

A Novel

Toward Integration

Since the outbreak of the Syrian Civil War in 2011, over 5.6 million people have fled Syria and another 6.6 million remain internally displaced. By January 2017, a total of 40,081 Syrians had sought refuge across Canada in the largest resettlement event the country has experienced since the Indochina refugee crisis. Breaking new ground in an effort to understand and learn from the Syrian Refugee Resettlement Initiative that Canada launched in 2015, A National Project examines the experiences of refugees, receiving communities, and a range of stakeholders who were involved in their resettlement, including sponsors, service providers, and various local and municipal agencies. The contributors, who represent a wide spectrum of disciplines, include many of Canada’s leading immigration scholars and others who worked directly with refugees. Considering the policy behind the program and the geographic and demographic factors affecting it, chapters document mobilization efforts, ethical concerns, integration challenges, and varying responses to resettling Syrian refugees from coast to coast. Articulating key lessons to be learned from Canada’s program, this book provides promising strategies for future events of this kind. Showcasing innovative practices and initiatives, A National Project captures a diverse range of experiences surrounding Syrian refugee resettlement in Canada.

While numerous studies have investigated the multifaceted nature of the Syrian refugee crisis across the Middle East, Europe and beyond, further academic studies are necessary to unpack the complex and multilevel narratives of the Syrian refugee crisis, particularly the roles and effects of national and domestic politics, labour market and social integration, and future policy discourses related to the Syrian refugees in the refugee-hosting countries. With this edited book, we seek to fill this particular gap by contributing to the current empirical, theoretical, and policy discourses on migration and refugee studies using evidenced-based political, economic, and social insights that have policy consequences on the Syrian refugee crisis across geographic refugee-hosting communities in the Middle East. Content INTRODUCTION Rania M. Rafik Khalil and Froilan T. Malit Jr. CHAPTER 1 - The Syrian Youth Refugees’ Social and Economic Engagement in Lebanon Suzanne Menhem CHAPTER 2 - Attitudes of Social Work Students towards Syrian Refugees in Turkey Burcu Özdemir Ocaklı, Ezgi Arslan Özdemir, Münevver Eryalçın, Tuba Yücesar Kardeş, Fulya Akgüngör, Gülşah K. Veli Duyan CHAPTER 3 - Opportunities for Building Teacher Capacity in the MENA Region for Syrian Refugee Education Louisa Visconti and Diane Gal CHAPTER 4 - Mobilities from the Exile: the Sahrawi student migrations Rita Reis CHAPTER 5 – Lebanon’s Political Discourse and the Role of the UNHCR in the “safe and secure return” of Syrian Refugees from Lebanon into the so-called “secure” zones in Syria Laura El Chemali CHAPTER 6 - Politics of Hosting Syrian refugees: Cases from Jordan and Lebanon Nur Köprülü CHAPTER 7 - Conflict Responsive Patterns of Labour Migration from Hatay, Turkey to the MENA Countries Selver Özgen Kahraman, Berrin Gültay, İbrahim Sirkeci and Vedat Çalkan

On April 29, 2011, the first Syrian refugees crossed the border into Turkey. Two years later, the country hosts some 600,000 Syrian refugees—200,000 of them living in 21 refugee camps with an additional 400,000 living outside of the camps (see charts 1 and 2 below). These estimates, reported by both the Turkish government and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), are conservative. Indeed, officials working directly with refugees on the ground suggest that the number living outside of the camps may be as high as 800,000. These numbers are increasing: according to United Nations (UN) estimates, Turkey will be home to one million Syrians by the end of 2013. Syrians have fled to Turkey in search of safety from a horrific conflict, leaving behind loved ones, jobs and property. Syrians from all walks of life – doctors and housewives, civil servants and farmers, the very old and the very young – have poured across the Turkish border. The Turkish people and the government, mainly through the Prime Ministry’s Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD), responded generously to the refugees, offering them sanctuary and hospitality. But as the conflict intensifies – with no end in sight – and as the resources of the Turkish government and society are stretched thin, questions arise about the limits of Turkey’s hospitality. The continued deterioration of the situation inside Syria is putting enormous pressures on Turkey’s ability to manage the refugee situation within its borders as well as its capacity to ensure the continued flow of humanitarian assistance into Syria. This policy brief is based on a joint Brookings-USAK research trip to the border region by Elizabeth Ferris, Kemal Kirişci, Vittoria Federici, Osman Bahadır Dinçer, Sema Karaca and Elif Özmenek Çarmıklı and interviews conducted in Istanbul, Ankara, Gaziantep, Kilis and Hatay. It also draws from a joint Brookings-USAK seminar held in Ankara on 25 October 2013 which brought together some 45 participants from the Turkish government, civil society, national and international NGOs, international organizations and academic researchers. The authors hope that this policy brief will be helpful to both the Turkish government and civil society organizations and to international actors seeking to aid Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). The impact of the Syrian refugee influx on Turkey is significant and deserves more attention from the international community. Most of all, the authors hope that political solutions are found that will bring an end to the massive displacement of the Syrian people.

