giovedì 11 novembre, ore 17.30

WAKE UP ON MARS

Online da sabato 13 novembre a lunedì 15 novembre
Dibattito Facebook: lunedì 15 novembre, ore 17.30

TRAFIG SGUARDI DALL'ITALIA E DALLA GRECIA

Online da martedì 16 novembre a giovedì 18 novembre
Proiezione e dibattito live: Cecchi Point giovedì 18 novembre, ore 21

Il 2021 ha visto molte situazioni di crisi: il perdurare della pandemia COVID, la chiusura delle frontiere, la frammentazione delle strategie di inclusione degli immigrati e dei richiedenti asilo, l'erosione dei diritti dei lavoratori, l'aumento delle ideologie nazionaliste ed etno-centriche. Il ritorno dei talebani al potere in Afghanistan è stato l'ultimo evento ad aprire scenari di profonda instabilità e di incertezza per i migranti. "Crisi e rinascite" è il titolo di Crocevia di Sguardi, quest'anno arriva alla sua diciassettesima edizione, in un formato misto online e in presenza. I documentari in programma ci parlano di tutte queste crisi ma anche delle rinascite che si osservano nelle relazioni familiari e affettive, nelle lotte collettive per il lavoro, nelle tattiche di resistenza dei rifugiati. Arricchisce questa edizione la presenza dal vivo dei registi Afshaneh Salari, il 6 ottobre, Suranga Deshapriya Katukampala, il 28 ottobre e Aysun Bademsoy, il 12 novembre. Tutti i documentari saranno accessibili previa registrazione sulla piattaforma FestivalScope e i seminari saranno in diretta streaming sulla pagina Facebook di Crocevia di Sguardi. Tutte le presentazioni e i dibattiti in presenza saranno comunque anche fruibili in remoto, attraverso le dirette Facebook.

A cura di
Pietro Cingolani e Francesca Gial Via

I luoghi

ONLINE:
pro.festivalscope.com
accesso libero previa registrazione

Dirette Facebook:
facebook.com/croceviadsguardi - accesso libero

OFFLINE:
Cinema Teatro Baretto - Via Baretto 4, Torino
Cinema Massimo 3 - Via Giuseppe Verdi 18, Torino
Il Piccolo Cinema - Via Casalegno 7, Torino
Cecchi Point - Via Antonio Cecchi 17, Torino

Ingresso libero fino ad esaurimento posti e previa registrazione
Tutti i film saranno in lingua originale con sottotitoli italiani e inglesi

REALIZZATO DA
antilooco

CON IL CONTRIBUTO DI
Fondazione CRT

CON LA COLLABORAZIONE DI
GOETHE INSTITUT
Baretto
MUSEO NAZIONALE DEL CINEMA TORINO
IL PICCOLO CINEMA
CECCHI POINT
TRAFIG

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www.croceviadsguardi.fieri.it

Cercaci su Facebook:
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e aggiungici ai tuoi amici

Foto dal film The Silhouettes di Afshaneh Salari

CROCEVIA DI SGUARDI
XVII edizione
Documentari e approfondimenti per capire le migrazioni
4 ottobre
18 novembre
2021

