



Arnold Bergstraesser Institute, Caritas international and Catholic
University of Applied Sciences Freiburg

HOUSING AND INTEGRATING REFUGEES: INNOVATIVE BEST PRACTICES FROM AROUND THE GLOBE

Freiburg, 12-13th April 2018



UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe

Deutschland für den UNHCR.

Amt für
Migration und Integration

Freiburg 
I M B R E I S G A U



Deutsche
Stiftung
Friedensforschung
german foundation for peace research

Logistics

Location of the conference:

Deutscher Caritasverband e.V., Main Hall, Karlstraße 40, Freiburg. **Please access the Conference venue via Wölflinstraße 4.** By tram, take the line 4 (direction: Zähringen) either from the Central Station (Hauptbahnhof) or City Center (Bertoldsbrunnen). The stop is: Tennenbacher Straße. The venue is immediately on the left after the building site.

Translation:

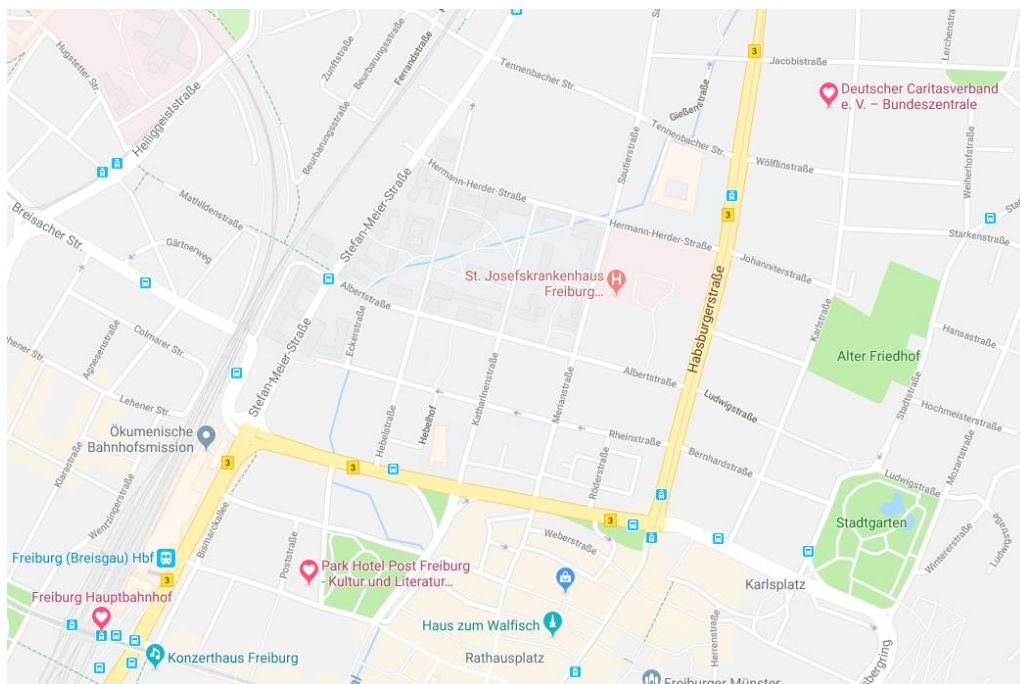
Judith Blank and Christine Wegner-Schneider will provide conference participants with English-German translation. Please ask if you need translation and we will be happy to organize a headset for you.

Accommodation:

Park Hotel Post, Eisenbahnstraße 35-37, 79098 Freiburg im Breisgau

Central Hotel Freiburg, Wasserstraße 6, 79098 Freiburg im Breisgau

Map of Freiburg City Centre





Side Events

12th April 2018

9:30-12:00: Workshop “Parenting Skills und Psychosocial Support for Refugee Families”

with Ghalia Alasha, organized by the, Office for Migration and Integration, City of Freiburg, Virginia Gamarra de Lang.

The workshop is focusing on psychosocial support for refugee families and particularly on parenting and marital skills and addresses therapists, personnel working in clinics and other professionals working with refugees. A German translation will be provided, the workshop is free of charge.

For more information please contact as soon as possible: gamarvi@stadt.freiburg.de.