Since the outbreak of the armed conflict in Syria, the neighbours Jordan and Lebanon have been faced with the arrival of a large number of refugees. Aside from the immediate humanitarian needs of the Syrian refugees, their integration into the local labour market is crucial to enable refugees to improve their situation through their own efforts and, for host countries, to reap more of the potential economic benefits from the demographic boost. However, the labour market policy response in Jordan and Lebanon has so far broadly gone in a direction of limiting refugees’ access in an attempt to protect the native population. While this is understandable given the large number of refugees, joint efforts from host governments and the international community are required to engage refugees in productive and formalised economic activities, along with increasing the labour market potential of the native population. The EU is part of this international effort that seeks to combine external support with national policy action.

A Gendered Approach to the Syrian Refugee Crisis

The Unwanted

The Syrian Refugee Crisis in Lebanon

Arab Media Representations of the Syrian Refugee Crisis

Toward a Development Approach Supporting Refugees, the Internally Displaced, and Their Hosts

Managing the Crisis in Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan

A National Project

FINALIST FOR THE BOOKER PRIZE & WINNER OF THE L.A. TIMES BOOK PRIZE FOR FICTION and THE ASPEN WORDS LITERARY PRIZE “It was as if Hamid knew what was going to happen to America and the world, and gave us a road map to our future... At once terrifying and ... oddly hopeful.”—*Ayelet Waldman, The New York Times Book Review* “Moving, audacious, and indelibly human.”—*Entertainment Weekly*, “A” rating *The New York Times* bestselling novel: *an astonishingly visionary love story that imagines the forces that drive ordinary people from their homes into the uncertain embrace of new lands, from the author of The Reluctant Fundamentalist and the forthcoming The Last White Man. In a country teetering on the brink of civil war, two young people meet—sensual, fiercely independent Nadia and gentle, restrained Saeed. They embark on a furtive love affair, and are soon cloistered in a premature intimacy by the unrest rolling their city. When it explodes, turning familiar streets into a patchwork of checkpoints and bomb blasts, they begin to hear whispers about doors—doors that can whisk people far away, if perilously and for a price. As the violence escalates, Nadia and Saeed decide that they no longer have a choice. Leaving their homeland and their old lives behind, they find a door and step through. . . . Exit West follows these remarkable characters as they emerge into an alien and uncertain future, struggling to hold on to each other, to their past, to the very sense of who they are. Profoundly intimate and powerfully inventive, it tells an unforgettable story of love, loyalty, and courage that is both completely of our time and for all time.*

The objective of The Oxford Handbook of Migration Crises is to deconstruct, question, and redefine through a critical lens what is commonly understood as “migration crises.” The volume covers a wide range of historical, economic, social, political, and environmental conditions that generate migration crises around the globe. At the same time, it illuminates how the media and public officials play a major role in framing migratory flows as crises. The volume brings together an exceptional group of scholars from around the world to critically examine migration crises and to revisit the notion of crisis through the context in which permanent and non-permanent migration flows occur. The Oxford Handbook of Migration Crises offers an understanding of individuals in societies, socio-economic structures, and group processes. Focusing on migrants’ departures and arrivals in all continents, this comprehensive handbook explores the social dynamics of migration crises, with an emphasis on factors that propel these flows as well as the actors that play a role in classifying them and in addressing them. The volume is organized into nine sections. The first section provides a historical overview of the link between migration and crises. The second looks at how migration crises are constructed, while the third section contextualizes the causes and effects of protracted conflicts in producing crises. The fourth focuses on the role of climate and the environment in generating migration crises, while the fifth section examines these migratory flows in migration corridors and transit countries. The sixth section looks at policy responses to migratory flows, The last three sections look at the role media and visual culture, gender, and immigrant incorporation play in migration crises.