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<h3>THE SILHOUTTES</h3> <p>di Afshaneh Salari, Iran/Filippine, 2020, 80'</p> <p>Al culmine dell'invasione dell'Afghanistan da parte dell'URSS nel 1982, 1,5 milioni di afgani furono costretti a spostarsi in Iran per fuggire dalla guerra. I Salari, una famiglia accogliente e gentile, sono la testimonianza delle conseguenze intergenerazionali di questa guerra e delle ondate di migrazione forzata che l'instabilità politica continua a creare. Hanno lasciato l'Afghanistan da quaranta anni. Il film segue il figlio più giovane che vuole rimpatriare in Afghanistan - per vivere e lavorare lì - ma che deve confrontarsi con l'opposizione di tutta la sua famiglia. The Silhouettes è un film sull'appartenenza, l'identità, la separazione e il bisogno universale di coltivare le radici per riconciliarsi con il futuro.</p> <p>Documentario disponibile online da lunedì 4 ottobre a mercoledì 6 ottobre</p> <p>Proiezione live: mercoledì 6 ottobre ore 21, Cinema Teatro Baretto</p> <p>Introduce e commenta: Afshaneh Salari (regista) e Enayatollah Akbari (autore di "Storia di un figlio. Andata e ritorno")</p>	<h3>ALL-IN</h3> <p>di Volkan Uke, Belgio/Olanda/Francia, 2021, 80'</p> <p>All'inizio della stagione estiva, Ismail e Hakan, due giovani kurdi, si stanno preparando per il loro nuovo lavoro in un gigantesco hotel all-inclusive sulla riviera turca. Osservando i dettagli del bagno colabro, i piatti pieni di cibo, i diversi modi di rivolgersi alle altre persone e scoprono gradualmente nuove opportunità per andare avanti nella vita. ALL-IN esplora la perdita dell'innocenza sullo sfondo di un sogno europeo che svanisce. La gentilezza iniziale si trasforma in indifferenza quando l'iniziazione di Ismail e Hakan all'assurdo mondo del turismo occidentale li porta presto a chiedersi: a quali sogni vale davvero la pena aspirare?</p> <p>Documentario disponibile online da martedì 19 ottobre a giovedì 21 ottobre</p> <p>Giovedì 21 ottobre, ore 17.30 diretta Facebook Francesco Vietti (Università di Milano Bicocca) e Alfredo Somoza (giornalista e presidente ICTI) "Migrazioni, turismo e immaginari"</p> <p>Proiezione live: giovedì 21 ottobre ore 21, Cinema Teatro Baretto</p> <p>Introduce e commenta: Francesco Vietti (Università di Milano Bicocca)</p>	<h3>BUDDHA IN AFRICA</h3> <p>di Nicole Schafer, Sud Africa/Svezia, 2019, 93'</p> <p>Enock Aju, un adolescente malawiano che cresce in un orfanotrofio buddhista cinese, si sente diviso tra le sue radici africane e l'educazione cinese. Il protagonista che sogna di diventare un eroe delle arti marziali come Jet Li, giunto all'ultimo anno di scuola, deve prendere decisioni difficili sul suo futuro. Tornerà dai suoi parenti nel villaggio natale o studierà all'estero a Taiwan? Di fronte alla crescente influenza della Cina sul continente, Buddha in Africa offre una visione unica delle forze del soft power culturale sull'identità e l'immaginazione di un ragazzo africano e dei suoi compagni di scuola che si dibattono tra due culture.</p> <p>Documentario disponibile online da martedì 2 novembre a giovedì 4 novembre</p> <p>Giovedì 4 novembre ore 17.30 diretta Facebook Luca Jourdan (Università di Bologna) e Francesca Ciccagno (Università di Bologna)</p> <p>"Nuovi colonialismi. Africa e Cina e confronto"</p>	<h3>WAKE UP ON MARS</h3> <p>di Des Gjinovci, Francia/Svizzera, 2020, 74'</p> <p>Un ragazzino rom di dieci anni che vive in Svezia cerca di scendere a patti con una misteriosa malattia, la cosiddetta Sindrome della Rassegnazione, che ha ridotto in coma le sue due sorelle. La sua famiglia, molto unita e affiatata, sta cercando di ricostruire una vita normale, lontano dalla persecuzione vissuta nel Paese d'origine, il Kosovo. Mentre il futuro della famiglia rimane sospeso, in attesa della conferma di approvazione della richiesta di asilo, il giovane Furkanh sogna di poter costruire una navicella spaziale su cui partire per lasciarsi tutto alle spalle.</p> <p>Documentario disponibile online da sabato 13 novembre a lunedì 15 novembre</p> <p>Lunedì 15 novembre ore 17.30 diretta Facebook Lorenzo Alunni (EHESS, Parigi) e Miriam Castaldo (NIMP, Roma)</p> <p>"Salute, diritti e confini"</p>
