



SUMMERSCHOOL
MANAGEMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF
MIGRATION CRISES 18. - 24. June 2018. SKOPJE

DESCRIPTION OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL:

Basic terms:

„A refugee“ is a term that, in its broadest context, stands for every person who was forced to leave their home country or place of residence, be it temporary or permanently, due to war, natural disasters or similar events. Since 1951, the term „refugee“ was narrowed down by international law, precisely with the UN Convention relating to the status of refugees which defines it as „a person who is outside the country of his own citizenship, due to the grounded fear of persecution in terms of race, religion, nationality, affiliation to specific social groups or political views, cannot or will not be put under the protection of this country. The terms refugee and escapee are to be understood differently. A refugee is someone who left the country by his own, however, not with free will, but under the pressure of possible oppression in the future, or the fear to live through even worse suffering. Their lives and their life quality are under threat, because of what they cannot return in the near future. Usually, the refugees consider their departures to be temporary and they have the intention to return as soon as they get a chance, are similar to refugees.

Emigration (lat. migrare, to move out) is the act of leaving one's resident country caused by its specific factors, often unwelcome by the population – or, more often, stronger, more attractive, factors of another countries and areas where the populace migrates to. Immigrants leave their homes voluntary or under compulsion of the economic, religious, political or personal reasons. Immigrants come to the foreign countries as settlers.

The European migration crisis or the European refugee crisis, the terms for a series of incidents or events related with the massive arrival of refugees, mostly illegal immigrants from Asia, Africa and a part of Southeast Europe (Kosovo and Albania) into European countries that were recorded during 2010, and which escalated in 2015. The reasons for the arrivals is traditionally connected with unemployment and poverty in these countries, and recently a consequence of wars, most of all in Syria where the civil war caused a massive exodus of population into neighboring countries, and Libya, where the downfall of Moamer Gadhafi's regiment led to anarchy which is wisely used by well-organized smugglers in terms of trafficking. Since the middle of 2015, the crisis was mostly held on the Mediterranean coasts of Italy, where numerous migrants arrived with ships and boats, most of the time unsuccessfully, what led to many deaths.

In recent times, the most massive influx of migrants and refugees was recorded on the Balkans. The countries on the outskirts, as well as the former Yugoslavian countries Macedonia and Serbia are used as a route to the EU. Even though the migrants were welcomed by the European political establishment, as victims of war horrors who can find shelter in the EU. During time

the relationship with them became the subject of great criticism from a part of European public, who were concerned by the additional load of the social services, deterioration of the security situation and the possible disappearance of the Christian identity in some European countries with the massive arrival of Muslims. In the most recent time, the relation towards migrants became the subject of quarrel in several European countries, first of all Germany who insists on the „open doors “policy, Hungary, Slovakia and Poland which are considered to suffer the worst consequences.

About the program

The Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies of the University in Sarajevo, has recognized the problem in terms of management in the situations of crises, and during 2015 started an academic program of lifelong learning, an international summer school „Management in Conditions of Migration Crises “, which the Faculty organized in partnership with the University of Applied Sciences Velika Gorica from Croatia.

As a sequel to the education in the management during crisis situations, the Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies of the University in Sarajevo, developed a new, interdisciplinary academic program of lifelong education – The International Summer School „Management in Conditions of Migration Crises “

In the realization of this academic program of lifelong education the Philosophical Faculty of the University Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje, the University of Applied Sciences Velika Gorica in Croatia, as well as many government and non-government organizations, whose primary and program activity is related to the management in the situations of crisis originating from different unforeseen events.

This academic program of lifelong education – „Summer School – Management in Conditions of Migration Crises “, will be realized in Skopje and Gevgelija, in the Former Republic of Yugoslavia Macedonia, which, during the period of the great migration crisis in 2015, represented one of the most important routes to Europe.