10:00-12:00: Historic Tour around Freiburg

On this stroll through the old part of town we will show you the main streets and squares in Freiburg, its brooklets („Bächle“) and alleyways with the colourful mosaics made of Rhine pebbles, the Cathedral Square (Münsterplatz) with its merchant town houses and secular buildings, the farmers’ market (in the mornings), and describe in detail Freiburg’s rich history. A tour of the Gothic cathedral is the highlight of the tour.

Please register by the 6th April to conferences.abi@abi.uni-freiburg.de mentioning “City Tour” in the title of your e-mail



Draft Conference Programme

**HOUSING AND INTEGRATING REFUGEES: INNOVATIVE BEST PRACTICES
FROM AROUND THE GLOBE**

Arnold Bergstraesser Institute, Caritas international and Catholic University of Applied Sciences
Freiburg

12th – 13th April 2018

Location: Deutscher Caritasverband e.V., Main Hall, Karlstraße 40, Freiburg.

Day One: Thursday, 12th April

13:00-13:30: Arrival and registration of participants

13:30-13:40: Words of welcome (Andreas Mehler, Director Arnold Bergstraesser Institute)

13:40-14:00: Opening remarks: **“How does the choice of shelter impact on the prospect for refugee integration? A UNHCR perspective”** (Dominik Bartsch, UNHCR Representative to Germany)

14:00-14:45: Keynote Lecture: **“Stealth humanitarianism: Negotiating politics, precarity and performance management in protecting the urban displaced”** (Caroline Wanjiku Kihato, Associate Professor at the University of Johannesburg)

While raging debates over integration in Europe, North America and Australia continue, it is ‘cities of the South’ that most directly confront the presence of thousands – sometimes hundreds of thousands – of newcomers. Amman, Kampala, Peshawar, Gaziantep, Beirut and Nairobi, already accommodate many of the displaced from Syria, Somalia, Congo and the Sudan. Drawing on research conducted in Kampala, Nairobi and Johannesburg, this talk explores the challenges that local governments and urban planners face in trying to address urban displacement. Even where the will to assist exists, municipalities are often unable or unwilling to address refugee needs, refugees are not voters and they compete with local populations for scarce resources. Yet, refugees are unlikely to go away and their de facto economic, social and political integration have the potential to reshape urban markets, values and institutions. While universal appeals to human rights and state obligations towards refugees are important, they can unwittingly provoke xenophobic violence and political backlash from communities facing similar if not worse socio-economic conditions. I argue that building inclusive, resilient and sustainable cities in an era of urban displacement requires ‘stealth work’ incentivising local leaders, partnering with mid-level bureaucrats and using legal and technical loopholes that expand urban opportunities for marginalised populations.

Chair: Anke Wiedemann (International Department, Caritas Germany)



14:45-16:15: Panel One: “The Multiple Dimensions of Housing Refugees: Challenges and Ways Forward”

Callixte Kavuro (Stellenbosch University, South Africa): “Housing and integrating refugees: South African exclusionary approach”

The paper seeks to illuminate the South African exclusionary approach to housing refugees and asylum-seekers and integrating them in the economy. To this end, the paper will argue that the exclusionary approach is in conflict with and in violation of refugee principles and constitutional values of human dignity, equality and freedom on which South Africa’s refugee law is based. The paper will employ a qualitative research methodology to illustrate policy issues that are acting as barriers to accessing housing programmes. It will suggest the manner in which the gaps in the housing law could be closed for the future planning and implementation of housing policies that are in harmony with the refugee policies. Innovative and creative responses to the challenges faced by refugees in the housing sector will be drawn from innovative experiences and learning processes made elsewhere.

Antje Missbach (Monash University, Australia): “Accommodating asylum seekers and refugees in Indonesia”

Due to recent political changes, the majority of asylum seekers and refugees in Indonesia are no longer detained in prison-like detention centres; they either rent accommodation with their own funds from private Indonesian owners or are housed in so-called community shelters funded by the International Organisation of Migration (IOM). These two forms of accommodation inherit many substantial differences, which in turn influence the well-being of the asylum seekers and refugees, their interactions with the Indonesian host society and also their decision-making regarding onward migration. In my paper, I compare two sites of refugee residence – Puncak (West Java) and Makassar (South Sulawesi) – in order to point out the advantages and disadvantages of both. In brief, Puncak hosts ca. 3000 autonomous refugees (mostly from Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan) who over the last few years have managed to set up five community schools and various self-help groups. Makassar hosts about 2000 asylum seekers and refugees (mostly from Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan, but also Myanmar, Somalia), lodged in former hotels and boarding houses, with very little community-driven and self-organised activities. In my presentation, I particularly seek to provide insights in regard to a) autonomy of living and creativity for survival, b) self-help organisations and schools, c) safety, security and social control, and d) sustainability.