<h3>SILENT VOICES</h3> <p>di Reka Valerik, Francia/Belgio, 2020, 51'</p> <p>In Cecenia il regime semiautoritario di Kadyrov adotta misure repressive nei confronti degli omosessuali. A farne le spese, tra gli altri, è Khavaj, un giovane lottatore di arti marziali miste costretto ad abbandonare il Paese in seguito alle minacce di morte da parte del fratello omofobo. In esilio forzato a Bruxelles, chiuso in un mutismo ostinato, Khavaj mantiene un unico legame con la Cecenia: i messaggi vocali che riceve dalla madre. Il film segue i primi mesi di Khavaj in Belgio, alla ricerca di una nuova identità, obbligato a vivere nel totale anonimato per fuggire alla diaspora cececa.</p> <p>Documentario disponibile online da martedì 12 ottobre a giovedì 14 ottobre</p> <p>Giovedì 14 ottobre, ore 17.30 diretta Facebook Francesca Stella (University of Glasgow) e Gabriella Friso (Certi Diritti e Les Cultures)</p> <p>"Riconoscere e dare voce. Migrazioni forzate e identità LGBTQ"</p> <p>Proiezione live: giovedì 14 ottobre ore 21, Cinema Teatro Baretto</p> <p>Introduce e commenta: Franco Mittica (Circolo Maurice GLBTO)</p>	<h3>PER UN FIGLIO</h3> <p>di Suranga Deshapriya Katukampala, Italia, 2016, 74'</p> <p>Sunita, una donna srilankese di mezz'età, divide le sue giornate tra il lavoro di badante e un figlio adolescente. Fra loro regna un silenzio pieno di tensioni. È una relazione segnata da molti conflitti. Essendo cresciuto in Italia, il figlio fa esperienza di un'ibridazione culturale difficile da capire per la madre, impegnata a lottare per vivere in un Paese al quale non vuole appartenere.</p> <p>Documentario disponibile online da martedì 26 a giovedì 28 ottobre</p> <p>Giovedì 28 ottobre, ore 17 Il Piccolo Cinema</p> <p>WORKSHOP DI REGIA con Suranga Deshapriya Katukampala</p>	<h3>SPUREN</h3> <p>di Aysun Bademsoy, Germania, 2019, 81'</p> <p>Tra il 2000 e 2007 nove cittadini tedeschi, quasi tutti di origine turca, sono vittime di delitti che inquietanti e media attribuiscono alla malavita turca. Solo nel 2011 si scopre che gli assassini erano i membri di un gruppo clandestino neonazista, suscitando un grande scandalo e dibattito pubblico, anche durante il lungo processo terminato nel 2018. La regista tedesca di origine turca Aysun Bademsoy segue le tracce lasciate da questi crimini nelle famiglie delle vittime e nella società tedesca. Emergono i molti aspetti ancora oscuri, le colpe non chiarite delle istituzioni e le richieste ancora insoddisfatte di verità e giustizia.</p> <p>Documentario disponibile online da mercoledì 10 a venerdì 12 novembre</p> <p>Giovedì 11 novembre, ore 17.30, diretta Facebook Marcello Maneri (Università di Milano Bicocca) e Nadek Mbaye (Università di Bologna)</p> <p>"Le lunghe ombre del razzismo"</p> <p>Proiezione live: venerdì 12 novembre ore 21, Cinema Massimo 3</p> <p>Introduce e commenta: Aysun Bademsoy (regista) nell'ambito di Culture alla Mole, sostenute da Città di Torino, in collaborazione con Goethe-Institut Turin e Museo Nazionale del Cinema</p>	<h3>TRAFIG SGUARDI DALL'ITALIA E DALLA GRECIA</h3> <p>Il progetto internazionale TRAFIG ha messo in luce cause, conseguenze e soluzioni alle situazioni di vulnerabilità protetta dei migranti in Asia (Pakistan e Giordania), Africa (Tanzania, Etiopia e Congo) ed Europa (Grecia, Italia e Germania). Sono state ricostruite le reti transnazionali di relazione e di sostegno dei rifugiati e si è capito come queste influenzino la condizione quotidiana e le future traiettorie di mobilità. All'interno del progetto sono stati prodotti due documentari, uno tra i migranti in Italia e l'altro tra i migranti in Grecia, che vengono mostrati in anteprima assoluta, alla presenza dei ricercatori, dei documentaristi e di alcuni protagonisti.</p> <p>Documentari disponibili online da martedì 16 a giovedì 18 novembre</p> <p>Proiezione live: giovedì 18 novembre, ore 21, Cecchi Point</p> <p>Introducono e discutono: Pietro Cingolani (Università di Bologna e FIERI), Giuseppe Grimaldi (Frontiere Sud), Andrea Fantino (documentarista), Panos Hatzipropkiou (Aristotle University, Thessaloniki).</p>