Interdisciplinary themes in this program, refer to specific fields of interest in the reaction to disasters and crises, and deal with questions of the vulnerability of groups and individuals. The areas and themes of interest which will be the field of study of this program are:

Demography and migrations

Demography as the science about the dynamic of the population includes the study of its size, structure and division, as well as how the population changes during the times of migration. Demographic analysis can apply to the population in general or a specific group defined by certain criterion like education, nationality, religion, economic activity and more. There are many divisions of demography with different criterion. The most common division is to formal and social demography. Formal demography is the study of clear demographical variables: birth, death, migration and statistical manipulation related to these indicators. Social demography (population studies) is a broader field of demography which includes the studies of fertility, mortality and migrations in a broader social, economic and cultural context.

Protection and humanitarian reactions

Protection refers to safety, dignity and human rights of the people affected with disasters or armed conflicts. The Humanitarian Charter summarizes some of the most important fundamental rights which are included in humanitarian reactions. The goal of this topic is to offer information on humanitarian practice in terms of protection and, especially, how agencies can avoid the exposure of the victims to further harm, and how they can help people in order to achieve better safety and protection. The core problems of humanitarian protection in this context are freedom to live free from violence and coercion in all forms along with the freedom of being violated and coercion of any sort, the right to protection and help which are reflected in regulations of the international humanitarian law, human and refugee rights. Also, this topic tells about youth, who are subject to harmful influences of vulnerability in certain situations like malnutrition, exploitation, trafficking, kidnapping, and sexual violence. The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that a child is considered an individual under the age of 18. This definition can differentiate depending on social and cultural backgrounds. A thorough analysis on how an affected population defines children has to be taken in order to ensure that no child or a young person s not excluded from the humanitarian help.

Mechanisms of protections and psychosocial support

This topic is directed on families and communities in the way that the families will keep together during a migration crisis and teach others how to prevent the separation of children form their families, promoting appropriate care for children who were separated from their parents and other members of their family. Wherever possible, the family should hold together and enable other people from a specific village or a support network to live in the same space. The support to the activities for self-help of a community includes, for example, women groups which would solve the matter of gender violence, groups of young people who would cooperate in the existence support, parent groups who support positive interactions with children and the care for parents of babies and special needs children, groups of young people who would spread information through social

networks, groups who would work with men and women who lost their partners, elderly and disabled people. The mechanisms of dealing with community problem like corresponding funerals for different cultures, religious rituals and practices, cultural and social practices which are not harmful should be supported. If necessary, communities should encourage the organization of structured, supportive educational and protective activities for children with casual/informal means like areas which are suitable for children. Some of the culturally acceptable practices violate human rights (for example, the deprivation of female education, and the women genital mutilation.) and should not be supported.

Mechanisms of coordination

In this topic we will talk about the way to coordinate humanitarian and migration crises, which are, as a rule, under the coordination through the „cluster approach“, with groups of agencies that work in the same sector under a chief agency. The private sector, foreign, and national military are more and more a part of the effort to provide help and affect the coordination endeavors. The military brings a special expertise and resources, including security, logistics, transport and communication. However, their activities could blur an important difference between humanitarian, military or political goals and create future security threats. Every connection with the military should be within the humanitarian agencies, or it should be led by one according to accepted guidelines. Some of the agencies will hold a minimal dialog in order to ensure operational efficiency (e.g., The sharing of the information about the program), while others can establish stronger connections (e.g., the usage of military resources). In every case, humanitarian agencies have to keep a clear difference with the military in order to avoid any questions about independence, credibility, safety and the approach of the agency to the affected population. The private sector can bring commercial efficiency, complementary expertise and resources to the humanitarian agencies. The sharing of information is needed in order to avoid any duplication and promote a good humanitarian practice. The private-humanitarian partnerships strictly have to be in favor of humanitarian goals. The unification of existing information is priceless for initial and fast assessment. A significant amount of information about the context (e.g., political, social, economic, security, natural environment and conflicts) and people (e.g., gender, age, health, culture, spirituality and education) is almost always available. The sources of the mentioned information include relevant ministries (e.g., data about health and data from the census), academic or research institutions, organizations in the community, as well as international humanitarian agencies present before the crisis. Preparation for crises and initiatives for early warnings, new movements in shared mapping based on web, group sources of resources and platforms of mobile devices (Ushahidi) generated, as well, data bases of relevant information. Representative assessment: Assessments which are based on the needs cover all of the catastrophe affected population. Special efforts are needed in order