Marielly Casanova (University of Duisburg-Essen): “Socially built housing and its impact in the development of inclusive neighbourhoods: Examples from Latin America”

Social housing in Latin America can become a model for the implementation of housing solutions and integration for refugees in the European context, especially in Germany. Constructing a typology to analyse the “Monteagudo” housing project in Buenos Aires, Argentina, this paper presents an evaluation of the urban, social and cultural profile of the neighbourhood. The typology is based on the principles of social organization, economy, urban morphology, and legal frameworks. The research was conducted using qualitative interviews with the aim to build the foundation for future research as well as the conception of social housing policies and programs in different contexts following a logic of co-



design, co-management and co-production. It shows that successful housing cooperatives experiences in Latin America represent alternative models for housing in other contexts. Self-organized and self-managed groups, based on cooperation principles with the aim of transforming habitat, economy and quality of life, have been paving the way towards new concepts of social housing.

Chair: Nausikaa Schirilla (Catholic University of Applied Sciences Freiburg)

Discussant: Will Jones (Royal Holloway, UK)

16:15-16:45: *Coffee Break*

16:45-17:30: Keynote Talk: **“A radical change is needed - From Persons of Concern to Prosumers”** (Killian Kleinschmidt (Innovation Planning Agency (IPA), Switxboard, former UNHCR Head of Zaatari refugee camp)

A radical change of humanitarian and development assistance is needed. The business model of the current aid system is outdated, inefficient and does not achieve its objectives. The narrative on refugees and migration needs a radical shift of paradigm comprehending population shifts as an opportunity for change. For instance, we should invest in economically sustainable cities and special development zones rather than in refugee camps, planned and led by urban planners and economists of the selected region, providing for social cohesion and economic development. Innovation and process optimization, connecting and matching technological, social, financial and spatial innovation with the needs, talents and skills of dispossessed is what the Innovation Planning Agency (IPA) stands for. Connecting the global poor with the real economy, shifting from a logic of charity to a vision of social and economic connectivity in the 21st century.

Chair: Franzisca Zanker (Arnold Bergstraesser Institute)

17:30-19:00: **Panel Two: “A Practitioners Perspective: Innovative Solutions for Housing and Integrating Refugees”**

Eugene Richard Sensenig (Notre Dame University, Lebanon): “Using a Community Based Approach (CBA) to Educational and Vocational Integration of Syrian Children in Lebanon”

Following the trajectory of Syrian forced migration to Lebanon as of 2011, this presentation will deal with the integration of children and youth in the educational system during the last seven years. Syrian refugees began entering Lebanon in large numbers as of 2012. Until the year 2015, they were not adequately integrated into the national public school system. For this reason, various NGOs focused on providing informal education services in the informal tented settlements (ITS) in the country. This presentation will focus on the work of “Relief and Reconciliation for Syria” (R&R) during the period prior to the introduction of public education integration. Using a mixed methods approach combining quantitative questionnaire-based surveys, focus groups, expert interviews, and participant observation, the study compares R&R to various other NGOs and the general experience with school integration throughout the country. Special emphasis will be placed on the CBA promoted by R&R and its impact on the success of school integration as of



2015. CBA links local business, faith, governmental, and civil society leaders in order to empower the Syrian refugee communities. This presentation will argue that CBA positively impacts school integration.