TRAFIG research developments

The TRAFIG field research is officially concluded!

The [TRAFIG team](#) has been able to collect information from 11 research countries - the DR Congo, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Jordan, Pakistan, Lebanon, Iran, Greece, Italy, Germany and the Netherlands - in the period from 2019 to 2021, the results of which can be found in the [Working Papers](#), [Practice Notes](#) and [Policy Briefs](#) published so far (with more to come).

Just out: TRAFIG partner [Leiden University](#) has just published a [video](#) with insights on their research with Congolese refugees and migrants in the Netherlands!



Since **mid-2021**, the TRAFIG team has started working on the synthesis of the qualitative and quantitative data in order to address [TRAFIG's central hypothesis](#) based on the findings from the research conducted.

"Our central hypothesis is that the more connected and mobile refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) are, the less likely it is that they end up in a situation of protracted displacement and vice versa."

In the coming months, the team will be finalizing the synthesis process, which will be presented in a variety of formats - including a working paper, a handbook for policymakers, or a toolkit for practitioners. All information will be shared on the [TRAFIG website](#), [Twitter account](#) and the [Newsletter](#). Stay tuned!

TRAFIG in external conferences

On **27 May 2021**, **Fekadu Adugna Tufa** ([Addis Ababa University](#)) presented insights on "Empirical findings and reflections on protracted displacement and translocal connections of Eritrean refugees in Ethiopia, with a particular reference to the Eritrean refugees in the Afar region" in the [ReDSS-Samara University Evidence Seminar](#), organised by [ReDSS](#) and [Samara University, Ethiopia](#). The event aimed to discuss the role of research in meeting the needs of displacement-affected communities in the Afar region.

On **31 May 2021**, **Fekadu Adugna Tufa** ([Addis Ababa University](#)) presented a paper on "The role of trans-local connectivity and mobility in the lives of Eritrean refugees" in a research presentation event organised by [IOM](#) and [Addis Ababa University](#), focussing on urban refugees' livelihood, education and access to justice.

On **10 June 2021**, **Mira Demirdirek and Catherina Wilson** (both [Leiden University](#)) presented a paper titled "Restricting digital mobility among an already 'immobilized' population: How urban refugees circumvent spatial, legal and digital restrictions in their daily life in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania" at the "[Africa Challenges](#)" conference of the African Studies Association in Germany ([VAD e.V.](#)) organized by the Centre for Interdisciplinary African Studies ([ZIAF](#)) at Goethe-University Frankfurt.

On **3 July 2021**, Benjamin Etzold ([BICC](#)) and Philipp Themann - who has supported [BICC](#) as a field researcher in Germany and Bosnia and Herzegovina - gave a public presentation on "Infrastructures of (im)mobility in Bosnia & Herzegovina" at the [annual meeting of the working group geographical migration studies in Heidelberg](#).

On **5 July 2021**, **Benjamin Etzold** ([BICC](#)) presented findings from the international TRAFIG research in a lecture entitled "[Transnational Figurations of Displacement - What role do networks play for people in protracted displacement situations?](#)" at the colloquium of the Research Center of the [Federal Office for Migration and Refugees](#) (BAMF).