Abstract: Early warning is often regarded as the solution to complex forced migration questions. The assumption is that if early warning systems are in place, host nations, NGOs and international organisations can prepare for mass influxes. This seemed to be the case with the Turkish government’s response to the Syrian refugee crisis, where Turkey and its local NGOs seemed prepared for the arrival of Syrian refugees and set up a local legislation to accept Syrians and prepared camps swiftly and promptly. On the other hand, the Egyptian government did not have the same degree of planning in order to accept and manage the arrival of Syrians into its borders. The lack of a clear policy when coupled with domestic instability, minimal coordination with NGOs and a lack of a local legislation all resulted in minimal dedicated services being set up for Syrians. Within this context, most organisations utilize country of origin information and observe indicators such as political terror, human rights violations, GDP and good governance to name a few to predict when forced migration is likely to occur. While all of these indicators presented themselves within the media analysis, it was confirmed that establishing an overarching set of indicators for early warning is flawed. The monitoring of developments should remain on a case-by-case basis, as not all acts of violence for example would result in forced cross border migration. Similarly, early warning systems do not solve the question of when and how governments respond to humanitarian emergencies. It has been found that according to donors and governments, it is best to wait for the actual crisis to occur and allocate a realistic budget, as opposed to one based on hypotheticals that may or may not occur. As such early warning systems within the idealistic realm provide solutions to the problems faced by refugee support agencies, host nations and refugees themselves. However, in reality, early warning alone is not enough to warrant an appropriate response, nor necessary funding to alleviate burdens and strains on host nations, NGOs or refugees.

Abstract: The refugee crisis has become a global crisis and concern. Refugees flee their country of origin and seek refuge in host countries, where they need to survive in a new society and culture. English language is an international language and refugees in Egypt aspire to resettle in a developed country like the United States of America or Canada where English language is a necessity for them to communicate and find job opportunities to advance their socio-economic standard. The purpose of this study is to explore and understand in depth the aspects that shape the experiences, perceptions, and roles of English as Second Language teachers of kindergarten through twelve (K-12) for Sudanese and Syrian refugees in Cairo. This study is a qualitative multi-case study that was conducted in two community learning centers in Cairo, one for Sudanese and the other for Syrians. Semi-structured interviews were conducted face to face with the participants of both learning centers as well as the researcher’s non participant observations. The study critically examines the challenges and problems the ESL teachers face with their refugee students in these two learning centers, their attitudes and the approaches they use to deal them. In addition, it compares and contrasts between the two case studies. Findings of this research have shed light on the vital importance of preparing the pre-service and in-service ESL teachers with refugee education so that they can support and help their students to overcome their psychological traumas and ensure their emotional well-being in order to achieve academic advancements. Furthermore, the study sheds light on the vital importance of enhancing peace education and global education and multiculturalism through the education sector to enhance the harmony between the natives of the host country and the refugees.

Turkey’s Syrian Refugees

Early Warning Systems for Refugee Crises

USING SYRIAN REFUGEE LITERATURE IN SECONDARY ENGLISH CLASSROOMS

No Refuge

The Welfare of Syrian Refugees

Between Ideals and Practice

Syria’s Humanitarian Crisis and the Failure to Protect

With international migration at a record high, a burgeoning literature has explored the drivers of public attitudes toward migrants. However, most studies to date have focused on developed countries, which have relatively fewer migrants and more capacity to absorb them. We address this sample bias by conducting a survey of public attitudes toward Syrians in Jordan, a developing country with one of the largest shares of refugees. Our analysis indicates that neither personal nor community-level exposure to the economic impact of the refugee crisis is associated with anti-migrant sentiments among natives. Further, an embedded conjoint experiment validated with qualitative evidence demonstrates the relative importance of humanitarian and cultural concerns over economic ones. Taken together, our findings weaken the case for egocentric and sociotropic economic concerns as critical drivers of anti-migrant attitudes, and demonstrate how humanitarian motives can sustain support for refugees when host and migrant cultures are similar.

The Oxford Handbook of Migration Crises