Roman Wigand (Regierungspräsidium Freiburg, Regional Administrative Council Freiburg): “Complaint management - A “mayor” maintains order. Donaueschingen Reception Centre implements Alkalo system”

The Alkalo-system at the Refugee Reception Centre of Donaueschingen, one of the two still existing reception Centre’s of almost six at the beginning of the refugee influx within the district of the Regierungspräsidium Freiburg / Regional Administrative Council Freiburg, constitute a unique participation model. The aim is to give refugees the possibility to regain some of the agency they lost when they were registered as inhabitants of the Reception Centre. They have to officially stay six months at these Centres before they will be transferred to rural/urban districts or repatriated. The Alkalo System allowed for a gradual takeover of responsibilities, mainly in the field of prevention of verbal and violent conflicts between the inhabitants themselves or between the security office present in the Centres and the inhabitants. In addition, it allowed for the self-organization of sports, leisure and cultural events. This enabled refugees to self-organize their usually strictly regulated daily life in the camp in a modest way. In cooperation with the social counselling and volunteer, the Alkalo-System allows the inhabitants to be better prepared for integration or re-integration back in their home countries.

Ghalia Alasha (Institute of Family Team Jordan in cooperation with Charité Hospital Berlin): “Parenting program in Jordan. An essential intervention within a refugee’s community”

In this presentation I consider the effect of a parenting program designed to involve refugee mothers in Jordan in meaningful activities drawn from their needs and aiming to enhance their well-being such as self-care and parenting skills. The 10-weeks parenting program involved 72 mothers. The age range of their children was from 1 to 18 years. The pre-test and post-test data was collected from the participating mothers. Self-care scales and parenting skills’ scales were designed based on the program. At the end of the program, the mothers in the experimental group reported a significantly higher level of self-care and parenting skills. The study provides evidence that parenting programs can have beneficial effects on self-care and parenting skills among mothers of refugees. The outcomes support the assumption that the fulfilment of needs, meaningful activities and a sense of belonging are sources of strengths to make some positive changes.

Chair: Beatrice Schlee (Arnold Bergstraesser Institute)



Day Two: Friday, 13th April

09:00-09:45: Keynote lecture: **“Best Practice - cui bono?”** (Katharina Inhetveen, University of Siegen)

Who is setting the definition for „best practices” and along which criteria? The perspective of an international humanitarian organization will differ from the perspective of a refugee and even within the refugee community, non-homogenous backgrounds lead to different assessments. In this talk, I question the un-reflected use of common categories like „vulnerable population“ or “gender” which lead to specific programmes for the integration of refugees and displaced persons. My analysis is based on two case studies carried out in Southern Africa and will focus on the challenges of housing and integrating refugees.

Chair: Beatrice Schlee (Arnold Bergstraesser Institute)

09:45-11:15: Panel Three: “From Housing towards Integration: As living situations become permanent”

Tanya Zack (University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa): “Migrants ‘making do’: Innovation, adaptation and survival amidst stressed urban infrastructure in Johannesburg/South Africa”

Johannesburg’s modernist infrastructure was built to last and is highly flexible. Buildings and spaces in many parts of the city have been informalised, and appropriated for uses and densities that exceed the limits of official plans and policies. These are the spaces where people are making do for themselves. Sometimes these ways of living and of making a living are survivalist. It’s a place where life happens under extreme and hazardous circumstances and survival is chanced and carved from inadequate, stressed infrastructure. And often they are entrepreneurial. They are the places where innovation and learning emerge because in-migrants extract from the city, exploit its infrastructure. But they also adapt it and in this way may lay the foundation of a new city form. In a host city where liberal immigration policy shares a platform with coercive and contradictory policy and where high levels of poverty are present, legal and undocumented migrants and asylum seekers find individual, often innovative practices to housing and to livelihood creation. Two ethnographic research exercises, based on long interviews (in the inner city generally and in the so-called Ethiopian quarter in particular), provide the observations, personal stories and photographs on which this presentation is based. They will be supplemented with infrastructure and demographic data for the inner city. The presentation takes a closer look at how migrants use, adapt and generate infrastructure for living and working – often in the very gaps the state’s negligence has created.