[18th IMISCOE annual conference: "Crossing borders, connecting cultures", 7-9 July 2021](#)

On **9 July**, TRAFIG organised the panel "[Mobility and immobility in the context of protracted displacement in Europe: comparative hints from Italy, Greece and Germany](#)" chaired by Emanuela Roman ([FIERI](#)), presenting and discussing findings from the fieldwork in Greece, Italy and Germany.

On **9 July**, **Tamara Al-Yakoub** ([Yarmouk University](#)) and **Sarah Tobin** ([Chr. Michelsen Institute](#)) presented the paper "[We're the same here, but it's not enough – I want to move on](#)": The Role of Culture in Syrian Refugee Mobility Aspirations In and Out of Jordan" in a panel on "[Norms and Values in Migration and Integration](#)".

On **9 July**, **Benjamin Etzold** ([BICC](#)) represented TRAFIG in a workshop about "[Governing Migration](#)", where several projects focusing on migration governance and migration dynamics discussed, among others, their research designs and goals or synergies between projects, as well as outreach strategies to maximise impact in order to counter post-factual migration discourses.

On **8 July**, **Simone Christ** ([BICC](#)), **Benjamin Etzold** ([BICC](#)), **Milena Belloni** ([FIERI](#)) and **Pietro Cingolani** ([FIERI](#)) presented the paper "[Re-Connecting with the field – conducting fieldwork on displacement in Europe under the conditions of a global health crisis](#)" at the panel "[SC Methodological Approaches and Tools in Migration Research](#)".

On **13 July 2021 from 16:00 - 18:00 CEST**, **Benjamin Etzold** held an online presentation about "[Transnational Figurations of Displacement in and beyond Asia—Ambiguous Network Relations and Syrian and Afghan Refugees' \(Im\)Mobilities](#)" at the [Colloquium Series "Understanding Asia: Bridging Margins"](#) of the [Faculty of Sociology at Bielefeld University](#).

[IASFM18: Disrupting Theory, Unsettling Practice: Towards Transformative Forced Migration Scholarship and Policy, 27-30 July 2021](#)

On **26 July**, Markus Rudolf ([BICC](#)) chaired the discussion and presentation "[Trajectories of long-term displacement in refugee communities. \(Re-\) integration and reconciliation in a long-term perspective](#)". With a regional focus on West Africa, the discussion focused on displaced people's long-term coping strategies in the countries of origin and current residences while taking into account political, cultural, demographic, legal and socio-economic dimension as well as the sustainability of assistance received.

On **27 July 2021**, key insights from TRAFIG's research were presented and discussed in a session titled "[Uncovering Protracted Displacement - Finding Pathways towards the Future](#)" chaired by **Benjamin Etzold** ([BICC](#)). The session included insights on the cases of Eritrean Refugees in Ethiopia, Congolese refugees' struggles in Tanzania, Jordan's responses to the Syrian crises, and insights on protracted displacement in Europe in the context of Italy.

"[\(Dis\)Connecting People? The Law and Practice of Family Reunification](#)" organised by [Ghent University](#) and the [University of Antwerp](#), **9-10 September 2021**

On **9 September**, **Simone Christ** ([BICC](#)) presented the paper "[Family lives in limbo – \(dis\)connectivity and \(trans\)local family relations of refugees in Germany](#)" in a panel on "[Obstacles for exercising family life](#)".

On **10 September**, **Milena Belloni** ([FIERI/ University of Antwerp](#)) participated in the panel "[Access to Family Reunification II](#)", where she co-presented a paper about "[Family reunification in a transnational](#)".

context: a theoretical framework" with Gert Verschraegen ([University of Antwerp](#)).

On **10 September**, **Nuno Ferreira** and Carmelo Danisi (both [University of Sussex](#)) presented the paper "Legal Violence and (in)visible families: How law shapes and erases families in SOGI asylum in Europe" at the panel " [The notion 'family' in family reunification](#)".

On **18 September 2021**, **Carolien Jacobs** ([Leiden University](#)) and **Markus Rudolf** ([BICC](#)) presented a joint paper on "[Mobility dynamics in protracted displacement: Eritreans and Congolese on the move](#)" in a panel on "[The Governance of Mobility and Migration](#)" at the online conference "Global Borderlands: Getting to the core of crimmigration", organised by the [Crimmigration Control International Network of Studies \(CINETs\)](#) in collaboration with [Oxford Border Criminologies](#).