to evaluate people in areas which are difficult to reach, e.g., people who are not in camps, who are in less accessible geographical areas or in the host families. The same goes for people which are hard to approach, but often are in danger, like people with disabilities, elderly people, people who are bound to their homes, children and young people, who could be subject to gender violence. The sources of primary information include direct observation, focused group discussions, questionnaires and discussions with the broadest possible spectrum of people and groups (e.g., local authorities, male and female community leaders, elderly man and women, health personnel, teachers and other education workers, merchants and other humanitarian agencies). For some people can be hard or dangerous to talk openly. Talk with children separately, because there is a greater chance that they will not talk in front of adults and could put them in danger. In most cases, women and girls should be consulted in separate rooms. Humanitarian workers who collect systematic information from people who were abused or had their rights violated should have a special skill set in order to do it safely and conveniently. The gathering of information and control lists: Information about evaluation, including the movement of population and its number should be reviewed, validated and sent to as many sources as possible. If interdisciplinary evaluation in the beginning are not possible, attention should be paid to the connections with evaluations about other individual sectors, protection and interdisciplinary evaluations. Mutual interagency format of evaluation can be developed before the crisis or agreed during the reactions. In every case, the evaluation should explain the goals and methodology used, as well as generate impartial information about the influence of the crisis to those affected. Evaluation teams should, as far as possible, consist of women and men, specialists and experts, including those with skills in gathering of gender sensitive information and communication with children. The teams should include people who are familiar with the language/s and location, which are suitable for communication with people in a culturally accepted way. Security evaluation and the protection of the disaster affected population, as well as the host population should be carried out in every initial and further evaluation, identifying the threats of violence, and every form of coercion and deprivation of life means or basic human rights. Systems for people management depend on the agency and context, however managers and supervisors should be familiar with the People in Aid Code of Good Practice which includes policies and guidelines for planning, employment, management, learning and development, transition in the end of the contract, the international agencies and the duty assignment. Procedure in employment should be open and understandable for the personnel and applicants. This transparency includes the development and exchange of updated and relevant job descriptions for every working place and is necessary to establish diverse and competent teams. Existing teams can increase their suitability and diversity through new employments as needed. Fast expansion of personnel can lead to the employment of inexperienced team members who should be supported by the more experienced staff. The development of the staff capacity can be limited. Through time and evaluation of the results, as well as the feedback of the staff, managers should be recognized and support the areas for learning

and development. Readiness for disasters provides possibilities in identification and development of skills related to humanitarian work.

Management of field interventions

This topic will go through migration crises from the aspect of great disasters, different causes which are all present, and can endanger the life of people. It is very important that in the events of great disasters all available installations become activated according to corresponding management functions, in order to take over coordination, leadership and command of every force and activity in the protection and salvation of people, as well as the removal of individuals and the normalization of life. Integrated systems of management are based on the provision of coordinated answers in migration crises, which occurred in the events of disasters where different operational forces act, and the system provides a common platform and hierarchy where the experts and rescue teams can work together efficiently, no matter the ministry or agency they come from.