Lana Y. Snobar (Caritas Jordan): “Addressing stress and anxiety of Syrian refugees in Jordan – The experience of Caritas Jordan’s counselling program”

Caritas Jordan has been serving refugees and vulnerable populations since the first wave of Palestinians arrived to Jordan more than 50 years ago; with a deep knowledge of refugees’ needs and positive acceptance of the refugee population. The Counselling Unit started in 2013 as a response to the psychosocial and protection needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan; working in 7 of 12 Governorates of the Hashemite Kingdom. The Unit identifies clients’ needs through field



visits, registration at Caritas centres, through Caritas Database system, or with special identification forms used by the counsellors. Most of the Caritas staff is trained on psychological first aid and how to identify people who are in need for counselling services such as mental health problems, social problems and protection. Syrian refugees' concerns are mainly related to their current displacement and means of survival, with some of them with more than 6 years residing in Jordan. Family structures have been deeply affected, men and women roles as couples, parents and individuals have changed dramatically and protection and education of children worry families. Stress and anxiety need especial attention to improve the well-being of refugees in a dignified way. Innovative programs of the Unit include: social awareness sessions, group discussions, support group discussions, support family therapy, psychosocial activities, art and music therapy, child friendly spaces and counselling at schools, internal referrals to other Caritas services and external referrals to other UN Agencies/NGOs, National Institutions vis-à-vis follow up of cases. Programs are in constant revision and adaptation according to the unique needs of refugees.

Rose Jaji (University of Zimbabwe): "Refugee integration outside refugee policies in Kenya and Zimbabwe"

Increasing securitization of refugees based on post-colonial interpretations of national security has eroded best practices of refugee hosting from the colonial era. There has been a transformation from a flexible and hospitable accommodation practice that acknowledges refugees' economic and political subjectivities to a rigid bio political regime of refugee containment that de-politicizes refugees and denies them agency. This paper is based on ethnographic research with self-settled refugees in Nairobi, Kenya, in 2006-07 and 2016, and semi-structured interviews in 2017 with self-settled refugees in Harare, Zimbabwe. The paper critiques the depiction of refugees as 'docile bodies' arguing that despite the restrictive refugee regimes, the two host countries' refugee accommodation policies are mediated by refugees' innovative and resourceful strategies aimed at establishing personal autonomy outside the camp. It further argues that the reality of refugee accommodation in both countries is at a point where official regimes of containment intersect with refugees' agency manifesting itself in the subversion of these regimes. The paper addresses refugees' 'encroachment' into physical, economic, socio-cultural and symbolic spaces in ways that challenge assumptions embedded in non-integration refugee policies. In relation to this, the paper discusses how the official encampment regime which tethers refugees to their countries of origin is challenged by refugees' foundation of an unofficial self-settlement regime which tethers them to the host country.

Discussant: Antje Missbach (Monash University, Australia)

Chair: Franzisca Zanker (Arnold Bergstraesser Institute)

11:15- 11:45 Coffee Break



11:45-13:15: **Panel Four: “How to best Support Integration? Where next for Displaced Persons”**

Fawwaz Ayoub Momani (Yarmouk University, Jordan): “Jordanian' perception towards Syrian refugees in Jordan: Consequences, Integration and the International Commitment”

The study's aim was to investigate Jordanians' perception towards Syrian refugees in terms of integration, consequences, and international commitments. The sample of the study consisted of 1,600 participants from the northern part of Jordan. A descriptive approach was employed with a valid and reliable scale. The results of the study point out that Jordanians' common attitudes towards the spill-over of Syrian refugees were high and negative on all dimensions of the study. The study revealed that 83.4% of the study participants strongly believe that the international community has to take moral and legal responsibility, and thus, bear the financial burdens resulting from hosting Syrian refugees. Moreover, 77% of the respondents reported that they see Syrian refugees on Jordanian soil as an Arab and as a brother, whereas 19.8% of them consider Syrians as Syrians. Only 3.3% of all respondents reported that they perceive refugees as foreigners.

Vathsala Aithal (University of Applied Sciences Würzburg-Schweinfurt (FHWS)) and Kasule S. Kibirige (Uganda Christian University, Uganda): “Refugees Welcome!’ – Voices from host communities on integration in Uganda”

Sub-Saharan Africa hosts 4.4 million of the 16.1 million refugees under United Nations High Commission for Refugees' (UNHRC) mandate. Of those, Uganda currently hosts over one million refugees, who have experienced deprivation, fear for their lives, dislocation, and maltreatment including torture, sexual assault, and witnessing atrocities. Two-thirds (68%) of Uganda's refugees at the end of 2016 were from South Sudan—triple the rate from 1-year prior (UN Refugee Agency, 2017). Social network breakdown, poverty and stigma in host communities are reported to limit service access and increase the vulnerability of refugees, hindering them from integrating into the host country. To respond to the needs of oppressed and vulnerable groups, the Ugandan government provides refugees with land and entitlement to asylum. Although there is growing research on refugees, the voices of hosting communities are underexplored. Using the social-ecological framework, the aim of this study was to identify factors and processes that according to host communities promote integration of refugees.