On **22 September 2021**, **Markus Rudolf** ([BICC](#)) participated in a discussion about the movie "[The Last Shelter](#)" at the [Human Rights Film Festival](#) in Berlin, organised by [Action Against Hunger](#), where he elaborated on the issue of forced immobilisation.

On **28 September 2021**, **Fekadu Tufa** ([Addis Ababa University](#)), **Markus Rudolf** and **Simone Christ** (both [BICC](#)) will present a paper titled "[Equal Partners despite unequal structural conditions? Collaborative Research in an EU funded Horizon 2020 project](#)" in a panel at the virtual [DGSKA 2021 conference](#), organised by the [University of Bremen](#).

On **28 September 2021**, TRAFIG will participate in a webinar in the context of the the [OECD Development Centre's Policy Dialogue on Migration and Development \(PDMD\)](#), an on-going collaboration established with the [OECD's Development Co-operation Directorate \(DCD\)](#) on forced displacement and social protection. Based on TRAFIG research in [Ethiopia](#), the [Democratic Republic of Congo \(DRC\)](#), [Tanzania](#), [Jordan](#) and [Pakistan](#), the webinar titled "[Enabling self-reliance of forcibly displaced persons in developing countries - The role of social networks](#)" focuses on how displaced persons are using their social networks and mobility for everyday survival and protection. It will also shed light on how stakeholders from the development, humanitarian and migration spheres can help more forcibly displaced persons to leverage such tools.

Meet the TRAFIG Team

Get to know the people who are part of the international TRAFIG team and find out about their personal motivations and perspectives.

The TRAFIG team counts 69 members affiliated with the [Consortium of 12 partner organisations](#) from 11 countries. The Consortium is supported by local researchers that make the fieldwork possible.

Meeth **Bishara Msallam** from TRAFIG Team at [DIGNITY Kwanza, Tanzania](#).



"Before this experience, I would just blame the system for why things were not working well for my clients despite my efforts. Now, instead, I am encouraged by my clients' resilience and the hopefulness they portray through the smiles they wear in my office, where I work zealously with them, the government and other stakeholders to find solutions for their situations."

Bishara is part of the TRAFIG Team in Tanzania, where she has been a long-time member of [DIGNITY Kwanza](#). Find out more about [DIGNITY Kwanza's](#) work, Bishara's experience and activities, as well as her reflections on her work in the context of TRAFIG in [her new introduction for the TRAFIG Blog](#).

Horizon 2020 Sister Projects

Get to know related Horizon 2020 projects and their innovative approaches.

BRIDGES

Assessing the production and impact of migration narratives

The Horizon 2020 project "[BRIDGES: assessing the production and impact of migration narratives](#)" analyses the causes and consequences of narratives in a context of increasing polarisation and politicisation around migration issues in Europe. For this, the project pursues a three-fold objective through incorporating an academic, policy and societal perspective.

Under the coordination of the Barcelona Centre for International Affairs ([CIDOB](#)), the diverse consortium of 12 universities, research centres, think tanks, cultural associations, and civil society organisations from all over Europe aims to build BRIDGES between different disciplines and methodologies, between the study of narratives' production and impact, and between research and practice.

Find out more in a [new article on the TRAFIG blog](#) by [Cristina Sala i Soler](#), Communication Assistant at [CIDOB](#).

Zooming in on Migration and Asylum - H2020 Webinar Series

In the webinar series "[Zooming In On Migration and Asylum](#)", the Horizon 2020 sister projects [TRAFIG](#), [ADMIGOV](#), [MAGYC](#), and [MIGNEX](#) join forces to expand their collective knowledge base on some of today's most pressing dynamics, including protracted displacement, the notion of crisis in the field of migration and asylum, internal displacement, refugee-driven solutions, and alternatives to current migration governance.



Starting in June 2020, the team has been organising monthly webinars based on findings from the different projects, which have been supported by experts' insights as well as lively discussions with the audience of currently more than 960 registered participants.