Management of the camp

This topic will cover the organization of the migration or refugee camp, a shelter for migrants or refugees. The camp is a great critical determinant for the accommodation of migrants or refugees in the initial phase of a migration crisis. Alongside basic accommodation, security, personal safety and protection from the climate should be secured, as well as promoting the protection on diseases. The accommodation in camps is very important for human dignity, to maintain family life in the community, as well as enabling the affected population to recover from the influence of the unforeseen situation which defined them as migrants. Migrant and refugee accommodations in camps or shelters demands an adequately covered space or shelter, heating device and ventilation as necessary, along with the access to basic services. The reaction should use the information about the ability and wishes of migrants and refugees about the eventual return to the place where they lived, and start the process of recovery. When they are not in the condition, or do not want, to return, they should find a temporary or transitional solution for a shelter or settlement.

The enforcement of the program

In the enforcement of this program of non-frequent – Summer School – „Management in Conditions of Migration Crises“, professors from the Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies from the University of Sarajevo will attend,

along with their colleagues from the Faculty of Philosophy of the University Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje and the University of Applied Sciences Velika Gorica, Croatia. Along the university professors, experts, personnel from government and non-government organizations who are dealing with matters of organization and management in crises from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, will attend.

Students of the summer school

The International Summer School – „Management in Conditions of Migration Crises“ is intended for everyone who is interested, wants to gain a specific or develop their own knowledge in the area of effective and efficient reaction in the event of migration and refugee crises.

Duration of the summer school

The summer school lasts seven days with the fond of 80 hours (36 contact hours, 20 hours of exercises, 24 hours of reading and working on the final assignment, where classes from 6 mandatory modules will be taught in order to complete the final assignment).

The language

The students of the summer school will be able to attend lectures in Bosnian, Serbian, Croatian, Macedonian and English.

Certificate

The students of the Summer School – „Management in in Conditions of Migration Crises “, will receive a joint certificate from the Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies of the University of Sarajevo and the Faculty of Philosophy of the University Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje. Along with the certificate they will gain a supplement which describes the Summer School program. Also, students will received a confirmation from the University of Applied Sciences Velika Gorica.

Table #1
Program „Summer School – Management in Conditions of Migration Crises “

PROGRAM/COURSE OF LIFELONG EDUCATION TITLE: „SUMMER SCHOOL - MANAGEMENT IN CONDITIONS OF MIGRATION CRISES “			Program Label: LJŠUUMK
The Host of the Program / course of lifelong education:	Lectures + practice + seminar:	Total:	ECTS:
The Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies from the University of Sarajevo	5 + 3 + 3	80	
MODULE HOSTS: Module I: Faculty of Philosophy of the University Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje Module II: The Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies, University of Sarajevo Module III: Faculty of Philosophy of the University Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje Module IV: The Faculty of Criminal Justice, Criminology and Security Studies, University of Sarajevo Module V: Faculty of Philosophy of the University Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje Module VI: University of Applied Sciences Velika Gorica, Croatia Practice: University of Applied Sciences Velika Gorica, Croatia			
Lecturers and experts: Experts are professionals, employees of government and non-government organizations who deal with management in the events of crises, from Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Croatia and FYR Macedonia.			
The goal of the program/course: The aim of this program is to have an influence on the capacity increasing in terms of existing skills of the program participants, as well as the development of new, through interdisciplinary themes that talk about demography, protection, humanitarian reactions, protection of the integrity and psychosocial protection, along with the mechanisms of coordination.			

Program:

MODULE – I: Demography and migration crises. Contents: Formal and social demography; Migrations in a broader social, economic and cultural context; Ethno-demography; Globalization; Historical and Demographical Aspects of migration crises in Southeast Europe; Historical and Demographical Aspects of the European migrant/refugee crises from 2010 to 2015. Balkan Countries and the migration/refugee crises.

MODULE – II: Protection and humanitarian reaction. Contents: Regulations in the international humanitarian law, human and refugee rights; The right of the refugees to an asylum or shelter; The right of the refugees to protection and help which are reflected through the regulations of the international humanitarian laws, human and refugee rights; The protection of violence and coercion in any form; The protection of refugees in terms of the deliberate subtraction of survival means; The protection of children and young people from exploitation, kidnaping and sexual violence in exile; The protection of refugees in terms of trafficking.