Tamirace Fakhoury (Lebanese American University) “Lebanon's alternative politics of refugee empowerment”

Lebanon, Syria's direct neighbour, hosts one million registered forcibly displaced Syrians. Still, Lebanon's legal refugee regime is almost non-existent. A question that arises is how the Lebanese state has coped with large-scale displacement despite its fragile infrastructure and precarious refugee regime. In the first years of the Syrian war (2011-2013), the Lebanese state has held an open-border policy towards Syrians. Starting in October 2014, the government enforced restrictive border controls and procedures with the aim to limit refugee arrivals. Policy makers invoked Lebanon's economic constraints and precarious security as key drivers for the border enforcement policy. Lebanon's securitized response has negatively affected refugee rights and heightened their vulnerability after 2014. Notwithstanding this,



epistemic communities, community-based organizations (CBOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs), both Lebanese and Syrian, have challenged the securitized response, negotiating alternative discourses and practices on refugee integration and empowerment. This paper will reflect on Lebanon's refugee politics through a dual lens: the securitized state-led response versus the grassroots politics of refugee governance. By using desk research, interviews and participant observation, it will show how some key local organizations have challenged the state's 'security-centric' refugee response after 2014, and advocate for refugee empowerment through self-reliance and entrepreneurship. At the same time, it will analyse key policy constraints that have hampered CSOs and CBOs from affecting change.

Alexander Hartveld (refugees{code}) and Daniela Wolf (FernFH Distance-Learning University of Applied Sciences, Austria): "Coding for integration. Best practices from Austria"

Teaching coding to refugees as a measure of integration is currently gaining momentum all over the world. Since 2016, numerous coding schools have been established, for example Refugees on Rails, HackYourFuture, CodeYourFuture, refugees{code}, among others. Such initiatives are aiming higher than just filling the demands of the IT job market. They offer their participants tools and a community to navigate digital landscapes effectively and develop their technological fluency. Although these coding schools share similar objectives as educational institutions, their work is done by rapid and iterative testing of ideas in a way that traditional education institutions are not able to, possibly because of factors such as regulations, internal processes or mere traditions. In Austria, "refugees{code}" is the only coding school which offers a program specifically for refugees. Participants are offered the opportunity to dedicate themselves to coding during a time in which application for employment or university is still difficult, due to several reasons. Learning to code is not only an efficient use of their time but can give them focus and structure in a period of being in a state of limbo.

Discussant: Caroline Wanjiku Kihato (University of Johannesburg, South Africa)

Chair: Lewis Turner (School of Oriental and African Studies/ Arnold Bergstraesser Institute)

13:15-14:30: *Lunch break with poster exhibition of best practices*



Poster Exhibition (13:15-14:30)