Find out more about the [webinar series and all sessions so far](#) on our website, or watch the recordings on

the [TRAFIG YouTube channel](#).

After a summer pause, the "Zooming In on Migration and Asylum" webinar series will continue from October 2021 onwards.

Announcements

Find the most recent announcement from TRAFIG and related projects!

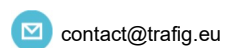
Renaming of BICC

TRAFIG Consortium leader [BICC](#) has been renamed: Founded as "Bonn International Center for Conversion", [BICC](#) will be named the "[Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies](#)" as of 15 September 2021, marking the advancement and broadening of its research and advisory activities. [Find out more in the official press release](#).

New publications from TRAFIG Team Members

- Ahimbisibwe, F., & **Belloni, M.** (2021). [The 2006 Refugees Act in Uganda: Analyzing the Gap between Law and Practice](#). *Afriche e Orienti*. 1/2020.
- **Belloni, M.** (2021). [Remittance Houses and Transnational Citizenship: Mapping Eritrea's Diaspora-State Relationships](#). *Africa Spectrum*, 56(1), 59-80.
- **Belloni, M.**, & Massa, A. (2021). [Accumulated Homelessness: Analysing Protracted Displacement along Eritreans' Life Histories](#). *Journal of Refugee Studies*. feab035.
- Danisi, C., **Ferreira, N.** (2021). [Legal violence and \(in\)visible families: how law shapes and erases family life in SOGI asylum in Europe](#). *Human Rights Law Review*. ngab020.
- Danisi, C., Dustin, M., **Ferreira, N.**, Held, N. (eds.) (2021). [Queering Asylum in Europe: Legal and Social Experiences of Seeking International Protection on grounds of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity](#).
- **Demirdirek, M.** (2021). ["My phone is like my office": Youth, refugees and digital livelihoods in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania](#) (MA Thesis). Leiden University.
- Dustin, M., **Ferreira, N.** (2021). [Improving SOGI asylum adjudication: putting persecution ahead of identity](#). *Refugee Survey Quarterly*, 40(3), 315–347.
- **Ferreira, N.**, Danisi, C. (2021). [Queering international refugee law](#). In: Costello, C., Foster, M., McAdam, J. (eds.): *The Oxford Handbook of International Refugee Law*, 78-96.
- **Grimaldi, G.**, & Gaibazzi, P. (ed) (2021). [Frontiera Sud. La Rivista](#) 0(1).
- Heinemann-Grüder, A., Polianskii, M., Rogova, V., Schetter, C., & **Wirkus, L.** (2021). [Bewaffnete Konflikte: Krieg in Osteuropa](#). In BICC, HSK, IFSH, & INEF (Eds.). *Peace Report 2021*, 48-73.
- **Mielke, K.** & Cermeño, H. (2021). [Mitigating pro-poor housing failures: Access theory and the politics of urban governance](#). *Politics and Governance*, 9(2), 439–450.
- Müller, T. R., & **Belloni, M.** (2021). [Transnational Lived Citizenship—The Case of the Eritrean Diaspora](#). *Africa Spectrum*, 56(1), 3-18
- **Pastore, F.** (ed) (2021). [Special Issue: Migrazioni e pandemia](#). *Mondi Migranti* 1/2021. (Italian)
- **Pastore, F.** (2021). [Disuguaglianze vaccinali, migrazioni e pregiudizio](#). *Neodemos Blog*. (Italian)
- **Rudolf, M.** (2021). [Humanitarian emergency: Crisis in Ethiopia intensifies](#). *D+C – Development and Cooperation Blog*.
- Sterly, H., **Wirkus, L.** (2021). [Mobilfunkdaten: Forschungsethische Probleme bei der Arbeit mit Mobilfunkdaten in Kontexten von Migration und Flucht](#). In: Bork-Hüffer, T., Füller, H., Straube, T. (Eds.): *Handbuch Digitale Geographien: Welt - Wissen – Werkzeuge*, 343-353.

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[The TRAFIG Consortium](#)



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