MODULE – III: Mechanisms in integrity protection and psychosocial support. Contents: Support in terms of community self-help activities; The support of refugees in terms of exercising their rights; Support for healthcare and rehabilitation of refugees; Psychosocial support for vulnerable groups (children, young people, women, elderly people, people with disabilities); Cultural and social practices;

MODULE – IV: Field interventions management. Contents: Analysis of the civil protection systems; Integrated system sin intervention management; Principles of integrated management system (command, organizational structure, objects and resources, communication and information management, professionalism, the command transfer, modular organization, the position title; Information and communication systems, Human Resources.

MODULE – V: Coordination and management mechanisms. Contents: Common coordination mechanisms; Coordination roles; The military and private sector; Information before the crisis; Representative evaluations; Information and control list gathering; Security evaluation.

MODULE – VI: Camp management. Content: Camp organization phases (establishment, maintenance and closure); Camp planning (strategic and physical, accommodation capacities and sanitary conditions, meals, water and electricity supply, medical and psychological help, safety and fire protection, information and press center); Functional areas (Operations, logistics, planning, information management, information coordination, security, public communication); Sources, forms and ways of refugee camp endangerment; Conformation of protection system in refugee camps; Accident, incident, disaster protection in refugee camps.

General and specific competences (knowledge and skills)

After the end of the lifelong education program „Summer School – „Management in Conditions of Migration Crises “, and the conclusion of the final assignment, the students will be trained to understand the process of effective and efficient activity during crises occurred in the event of migration and refugee crises.

Learning outcomes:

After successfully completing the program of lifelong education „Summer School – Management in Conditions of Migration Crises“ the students will know how to apply their crisis management knowledge in the events of migration and refugee crises.

Lecture method:

During the lectures next methods will be applied: Lectures, interactive group work (small groups), plenary discussions. During the program/course of lifelong education Summer School – „Management in Conditions of Migration Crises “, the students will be divided into groups. The program/course of lifelong education lasts for 7 days.

Practice type: Practical work of the program/course students.

Practical work:

1. Establishment of the base of operations for the camp management team;
2. Create the plan of the transitional and receiving camp for refugees with the capacity for 500 people;
3. Establishment of the camp organisation (base of operations management, planning team, team for accommodation, water, hygiene, sanitation team (WASH), team for food, team for medical assistance, team for psychological support and prevention, team for cultural and social practice, team for security, team for the media communication).

Terms and conditions for the students: The terms for the enrollment on the program/course „Summer School – Management in Conditions of Migration Crises “is: Completed high school, gymnasium, students who completed their education (I II or III cycle) or students who currently attends one of the mentioned study program in social, technical, humanistic or natural sciences. **Conditions** for the students who attend the program/course are:

1. Necessary class and exercise attendance.
2. The completion of the final assignment.

Knowledge test: Final assignment

Student work load assessment: Total of 80 hours (36 contact hours (5 daily)

1. 20 hours of practice (3 hours daily)
2. 24 hours of reading and working on the final assignment (3 hours daily)

Mandatory literature:

1. Coppola, D.: International Disaster Management – Third Edition, Elsevier Inc., Great Britain, 2015.
2. The Department of Homeland Security USA: „Advanced ICS for Command and General Staff, Complex Incidents and MACS for Operational First Responders “, 2006.
3. Agency of the EU on Fundamental Rights. The Handbook on European Law Relating to Asylum, borders and immigration, European Council, 2014.
4. The Sphere Project. Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standard in Disaster Response, The Sheer Project, 2011.

Web Sources:

<http://www.unhcr.gr>

<http://missingmigrants.iom.int/en>

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-34131911>

<http://graphics.thomsonreuters.com/15/migrants/index.html>

<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/europes-migration-crisis>

http://www.mapreport.com/countries/european_migrant_crisis.html

Remark:

The web portal of the program/course of lifelong education is <http://www.summerschool.ba>

Program created on: October 2017