1. **"(Re) integration or Double Marginalization? The Long-Term Impact of Psychosocial Work with Refugee/ Returnee Women in Bosnia and Herzegovina,"** *Amica e.V.* (Helena Ratté & Heide Serra)
2. **"Weekly Group for Yazidi Girls and Young Women from 15 to 23 years in Freiburg,"** *Tritta e.V. - Verein für feministische Mädchenarbeit* (Katja Wagner)
3. **"'Besser ankommen' - Establishing an intercultural Dialogue with Refugees,"** *Office for Migration and Integration, City of Freiburg* (Alexander Al-Jenabi & Ventislava Traykova)
4. **"Kinderrechtsfestival, Empowermentworkshops für geflüchtete Frauen,"** *"Elele ileriye - Hand in Hand gemeinsam voran", Pro familia/ DRK Flüchtlingssozialdienst Besanconallee* (Annette Joggerst & Hannah Ricksgers)
5. **"Inova e.V. - Help for Asylum Seekers and Refugees,"** *Inova e.V.*, (Petra Müller-Stolz & Mona Krebs)
6. **"Frühe Hilfen für Familien mit Fluchterfahrungen - Hebammen und Kinderkrankenschwestern vor Ort,"** *Caritasverband Freiburg-Stadt/ Pro familia Freiburg* (Jasmin Scholle & Katharina Höhne)
7. **"Access to Education and Participation Opportunities for young Refugees in Spaces and Periods of Waiting in rural Border Regions in Germany and Denmark,"** *Europa-University Flensburg*, (Magdalena Jäger & Katja Holz & Hoger Jahnke)
8. **"Leisure and Educational Programmes for Recent Immigrants Database,"** *Office for Migration and Integration City of Freiburg* (Mohamed-Macky Bah)
9. **"Patient Satisfaction with Health Care: A Cross-Sectional Study of Asylum Seekers Living in the Initial Reception Centre, Freiburg,"** *University Hospital Freiburg*, (A. Bockey/ A. Janda/ C. Braun/ A.M. Müller/ B. Mendel/ K. Stete/ W.V. Kern/ S. Rieg/ B. Lange)
10. **"Hat-On, Hat-Off: The hidden counselling role of the teacher of an integration course,"** *Malteser Hilfsdienst gGmbH* (Meri Avetisyan)
11. **"Emergency Housing Under Extremely Difficult Conditions: The Example Of The Rohingya Refugees,"** *Caritas Bangladesh* (Peter Seidel)
12. **"Permanent Housing Reconstruction And The Nepal Earthquake Recovery Programme (NERP)",** *Caritas Nepal* (Daniel Apolinarsk)
13. **"Accommodation and Support For Families And Unaccompanied Minors: The Neos Kosmos - Project In Athens,"** *Caritas Hellas* (Gernot Krauß)
14. **"Supporting the Agency of (traumatized) refugees through the body",** *Bodymemory* (Beatrice Schlee)



14:30-15:15: Keynote Lecture: **“The Local Refugee Match: Aligning Refugees Preferences with the Capacities and Priorities of Communities”** (Will Jones, Royal Holloway, UK)

In this presentation, I will talk about the potential of insights from ‘matching theory’ in micro-economics to improve the reception and integration of refugees. Matching theory is concerned with situations where we have to connect two ‘sides’, such as when we allocate children to schools, tenants to public housing, doctors to hospitals, or even live organ donors to those needing transplants. In all these cases, it tries to find the way to best satisfy the preferences of everyone involved, and create processes for allocating which are efficient, transparent, fair, safe, and empowering to the participants. Our recent work in the UK and the USA has sought to apply these insights to refugee resettlement. Although it is early days, I will talk about what we are trying to do, how it is going to work, and what we currently know. I end by considering what matching might have the potential to do in the Global South, particularly regional burden-sharing, South-South resettlement, and the Emerging Countries Resettlement Mechanism.

Chair: Anke Wiedemann (International Department, Caritas Germany)

15:15-16:00: Breakout Sessions with Coffee and Tea

- Breakout Group 1: *Research Ethics in Forced Migration Research* (Cita Wetterich, Arnold Bergstraesser Institute)
- Breakout Group 2: *Innovation in Dealing with Displaced persons* (Lewis Turner, School of Oriental and African Studies/ Arnold Bergstraesser Institute)
- Breakout Group 3: *Psychosocial dimensions of integrating Refugees* (Beatrice Schlee, Arnold Bergstraesser Institute/bodymemory)
- Breakout Group 4: *Lessons from the Global South* (Rose Jaji, University of Zimbabwe)

16:00-16:15: Presentation from Breakout Groups

Chair: Nausikaa Schirilla (Catholic University of Applied Sciences Freiburg)

16:15-17:00: Roundtable **“Where do we go from here? Bridging Academia and Practice across the Globe”**

With Dominik Bartsch, Caroline Wanjiku Kihato, Rose Jaji and Nausikaa Schirilla

Chair: Beatrice Schlee (Arnold Bergstraesser Institute)

17:00 -17:15: Closing Remarks: Oliver Müller (International Director, Caritas Germany)

End of Conference